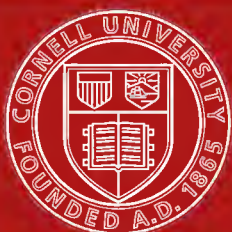


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HISTORY

OF

Cass and Bates Counties,

MISSOURI,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF THESE COUNTIES, THEIR CITIES, TOWNS, ETC., ETC.,

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THEIR CITIZENS, GENERAL AND LOCAL STATISTICS, HISTORY OF MISSOURI, MAP OF CASS AND BATES COUNTIES, ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.:
NATIONAL HISTORICAL COMPANY,

1883.

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MAP OF CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI.

St. Joseph Steam Print'g. Co.



PREFACE



A little more than half a century ago, not a single white man, excepting the settlement of missionaries at Harmony Mission, dwelt within the present limits of Cass and Bates Counties. Their soil had doubtless been pressed by the feet of the reckless hunter and daring adventurer, but their rolling prairies, their charming, timber-fringed streams and enchanting groves, were the homes of the red man, the antelope, the elk and the buffalo. How all has been changed by the hand of progress! To-day the busy hum of industry everywhere resounds, and the voice of culture and refinement echo where once was heard the howl of the wild beast and the war-whoop of the Indian. These have been years fraught with important events to the sons and daughters from the old firesides of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, Ohio and Indiana, and from the more distant homes beyond the Atlantic. The energy and bravery of these hardy pioneers and their brave descendants, have made Cass and Bates Counties what they are. Their labors have made the wilderness "To bud and blossom as the rose," and to preserve the story of this wonderful change, and to hand it down to posterity as a link in the history of the great state of which Cass and Bates Counties form a conspicuous part, is the object of this book.

While the publishers do not arrogate to themselves a degree of accuracy beyond criticism, they hope to have attained a large measure of exactness in the compilation and arrangement of the almost innumerable facts which are here treated. The facts have been gathered from the memory of the old settler, and although an error may seemingly

occur, here and there, the reader must not hastily conclude that the history is in fault, but rather test his opinion with that of others familiar with the facts. Among those whom we would especially mention as having greatly assisted us in the preparation of this history, are :

Hon. Noah M. Givan, George I. and Andrew Sheppard, Robert T. Railey, Martin Rice, Rev. A. H. Deane, Rev. A. H. Parker, R. A. Brown, Prof. B. F. Pettus, Prof. G. C. Broadhead, W. H. Allen, A. B. Smith, W. H. Barrett, John Coughenour, G. O. Shove, James F. Bennett, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, O. F. Thum, Steele and Dawson, C. W. Sloan, and others, of Cass County, and Hon. David McGaughey, Hon. William Page, O. D. Austin, E. A. Henry, Chas. T. McFarland, Prof. L. B. Allison, Edgar R. Beach, Mrs. Freeman Barrows, N. A. Wade, Prof. I. F. Starr, Thomas Irish, E. H. Brown, Prof. J. H. Hinton, F. J. Wiseman, Rev. S. Alexander, Dr. W. E. Tucker, and others, of Bates County.

It only remains for us to tender the people of Cass and Bates Counties in general, our thanks for many courtesies extended to us and our representatives during the preparation of this book. Without their friendly aid, this history would have been left beneath the *debris* of time, unwritten and unpreserved.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF MISSOURI.

CHAPTER I.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

BRIEF HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The purchase 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 this 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 unequaled in the annals of time. In 1763, one hundred and eighteen years ago, 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 derived to France from his purchase of Louisiana.

In 1803 he sent out Laussat as prefect of the colony, who gave the people of Louisiana the first intimation that they had 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 as 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 it 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, 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, 1803, eighteen days afterward, 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 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 20, 1803, Generals 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 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 the uncertainties of 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 of 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 plains, 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 woodland 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 26, 1804, Missouri was placed within the jurisdiction of the government of the Territory of Indiana, and its government put in motion by General William H. Harrison, then governor of Indiana. In this he was assisted by Judges Griffin, Vanderberg 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 General 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 with Clark. Governor Lewis committed suicide in 1809, and President Madison appointed General Benjamin Howard, of Lexington, Kentucky, to fill his place. General 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 General Howard, and remained in office until the admission of the state into the Union.

The portions of Missouri which were settled, for the purpose of local government, were divided into four districts. Cape Girardeau was the first, and embraced the territory between Tywappity Bottom and Apple Creek. St. 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 by 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 northwest 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 terrors 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;
And 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, Loutre and Chariton from the north, and the Blue, Sniabar, Grand, 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 275 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, pawpaw 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, and it 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 forest or bottom lands being over stony declivities. Many of these prairies, however, exhibit a graceful, 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, 1880.

	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	20,998
Carroll	17,445	21,518	23,300
Carter	1,455	1,549	2,168
Cass	19,296	18,069	22,431

Cedar	9,474	9,912	10,747
Chariton	19,136	23,294	25,224
Christian	6,707	7,936	9,632
Clark	13,667	14,549	15,631
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
Daviess	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
Dunkin	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	17,188
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	18,428
Howell	4,218	6,756	8,814
Iron	6,278	6,623	8,183
Jackson	55,041	54,045	82,328
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	9,845	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
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	19,149	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*	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
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Males	1,127,424
Females	1,041,380
Native	1,957,564
Foreign	211,240
White	2,023,568
Colored†	145,236

*St. Louis City and county separated in 1877. Population for 1876 not given.

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

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—PAINTS—SPRINGS—WATER POWER.

The stratified rocks of Missouri, as classified and treated of by Professor 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 mold, bog, iron ore, marls, etc.

The Alluvium deposits cover an area, within the limits of Missouri, of more than four million 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 lowlands, 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 Professor 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 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 Professor 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, 105 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 Southwest 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, 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 forty feet of blue shales, and 170 feet of Crystalline Limestone.

Onondaga Limestone is usually a coarse, gray or buff crystalline, thick-bedded and cherry 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 Helderburg, 350 feet; Niagara Group, 200 feet; Cape Girardeau Limestone, 60 feet.

The Lower Helderburg is made up of buff, gray and reddish cherry 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 Professor 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, and near Glencoe, St. Louis County, and are 75 feet thick.

Black River and Bird's Eye Limestone is 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 Bry'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. The southeast boundary 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 embrace 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 influence for good in the civilization of man is more 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, Green, 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 21 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 100 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 7,000 square miles. Mines have been opened in Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Madison, Wayne, Carter, Reynolds, Crawford, Ste. Gene-

vieve, Perry, Cole, Cape Girardeau, Camden, Morgan and some 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 Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, 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 third 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 the 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 shales 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 Choctau 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 Meramec, Gasconade, Bourbeuse, Osage, Nian-gua, 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 ISLANDS—"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 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 1st, 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 "Indiana 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 until 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 in 1820, 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

First—To France with other territory.

Second—In 1768, with other territory it was ceded to Spain.

Third—October 1, 1800, it was ceded with other territory from Spain back to France.

Fourth—April 30, 1803, it was ceded with other territory by France to the United States.

Fifth—October 31, 1803, a temporary government was authorized by Congress for the newly acquired territory.

Sixth—October 1, 1804, it was included in the "District of Louisiana," and placed under the territorial government of Indiana.

Seventh—July 4, 1805, it was included as a part of the "Territory of Louisiana," then organized with a separate territorial government.

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

Ninth—August 10, 1821, it was admitted into the Union as a state.

Tenth—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 these 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 Laclède Liguist, on the 15th of February, 1764. He was a native of France, and was one of the members of the company of Laclède Liguist, Antonio Maxant & Co., to whom a royal charter had been granted, confirming the privilege of an exclusive trade with the Indians of the 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 9th 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, William 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 advantages 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 1773, received by grant from the Spanish government, a league of land now known as the "Austin Survey." The grant was made on the 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 at or 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 Starater 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 Herman, 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 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 defense of the settlement.

In 1810, a colony of Kentuckians, numbering one hundred and fifty families, immigrated to Howard County, and settled in the Missouri River bottom, near the present town of Franklin.

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 ; rail-roads diverge in very 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, 1776, 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 post office was established in 1804, in St. Louis—Rufus Easton, postmaster.

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, Captain 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 1819 ; Captain 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 Councillors 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 1, 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 in 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 cession of 1803.

Under the act of June 4, 1812, the first General Assembly held its session in the house of Joseph Robidoux, 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.—August Choteau, Sr., and Samuel Hammond.

Ste. Genevieve.—John Scott and James Maxwell.

Cape Girardeau.—William Neely 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 of 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 justice, 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, 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 McGready, 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. Hammond 746, Mr. McNair 853, and Mr. Riddick (who had withdrawn previous to the election) 35. Mr. Easton was elected.

The census of 1814, showing a large increase in the population of the Territory, an apportionment 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 Neely, of Cape Girardeau County.

It appears 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.

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 discussion, 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 15, 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 discussion which lasted for nearly three years, finally culminating in the Missouri Compromise. All phases of the slavery question were presented, not only 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 10th 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 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. That 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 reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That in all 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 service 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 William 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, William Lillard.

Franklin.—John G. Heath.

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

Jefferson.—Daniel Hammond.

Lincoln.—Malcolm 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, William 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 16th 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 the great statesman and pure patriot, Henry Clay, of Kentucky, feeling that the hour had come when angry discussion should cease :

" With grave
Aspect he rose, and in his rising seem'd
A pillar of state ; deep on his front engraven
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) to 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 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 10, 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 THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—SHERIFFS AND CORONERS—UNITED STATES 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 offices, 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 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 September, 1820, and organized by electing James Caldwell, of Ste. Genevieve, Speaker, and John McArthur, Clerk; William A. Ashley, Lieutenant Governor, President of the Senate; Silas Bent, President *pro tem*.

Matthias McKirk, 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, Percy, Ralls, Ray and Saline were organized.

We should like to give in detail 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.

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, resigned, appointed Surveyor General United States; Lilburn W. Boggs vice Dunklin, 1836; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1836-40; Thomas Reynolds, 1840, died 1844; M. M. Marmaduke vice Reynolds—John C. Edwards, 1844-48; Austin A. King, 1848-52; Sterling Price, 1852-56; Trusten Polk, 1856-57, resigned; Hancock Jackson vice Polk, 1857; Robert M. Stewart vice Polk, 1857-60; C. F. Jackson, 1860, office vacated by ordinance; Hamilton R. Gamble vice Jackson, Governor Gamble died 1864; Williard P. Hall, 1864, vice Gamble; Thomas C. Fletcher, 1864-68; Joseph W. McClurg, 1868-70; B. Gratz Brown, 1870-72; Silas Woodson, 1872-74; Charles H. Hardin, 1874-76; John S. Phelps, 1876-80; Thomas T. Crittenden, 1880, and is now Governor.

Lieutenant-Governors.—William H. Ashley, 1820-24; Benjamin A. Reeves, 1824-28; Daniel Dunklin, 1828-32; Lilburn W. Boggs, 1832-36; Franklin Cannon, 1836-40; M. M. Marmaduke, 1840-44; James Young, 1844-48-60; Thomas C. Reynolds, 1860-61; Williard P. Hall, 1861-64; George Smith, 1864-68; Edward O. Stannard, 1868-70; Joseph J. Gravely, 1870-72; Charles P. Johnson, 1872-74; Norman J. Coleman, 1874-76; Henry C. Brockmeyer, 1876-80; Robert Campbell, 1880, and is the present incumbent.

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, 1830, term expired 1835, re-appointed 1837, resigned 1837; Peter G. Glover, 1837-39; James L. Miner, 1839-45; F. H. Martin, 1845-49; Ephraim B. Ewing, 1849-52; John M. Richardson, 1852-56; Benjamin F. Massey, 1856-60, re-elected 1860, for four years; Mordecai Oliver, 1861-64; Francis Rodman, 1864-68, re-elected 1868, for two years; Eugene F. Weigel, 1870-72, re-elected 1872, for two years; Michael K. McGrath, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

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

Attorneys General.—Edward Bates, 1820-21; Rufus Easton, 1821-26; Robert W. Wells, 1826-36; William B. Napton, 1836-39; S. M. Bay, 1839-45; B. F. Stringfellow, 1845-49; William A. Roberts, 1849-51; James B. Gardenhire, 1851-56; Ephraim W. Ewing, 1856-59; James P. Knott, 1859-61; Aikman Welsh, 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; — McIntire, 1880, and present incumbent.

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

Judges of Supreme Court.—Matthias McKirk, 1822-41 ; John D. Cooke, 1822-23 ; John R. Jones, 1822-24 ; Rufus Pettibone, 1823-25 ; George Tompkins, 1824-45 ; Robert Walsh, 1825-37 ; John C. Edwards, 1837-39 ; William Scott, appointed 1841, till meeting of General Assembly, in place of M. McKirk, resigned, re-appointed 1843 ; P. H. McBride, 1845 ; William B. Napton, 1849-52 ; John F. Ryland, 1849-51 ; John H. Birch, 1849-51 ; William Scott, John F. Ryland and Hamilton R. Gamble elected by the people 1851, for six years ; Gamble resigned 1854 ; Abiel Leonard elected to fill vacancy of Gamble ; William B. Napton (vacated by failure to file oath), William Scott and John C. Richardson (resigned) elected August, 1857, for six years ; E. B. Ewing, 1859, to fill Richardson's resignation ; Barton Bates appointed 1862 ; W. V. N. Bay appointed 1862 ; 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. Flagg, appointed 1866 ; James Baker, appointed 1868 ; David Wagner, elected 1868-70 ; Philemon Bliss, 1868-70 ; Warren Currier, 1868-71 ; Washington Adams, appointed 1871 to fill Currier's place, who resigned ; Ephraim B. Ewing, elected 1872 ; Thomas A. Sherwood, elected 1872 ; W. B. Napton, appointed 1873, in place of Ewing, deceased ; Edward A. Seins, appointed 1874, in place of Adams, resigned ; Warwick Hough, elected 1874 ; William B. Napton, elected 1874-80 ; John E. Henry, 1876-86 ; Robert Ray succeeded William B. Napton in 1880 ; Elijah H. Norton, appointed in 1876—elected in 1878.

United States Senators.—T. H. Benton, 1820-50 ; D. Barton, 1820-30 ; Alexander Buckner, 1830-33 ; L. F. Linn, 1833-43 ; D. R. Atchison, 1843-55 ; H. S. Geyer, 1851-57 ; James M. Green, 1857-61 ; T. Polk, 1857-63 ; Waldo P. Johnson, 1861 ; Robert Wilson, 1861 ; B. Gratz Brown, 1863, for unexpired term of Johnson ; J. B. Henderson, 1863-69 ; Charles D. Drake, 1867-70 ; Carl Schurz, 1869-75 ; D. F. Jewett, 1870, in place of Drake, resigned ; F. P. Blair, 1871-77 ; L. V. Bogy, 1873 ; F. M. Cockrell, 1875-81, re-elected 1881 ; George C. 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, 1836-43 ; John Jameson,

1839-44, re-elected 1846 for two years; John C. Edwards, 1840-42; James M. Hughes, 1842-44; James H. Relfe, 1842-46; James B. Bowlin, 1842-50; Gustavus M. Boner, 1842-44; Sterling Price, 1844-46; William McDaniel, 1846; Leonard H. Sims, 1844-46; John S. Phelps, 1844-60; James S. Green, 1846-50, re-elected 1856, resigned; Willard P. Hall, 1846-53; William V. N. Bay, 1848-61; John F. Darby, 1850-53; Gilchrist Porter, 1850-57; John G. Miller, 1850-56; Alfred W. Lamb, 1852-54; Thomas H. Benton, 1852-54; Mordecai Oliver, 1852-57; James J. Lindley, 1852-56; Samuel Caruthers, 1852-58; Thomas P. Akers, 1855, to fill unexpired term of J. G. Miller; Francis P. Blair, Jr., 1856, re-elected 1860, resigned; Thomas L. Anderson, 1856-1866; 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, 1862, in place of Reid, expelled; Henry T. Blow, 1862-66; Sempronius T. Boyd, elected in 1862, and again in 1868, for two years; Joseph W. McClurg, 1862-66; Austin A. King, 1862-64; Benjamin F. Loan, 1862-69; John G. Scott, 1863, in place of Noel, deceased; John Hogan, 1864-66; Thomas F. Noel, 1864-67; John R. Kelsoe, 1864-66; Robert T. Van Horn, 1864-71; John F. Benjamin, 1864-71; George W. Anderson, 1864-69; William A. Pile, 1866-68; C. A. Newcomb, 1866-68; Joseph E. Gravely, 1866-68; James R. McCormack, 1866-73; John H. Stover, 1867, in place of McClurg, resigned; Erastus Wells, 1868-82; G. A. Finklinburg, 1868-71; Samuel S. Burdett, 1868-71; Joel F. Asper, 1868-70; David P. Dyer, 1868-70; Harrison E. Havens, 1870-75; Isaac C. Parker, 1870-75; James G. Blair, 1870-72; Andrew King, 1870-72; Edwin O. Stannard, 1872-74; William H. Stone, 1872-78; Robert A. Hatcher, elected 1872; Richard P. Bland, 1872; Thomas Crittenden, 1872-74; Ira B. Hyde, 1872-74; John B. Clark, 1872-78; John M. Glover, 1872; Aylett H. Buckner, 1872; Edward C. Kerr, 1874-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1874; John S. Phelps, 1874; B. J. Franklin, 1874; David Rea, 1874; Rezin A. DeBoet, 1874; Anthony Ittner, 1876; Nathaniel Cole, 1876; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; R. P. Bland, 1876-78; A. H. Buckner, 1876-78; J. B. Clark, Jr., 1876-78; T. T. Crittenden, 1876-78; B. J. Franklin, 1876-78; John M. Glover, 1876-78; Robert A. Hatcher, 1876-78; Charles H. Morgan, 1876-78; L. S. Metcalfe, 1876-78; H. M. Pollard, 1876-78; David Rea, 1876-78; S. L. Sawyer, 1878-80; N. Ford, 1878-82; G. E. Rothwell, 1878-82; John B. Clark, Jr., 1878-82; W. H. Hatch, 1878-82; A. H. Buckner, 1878-82; M. L. Clardy, 1878-82; R. G. Frost, 1878-82; L. H. Davis, 1878-82; R. P. Bland, 1878-82; J. R. Waddill, 1878-80; T. Allen, 1880-82; R. Hazeltine, 1880-82; T. M. Rice, 1880-82; R. T. Van Horn, 1880-82.

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.

Adair	January 29, 1841	Knox	February 14, 1845
Andrew	January 29, 1841	Laclede	February 24, 1849
Atchison	January 14, 1845	Lafayette	November 16, 1820
Andrain	December 17, 1836	Lawrence	February 25, 1845
Barry	January 5, 1835	Lewis	January 2, 1833
Barton	December 12, 1835	Lincoln	December 14, 1818
Bates	January 29, 1841	Linn	January 7, 1837
Benton	January 3, 1835	Livingston	January 6, 1837
Bollinger	March 1, 1851	McDonald	March 3, 1849
Boone	November 16, 1820	Macon	January 6, 1837
Buchanan	February 10, 1839	Madison	December 14, 1818
Butler	February 27, 1849	Maries	March 2, 1855
Caldwell	December 26, 1836	Marion	December 23, 1826
Callaway	November 25, 1820	Mercer	February 14, 1845
Camden	January 29, 1841	Miller	February 6, 1837
Cape Girardeau	October 1, 1812	Mississippi	February 14, 1845
Carroll	January 3, 1833	Moniteau	February 14, 1845
Carter	March 10, 1859	Monroe	January 6, 1831
Cass	September 14, 1835	Montgomery	December 14, 1818
Cedar	February 14, 1845	Morgan	January 5, 1833
Chariton	November 16, 1820	New Madrid	October 1, 1812
Christian	March 8, 1860	Newton	December 31, 1838
Clark	December 15, 1818	Nodaway	February 14, 1845
Clay	January 2, 1822	Oregon	February 14, 1845
Clinton	January 15, 1833	Osage	January 29, 1841
Cole	November 16, 1820	Ozark	January 29, 1841
Cooper	December 17, 1818	Pemiscot	February 19, 1861
Crawford	January 23, 1829	Perry	November 16, 1820
Dade	January 29, 1841	Pettis	January 26, 1833
Dallas	December 10, 1844	Phelps	November 13, 1857
Davies	December 29, 1836	Pike	December 14, 1818
DeKalb	February 25, 1845	Platte	December 31, 1838
Dent	February 10, 1851	Polk	March 13, 1835
Douglas	October 19, 1857	Pulaski	December 15, 1818
Dunklin	February 14, 1845	Putnam	February 28, 1845
Franklin	December 11, 1818	Ralls	November 16, 1820
Gasconade	November 25, 1820	Randolph	January 22, 1829
Gentry	February 12, 1841	Ray	November 16, 1820
Greene	January 2, 1833	Reynolds	February 25, 1845
Grundy	January 2, 1843	Ripley	January 5, 1833
Harrison	February 14, 1845	St. Charles	October 1, 1812
Henry	December 13, 1834	St. Clair	January 29, 1841
Hickory	February 14, 1845	St. Francois	December 19, 1821
Holt	February 15, 1841	Ste. Genevieve	October 1, 1812
Howard	January 23, 1816	St. Louis	October 1, 1812
Howell	March 2, 1857	Saline	November 25, 1820
Iron	February 17, 1857	Schuyler	February 14, 1845
Jackson	December 15, 1826	Scotland	January 29, 1841
Jasper	January 29, 1841	Scott	December 28, 1821
Jefferson	December 8, 1818	Shannon	January 29, 1841
Johnson	December 13, 1834	Shelby	January 2, 1835

COUNTIES—WHEN ORGANIZED.—*Continued.*

Stoddard	January 2, 1835	Warren	January 5, 1833
Stone	February 10, 1851	Washington	August 21, 1813
Sullivan	February 16, 1845	Wayne	December 11, 1818
Taney	January 16, 1837	Webster	March 3, 1855
Texas	February 14, 1835	Worth	February 8, 1861
Vernon	February 17, 1851	Wright	January 29, 1841

CHAPTER VIII.

EARLY MILITARY RECORD.

BLACK HAWK WAR—MORMON DIFFICULTIES—FLORIDA WAR—MEXICAN WAR.

On the 14th 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 defense 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 Jaimison, 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 Captain Sinclair Kirtley, of Boone, and Patrick Ewing, of Callaway. This detachment was marched to Fort Pike by Colonel Austin A. King, who conducted the two companies under Major Conyers home. Major Conyers was left in charge of the fort, where he remained until 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 the 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 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 November following the Mormons were overpowered, and compelled to lay down their arms and agree to leave the country 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 DeWitt, on the Missouri River, having purchased the land from an

Illinois merchant. DeWitt 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 Colonel Hinkle (one of the Mormon leaders at DeWitt) what they intended to do.

Colonel 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 DeWitt, 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 Howard, 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 Vaughn, Lieutenant Colonel, and Sarchel 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 Howard County, the citizens would purchase at first cost their lots in DeWitt and one or two adjoining tracts of land.

Colonel 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 General A. W. Doniphan, who proceeded to the seat of war. General 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 General 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 Hyrum.

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, Colonel 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 Colonel 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 Colonel 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 the Santa Fe, under command of General Stephen W. Kearny.

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 William 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 William T. Laffland. Conspicuous among the engagements in which the Missouri volunteers participated in Mexico were the battles of Brazito, Sacramento, Canada, 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 IX.

CIVIL WAR IN MISSOURI.

SUMTER FIRED UPON—CALL FOR 75,000 MEN—GOVERNOR JACKSON REFUSES TO FURNISH A MAN—UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT LIBERTY, MISSOURI, SEIZED—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR 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 GENERAL HARNEY—CONFERENCE BETWEEN PRICE AND HARNEY—HARNEY SUPERSEDED BY LYON—SECOND CONFERENCE—GOVERNOR JACKSON BURNS THE BRIDGES BEHIND HIM—PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR JACKSON—GENERAL BLAIR TAKES POSSESSION OF JEFFERSON CITY—PROCLAMATION OF LYON—LYON AT SPRINGFIELD—STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT—GENERAL FREMONT ASSUMES COMMAND—PROCLAMATION OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR REYNOLDS—PROCLAMATION OF JEFF. THOMPSON AND GOVERNOR JACKSON—DEATH OF GENERAL LYON—SUCCEEDED BY STURGIS—PROCLAMATION OF M'CULLOCH 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 8—SIMILAR ORDER BY HALLECK—BOONE COUNTY STANDARD CONFISCATED—EXECUTION OF PRISONERS AT MACON AND PALMYRA—GENERAL EWING'S ORDER NO. 11—GENERAL ROSECRANS TAKES COMMAND—MASSACRE AT CENTRALIA—DEATH OF BILL ANDERSON—GENERAL DODGE SUCCEEDS GENERAL 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 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 Governor 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 cannot 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. United States Arsenal at Liberty was seized by order of Governor Jackson.

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

On the 22d 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 Order No. 7.*)

I. To attain a greater degree of efficiency and perfection in organization and discipline, the commanding officers of the several military districts in this state, having four or more legally organized companies therein, whose armories are within fifteen miles of each other, will assemble their respective commands at some place to be by them severally designated, on the 3d of May, and to go into an encampment for 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 General D. M. Frost for duty. The remaining companies of said battalion will be disbanded for the purpose of assisting in the organization of companies upon that frontier. The details of the execution of the foregoing are intrusted to Lieutenant Colonel John S. Bowen, commanding the battalion.

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

By order of the Governor.

WARWICK 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.

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

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

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

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

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

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BRIGADIER GENERAL D. M. FROST,
Commanding Camp Jackson, M. V. M.

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

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

General D. M. Frost, Commanding Camp Jackson:

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

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

In view of these considerations, and of your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the imminent necessities of state policy and warfare, and the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other conditions than that all persons surrendering under this command shall be humanely and kindly treated. Believing myself prepared to enforce this 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 Captain Emmet McDonald, who refused to subscribe the parole.

May 12, 1861. Brigadier General William 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. Governor 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. Colonel F. P. Blair took possession of the state capital, Governor Jackson, General 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 General Lyon and Colonel 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 General Sigel and Governor Jackson.

July 6, 1861. General 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. General 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 General 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 Springfield on Colonel Mulligan's forces.

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

October 25, 1861. Second battle at Springfield.

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 the 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, 1861. 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 General 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 railway 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 the 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 places of residence, will receive from him certificates stating the fact of their loyalty, and the names of the witnesses by whom it can be shown. All who receive such certificate will be permitted to remove to any military station in this district, or to any part of the State of Kansas, except the counties on the eastern borders of the state. All others shall remove out of this district. Officers commanding companies and detachments serving in the counties named, will see that this paragraph is promptly obeyed.

Second.—All grain and hay in the field, or under shelter, in the district from which the inhabitants are required to remove, within reach of military stations, after the 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 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 12-13, 1863. Battle of Arrow Creek.

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

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

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

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

October 15, 1864. Battle at Glasgow.

October 20, 1864. Battle at Little Blue Creek.

October 27, 1864. Captain 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 9, 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 15, 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.
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.
 Arrow Rock, October 12 and 13, 1863.
 Pilot Knob, September —, 1864.
 Harrison, September —, 1864.
 Moreau River, October 7, 1864.
 Prince's Ford, October 5, 1864.
 Glasgow, October 15, 1864.
 Little Blue Creek, October 20, 1864.
 Albany, October 27, 1864.
 Near Rocheport, September 23, 1864.
 Centralia, September 27, 1864.

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 strenthens 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 stor
 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 or 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 hillsides 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 3,522,000 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 the 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	. . .	169,100
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	898,000	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	329,700	99,700	245,700
West Virginia	122,200	2,400	130,500
Kentucky	386,900	117,800	237,200
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	138,000	702,400
Wisconsin	384,400	8,700	477,300
Minnesota	247,300	7,000	278,800
Iowa	770,700	43,400	676,200
Missouri	627,300	191,900	516,200
Kansas	265,000	50,000	321,900
Nebraska	157,200	13,600	127,600
California	173,000	25,700	459,600
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 cattle Missouri produced in 1879, 1,632,000, which was more than any other state produced excepting Texas, which had 4,800,000. 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.
Ohio	932,878
Indiana	622,321
Illinois	3,214,896
Iowa	569,763

STATES.	NO.
Missouri	965,839
Wisconsin	472,108
Kentucky	212,412

Average weight per head for each state :

STATES.	POUNDS.	STATES.	POUNDS.
Ohio	210 47	Missouri	213 52
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, except Illinois, and that she ranks third in the average weight.

We see no reason why Missouri should not be the foremost stock-raising state in 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 for stock are boundless, affording for nine months of the year excellent pasturage of nutritious wild grasses, which grow in great luxuriance upon her thousand prairies.

Cotton is grown successfully in many counties of the southeastern portions of the state, especially in Stoddard, Scott, Pemiscott, 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 and 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 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 railroads which are operated in this state are the following :

Missouri Pacific, chartered May 10, 1850 ; the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, which is a consolidation of the Arkansas Branch ; the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroad ; the Cairo & Fulton Railroad ; the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railway ; the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway ; the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad ; the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad ; the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad ; the Illinois, Missouri & 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 ; 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 ; the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the St. Joseph & Des Moines.

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 trackways.

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, Green, 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.

GREAT 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 structure is built of tubular steel, the 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 crowding legions of men, armed not with the weapons of war, but 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—NUMBER 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 in 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 and more potent promoters of civilization than the free school and the 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 to 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 of the land. But not until 1875, when the new constitution was adopted, did the 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 Superintendent, 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 all 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 Superintendents 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 per cent. 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 to exceed 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 Superintendents.

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 examinations in the common branches, together with the natural sciences and higher mathematics. The holder of such certificate may teach in any of the public schools 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 upon 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 commissioners 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. There are still unsold about 200,000 acres of land from the grant of 1862. The donations to the institutions connected therewith amount to nearly \$400,000. This university, with its different departments, is opened 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; the Agricultural and Mechanical College; the School of Mines and Metallurgy; the College of Law; the Medical College, and 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 1865:

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.
Lagrange College.....	LaGrange.
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.

Young Ladies' Institute.....	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.
Linden Wood College for Young Ladies.....	St. Charles.
Mary Institute (Washington University).....	St. Louis.
St. Louis Seminary.....	St. Louis.
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.
Convent of the Sacred Heart.....	St. Joseph.

FOR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION.

Arcadia College.....	Arcadia.
St. Vincent's Academy.....	Cape Girardeau.
Chillicothe Academy.....	Chillicothe.
Grand River College.....	Edinburgh.
Marionville College 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.

Mo. Agricultural and Mechanical College (University of Mo.).....	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.
Wardman 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.
Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons.....	Kansas City.
St. Joseph 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.
Mo. School of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.....	St. Louis.
Missouri Central College.....	St. Louis.
St. Louis College of Pharmacy.....	St. Louis.

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.....	3,000
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.....	3,000
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 Schools of Mines and Metallurgy.....	Rolla.....	2,478
St. Charles Catholic Library.....	St. Charles.....	1,716
Carl Fuelling's Library.....	St. Joseph.....	6,000
Law Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,000
Public School Library.....	St. Joseph.....	2,500

Woolworth & Colt's Circulating Library.....	St. Joseph.....	4,000
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 Evang. 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 Fellows' 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 Libraries.....	St. Louis.....	8,000
Ursuline Academy.....	St. Louis.....	2,000
Washington University.....	St. Louis.....	4,500
St. Louis Law School.....	St. Louis.....	3,000
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
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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 Insane.....	St. Joseph.

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.
State Normal School.....	Oregon.

IN 1878.

Estimated value of school property.....	\$1,321,399
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	21.09

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

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 is 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 hillsides 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. Salmon 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 Associa-

tions. 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 previous 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 the 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 1807, 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 traveling preachers, with over two thousand members. In 1836, the territory of the Missouri Conference was again divided when the Missouri Conference included only the state. In 1840, there were seventy-two 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 Methodist Episcopal Church was over 25,000, and during the succeeding ten years the church prospered rapidly. In 1875, the Methodist Episcopal Church reported 274 church edifices and 34,156 members; the Methodist Episcopal 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 their 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 Synods 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 1818, 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 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 Rev. W. G. Eliot, in St. Louis. The churches are few in number throughout the state, the membership being probably less than three hundred, 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 St. Genevieve in 1760, and in St. Louis in 1766. In 1770, Father Meurin 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 Kendrick, arch-bishop.

In Kansas City there are 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.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS.

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

Central College (M. E. Church).....	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's College (Roman Catholic).....	Cape Girardeau.
Vardeman School of Theology (Baptist).....	Liberty.

The last is connected with William Jewell College.

HISTORY

OF

CASS AND BATES COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

PREFATORY.

More than sixty-one years have passed since the first white settlement was made within the bounds of that territory now known as Cass and Bates Counties, Missouri. A little more than a half century since, the uncivilized aborigines roamed the prairies wild and free, unfettered by the restraints of common or statutory law, and uncircumscribed by township boundaries and county lines. The transformation which has taken place in the physiognomy of the country alone is beyond the comprehension of the finite mind ; luxuriant grasses, where was the primeval forest ; orchards, vineyards, and gardens, where waved the tall prairie grass. So marked has been the change in the physiognomy of the country than there has been a decided change in the climatology. The elements themselves seem to have taken notice of the great change, and have governed themselves accordingly. While the annual rainfall and the mean annual temperature remain the same in quality, they are entirely different in quantity, and although imperceptible and independent of man's will, they have, nevertheless, come under the same civilizing power which has changed the wilderness into a fruitful land. The great change which has taken place in the development of the material resources of the country is more noticeable, as man can more readily discern the changes which take place by detail in his own

circumscribed field of activity than he can those grand revolutions in the boundless domain of nature. These changes can be best estimated by the institution of a brief contrast: Then the material resources consisted simply in the streams of water which quenched the thirst of the aborigines, wherein was found the flesh which he ate, and upon which floated his frail canoe; the forest, where he procured his fuel, and the material for the construction of his rude weapons, and which sheltered the game which afforded him a meagre and uncertain sustenance. Such were the material resources then made available to the owner of the soil. The social condition of the people was scarcely more advanced than is that of certain orders of the lower animals, whose social attainments are comprehended in their ability to unite for mutual offense and defense. In intellect and morals, there was a people somewhat above the brute, but on the lowest round of the ladder. Now the material resources of the country include in their number, the soil, with every useful and ornamental product known to the temperate zone; the forest, with every species of manufactures, useful and decorative, known to the civilized world. The water in the streams and the currents of air above us are alike trained to do man's bidding, while from the depths of the earth beneath our feet is brought forth hidden treasure which was hoarded by the turmoil of ages. Cities with their thousands of people, a country with its thousands of inhabitants; while in city and country the lofty spires of churches and school houses are evidences of the social, moral and intellectual condition of the people to-day. All this change in material things has been brought about by the incoming of a new people from the far-off East and South, and that, too, within the space of less than half a century. History furnishes no parallel to the rapid development of this western country; it has been a change whose links were ever recurring surprised, and among the astonished there are none more so than those whose throbbing brains have planned, and whose busy hands have executed the work. Almost a century ago, a friend of America, although an Englishman, in language almost prophetic, wrote:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
The fifth shall close the drama of the day;
Time's noblest offering is the last."

The settlement of the new world, alluded to by the writer, has, as a whole, fully met the conditions of that prophesy, but not till the past half century did the onward march of empire culminate in the settlement of Northwest Missouri.

With the exception of a few mining towns in the gold regions of California and the silver districts of Colorado, nothing has been like it before, and will not be exceeded in time to come.

This has not been by an accident. All kinds of material development follow recognized and well established laws, and in nothing does this fact more reveal itself than in the settlement of a country.

Whoever has made it his business to study the "Great Northwest," as it has unfolded itself in history during the last quarter of a century, has doubtless met with ever returning wonders. The story of its unparalleled growth, and almost phenomenal development, has so often been repeated that it has become a common place platitude; but a careful study of the country will suggest questions which have, thus far, not been answered, and cannot be. Why, for instance, have some sections filled up so rapidly, and certain cities sprung up as if by magic, while others, seemingly no less favored by nature, are still in the first stages of development? These questions cannot, in all cases, be answered; but whoever has studied the matter carefully, cannot fail to have discovered a law of growth which is as unvarying as any law of nature.

The two leading factors in the problem of municipal growth are, location and character of first settlers. The location of Cass and Bates Counties was most favorable, and what is true of these two counties, is true of the whole state. More than half of the state is surrounded by two of the most renowned water courses of the world, and one will readily see that it possesses advantages enjoyed by no other state in the Union. These conditions, so favorable to the past and future development of the country, are beautifully illustrated by an ingenious little poem, entitled "Two Ancient Misses," written by a gentleman who has won a widespread reputation at the bar. We here quote it, as it well illustrates our point, and is of sufficient merit to be preserved:

TWO ANCIENT MISSES.

I know two ancient misses
 Who ever onward go,
 From a cold and rigid northern clime,
 Through a land of wheat, and corn, and wine,
 To the southern sea where the fig and the lime,
 And the golden orange grow.
 In graceful curves they wind about,
 Upon their long and lonely route,
 Among the beauteous hills;
 They never cease their onward step,
 Though day and night they're dripping wet,
 And oft with sleet and snow beset,
 And sometimes with the chills.
 The one is a romping, dark brunette,
 As fickle and gay as any coquette;
 She glides along by the western plains,
 And changes her bed each time it rains;
 Witching as any dark-eyed houri,
 This romping, wild brunette, Missouri.

The other is placid, mild and fair,
With a gentle, sylph-like, quiet air,
And voice as sweet as soft guitar:
She moves along the vales and parks
Where naiads play Æolian harps—
Nor ever go by fits and starts—
No fickle coquette of the city,
But gentle, constant Mississippi.

I love the wild and dark brunette
Because she is a gay coquette;
Her, too, I love of quiet air,
Because she's gentle, true and fair;
Land of my birth! the east and west,
Embraced by these is doubly blest—
'Tis hard to tell which I love best.

In entering upon the work before us, the work of writing the history of Cass and Bates Counties, we have not underestimated the difficulty and importance of the task. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the events to be treated, while they have to do with the past, are so intimately interwoven with the present that they are properly a part of it. The writer of history, as a general thing, deals wholly with the affairs of past generations, and his aim is to pause when he arrives at that realm bounded by the memory of men now living. The whole field of our investigation lies this side of that boundary line, as there are a few who will doubtless peruse this work, who, from the first, have witnessed and taken part in the events we shall attempt to relate.

While there are a few who came to Cass and Bates as early as 1821-28, their general permanent settlement did not properly begin until 1830. Assuming 1830 to be the beginning of the history proper, there have elapsed but forty-nine years, and a few who came at that time, or shortly afterwards, still live in our midst. And such, while they have grown prematurely old in body by reason of the hardships and privations incident upon a life of more than ordinary activity and trial, have not grown old in spirit. Each one of such knows the history of the county, and, be it said, with due reverence for their hoary heads and bended forms, each one knows the history better than any one else. Such readers are very uncharitable critics; and a work of this kind, absolutely accurate in all its details and particulars, were it within the scope of human possibility to make such a work, would undoubtedly be pronounced by many well meaning and honest persons, faulty and untrustworthy. This results from the fact that thirty-six years, though not a long period in the history of the world is a long time in the life of an individual. Events occurring at that length of time in the past we think we know perfectly well, when the fact is we know them very imperfectly. This is proved and illustrated by the reluctance and hesitation manifested

invariably by old settlers, when called upon to give the details of some early transaction ; the old settler usually hesitates before giving a date, and after having finally settled down upon the year and the month when a certain event occurred, will probably hunt you up, in less than a day, and request the privilege of correcting the date. In the meantime, you have found another old settler, who was an eye witness of the act in question, and the date he will give you does not correspond with the first date nor the corrected date as given by the first old settler. There are some marked exceptions, but as a rule the memory of the old settler is not trustworthy ; his ideas of the general outlines are usually comparatively correct, but no one who has the grace to put the proper estimate upon his mental faculties when impaired by age and weakened by the many infirmities of years will trust it to the arbitrament of questions of particulars and details.

The stranger who comes into the county with none of the information which those possess who have resided here for years, works at a great disadvantage in many respects. He does not at first know whom to interview, or where to find the custodians of important records. However, he possesses one great advantage which more than makes up for this : he enters upon his work with an unbiased mind ; he has no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish ; his mind is not preoccupied and prejudged by reports which may have incidentally come into his possession while transacting the ordinary affairs of business ; and when, in addition to this, he is a person whose business it is to collect statements and weigh facts of history, he is much better qualified for the task, and to discriminate between statements, seemingly of equal weight, than those who either immediately or remotely are interested parties, and whose regular employment lies in other fields of industry. This is true, even though the former be a total stranger and the latter have become familiar with men and things by many years of intercourse and acquaintanceship. He is best judge and best juror who is totally unacquainted with both plaintiff and defendant, and he is best qualified to arbitrate between conflicting facts of history who comes to the task without that bias which is the price one must pay for acquaintanceship and familiarity. The best history of France was written by an Englishman, and the most authentic account of American institutions was written by a Frenchman, and it remained for an American to write the only authentic history of the Dutch Republic.

The American people are much given to reading, but the character of the matter read is such, that, with regard to a large proportion of them, it may truthfully be said that "truth is stranger than fiction." Especially is this the case in respect to those facts of local history belonging to their own immediate county and neighborhood. This is, perhaps, not so much the fault of the people as a neglect on the part of

the book publishers. Books, as a rule, are made to sell, and in order that a book may have a large sale, its matter must be of such a general character as to be applicable to general rather than special conditions—to the nation and state rather than to county and township. Thus it is that no histories heretofore published pertain to matters relating to county and neighborhood affairs, for such books, in order to have a sale over a large section of country, must necessarily be very voluminous and contain much matter of no interest to the reader. Having given a synopsis of the history of the state, which is as brief as could well be, we shall now enter upon the history of the county. The physical features of the county, and its geology, will first engage our attention; then the act under which the county was organized and the location of the county seat. We shall then speak of the first settlements. Pioneer times will then be described, and incidents related showing the trials and triumphs of the pioneer settler. Then the settlement of the townships. The county organization, courts and first records, the early bench and bar, crimes and trials, California emigrants, old settlers' reunions, the political history and finances, etc. Then we shall speak of agriculture, the growth and prosperity of the county, manufactures, newspapers, schools, churches, railroads, public buildings, enterprises, citizens, etc. We shall conclude with a biographical directory, the value of which will increase with years.

The compiler of a history of a county 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 this county, and the dangers, hardships and privations encountered by the early pioneers, engaged in advancing the standards 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, though they have nothing to do with the feats of arms.



HISTORY OF CASS COUNTY.



CHAPTER II.

BOUNDARY—LOCATION—SURFACE—STREAMS—TIMBER—HEALTH AND CLIMATE—PRAIRIE.

Cass County is situated on the west line of the state, and about half way between the northwest and southwest corners of the state. It is within the lines of thirty-seven and one-half degrees north latitude, being nearly on a line with the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington, and at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The county is bounded on the north by Jackson County, on the east by Johnson and Henry Counties, on the south by Bates, and on the west by Johnson and Miami Counties, Kansas. It has an average width of twenty-six by twenty-seven miles, and contains 450,00 acres, which makes an area of six hundred and ninety miles.

SURFACE.

The land in the county, away from the streams, is undulating prairie. Rising to the higher points of ground, the eye commands views of exquisite loveliness, embracing the silvery course of the stream, the waving foliage of trees, the changing outlines of gentle elevations, and the undulating surface of flower-decked prairie, with cultivated farms, farm houses, including the log-hut of the first settler and the brick or painted houses and barns of the more advanced cultivator of the soil.

Along the water courses there are hills and gentle slopes, as well as bottom lands. On Grand River the table lands are elevated in some localities from thirty to fifty feet above the water, and the country is somewhat hilly.

The county has less land unfitted for cultivation, by reason of sloughs and marshes, than perhaps any of the neighboring counties. There is not a section of country of equal extent, in the state, that possesses a better distributed drainage system than Cass County. There is proportionately, such a small area of waste and swamp lands, and the facilities for drainage are so admirable, that waste lands, arising from this cause, are too insignificant to be worthy of particular mention.

The county presented to the first settler an easy task in subduing the wild land. Its natural prairies were fields almost ready for the plant-

ing of the crop, and its rich, black soil seemed to be waiting the opportunity of paying rewards as a tribute to the labor of the husbandman. The farms of Cass County are generally large, level or undulating, unbroken by impassable sloughs, without stumps or other obstructions, and furnish the best of conditions favorable to the use of reaping machines, mowers, corn planters and other kinds of labor-saving machinery.

STREAMS.

Cass County is so well supplied with living streams of water, and they are so well distributed that the people of the county could not possibly make an improvement upon the arrangement, if they were allowed the privilege and endowed with the power to make a readjustment of the system of streams and water courses. Some of these streams have fine mill sites, and, by reason of the water power, thus made so accessible, the early settler was spared many of the hardships and inconveniences experienced by the pioneers of other sections.

The principal water courses of the county, are the Grand River and its forks. There are besides these, a number of smaller streams, among which are Big Creek, Camp Branch, Walnut Creek, Muddy Creek, Tennessee Creek, Black's Creek, Poney Creek, Percival Creek, and many others, and also a number of lakes found in Polk and Austin Townships.

Good springs occur at many places in Polk, Mount Pleasant and other townships.

TIMBER.

The circumstance, which, more than any other, favored the early and rapid settlement of Cass County, was the abundance of timber. The presence of timber aided materially in an early settlement, and it aided in two ways: first, the county had to depend on immigration from the older settled states of the Union for its population—Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee. These states were originally almost entirely 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 is generally regarded as the most important part of the farm, and the average farmer regarded it as indispensable when he immigrated west.

The great objection to the country was the scarcity of timber as compared to the eastern states, 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 Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky emigrant could not endure the idea of founding a home far away from the familiar sight of forest trees. Then

again the idea entertained by the early emigrants that timber was a necessity, was not simply theoretical and ethical. The early settler had to have a house to live in, fuel for cooking and heating purposes, and fences to enclose his claim. At that time there were no railroads whereby lumber could be transported from the pineries; no coal mines had yet been opened or discovered. Timber was an absolute necessity, without which personal existence, as well as 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.”

As before remarked, there are two reasons why the first settlers refused to locate at a distance from the timber, and why the timbered regions bordering upon the rivers became densely populated while the more fertile and more easily cultivated prairies remained for many years unclaimed. The pioneers were in the main the descendants of those hardy backwoodsmen who conquered the dense forests of the south and east. When farms are opened up in those countries a large belt of timber was invariably reserved from which the farmer could draw his supply of logs for lumber, for fence rails, and fuel for heating and cooking purposes. Even at the present day a farm without its patch of timber is exceedingly rare in those countries. Having from their youth up been accustomed to timber, the emigrant from these timbered regions of the east would have ever felt lonesome and solitary deprived of the familiar sight of the tall forest trees and shut off from the familiar sound of the wind passing through the branches of the venerable oaks. Then again, timber was an actual necessity to the early settler. In this day of railroads, herd laws, cheap lumber and cheap fuel, it is easy enough to open a farm and build up a comfortable home away out on the prairie, far from the sight of timber. But not so under the circumstances surrounding the first settlers. There was no way of shipping lumber from the markets of the east, coal mines were unknown, and before a parcel of land could be cultivated it was necessary to fence it. In order to settle the prairie countries it was necessary to have railroads, and in order to have railroads, it was necessary that at least a portion of the

country should be settled. Hence 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.

Much of this primeval forest has been removed; part of it was economically manufactured into lumber, which entered into the construction of the early dwelling houses, many of which still remain; much of it was ruthlessly and recklessly destroyed. From the fact that attention was early given to the culture of artificial groves, Cass County now has probably about as much timber as formerly, and the state much more.

Among the most abundant of all trees originally found was the black walnut, so highly prized in all countries for manufacturing purposes. Timber of this kind was very plentiful and of good quality originally, but the high prices paid for this kind of timber presented itself as a temptation to destroy it, which the people, frequently in straightened circumstances, could not resist. Red, white and black oak are still very plentiful, although they have for many years been extensively used as fuel. Crab apple, elm, walnut, maple, ash, cottonwood and wild cherry are also found. Some of the best timber in this part of the state is to be found in this county.

A line of timber follows the course of all the streams. Detached groves, both natural and artificial, are found at many places throughout the county, which are not only ornamental, in that they vary the monotony of the prairie, but likewise very useful, in that they have a very important bearing on the climate. In West Peculiar Township there is quite a large grove of native persimmon trees, which are now (1882) bearing. It is a fact fully demonstrated by the best authority that climate varies with the surface of country.

HEALTH AND CLIMATE.

The question is very frequently asked, how does Cass County compare with other sections of the country in regard to health? To answer, "Very favorably, indeed," would be strictly true; for there are no endemics peculiar to this section, and epidemics are no more frequent and no more severe, than in other sections of country of like extent; and, indeed, it can be said that they are much less frequent and much less severe than in many other localities.

The land, except the valleys along the largest streams, is rolling, almost hilly, indeed, and this circumstance renders drainage almost perfect, and with a little effort on the part of the citizens, could be made entirely perfect. There are no extensive bogs or marshes, and those of limited extent, are, for the most part drained.

There are numerous streams traversing the county from north to southeast, namely, Grand River and tributaries, Big Creek, Camp Creek, Sugar Creek, and their affluents, so that the county is admirably watered as well as drained.

Water for house use is easily obtained from natural springs, and from wells. which are usually from twenty to thirty feet in depth, and the water, for the most part, is of an excellent quality. The soil is a deep, rich, black loam, with here and there spots more or less sandy or gravelly.

The climate is somewhat changeable, though it compares favorably with that of Southern Pennsylvania, Central Ohio, Central Indiana and Central Illinois. Very severe drouths are not common, nor are very severe winters usual. The spring season will compare very favorably with that of other localities of the same latitude, and the autumns generally are charming.

There is more or less malaria (so-called) along the river bottoms, and, indeed, on the upland, but much less than along large rivers, and it is very seldom that a case of severe, "old-fashioned ague" is seen, "such as will cause the stoves and windows to shake." Indeed, this so-called malaria is so attenuated in Cass County, that its meagre density or concentration cannot be relied upon by theorists to prove that it ought to be considered an entity.

Typical typhoid fever is seldom seen here, as it usually is of the typho-malarial form; though occasionally a case occurs as typically pure as those that occur in crowded cities or in illy ventilated hospitals; but such cases can mostly or always be traced to crowded prisons or something very similar, and therefore will occur in every section of country—not one more than another—where people breathe for a considerable time air that is surcharged with the exhalations from the lungs or other organs and from the surface of the body, or where they eat pork or drink water surcharged with like poison.

Remittent and intermittent fevers prevail to some extent, but they cannot be said to be more prevalent than in other localities on the same parallel of latitude.

Malaria, so called, is quite often associated with other diseases not generally regarded as of a malarial nature; but this is not at all a peculiar circumstance, for this association is found in all localities.

Malignant or pernicious diseases are not common, though occasionally cases of malignant diphtheria appear.

Phthisis Pulmonalis (old-fashioned consumption) is hardly known here, except cases established prior to locating in the county, and it is commonly believed that the climate is antagonistic to that disease.

Catarrh, or rather, nasal catarrh, is somewhat prevalent, but in all probability it is due to the kind of houses that have been and that are

still, to some extent used, rather than to any peculiarity of climate ; for it is a lamentable fact, that many of the houses or huts so common in all new countries are still quite numerous here, and many of the better class of houses are only one story and a half high, thus putting those who sleep up stairs too near a cold roof, where they are constantly exposed to a cold current of air. And those who sleep on the lower floor are, in very many houses, exposed to currents entering the room through crevices in the wall, or rather in the siding of the house. It is a cheering fact, however, that this state of affairs is rapidly changing, for good houses are rapidly taking the place of the bad ones, and the inhabitants are not at all lacking in thrift. It is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that Cass County is a desirable place to live, considered from the standpoint of health, as well as from many other standpoints.

PRAIRIE.

“Lo! they stretch
 In airy undulations, far away,
 As if an ocean in its gentlest swell
 Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed
 And motionless forever. Motionless?
 No, they are all unchained again. The clouds
 Sweep over with their shadows, and beneath
 The surface rolls and fluctuates to the eye;
 Dark shadows seem to glide along and chase
 The sunny ridges. Breezes of the South!
 Who toss the golden and flame-like flowers,
 And pass the prairie hawk, that, poised on high,
 Flaps his broad wings, yet moves not—ye have played
 Among the palms of Mexico and vines
 Of Texas, and have crisped the limpid brooks
 That from the fountains of Sonora glide
 Into the calm Pacific—have ye fanned
 A nobler or lovelier scene than this?
 Man hath no part in all this glorious work!
 The hand that built the firmament hath heaved
 And smoothed these verdant swells, and sown their hopes
 With herbage, planted them with island groves,
 And hedged them round with forests. Fitting floor
 For this magnificent temple of the sky—
 With flowers whose glory and whose multitude
 Rival the constellations! The great heavens
 Seem to stoop down upon the scene in love—
 A nearer vault, and a tenderer hue
 Than that which bends above the eastern hills.”

A little more than one-fifth of the county is prairie, and of a very excellent quality. In fact there is no better soil in the state than that found in the prairies of Cass County. On nearly all of the divides between the running streams are found large tracts of beautiful, rolling

prairie lands, well drained, easily cultivated, highly productive and conveniently located to water, timber, mills and markets. The character of the soil of these prairies is such that good crops are raised even during the very wet and very dry seasons. The soil is light and porous, so that ten hours of bright sunshine will dry the roads after a heavy rain and fit the plowed fields to be cultivated. The same peculiarity of soil which enables crops to withstand much moisture and thrive during a very wet season, also enables them to endure prolonged drouths—the soil, being very porous, is capable of absorbing a large amount of water during the rainy season, and when the drouth sets in, the forces of nature bring back to the surface the surplus moisture from the subterraneous storehouses with as much ease as the water in the first place was absorbed. This is not the case with that quality of soil commonly known as hard-pan; the subsoil not being porous, only a small quantity of water is absorbed, after which it gathers on the surface in pools, and is then carried away by the process of evaporation; drouth sets in, and as soon as the moisture is exhausted from the surface soil, plants wither and die.



CHAPTER III.

ACTS ORGANIZING VAN BUREN COUNTY AND CHANGING ITS NAME TO CASS.

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

1. All that portion of country included within the following limits, shall be and is hereby organized into a separate and distinct county, to be known as the County of Van Buren. All the rights and privileges granted to separate and distinct counties, be, and the same are hereby extended to the said County of Van Buren ; Bounded as follows, to wit : Beginning at a point on the middle of range twenty-nine, where the same intersects the township line, between townships forty-six and forty-seven; thence west, with said township line to the state boundary ; thence south, with said state boundary, to a point where the township line, between townships thirty-nine and forty, intersects the same with said township line ; east to the range line between ranges twenty-eight and twenty-nine ; thence north along said range line, to a point three miles east of the southwest corner of Johnson County ; thence west to the southwest corner of Johnson County ; thence north, along the middle of range twenty-nine, or Johnson County line to the point of beginning.

2. The northern boundary line of Van Buren, as constituted by the foregoing section, shall be the permanent southern boundary of Jackson County, and all the territory included in the County of Bates, shall be, for all civil and military purposes, attached to Van Buren, until the said County of Bates shall be organized into a separate and distinct county, by law.

3. The County of Van Buren shall be added to, and compose a part of, the Eighteenth Senatorial District, and shall, in conjunction with the County of Jackson, elect one senator at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight ; the said County of Van Buren shall form a part of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and the courts to be holden in said county, shall be held at the house of James W. McClellan until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix on a temporary seat of justice. The county courts of said county shall be holden on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November.

4. David Ward, of Lafayette, Samuel Hink and William Brown, of Jackson County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county, and the same shall be selected as near the geographical center of said county as a suitable place can be obtained, not exceeding five miles from the center thereof, and the said commissioners shall be invested with all the powers granted to commissioners under the existing laws, in relation to the selection of seats of justice.

5. The governor is authorized to appoint three justices of the county court of said county, who shall hold their offices until the next general

election in the year 1836, and until their successors are duly elected, commissioned and qualified.

6. All taxes due the County of Jackson by persons residing within the County of Van Buren shall be collected, in all respects as if this act had not passed. And all suits which have been commenced against citizens residing within the County of Van Buren shall be prosecuted and decided as though this act had not passed.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the passage thereof, May 3, 1835.

ACT CHANGING ITS NAME TO CASS.

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

1. All that portion of country included in the limits of Van Buren county, as now established and defined by law, shall hereafter be known and called Cass County, instead of Van Buren County.

2. All laws in force relating to the County of Van Buren, shall be construed to apply in all respects to the County of Cass, and all acts and things done and performed, and contracts made, and all acts, things and contracts which may be done, performed or made before the first day of July, 1849, in the name of the County of Van Buren, shall be as valid and binding in all places and on all parties concerned, as if done, performed or made in the name of Cass County; and all contracts or business made or entered into, or which may be made or entered into, prior to the first day of July, 1849, in the name of the County of Van Buren, may be continued and completed in the name of Van Buren County; *Provided, however,* that this act shall not be construed to require any contracts made or business entered into after the passage of this act, to be made or entered into in the name of Van Buren County; but the same may be made, entered into and completed in the name of Cass County.

3. All rights which said county had under the name of Van Buren County, shall still remain in full force under the name of Cass County; and all claims, rights and demands of every kind, which any person or persons may have against said County of Van Buren, shall remain in full force against the County of Cass, and this act shall not be construed to effect the right of property in any manner whatever; but all contracts to which said County of Van Buren may be a party, or in which said County of Van Buren may be interested, shall be carried out and completed in the manner indicated in the second section of this act.

4. All officers, civil and military, appointed or elected, or to be appointed or elected, for said County of Van Buren, shall be deemed and taken to be appointed or elected for the County of Cass and are hereby authorized to act as such, and all courts heretofore established and directed by law to be held in the County of Van Buren, shall in all respects apply to the County of Cass.

This act shall be enforced from and after its passage.

Approved February 19, 1849.

THE NAME.

Whether or not, the policy of naming counties after illustrious politicians and famous generals, be a good one, it has, nevertheless, been

followed to a greater or less extent in the various States throughout the Union, and in none more so than in Missouri, as is illustrated by the following named counties: Atchison, Barton, Bates, Benton, Clay, Clarke, Cass, Clinton, Dallas, Dunklin, Jackson, Lewis, Pike, Polk, Taney, Randolph, Washington, Webster and many others.

As will be seen from the act, organizing the county, it was originally named Van Buren, in honor of Martin Van Buren, the eighth president of the United States. The county continued to bear this name until the winter of 1849.

In 1848, the Democrats nominated General Lewis Cass for president, and avowed their readiness to tolerate slavery in the new territories lately acquired from Mexico. Mr. Van Buren and his adherents, adopting the name of the free democracy, held a convention at Utica, New York, June 22, 1848, and nominated Van Buren for President, and Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice-President. Mr. Dodge declined the nomination and Charles Francis Adams was substituted. Mr. Van Buren having declared his full assent to anti-slavery principles, the General Assembly of Missouri, being democratic, changed the name of the county in 1849, to Cass, in honor of General Lewis Cass.

The following is a brief sketch of the man whose name the county now bears :

Lewis Cass, an American statesman, born at Exeter, New Hampshire, October 9, 1782, died in Detroit, Michigan, June 17, 1866. He was the eldest son of Jonathan Cass, who served in the Revolution and rose to the rank of major in the army. In 1799 he was stationed at Wilmington, Delaware, where his son found employment as a teacher. In the following year the family went to Marietta, Ohio, where Lewis studied law, and in 1802 he was admitted to the bar and began to practice in Zanesville. In 1806, he married Elizabeth Spencer, of Wood County, Virginia, and shortly afterward was elected a member of the Legislature. In this capacity he drew up the address to Jefferson embodying the views of the Legislature on Aaron Burr's expedition and drafted the law under which Burr's boats and provisions, built and collected in Ohio, were seized. From 1807 to 1813 he was state marshal. In the war of 1812 he was colonel of the Third Ohio Volunteers, under General Hull, and after Hull's surrender was appointed colonel of the Twenty-seventh infantry, and was shortly after promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. At the close of the campaign he was in command of Michigan, and in October 1813, was appointed governor of the territory. He acted as governor, and *ex officio*, as superintendent of Indian affairs for eighteen years, during which time he negotiated twenty-two treaties, secured, by cession of different tribes, immense tracts of land in the Northwest, instituted surveys, constructed roads, built forts and organized counties and townships. In 1815 he purchased for \$12.00, a home-

stead tract of five hundred acres in Detroit, which the subsequent growth of the city made immensely valuable. In 1820, in company with Schoolcraft and others, he explored the upper lakes, and the head waters of the Mississippi, traversing 5,000 miles. The results of this and of subsequent expeditions were published in the *North American Review*, in 1828-9. In 1831, President Jackson nominated him secretary of war, and he was at the head of the war department during the first two years of the Florida war, 1835-6. In 1835 he was sent as minister to France. In this capacity he settled the indemnity dispute by obtaining the interest withheld when the principal was paid. In 1837 he embarked at Marseilles in the frigate "Constitution" for Egypt, via Constantinople, following the coast, stopping at the principal ports, and making excursions into the interior. He was on excellent terms with Louis Phillippe, of whose character he gave a favorable account in his "King's Court, and Government in France," published in 1840. The most marked incident of his diplomatic career was his attack on the quintuple treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, which led to his resignation in 1842. In January, 1845, he was elected United States senator from Michigan, which place he resigned on his nomination, May 22, 1848, as democratic candidate for the presidency. A division in the democratic party in New York gave that state to General Taylor, and secured his election by a majority of thirty-six electoral votes. In June, 1849, Cass was re-elected to the senate for the remainder of his original term. In the next session he vigorously opposed the "Wilmot Proviso," although he was instructed by the legislature of Michigan to vote for it. In 1850 he was a member of Clay's compromise committee, but did not vote for the "Fugitive Slave" bill. He was again elected a senator for six years from March 4, 1851. In the Democratic convention at Baltimore, in May, 1852, he was a candidate for the presidential nomination, but was unsuccessful. In 1854 he voted for Douglas's Kansas-Nebraska bill, proposing a repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but including a provision embodying Cass's suggestion in the famous Nicholson letter, to leave to the inhabitants of the territories the power to regulate their own institutions, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Subsequently he declined to obey the instructions of the Michigan Legislature as to his votes on the Kansas question. In the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, in May, 1856, he was not a candidate, and warmly concurred in the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, who, on his accession to the presidency in 1857, nominated Cass as secretary of state. In December, 1860, when Buchanan refused to reinforce Major Anderson and re-provision Fort Sumter, he promptly resigned and closed a public career of fifty-four years. During the war he warmly sympathized with the national cause, and lived to see its complete success. He was a man of much ability and of the purest integrity, a fine scholar and an effective public speaker. In pri-

vate life he was distinguished for a generous hospitality, which his great wealth enabled him to dispense. Besides his published works above noticed, he was author of an "Inquiry respecting the History, Traditions, Languages, etc., of the Indians living within the United States" (Detroit, 1823), and of several historical and scientific sketches and addresses.

Seven counties, in different states, have been named in honor of General Cass.



CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER LIFE.

THE PIONEERS' PECULIARITIES—CONVENIENCES AND INCONVENIENCES—THE HISTORICAL LOG CABIN—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—PIONEER CORN-BREAD—HAND MILLS NAD HOMINY BLOCKS—GOING TO MILL—TRADING POINTS—BEE TREES—SHOOTING MATCHES AND QUILTINGS.

In the heart of the grand old forest,
A thousand miles to the West,
Where a stream gushed out from the hillside,
They halted at last for rest.
And the silence of ages listened
To the ax-stroke loud and clear,
Divining a kingly presence
In the tread of the pioneer.

He formed of the prostrate branches
A home that was strong and good;
The roof was of reeds from the streamlet,
The chimney he built of wood,
And there by the winter fireside,
While the flame up the chimney roared,
He spoke of the good time coming,
When plenty should crown his board—

When the forest should fade like a vision,
And over the hillside and plain
The orchard would spring in its beauty,
And the fields of golden grain.
And to-night he sits by the fireside
In a mansion quaint and old,
With his children's children round him,
Having reaped a thousand fold.

During the decade which comprehends the first ten years of its history, the settlement of Cass and Bates Counties was in its earliest stage of pioneer life. All that can be known of this period must be drawn chiefly from tradition.

In those days the people 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 priva-

tions cheerfully endured through faith in a good time coming. The experience of one settler was just about the same as that of others. They were almost invariably 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 the 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 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 Cass and Bates Counties.

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 good 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 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, and 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 the cob pipe, and discussing the probable results of a contemplated deer hunt on the Grand River and its tributaries, or the *Maries Des Cygnes*.

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 the 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 stovepipe 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. These 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 "buted"—that is, the kerf end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there were 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 axe. 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 twelve to twenty, and sometimes as many as fifty 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 of 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 Shawnee and Delaware Indians. 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. Some-

times 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 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 hundred-fold." Others have passed away, and many of them will not long survive. Several 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. They were almost invariably 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 are now some of the choicest farms in Cass and Bates Counties were not taken up by the pioneers, who preferred land of very much less value. They have seen many of their prophesies 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 thirty-five years hence the citizens at 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 meagre 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 fact 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 they 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 a comparatively easy one, and the almost total lack of such conveniences in early days. A brief description of the accommodations possessed by the tillers of this 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 mould-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 aristocrat. But these old "bull plows" did good service, and they must be awarded the honor of first

stirring the soil of Cass County, as well as that of all the first-class counties of this 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 adapted to the fields abounding in stumps and roots than would the modern sulky 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 ingenious ones, in case of emergency, found the ways and means by which to cross the swollen streams, 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 travels 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 less than 5,000 miles of railroad in the United States, and not a mile of track laid on this side of the Ohio, 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 Independence, Lexington, and Harmony Mission. Mail was carried by river and wagon transportation, and telegraph dispatches were transmitted by the memory and lips of emigrants coming in, or strangers passing through.

William Savage built the first mill in Cass County, on Big Creek, north of Pleasant Hill. It was a grist and saw mill combined, and the burrs were set on the saw-frame. 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 burrs 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 burrs 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 150 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. The first mill in Bates County was erected at Harmony Mission.

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 now-a-days would be only 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, where not half so good hunting and fishing sport are furnished as was in

this vicinity twenty-five and forty years ago. There were a good many excellent hunters here at an early day, who enjoyed the sport as well as any can at the present time.

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 man 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 1841, while he was traveling a distance of six miles, he saw as many as seventy-three 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 different forks of Grand River, and in fact, on all the important streams in the two counties. 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 his 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. I, 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 obtained 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 Cass County, that wolves were very numerous, and that he paid his taxes, for many years, in wolf scalps. His cabin was in the edge of the timber, that skirted Big Creek, in the northern portion of the county, 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 daytime, 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 V.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM—GOVERNMENT SURVEYS—ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

Before proceeding any further, we deem it proper to give some explanations of the county and township system and government surveys, as so much depends in business and civil transactions upon county limits and county organizations.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

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 whole 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 General 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, most local business was transacted by these 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 heavy 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 this 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 town,' 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 of Connecticut, adopted in 1639, and the plan of township organization, as experience proved its remarkable economy, effi-

ciency 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 form 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 and advancement and efficiency. In the settlement of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature began by 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 Cass 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 northwest 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 northwest territory to the United States Government. This took place in 1784; then all this northwest 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 register 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 lawsuits numerous, owing to different surveys often including the same ground. To avoid these 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:

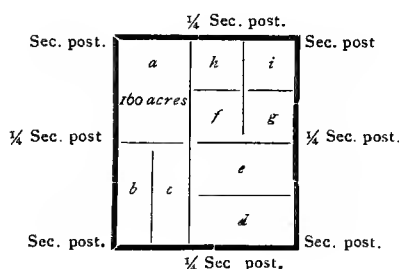
In an unsurveyed region a point of marked and changeless topographical features is selected as an initial point. The exact latitude and longitude of this point is ascertained by astronomical observation, and a suitable monument of iron or stone to perpetuate the position. Through this point a true north 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 or Kansas, would, in thirty miles, approach each other 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 line 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 through 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 a Congressional township.

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 northwest quarter; *i* is the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter; *d* would be the south half of the southeast quarter, and would contain 80 acres.



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 Kansas City and St. Louis apart on a direct line? St. Louis is forty townships east—240 miles—and five townships south—thirty 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 of 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; on the south line of townships when lying south 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 on each base and correction line as it will fall short of the same 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 or deficiency shall be specially noted, and 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 or 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 thirty-three feet long, of fifty 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 eleven 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 own 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 the survey. They cannot 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 spots, 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 section corner ; mounds of earth are made where there are no stones nor timber. At the corners 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 VI.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

WHERE MADE—BY WHOM MADE—WHEN MADE

Scarcely had the Indian left the haunts, whither he had roamed for so many years, the undisputed possessor of that territory now known as Cass County, before the adventurous pioneer came crowding upon his receding footsteps. Its wide undulating prairies, over which the red man had chased the buffalo, the elk and the deer, were now right speedily to be turned by the plowshare to the sunlight of Heaven, and the numerous streams wherein he slaked his thirst, and whence he procured a portion of his sustenance were to be utilized in the propulsion of myriad wheels and buzzing saws. Its forests, which had echoed only to the savage war-whoops, or to the roar of wild beasts, were soon to resound with the stroke of the woodman's ax, and the din of civilization. Its hills and valleys, where stood the fragile wigwam, were soon to be dotted over with the more enduring and stately habitations of man. Its physiognomical features, which had been cast in the mold of ceaseless ages were soon to take on a more comely appearance, at the hands of a people with new thoughts and grander purposes of living. The aborigine had run his course ; the time had come, in the wisdom of the powers that be, when he must take up his line of march toward the setting sun, where, it is hoped, he found a hunting ground, no less genial and no less happy. That portion of Cass County which was the most accessible to the emigrant, was the first to be settled. Nor did it require a long series of years to do this, for the tide of immigration which began to pour itself into Western Missouri, in the spring of 1828, increasing with such momentum, that before the lapse of the year 1831, it had in a great measure overspread the County of Jackson, had passed through the County of Clay, and was rapidly rolling onward in its course through Cass, Johnson and other unsettled districts of the State. There never has been anything like it in the history of the country. The information which had been obtained of Van Buren (Cass County) and the territory included in Jackson County had traveled eastward with the rapidity of the steamboat. The richness of its soil and the salubrity of its climate ;

the number and importance of its water-courses, had all been presented in glowing colors to the inhabitants who reside east of the Mississippi; its fame going beyond the Ohio, and even crossing the Alleghanies. The enthusiasm inspired by these reports was but a little less than that enkindled in the minds of men, upon the receipt of the news of the discovery of gold in California. All who could and were so inclined, were eager to test the truth of what they had heard, and the result was, that thousands of emigrants left their homes in the East during the spring and fall of 1828, destined for Western Missouri, hoping and believing that the land to which they were coming would be to them a Canaan, wherein they could with perfect confidence cast their lots, for the remainder of life. True, a few were disappointed, and returned again to their former homes, or sought newer fields beyond the Rocky Mountains, but the great majority of those who came hither and planted their vine and fig-tree at an early day, remained, a very few of whom are still living, and are now (1882), enjoying the fruits of their early struggles and privations. Whence came the early settlers of Cass County? When did they come? Who were they? These are questions which naturally suggest themselves to all who are anxious to learn the beginning of their country's history, for no country can have a history without first having a settlement. With the date, therefore, of its first settlement, begins its history. The student, searching for the origin of things, is never satisfied with the result of his investigation until he has prosecuted his explorations *ab initio*. In this way he is made acquainted with what would otherwise be to him the secret causes which produce or had wrought out certain conditions or results. The character of the first settlers, has much to do with the subsequent growth and development of the county, hence we perceive the significance and bearing of the beginning.

BIG CREEK SETTLEMENT.

As stated in the history of Polk Township, in this work, David Creek, from Jackson County, Missouri, was the first white man to permanently pitched his tent in the territory now known as Cass County. This was in the spring of 1828. Preceding him one year (1827) came David G. Butterfield, who had already located in the same neighborhood, but across the line, in Jackson County. These two men proved to be the nucleus of what was afterwards known as the Big Creek Settlement, which was the pioneer settlement of Cass County. Creek located on a part of the present VanHoy farm, on section 6, township 46, range 30, in that district of country known as Pleasant Hill Township. Butterfield was the first assessor in the county, 1836. Following these men, in the summer or fall of 1828, and immediately thereafter, were Charles Myers, William Johnson, Joel Walker, the Lynches, the Hanshaws, the Farmers,

the Hoopers, and others. This settlement grew so rapidly in numbers that a school house (log cabin) was erected as early as 1831, a church organized in 1832, and a horse-mill operated in 1832, all in the neighborhood of Big Creek Settlement, thus showing that the first settlers of Cass County began, soon after their location in their new homes, to provide for their spiritual, temporal and intellectual wants.

No trading post was established in the county until about one year later (1833), when an adventurous Frenchman, from the mouth of the Kaw River, opened a general stock of goods on the present Mordecai Phillips farm, in section 12, township 46, range 30. His name was Blois.

THE NEXT SETTLEMENT.

From 1830 to 1832, the next settlements were made in Polk and Grand River Townships, the Wordens, the Butlers and the Riddles locating in Polk, and James Lackey, John Blythe, Humphrey Hunt and Dr. Joseph Hedspeth, and a few others, taking claims in Grand River, near the present town site of Harrisonville.

HORTON SETTLEMENT.

Simultaneously, or possibly a little later than the date of the above settlement, came James Walker McClellan, Sidney Adams, John Jackson, and others, and located three miles northwest of Harrisonville, in Peculiar Township, on the East Fork of Grand River. The locality where they settled was known as the Horton Settlement, so called after Huey Horton, who was the pioneer of that part of the county. McClellan had the honor of entertaining (as well as furnishing a room to) the first county court justices when they met for the first time in the county as a court.

From the foregoing, we see that Van Buren (now Cass County) had but one settler in 1828; that the first settlement was made in Pleasant Hill Township, the second in Grand River Township, in and near Harrisonville, and the third in Peculiar Township, on the East Fork of Grand River. Of the earliest settlers, all are dead; of those who came immediately after them, Jeremiah Z. Sloan, Sidney Adams and Mastin Burris are the only three living representatives in Cass County. A few more years of watching and waiting, and they, too, will have joined—

“ The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death.”

CASS CO. MO.
PIONEERS
PRIOR TO
1846-



DAVID MAJORS



ISHAM MAJORS



A. BYBEE



W. WILLIAMS



L. BRADBURY



JOSHUA FLINN



W. C. BURFORD



JESSE RAGAN



W. J. VENABLE



H. G. GLENN



W. ADAMS



ROBERT BROWN
PRES.



THOS. HOLLOWAY



L. GROUND



MARTIN BURRIS



WM. COUGHENOUR



E. TUGGLE



J. F. BROOKS



A. COGLEY, SECY.



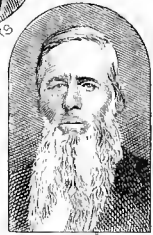
PETER FRANCIS



ISAAC WOOLARD



W. PAYNE



J. S. WHEELER

CHAPTER VII.

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OLD SETTLERS—CHURCHES—AUSTIN—EARLY HISTORY
—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—POSTMASTERS—INCORPORATED—SECRET
ORDERS—ARCHIE—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 43, range 31; thence east eight miles to the northeast corner of section 5, township 43, range 30; thence south seven miles to the southeast corner of section 8, township 42, range 30; thence west eight miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 43, range 31; thence six miles north to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of this township is veined by numerous water courses, reaching out in various directions, giving their tribute of moisture to the unnumbered grain fields of corn and wheat, along which and through which, they flow, and affording a perennial supply of the best and purest water to man and beast. Chief among these streams is Grand River, which enters the northwest corner of the township, and flows in a southeasterly direction. Among other streams there are Black Creek in the southwest, Tennessee Creek in the northwest, Eight Mile Creek in the eastern part, and Elm Branch in the northwestern part of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the earliest settlers in Austin Township was Major John M. Clark, who located about three miles east of the present town of Austin, prior to 1839, on the waters of Sugar Creek. He was one of the prominent men of his day, and filled several positions of honor and trust, among which was that of sheriff of the county in 1849. He died in Dayton Township after 1870.

Christopher Clark came from Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1851, and settled northeast of Austin one and a-half miles. He was noted among his neighbors as an eccentric man, especially in his personal appearance.

Alexander Barnard and his father, from Tennessee, settled one mile northwest of Austin. The father died in 1859. His widow married Alexander Arnett, who was also an early settler, and had the honor of keeping the second hotel in the town of Austin.

Allen Ingle located two miles south of Austin, near the county line. At this point on Grand River he erected a water mill and placed therein a bolt for bolting flour, which was the first of the kind in the county. He also erected the first water saw mill and sash saw mill in the county, which dates as far back as 1857. His son, Jasper Ingle, now resides in Austin.

Robert Lewis, from Kentucky, opened a farm two miles east of Austin in 1854, but left the county during the civil war, going to Henry County, Missouri, where he died. Hon. J. W. Britts, the present (1882) candidate for the state senate in Henry County, is the son-in-law of Mr. Lewis.

William Day, John T. Philips and John T. Pettigrew were from Tennessee, coming respectively about the years 1854 and 1852. William Day is known as "Uncle Billy" by his neighbors and friends, and is still living. John T. Philips located one mile west of Austin, on Eight Mile Creek. He built the first hotel in the town of Austin. He is now dead.

George McFarland came to the township prior to the civil war; he was also a Tennessean, and settled on Eight Mile Creek. He is now in Cedar County, Missouri. About the same time, J. F. Lee emigrated from Kentucky to Cass County. He purchased the Pettigrew farm and built the handsomest farm house in all that section of country. It was a frame building, and particularly noticeable because of the painting on the front of the house of a square and compass. He went to Kansas during the war. Berryman Keeton took a claim in Austin Township, in 1854, on Eight Mile Creek, where he now lives. He was from Illinois. Among others from Kentucky were B. G. Brown and John Goode. Brown was at one time constable and deputy sheriff. He was killed at his home by a marauding party during the civil war.

There were other early settlers on Eight Mile Creek, among whom was a man by the name of Moore, also Benton McFerrin. Moore's son Robert lives on the old homestead settled by his father. McFerrin met his death at the hands of a party of robbers and cut-throats during the war. J. W. McSpadden came from Tennessee, about the year 1855, to Austin Township. He was one of the judges of the County Court of Cass County in 1860. He went to California in 1879. John Holloway and Thomas Holloway, who were also from Tennessee, were among the earliest settlers in that part of the county. Lawson Holloway came about the same time. Thomas Holloway attended a mill at Lexington, Missouri, and one at Harmony Mission, each of which were about fifty-five miles distant. Occasionally he would go to Pitchersville, which was

located between Independence and Kansas City, and was about the same distance. Mr. Holloway erected a small cabin at the edge of the timber, and experienced all the hardships and privations which were known to the Cass County pioneers. At night the wolves were so numerous and so courageous that they would come and peer at the door of his cabin, where they would stand and howl, showing their teeth and wild, glaring eyes. They did this during the first three or four years of Mr. Holloway's residence in Cass County. Upon one occasion Mrs. Holloway saw a large black wolf spring upon a calf and bear it to the ground. It was, however, prevented from taking the life of its victim by the timely interference of a neighbor, who happened to be present. Game was in great abundance. Mr. Holloway, when going for his cattle in the afternoon, which were feeding upon the prairies, would seldom take his gun, as he did not wish to occupy so much time in hunting. He knew if he took his gun with him that he could not resist the temptation of needlessly killing a deer.

Hiser came from Tennessee, and located two and a half miles west of Austin. He brought with him some seedling pears from his native state, which he planted in the new and genial soil of old Cass, where they have grown into large, luxuriant trees, and are noted for their delicious fruit. Among other early settlers who came to the township prior to 1860 were the following :

Charles Clements, from Tennessee : John Cassady, from Kentucky ; A. H. Deane, from Kentucky ; George McFarland and John Mills, who took the benefit of the bankrupt law, and afterwards paid all of his indebtedness, and was known as an honorable and industrious man.

CHURCHES.

The first house of worship that was erected in the township stood near the bank of Grand River, half a mile southwest of the town of Austin, and was called Hiser meeting house. It was built about the year 1851, by the Old School Baptists.

AUSTIN

Austin was laid out in the fall of 1855, by John T. Philips. The first house in the town was erected by John T. Philips in 1854, for a man by the name of Charles Keller, who sold the first goods (general stock) brought to town. Keller did not do the business himself, but had two clerks, whose names were William Austin and Aaron Patton, who managed the store for him. This, however, was before the town was laid out, which important event occurred soon after Keller brought his stock. The town was named in honor of William Austin, one of Keller's clerks above

named. The next business house was put up by L. B. Huff, in 1857. The first residence was built in the fall of 1856, by John T. Philips. It was a frame, and is now standing.

Esquire Jackson operated a blacksmith shop in the fall of 1855. A. H. Deane and T. A. Manning established a plow factory in the fall of 1856. Dr. J. W. Warren was the pioneer physician in the township, but Dr. Talliferro was the first to locate in Austin. John Whalen ran the first saloon. James Cochran, Dr. Phillip Slaughter, Dr. T. P. Montgomery, Hugh Weldon, John L. Jackson, Alexander Arnett, A. H. Deane, were among the early settlers of the town.

The first birth in the town was that of Eddy Cochran (in the winter of 1856) who is living near Parsons, Kansas. The first death was that of Richard Manning, in the spring of 1857. Manning was from Woodford County, Kentucky, and went to Austin in 1856.

Dr. Philip Slaughter taught the first school in the town in 1856.

Allen Ingle built the first saw and grist mill in the township.

The first steam saw mill in the township was owned and operated by Tarlton Railey. It was half a mile west of Austin, on Grand River.

George Moore, who commenced a nursery near Austin (south) in 1858, is still in the same business, and at the same place.

CHURCHES.

What is now the First Baptist Church, Austin, was organized 1855, half a mile southwest of town, and called Walnut Grove. During the war the members were scattered in all directions, many never to return. After a few years they built a church house in Austin, which stood during the war, and is standing yet, though now being removed from the church lot, the present church having built during this summer a new house. The first record that we have since the war is dated January 7, 1866, which reads: "At a meeting of the people at Austin Ch. a few of the old ch. members agree to meet on the first Sabbath in Feb. to organize a church. Sermon by Henry Farmer. A. Arnett, C. C." Rev. Henry Farmer was the first pastor after the war. The record does not show just how long he remained pastor. J. P. Gabriel, a licentiate, who became connected with the church, was frequently called on to preach and act as moderator at the business sessions, and was ordained to the ministry in September, 1867. Elders Farmer and Wilcox held a meeting during the month of September, which resulted in the addition of twenty-four to the church. In December, 1868, Elder A. H. Deane was chosen pastor.

At the January meeting, 1868, William Shields was chosen church clerk, a position to which he has been annually re-elected ever since.

In July, 1868, the pastor, Elder Deane, held a series of meetings with the church, during which there were fifty-seven accessions. In October, 1870, Rev. J. W. Swift was chosen pastor *pro tem.* to conduct a protracted meeting. April, 1871, J. R. Pennington was chosen as the next regular pastor, but resigned in July, 1872. On July 29, 1872, Elder Wesley Wright was called as pastor. Elder Deane was called as pastor December, 1874. Elder Israel Tompkins was chosen pastor December, 1875. Elder Deane was again chosen pastor in 1879. J. W. Swift was chosen pastor, January, 1880. Elder J. A. Smith, of Glasgow, Kentucky, was chosen pastor in March, 1881, and fills the pulpit at the present time.

Among the original members of this church were: Alexander Arnett and wife, John Hiser, Benjamin Hiser, Anthony Ousley, Allen Ingle and wife, James McKee, John T. Phillips and wife, and James Holloway.

The M. E. Church built a house of worship about 1871. The beginning of the organization dates as far back as 1856, when the society met at the private residence of John Mills. William A. Day and wife, John Mills and wife, B. Y. Brown, William S. Mullins, Ellen B. Schooley, Jane Kirkpatrick and Ruth Thomas were among the early members. One of the pioneer preachers of the M. E. Church was Rev. L. J. Ferrell. The first board of trustees was composed of R. R. Roberts, N. L. Geyer, W. S. Mullins, W. W. Day and J. P. Schooley. Present membership, sixty; present pastor, E. J. King.

SECRET ORDERS.

Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 405, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation by D. D. G. M. Noah M. Givan, March 22, 1871, with D. H. Webster as Master, George W. Durwent, Sen. Warden, and W. H. Crotzer, Jun. Warden.

Charter Members—D. H. Webster, George W. Durwent, W. H. Crotzer, M. H. L. Schooley, H. K. Ritter, George Moore, W. H. Leavell, R. Woods, H. C. Kirkpatrick, John Ballew, and J. E. Sawyer.

Organized under charter, October 13, 1871, with D. H. Webster as Master; R. Woods, S. W.; W. H. Leavell, J. W.; M. H. L. Schooley, Treasurer; H. K. Ritter, Secretary.

1872.—D. H. Webster, W. M.; Robert Woods, S. W.; William H. Leavell, J. W.; M. H. L. Schooley, Treasurer; H. K. Ritter, Secretary.

1873.—Same as 1872.

1874.—Robert Woods, W. M.; W. T. Schooley, S. W.; W. H. Leavell, J. W.; M. H. L. Schooley, Treasurer; H. K. Ritter, Secretary.

1875.—William T. Schooley, W. M.; H. K. Ritter, S. W.; E. B. Usery, J. W.; George Moore, Treasurer; George O. English, Secretary.

1876.—D. H. Webster, W. M. ; E. B. Usery, S. W. ; R. A. Smiley, J. W. ; George Moore, Treasurer ; George O. English, Secretary.

1877.—D. H. Webster, W. M. ; Robert Woods, S. W. ; R. A. Smiley, J. W. ; George Moore, Treasurer ; H. K. Ritter, Secretary.

1878.—H. K. Ritter, W. M. ; J. H. Schooley, S. W. ; George F. Whitman, J. W. ; L. G. Woolery, Treasurer ; D. H. Webster, Secretary.

1879.—H. K. Ritter, W. M. ; Robert Woods, S. W. ; George F. Whitman, J. W. ; Wm. T. Leavell, Treasurer ; D. H. Webster, Secretary.

1880.—E. B. Usery, W. M. ; Robert Smiley, S. W. ; John Hammon-tree, J. W. ; William Leavell, Treasurer ; D. H. Webster, Secretary.

1881.—E. B. Usery, W. M. ; Robert Woods, S. W. ; George F. Whitman, J. W. ; D. A. Woodard, Treasurer ; D. H. Webster, Secretary.

1882.—E. B. Usery, W. M. ; George O. English, W. S. ; John W. Ritter, J. W. ; D. A. Woodard, Treasurer ; D. H. Webster, Secretary.

Austin Lodge No. 178, I. O. O. F., was organized December 19, 1867, with the following charter members : T. J. Kirtley, B. F. Royce, Francis McDonnell, M. D. Gossett, J. D. Vanvactor.

First officers—T. J. Kirtley, N. G. ; Francis McDonnell, V. G. ; B. F. Royce, Recording Secretary ; M. B. Gossett, Per. Secretary ; J. D. Vanvactor, Treasurer.

April 1, 1868, M. H. L. Schooley, N. G. ; F. McDonnell, V. G. ; T. J. Kirtley, Secretary ; M. B. Gossett, Per. Secretary ; J. D. Vanvactor, Treasurer

October 1, 1868, F. McDonnell, N. G. ; B. F. Royce, V. G. ; W. K. Royce, Secretary ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; J. D. Vanvactor, Treasurer.

April, 1869, B. F. Royce, N. G. ; W. K. Royce, V. G. ; W. W. Cook, Secretary ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; J. D. Vanvactor, Treasurer.

October 1, 1869, William K. Royce, N. G. ; T. P. Shadowens, V. G. ; J. P. Schooley, Secretary ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; I. H. Woolery, Treasurer.

April 1, 1870, T. P. Shadowens, N. G. ; J. P. Schooley, V. G. ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; I. H. Woolery, Treasurer.

October 1, 1870, J. P. Schooley, N. G. ; William Mullins, V. G. ; W. F. Fields, Secretary ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; I. H. Woolery, Treasurer.

April 1, 1871, George Seaver, N. G. ; W. F. Fields, V. G. ; James Seavers, Secretary ; M. H. L. Schooley, Per. Secretary ; I. H. Woolery, Treasurer.

October 1, 1871, W. T. Fields, N. G. ; W. P. Gabriel, V. G. ; F. K. Kirkpatrick, Secretary ; T. P. Shadowens, Per. Secretary ; I. H. Woolery, Treasurer.

April 1, 1872, William S. Mullen, N. G. ; F. K. Kirkpatrick, V. G. ; J. P. Hackenbury, Secretary ; T. P. Shadowens, Per. Secretary.

October 1, 1782, E. N. Wyatt, N. G.; J. P. Hackenbury, V. G.; J. P. Schooley, Secretary; H. B. McDonnell, Per. Secretary; S. Sutton, Treasurer.

April 1, 1873, J. P. Hackenbury, N. G.; J. S. Thompson, V. G.; W. T. Fields, Secretary; H. B. McDonnell, Per. Secretary; W. S. Sutton, Treasurer.

October 1, 1873, M. H. L. Schooley, N. G.; H. B. McDonnell, V. G.; I. H. Woolery, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; P. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 1, 1874, T. P. Shadowens, N. G.; T. J. Kirtley, V. G.; I. H. Woolery, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; P. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 3, 1875, S. D. Adkins, N. G.; William Gabriel, V. G.; J. P. Hackenbury, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; L. J. Brown, Treasurer.

October 1, 1874, H. B. McDonnell, N. G.; E. N. Wyatt, V. G.; T. J. Kirtley, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; L. J. Brown, Treasurer.

October 1, 1875, William Gabriel, N. G.; T. J. Kirtley, V. G.; T. P. Shadowens, Secretary; William T. Field, Per. Secretary; L. J. Brown, Treasurer.

April 1, 1876, John Taylor, N. G.; W. S. Mullen, V. G.; T. J. Kirtley, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; L. J. Brown, Treasurer.

October 1, 1876, T. J. Kirtley, N. G.; L. J. Brown, V. G.; A. E. Elder, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; John Taylor, Treasurer.

April 1, 1877, L. J. Brown, N. G.; C. B. McCary, V. G.; T. P. Shadowens, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; John Taylor, Treasurer.

October 1, 1877, T. P. Shadowens, N. G.; F. M. McDonnell, V. G.; L. J. Kirtley, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 1, 1878, W. S. Mullen, N. G.; W. Gabriel, V. G.; F. T. Hodam, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; T. P. Shadowens, Treasurer.

October 1, 1879, A. E. Merriman, N. G.; J. W. Cox, V. G.; T. P. Shadowens, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 1, 1880, J. W. Cox, N. G.; T. J. Kirtley, V. G.; T. P. Shadowens, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

November 1, 1880, E. N. Wyatt, N. G.; M. D. Gossett, V. G.; T. J. Kirtley, Secretary; W. T. Fields, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 2, 1881, T. P. Shadowens, N. G.; F. McDonnell, V. G.; J. P. Hackenbury, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullin, Treasurer.

October 1, 1881, F. M. McDonnell, N. G.; E. N. Wyatt, V. G.; T. J. Kirtley, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

April 1, 1881, J. J. Wood, N. G.; E. N. Wyatt, V. G.; J. M. Cox, Secretary; W. T. Field, Per. Secretary; W. S. Mullen, Treasurer.

They built their hall in 1874. The lodge owns two buildings.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF AUSTIN.

Anderson, B. L., stoves and tinware.

Arnett, Mrs., Austin House.

Brown, J. L., groceries, boots, shoes and harness.

Cook, J. D., physician.

Daily, Mrs. Josiah, millinery.

Guyer, Mrs., millinery.

Kirtley, T. J., blacksmith.

McDonnell Brothers, carpenters and contractors.

Morris, A., proprietor Wyatt House.

Ritter, M. K., drugs.

Royce, William K., boots, shoes, groceries and clothing.

Schooley, J. P., general merchandise and notary public.

Shadowens, L. P., dry goods, groceries and drugs.

Smith, Ira, physician.

Smitherman, James, saloon.

Webster, D. H., physician.

Withrow, J. L., dry goods, boots and shoes.

Yentzer, J. H., groceries.

Postmasters.—Philip Slanter, David Hughes, James Jackson, M. B. Royce, W. H. Cortser, T. P. Shadowens.

The town of Austin was incorporated in 1874. The first officers were :—

Trustees—M. H. L. Schooley, J. D. Vanzant, H. K. Ritter, E. N. Wyatt, I. H. Woolery. L. D. Vanzant was Chairman of the Board, H. R. Ritter, Clerk; C. R. McCorey, Marshal.

ARCHIE.

Archie is a new town, having been laid out as late as 1880. Henry T. Carr built the first house in the town, in 1880.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ARCHIE.

Barrett, W. H. & Co., grain buyers.

Bright, Mrs. F., hotel.

Cooke & Jordan, groceries.

Carr, H. T. & Co., groceries and hardware.

Canto & Bullock, dry goods.

Dulany & Huxley, lumber.

Dillion, J. L. & Bro., general merchandise.
Gavett, G. L. & Son, drugs and groceries.
Gundy, J. V., saloon.
Harshaw, H., harness maker.
Kerner, Joseph, barber.
Hays & Allison, livery stable.
Johnson, William, butcher.
Leonard, W. E., furniture.
Mawson Bros., millers.
Morton, W. H., hotel.
Mondy & Seaton, grain buyers.
Ragsdall, J. H., restaurant.
Ragsdall, G. H., saloon.
Rosier & Co., dry goods.
Rosier, G. M., groceries.
Rosier & Erwin, hardware and implements.
Webb & Hartzler, butchers.
Westhoff, John, blacksmith.
Wilson, L. H., gunsmith.

CHURCH.

The Congregational Church of Archie was organized October 23, 1881, with the following members : L. H. Gilbert, Mary Gilbert, William McCaw, Frank Whitney, Mrs. Jennie Whitney and R. W. Daniels. Rev. A. K. Wray, pastor. The church was built in 1881, at a cost of \$1,800. H. T. Carr, postmaster.



CHAPTER VIII.

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—THE PIONEERS OF BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP—CHURCH—MILL—SCHOOL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section six, township forty-six, range thirty-one ; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section one, township forty-six, range thirty-one ; thence south, six miles to the southeast corner of section thirty-six, township forty-six, range thirty-one ; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, township forty-six, range thirty-one ; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Big Creek Township is one of the northern townships of the county adjoining the Jackson County line. It was also one of the early settled portions of the county. Much of the township is high and rolling, especially that part of it bordering on the streams.

Big Creek, with its numerous tributaries flows in a southeasterly direction through the township. Alexander's Branch waters the north-western part. There are also a number of good springs found in the township, while excellent water can be obtained anywhere by digging from eighteen to thirty-five feet.

Building stone, both sand and limestone, can be quarried in different localities, the former usually in the timber and the latter in the prairies and along the water courses. Some of this stone (the outcroppings), was used by the original settlers in building the chimneys to their cabins. They had no idea, however, of the exhaustless supply to be found in quarries, just beneath the surface of the earth.

The township has a sufficiency of timber for all practical purposes, and of the usual varieties found in this section of country.

THE PIONEERS OF BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

The township was originally settled by Southern men, hailing generally from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, the latter State being

more largely represented than any other. Occasionally, however, a solitary emigrant, from one of the more distant Southern States, would come to the West, to cast in his lot with the adventurous frontiersmen, who were so rapidly settling up Western Missouri. Among the very earliest to seek a home in Cass County (Big Creek Township), was Henry Burris, who was one of the county judges of the county court from 1837 to 1844. Judge Burris came from Alabama. His associates, as county judges, were: James C. Dickey and J. W. McLellan from 1837 to 1840, and Samuel Wilson and Anderson Davis, from 1840 to 1844.

William Nichols, from Kentucky, located in the south part of the township.

• James Hamilton, who was from Jackson County, Missouri, to Cass, settling in Big Creek Township, was also a judge of the county court, serving three terms, the first term in 1852, the second in 1857, and the third in 1859.

There was a settlement, known as the Farmer Settlement, called so after the Farmers, a large family who came from East Tennessee, and opened claims on Big Creek and its tributaries. Their names were: Jeremiah Farmer, Baptist minister; John Farmer, Henry Farmer, John Farmer, William H. Farmer, Frederick Farmer, the original blacksmith of the township; John M. Farmer; Silas Sorrencey, from East Tennessee; Joseph Hall, Andrew Belcher, Joseph Snyder, Joseph Synder, Jr., William Wilmoth, T. J. Bruce, David Keeney, Joel D. Campbell, generally from East Tennessee; Bailey Cook, William Buster, captain of militia; Elijah Farmer, Thomas Farmer, Andrew Farmer, John Belcher, W. A. Brannock, ———— Carter, ———— Pallet, Moses Farmer.

J. C. Copeland was also one of the early settlers of the township. He was one of the county judges from 1866 to 1870. John Briscoe, was one of the first county officials—a county judge in 1848, serving with H. B. Hawkins and W. T. Gillenwater. Reason S. Judy was a pioneer, and is still living. He and his wife recently celebrated their golden wedding. William Jones, who is now a resident of Pleasant Hill, and a lumber merchant, settled in Big Creek Township in 1846, going there in the fall of that year from Kentucky. Mr. Jones had, however, visited Big Creek Township in 1838. He afterwards returned, as stated in 1846, when he was employed as a teacher, which calling he continued to follow for several years.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services were under the auspices of the Missionary Baptists, who erected a church edifice in 1837 or 1838, called the Union Church.

Jeremiah Farmer and wife, John Farmer and wife, Henry Farmer and wife, John Farmer and wife, John Farmer and wife, William H. Far-

mer and wife, John Gibson and wife, Silas Sorrencey and wife, James H. Williams and wife, Moses Farmer and wife, Andrew Farmer and wife, were among the organic members composing this church. The membership was disorganized in 1869, and united with the Baptist Church at Pleasant Hill, where they continued to worship for about one year. The members then reorganized the old church and finally moved the building to Greenwood, Jackson County, Missouri. This was the first and last house of worship erected in the township.

MILLS.

Near the site of the old house, some of the Farmers above named joined in the erection of the pioneer horse (grist) mill, which had what was called a draft wheel. At this mill, the Farmers opened a small business house—general stock of goods. This was about the year 1838. They continued the business only a short time.

SCHOOLS.

As late as 1846, but one school house had been erected in the township ; this was located in the neighborhood of James H. Williams' residence. In this building, William Jones above-named, taught his first school.



CHAPTER IX.

COLDWATER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FIRST SETTLEMENTS—FIRST SCHOOL TEACHER—FIRST PREACHER—FIRST BIRTH—FIRST DEATH—FIRST MARRIAGE—SECOND MARRIAGE—FIRST MILL—CHURCHES—MASONIC ORDER—BROSELY—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 43, range 33, thence east five and a half miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 43, range 33; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 43, range 33; thence west five and a half miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 43, range 33; thence north six miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The physical features of the township are about as those of the township north. The prairie is rolling, and the land near the streams, in some places, is broken, hilly and rocky.

The South Fork of Grand River flows through the northeast part of the township, Trimmers' Branch in the east, Hardin Creek and Elm Branch in the central, and Coldwater Creek in the northwest.

There is plenty of timber along the streams and an abundance of building stone in various parts of the township. The soil is good and well adapted to agricultural purposes.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The original settler in Coldwater Township was John Parsons, who came as early as 1830 or 1831, and took a claim in section 2, the present Beck estate.

The Keating tract (north half section 4) was settled in 1835, by Thomas Foster. In 1837 he sold to Benjamin Vincent, who sold to Robert Finley in 1838, who in turn sold out in 1840.

Benjamin Vincent opened a farm on section 9, and was sent to the penitentiary in 1842, for stealing horses.

The northeast quarter of section 3 was entered by Robert Stapleton, in 1836. In 1838 he sold to Abner Crocker, who sold, in 1840, to John Parsons. Russell Ferguson was an old settler. John Turley came from Kentucky, in 1858, and located in the north part of the township. Thomas Gentry, who was also a Kentuckian, came in the spring of 1858. Leonard Bradberry emigrated from Illinois before the war of 1861. He returned to Illinois during the war, but, in 1865, came back to the township and settled in the northern part of the same.

William Chandler, from Kentucky, located here as early as 1857. Robert M. Scott, from Kentucky, William R. Reed, Charles Miller and James K. Lacey, from Tennessee, settled in the township in April, 1869. J. K. Lacey is a Baptist minister. Joseph Harter, from Illinois, came in the spring of 1868; John Dean, from Ohio, in the spring of 1869; William Harper, from Ohio, in the spring of 1871; Jacob Buley, from Missouri, in 1869. William McPherson, came in 1865.

The first school teacher, to follow his profession in the township, was Theophilus Powell, a Methodist preacher, who taught in section 1, in 1840. William Fisk was also an early teacher. The first minister of the gospel was William Johnson, of the M. E. Church, in 1833.

First birth, (Thomas) a son of John Parsons, in 1840.

First death, Robert Miller, who killed himself, in the fall of 1841, by throwing an axe, at a house-raising with Henry Payton. Second death, Jefferson Bum, in the spring of 1842; killed by being run over by a wagon, while hauling rails with a yoke of oxen. Bum kept a trading post on section 7, which had been started by Tunley in 1839.

The first marriage occurred in the fall of 1835, between James Vincent and Sarah Ann Parsons, by Orphus Powell. Second marriage, in 1842, between Sim Jackson and Cynthia Parsons.

John Parsons was the first justice of the peace before the war.

The first mill was erected in 1835, by John Parsons, on South Fork of Grand River. Second mill (steam) at same place, by Abraham Holderman.

CHURCHES.

Fairview Chapel (M. E.) located in the center of section 4, was organized by Rev. William Tipton, in 1867, and the building (frame) erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,500. It was dedicated in September, 1872, by John Jones. Original members—William Tipton, pastor; George H. McCandless, Eliza R. McCandless, Mary M. McCandless, Reason Calvert, William McPherson, Matilda A. McPherson, Lucretia C. Cook, Elmer A. Gillogly, Susan Gillogly, William Chandler, Rumina M. Trimmer.

The pastors in succession have been William Tipton, 1867; W. A. McFarland, 1868; William Tipton, 1870; J. Shepperd, 1871; R. A.

Bathurst, 1873; W. A. Fogle, 1874; John H. Young, 1874; M. F. Wells, 1877; D. L. Fardney, 1878; T. W. Danner, 1879; Mrs. Amanda Evey, (present pastor) 1882.

South Fork Baptist Church edifice was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$1,100, and dedicated by Rev. J. K. Lacey. Original members—Daniel Lyon and wife, A. L. Davidson and wife, Thomas Davidson and wife, Jeremiah Jones and wife, J. K. Lacey and wife, G. W. Zion and wife, John Williamson and wife, Van Buren Williamson, Mrs. Huldah Williamson, Jefferson W. Britt and R. M. Scott.

Sharon Presbyterian Church is located on three and a-half acres, on the southwest corner of section 35, four miles east of the state line. It was organized November 18, 1877, by J. W. Allen, D. D., of St. Louis. Number of original members, ten. Number of present members, twenty-five. Pastor, Rev. Josiah Thompson. Sunday School Superintendent, W. C. McEwing. Building erected in 1879 and 1880, at a cost of \$1,600, including grounds, cemetery, etc., \$1,900. Dedicated August 14, 1881, by Rev. Timothy Hill, D. D., of Kansas City, Missouri. Names of organizing members—James Morrow and wife, Dr. A. J. McIntosh and wife, T. J. Hendrickson and wife, Miss G. S. Crozier, John M. Core and A. L. Houston and wife.

Brosley Christian Church was organized in 1874, by Peter Schick. Original members, thirteen. Present members, sixty. Building cost \$800, and was erected in 1882. Pastor, E. H. Eddy. John Nichols and wife, G. K. Christopher and wife, B. D. Hocker and wife, William T. Hemstreet and wife, Andrew Shuster and wife, Mrs. Fanny Lane and Weden Carney, were among the organizing members.

MASONIC ORDER.

Coldwater Lodge No. 485, A. F. and A. M., organized July 16, 1881, at Brosley, Missouri, and was chartered the following November. Original membership, eleven. Present membership, nineteen. F. V. Holloway, W. M.; W. H. Lane, S. W.; S. E. Beck, J. W.; J. H. Norton, Secretary.

BROSLEY.

The village of Brosley is located in the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 20. The first store was opened in 1869, by G. R. Christopher, who is now in Warrensburg, Missouri.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Glass & Scott Brothers, consisting of W. R. Glass, F. J. and J. R. Scott, sons of R. M. Scott, general merchandise. J. H. Norton, general merchandise. L. G. Willhoite, drugs and hardware. A. B. Tipton, blacksmith. William Nelson, physician. R. A. Bathurst, physician. Mrs. Mary J. Price, hotel. T. Dickson, hotel.

CHAPTER X.

CAMP BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—CAMP MEETINGS—OMISH CHURCH—SCHOOLS—MILLS—EAST LYNNE—SCHOOL—ELEVATOR AND FLOURING MILL—PLANING MILL—OIL MILL—TOWN OFFICERS—POSTMASTERS—CHURCHES—INCIDENT—M. E. CHURCH—SECRET ORDERS—BANK OF EAST LYNNE—NEWSPAPER—RAILROAD AND DEPOT—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—EIGHT MILE—CHURCH—GARDEN CITY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 19, township 45, range 30; thence east five miles to the northeast corner section 24, township 45, range 30; thence south nine miles to the southeast corner section 35, township 44, range 30; thence west five miles to the southwest corner section 31, township 44, range 30; thence north nine miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township, away from the streams, is comparatively level. The soil is of an excellent quality and produces fine crops. There is, in many parts of the township, an abundance of good building stone cropping out near the surface. The timber embraces about one-fourth of the township.

The water supply is admirably arranged. East Grand River passes through the center of the township, Muddy Creek, Town Creek and Polecat Creek through the northeast, and the Middle Fork of Grand River through the west.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the earliest settlers of this township were Frederick Bouse, from Pennsylvania; Mastin Burris, from Tennessee; James M. Phillips, from Surry County, North Carolina; Lawson Ground, from Morgan County, Indiana, and George Hackler, from Grayson County, Virginia. Frederick Bouse came about the year 1833, and opened a farm upon Camp Branch. Mastin Burris came about the same time and settled, first in Grand River Township, and moved into Camp Branch about the year 1837. James M. Phillips came to Cass County in the year 1839, and

located on Big Creek, east of Pleasant Hill, where he resided until the spring of 1850, when he took a farm in Camp Branch Township. George Hackler came to Missouri in the fall of 1843, and settled in Camp Branch Township, where he continued to reside until the date of his death, which occurred November 18, 1855. Mr. Hackler was a local preacher of the M. E. Church, South, and was among the first to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation to the old settlers of Cass County. His widow survived him until 1873. Two of his seven children now living reside in Cass County.

Lawson Ground came to Cass County about the year 1843, and located on Camp Branch. The above named are all living excepting Mr. Hackler.

Manuel Ground, a brother of Lawson, came to the township in 1853. George N. Phillips came in 1839. John B. Wheeler, from Kentucky, located on Clear Fork Creek, about three miles from East Lynne, at an early day. He now resides in Harrisonville. John Bookout came from North Carolina in 1856, and located about two and a half miles from East Lynne. Thomas Wheeler and William Briscoe were early settlers. Briscoe died in Texas during the war. He was at different times sheriff and representative of the county. William Barber took a claim near Bookout, but sold it soon after. He went to Bates and thence to Cole County, this State. John Agnew, from Kentucky, located on Clear Fork, in the township, but now resides in Harrisonville. John Adams, from Tennessee, settled on Clear Fork. He died many years ago. James Chapman, from Cole County, Missouri, located also on Clear Fork, but returned to Cole County during the war, when he died. James Harrington located near the town site of East Lynne, but went to Bates County during the war. Fountain Naylor, from Tennessee, D. P. Jennings, John Bouse, Silas Bouse and Joseph Bouse, all took claims or purchased land on Camp Branch. Archibald Campbell and Henry Tarrant, and Thomas Tarrant, his son, also Tennesseans, located on Camp Branch. Jacob Stine settled on Camp Branch. He is still living. His sons, E. M. Stine, S. Stine and J. N. Stine, are residents of Cass County. George Selectman and Dr. P. C. Horney located on Eight Mile Creek, where they now live. John Busley, from Kentucky, came among the first pioneers, and settled in Camp Branch. His was the first marriage in the county, the lady being Miss Sallie Dunnavan. It is said of them—

"All of a tenor was their after life,
No day discolor'd with domestic strife;
No jealousy, but mutual truth believed,
Secure repose, and kindness undeceived."

Not only was he the first man to embark on the matrimonial sea, but was the first to plant an orchard in the county and sold apples therefrom as early as 1837.

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church, South, organized a society about the year 1847, in the township, in the neighborhood of what is now known as Pitt's Chapel, on Camp Creek and about two miles west of East Lynne. The church building now called Pitts' Chapel, was erected soon after the close of the war of 1861, and was named in honor of the Rev. Warren M. Pitts, who was one of the pioneer preachers in the county. The church was reorganized after the war with the following members :—

M. G. Hackler, Margaret Hackler, C. M. Hackler, Francis Hackler, W. R. Hackler, Fielding Hackler, Eliza J. Hackler, M. Burris, Judith J. Burris, Fleming J. Burris, Mary E. Burris, Mary Graham, Susan Eastman, Martha M. Stine, M. H. Shumate, Charlotte Shumate, Mahala Wethers, Lucretia Wethers, Luther Wethers, G. Wethers, E. N. Stine, Malinda Stine, Thomas B. Stine, S. T. Campbell, W. A. Campbell, Mary Clarke, James Ground, T. W. Nunn, Narcissa Nunn, W. D. Nunn, Sarah L. Nunn, Lydia Elliott, Mary M. Graham, Marianda Edmonson, Amanda Reynolds, Paredine Clarke, Artemipa Elliott, Sarah E. Shumate, M. H. Wilson, Amanda M. Wilson, J. L. Dunn, Sarah J. Eastman, J. B. Wilson, Leonidas Wilson, J. O. Keys, Catherine Morrow, A. J. Gillaspay, T. C. Majors, A. Campbell, Elizabeth Campbell, R. F. Campbell, Nancy A. Campbell, Mary A. Ground, F. M. Burris, America J. Burris, Sarah J. Phillips, Nancy E. Laughlin, Mary M. Keys, Alexander Sharp, Sarah J. Sharp.

Rev. Thomas M. Cobb, officiates as the pastor.

Rev. George Hackler, from Grayson County, Virginia, was the first local preacher (Methodist) in the township, and officiated for that society as early as the fall of 1843.

CAMP MEETINGS.

Probably the first camp meeting was held at Pitts' Chapel, or on the site of that house, by the M. E. Church South, as early as 1846. Rev. Warren M. Pitts was among the first ministers to break unto the early settlers the bread of life at these camp meetings. James L. Porter was a circuit rider, and among others, were Daniel A. Leeper and Charles Williams.

OMISH CHURCH.

The Pennsylvania Germans organized a church and built a house of worship in the fall of 1869, on section 15, township 44, range 30. Their services are held in the German language. The society has recently divided into two branches, but each continues to worship in the same building. Among the members of the division now presided over by Rev. J. C. Kenagy are Abram Yoder, Peter Proyer, Moses Yoder, Christian

Martin and others. S. H. Yoder is the minister of the seceding branch. Among the members are C. P. Yoder, David Sharp, Joel Sharp, A. J. Plank, C. C. Plank, Michael Plank.

SCHOOLS.

Perhaps the first school taught in the township was in the summer of 1844. Archibald Campbell, from Tennessee, was the teacher. The building was located on Camp Branch, northwest of Pitts' Chapel.

MILLS.

Frederick Bouse erected a small water mill on Camp Branch, which was the pioneer mill of the township. Solomon Teague was the proprietor of a horse mill, which was operated afterwards.

EAST LYNNE.

The town of East Lynne is located on the line of the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, in Camp Branch Township. It was laid out by Daniel K. Hall and Noah M. Givan, the plat being filed October 24, 1871. The town site embraces section 34, township 45, range 30.

The first house (frame store building) was erected in 1871 by Judge J. W. McSpaddin; he also built the first dwelling house, both of which were occupied by J. C. Bridges, his son-in-law.

Mrs. Malinda Holloway, built the next house, for a dwelling. William Wilson and A. B. Cass erected houses about the same time.

J. H. Coffman opened the first harness shop. Coffman moved to Carthage, Missouri. F. A. Hathaway was the first blacksmith. The first shoemaker, was a man named Frankfather. Dr. G. W. Farrow brought the first piano to town. The first birth was that of Charley Farmer, son of John M. Farmer, in the fall of 1871. Charley died in 1872, this being the first death and the first birth that occurred in the town.

The first marriage was that of Harry Hudson and Mary Jasper. Dr. G. W. Farrow was the first physician, coming in the spring of 1870. Rev. A. P. Williams (Baptist) preached the first sermon. Frost Snow opened the first saloon. Thomas Hewitt was the first wagon maker.

SCHOOL.

The town has a one story school building, which was erected in 187-. It was deemed sufficiently large to accommodate the limited number of pupils who attended the first two or three years. Since the town has

increased in population, and the pupils in proportion, now numbering fully one hundred, the school board contemplate erecting an addition to the school house this fall.

ELEVATOR AND FLOURING MILL.

Smith, Son & Co., are operating a large elevator and flouring mill. A small flouring mill was erected about the year 1873 on the present site of the elevator. The mill has since been enlarged and the present elevator also greatly improved in 1880.

OIL MILL.

The Zook brothers, Shem and Isaac, built this mill in 1881.

PLANING MILL.

was put up by George B. Fowler in the summer of 1880, who ran it for a few months, then closed the mill and took down the machinery.

TOWN OFFICERS.

First Officers.—F. H. Richards, chairman ; D. P. Kenagy, G. W. Farrow, W. R. Cass, J. M. Farmer, trustees.

Second Officers.—W. A. Smith, chairman ; J. M. Riley, Lyman Jones, H. Jerard, E. F. Wheeler, trustees.

Third, and Present Officers.—W. A. Smith, chairman ; H. Jerard, Lyman Jones, S. Diffenderfer, G. S. Barnes, trustees.

POSTMASTERS.

G. W. Farrow, J. C. Bridges, Thomas Wilson, A. B. Cass, J. C. Bridges, A. B. Cass, D. P. Kenagy.

CHURCHES.

East Lynne Baptist Church was organized August 17, 1872, with the following members : J. L. Hudson, C. W. Hudson, Jacob Hudson, W. F. Hudson, Jacob Breeding and wife, Lydia Elliott, Lawson Ground and wife, G. W. Phillips, William Stare and wife, Annie E. Moberly, Elizabeth Bous, Pernecy Smiley, John M. Farmer, T. C. Wood.

The Baptists have the only church edifice in the town. It is quite a neat frame building, and sufficiently large to accommodate the present membership. The first regular pastor of this church was Rev. J. W. Williams, and those succeeding him were A. H. Deane, Israel Tompkins, E. M. Bailey and F. W. Leonard, who is the present minister.

INCIDENT.

Soon after the Baptists had erected their house of worship in East Lynne, a protracted meeting was held in the building. At its close, Henry Miller killed Blacky Wilson, near the door of the church, at night. They were cousins, and about twenty years of age. They had had one or two difficulties. Wilson told Miller that he had bleated like a calf, when Miller responded, "If you ever say that again I will kill you." Wilson repeated it at another time, and was shot at the door of the church.

M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. Church has an organization at East Lynne, which was formed about the year 1870. Services are held at the school house in the town. Among the original members were Wright Gill and wife, A. B. Cass and wife, J. S. Staley and wife, Dr. George W. Farrow and wife, and others.

A. O. OF U. W.

Charter Members—John M. Farmer, P. M. W.; D. P. Kenagy, M. W.; S. B. Reed, O.; Harold Jerard, Recorder; T. S. Farmer, Financier; J. M. Riley, Receiver; G. B. Parks, G.; G. S. Barnes, I. W.; Henry Slater, O. W.

Second Term—D. P. Kenagy, P. M. W.; C. P. Barnes, M. W.; G. S. Barnes, G. F.; G. W. Farrow, O.; H. Jerard, Recorder; J. M. Riley, Receiver; T. S. Farmer, Financier; G. J. Parks, G.; A. Edwards, I. W.; Stephen Williams, O. W.

Third Term—C. P. Barnes, P. M. W.; D. P. Kenagy, M. W.; G. W. Farrow, G. F.; S. B. Reed, O.; A. Edwards, Recorder, J. M. Riley, Receiver, H. Gerard, Financier; G. B. Parks, G.; R. L. Gains, I. W.; Henry Slater, O. W.

Fourth Term—D. P. Kenagy, P. M. W.; L. B. Potts, M. W.; G. W. Farrow, F.; J. M. Crooks, O.; J. M. Riley, Recorder; C. P. Barnes, Financier; J. M. McBride, Receiver; G. S. Barnes, G.; H. Slater, I. W.; J. P. Titsworth, O. W.

The following persons were enrolled as Pilgrim Knights in the Holy Land League of the Oriental Order of the Palm and Shell :—

George W. Farrow, Pilgrim Chief; David P. Kenagy, Joseph M. Riley, George S. Barnes, Christa Berry, Harold Jerard, Thomas J. Hewett, Francis M. Wooldridge, John W. Shuey, John A. Sterling, J. K. Harner, James J. Adams, Hiram W. Potter, Frost Snow, N. M. Henthorne, Lorenzo B. Potts, Joseph E. White, William Middlesworth, Joseph H. Jewett, Elbert E. Demming, David N. Shuey, Erven Barnard, James P. Bishop, Downing Miller.

MASONIC ORDER AT EAST LYNNE.

The lodge was organized December 18, 1872, with the following charter members :

F. H. Clark, S. H. Crook, Frost Snow, W. P. Barnes, William F. Hudson, Josiah Hinote, G. H. Clark, J. W. Burton, W. A. Hancock, David Clark, Joseph Potts.

Officers for 1872.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; S. H. Crook, S. W.; Frost Snow, J. W.; W. P. Barnes, Treasurer; W. F. Hudson, Secretary; Josiah Hinote, S. D.; G. H. Clark, J. D.; J. W. Burton, Tyler.

Charter granted October 17, 1873.

Officers for 1873 and 1874, were the same as for 1872.

Officers for 1875.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; J. C. Bridges, S. W.; W. F. Hudson, J. W.; J. M. Farmer, Treasurer; A. B. Cass, Secretary; W. A. Hancock, Chaplain; Josiah Hinote, S. D.; G. H. Clark, J. D.; J. W. Worden, Tyler.

Officers for 1876.—J. C. Bridges, W. M.; G. H. Clark, S. W.; T. J. Hewitt, J. W.; J. M. Farmer, Treasurer; A. B. Cass, Secretary; F. H. Fisher, S. D.; J. W. Worden, J. D.; F. M. Settlemore, Tyler.

Officers for 1877.—J. C. Bridges, W. M.; G. W. Farrow, S. W.; Josiah Hinote, J. W.; F. H. Clark, Treasurer; T. J. Hewitt, Secretary; A. B. Cass, S. D.; T. J. Martin, J. D.; J. W. Burton, Tyler.

Officers for 1878.—J. C. Bridges, W. M.; G. W. Farrow, S. W.; Josiah Hinote, J. W.; F. H. Clark, Treasurer; T. J. Hewitt, Secretary; A. B. Cass, S. D.; H. W. Potter, J. D.; J. W. Worden, Tyler.

Officers for 1879.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; J. C. Bridges, S. W.; A. B. Cass, J. W.; M. B. Henthorne, Treasurer; T. J. Hewitt, Secretary; Josiah Hinote, S. D.; H. W. Potter, J. D.; Frost Snow, Tyler.

Officers for 1880.—F. H. Clark, W. M.; J. W. Worden, S. W.; H. W. Potter, J. W.; M. B. Henthorne, Treasurer; J. S. Norton, Secretary; D. P. Kenagy, S. D.; William Middlesworth, J. D.; Frost Snow, Tyler.

Officers for 1881.—J. C. Bridges, W. M.; Josiah Hinote, S. W.; J. M. Farmer, J. W.; M. B. Henthorne, Treasurer; H. Jerard, Secretary; D. P. Kenagy, S. D.; H. W. Potter, J. D.

Officers for 1882.—G. W. Farrow, W. M.; D. P. Kenagy, S. W.; T. M. Riley, J. W.; M. B. Henthorne, Treasurer; G. S. Barnes, S. D.; H. W. Potter, J. D.; John Moseburg, Tyler.

BANK OF EAST LYNNE—CAPITAL, \$10,000.

The following shows the financial condition, August 19, 1882 :

Loans	\$46,327	22	
Cash	2,173	59	
Due from other banks....	10,294	53	
Expense	2,622	88	
Fixtures	953	75	
R. E.	729	26	—\$63,101 23
Deposits	28,493	97	
Capital	10,000	00	
Bills payable	16,000	00	
S. D.	3,185	00	
Exchange	826	30	
Interest	3,883	82	
Due to other banks....	712	14	—\$63,101 23

The officers of the bank at the present time are : William Middlesworth, president ; F. H. Clark, cashier, and James A. Young, assistant cashier.

NEWSPAPER.

East Lynne has had but one newspaper, which was published in Harrisonville, about the time of the Granger movement, in 1873. The editor was H. B. Williams, who resided in Camp Branch Township. His paper was the East Lynne Bulletin. It flourished but a few months.

RAILROAD AND DEPOT.

The railroad to the town was completed in 1870, and was at first known as the St. Louis & Santa' Fe Railroad, but is now called the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific. The first depot being too small to accommodate the large and increasing shipments and business of the station, it was sold in 1881 for a dwelling house, and in its place there has been reared a more capacious, a more attractive and costly (\$1500) building. East Lynne is considered the best shipping point in the county, on the line of this road, wheat, flax-seed and stock being generally the exported products.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Ammon, D., Ohio House.
 Barnes & Kenagy, dry goods.
 Beers, D. M., attorney at law.
 Burger, G. M., saddles and harness.
 Cass, H. J. & Co., boots, shoes, etc.

Clayton, F. A., Clayton House.
Emmerson, G. W., saloon.
Farrow, G. W., physician.
Gill Bros., grocers.
Gill, Wright, justice of the peace.
Jerard, H., physician.
Jones, L. K., superintendent co-operative association.
Jones, Miss Florence, milliner.
Kenagy, D. P., postmaster.
Leivy & Landauer, clothing.
Littick, J. W., furniture.
Morrow, C. H., livery stable.
Riley, J. M. & Co., agricultural implements.
Smiley, M. J., saloon.
Smith, Son & Co., elevator.
Swinehart & Ammon, saddles and harness.
Thompson, J. W., blacksmith.
Tilsworth, J. P., dry goods, etc.
Smiley & Blackburn, butchers.
Williams, A. D. & Co., lumber.
Wheeler, Demming & Co., hardware.
West, W. L., restaurant.
Wildeboor, Marinus, justice of the peace.
Zook Bros., oil mill.

EIGHT MILE.

Eight mile post office is located in section 19, township 44, range 35, on the line between Grand River and Camp Branch Townships. A post office was established there in the spring of 1879, Phillip Longnecker, postmaster. John Hendrix built the first house in 1880, for a store. J. E. Mohny, postmaster and general merchandise. David Skillman, blacksmith.

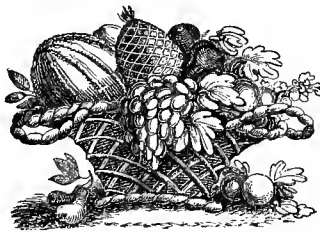
GARDEN CITY,

is located between Camp Branch and Index Townships, in section 35, township 44, range 30. This town contains a post office and blacksmith shop. The postmaster is S. C. Morlan, and S. S. Ward is the blacksmith.

EIGHT MILE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized in 18—, with the following members: George P. Selectman, Martha Selectman, Bettie Thomas, Scott Thomas, Elizabeth Lane, Nancy J. McFerrin, S. B. McFerrin, G. D. Reefer, S. H. Wooldridge, Adeline Meredith, J. R. Mills, Rosa E. Mills, Mary

Refer, Caleb P. Hill, Florence L. Hill, William H. Wooldridge, Miranda Wooldridge, J. B. Hendricks, Angelina Hendricks, Mary J. Hendricks, David Ely, Helen Ely, Caleb Ely, Sarah E. Bleakmore, Sarah C. Hendrix, John H. Hendrix, William G. Hendrix, Jesse G. Hendrix, Margaret S. Hendrix, Mary J. Selectman, Amelia F. Selectman, Martin E. Summers, Thomas B. Lane, Rachel Ely. Rev. J. F. Wagner, preaches.



CHAPTER XI.

DAYTON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—SETTLERS WHO CAME BETWEEN 1850 AND 1860—MILL—FIRST SCHOOL—DAYTON—EARLY GROWTH AND SETTLEMENT—POSTMASTERS—SCHOOL—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—SECRET ORDER.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section four, township forty-three, range thirty; thence east, five miles to the corner of the north-east corner of section six, township forty-three, range twenty-nine; thence south, seven miles, to the south-east corner of section seven, township forty-two, range twenty-nine; thence west, five miles, to the southwest corner of section nine, township forty-two, range twenty-nine; thence north, seven miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The streams which vein the surface of Dayton Township are numerous, and afford a bountiful supply of water during the greater part of the year. The timber belts are found upon all these watercourses and along the numerous ravines. Building stone is found in many localities—limestone. Sugar Creek runs almost through the central portion; Polecat Branch in the extreme southwest, and Lick Branch in the southwestern part of the township. Besides these, there are Joslin Branch, Mile Run, Elm Branch and Grand River, the latter the largest, forming the southern boundary line of the township.

PIONEERS OF DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

From the best information that could be obtained, from the old settlers who are still living in this township, it is supposed that Isaac Blazer was the first white man to locate in the township. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth but emigrated from Ohio to Cass County, where he arrived about the year 1837, taking a claim one mile southeast of the present town of Dayton, the place now owned by Judge J. H. Page. His neighbors were so scarce that he was unable to get a sufficient number of men from among them to assist him in raising his log-house, and

was compelled to go to Big Creek Settlement, fifteen or twenty miles away to get them. He died after the war and his family went to Oregon and California. Mrs. Blazer returned to Missouri, and died at Judge Page's residence, near Dayton. Henry Rider came a little later from Tennessee and went afterwards to Texas. William Rider, cousin to Henry, came soon after and went to Bates County, before the war.

Augustus S. Pulliam, from Kentucky, was one of the earliest settlers in the township, coming into the same before 1841. He was at one time a Justice of the Peace and is still living, at about seventy years of age.

The Frost family, consisting of a widow and sons, opened a place on Sugar Creek, west of the present town of Dayton, but moved away within a short time.

David, William and George Smeltzer, came with their father, among the first. The old man died in Bates County before the war, in 1846. David went to California and the other boys to Texas. John Meadow located near Dayton about the year 1838. B. W. Meadow, son of John, settled one mile north of the town and where Reuben Stephens now lives.

Joseph Kimberlin, from Virginia, settled near the town of Dayton, in 1845, on section thirty-six, township forty-three, range thirty, where he has since resided. Dr. John Hubbell, who was also from Virginia, opened a farm one and a half miles southwest of Kimberlin's. He was killed in 1848, at night, in his own house, by some unknown person.

Larken Settle was one of the pioneers.

Between 1850 and 1860 many settlers had come and taken up claims near the present town of Dayton. Among these were Dr. Charles Thornton, from Kentucky; Dr. Joel Warren, from Lafayette county, Missouri; Dr. Talliferro, from Kentucky; Frank Cooper, Theodore Cooper, James Cooper, Allen Johnson and George Johnson, brothers, and Chapman, James, Samuel and Henry Johnson, sons of Allen.

Joseph Woolery operated a blacksmith shop about the year 185-, north of the present town of Dayton. He went to Bates County. His brother, Peter Woolery, now resides in the township.

MILL.

Harrison Davis and William Blackburn erected the first mill in the township, on Sugar Creek. This was as early as 1843. John Houston became the purchaser of the mill and moved it to Walnut Creek, near the eastern part of Cass County. Fred. Houston began the building of a saw and grist mill a half mile west of Dayton, in 1875. Houston died before its completion. William Tuttle, Major Daniel Gloyd and — Young finished it. It was sold in 1880 by the estate of Fred. Houston,

Charles and William Kimberlin becoming the purchasers. They sold, in 1881, to John Bagler, who is the present proprietor. There is no other mill in the township.

FIRST SCHOOL

in the township was taught by Allen Matthews, at what was afterwards called Harmony School House, on Sugar Creek, about the year 1845. Matthews was from Kentucky, and died before the war. Harmony School House was also the place where the first religious services were held in the township. Two of the earliest ministers, who officiated here about the year 1846, were Rev. William Ferrell and the Rev. George Hackler, of the Methodist denomination. Mr. Hackler resided in the county, near the present town of East Lynne.

DAYTON.

This town was laid out in ——. Alexander B. Griffith erected the first house, which was designed for a business house—general merchandise—in 1856. He emigrated from Virginia with Joseph Kimberlin, above named, in 1845, and now resides near Rose Hill, Johnson County, Missouri. He operated the store until the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. His store was burned in March, 1861, which resulted in a loss to him of several thousand dollars. The next building erected in the town was put up by William Byles, for a blacksmith shop. David Lenhart kept the first saloon. Drs. Talliferro and Thornton opened the first drug store. The town increased in population and did considerable business prior to the war. On the first day of January, 1862, the town was burned to ashes, excepting one house, by a band of men wearing the Federal uniform. They not only destroyed the little town of Dayton, where there was a number of happy homes, but several residences in the vicinity were also burned.

POSTMASTERS.

Alexander Griffith, before the war, Bethel Clark, H. J. Wagner, W. A. Kimberlin; F P Moreland is the present incumbent.

SCHOOL.

The public school of Dayton is in a good condition. There are in the district about sixty pupils. William Bamford taught the last school in the spring of 1882. Miss Fannie Woolery preceded him. The present school board is composed of A. L. Metzler, A. P. Woolery and Milton Ferrell.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church was organized January 9, 1869, that is to say this was the new organization since the war. Enrolled at that time were the following members: Allen Jackson and wife, Lucy Jackson, Fruit Porter and wife, A. M. Porter and wife, Charles Porter and wife, H. J. Wagner and wife, Ella, May and Elizabeth Wagner, George Rodgers, Clara Rodgers, Esther Rodgers, Mrs. Nannie Cooper, Francis Goodell, Rachel Nelson, M. L. Williams, Lavina Jackson, Ollie Snyder (colored.)

Among the old members of the M. E. Church are A. S. Pulliam, Dr. Charles Thornton and wife, Mrs. Margaret Griffith, Wilson Meadow, wife and family. Among the new members are J. B. Trumbo and wife, George McMullen and wife, Thomas Hutton and wife, James Pulliam, S. T. Smith and family, and John Conover and wife.

The Christian Church was among the first organized in the town. Dr. J. M. Willhite and wife, Jesse Nelson and wife, J. W. Clements and wife, John A. West and wife, D. Wilton Willhite and wife, A. F. Chapman and wife, Thomas Waller and wife, Milton Ferrell and wife, H. L. Ferrell, Mrs. William Jones, M. M. Randall and S. T. Smith constitute some of the present membership.

Cumberland Presbyterian Church was formed at Dayton in *ante bellum* days, and has a large and influential membership, among whom are: James Butler and wife, John McCune and wife, William McCulloch and wife, S. P. Moreland and wife, James Ferrell and wife, Mrs. Mary Talbott, Victoria Blackburn, Mrs. James Gloyd and Mrs. A. S. Pulliam.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH,

as organized since the war: R. Campbell, Eliza Campbell, H. R. Kimberlin, H. H. Kimberlin, E. C. Kimberlin, A. S. Pulliam, Elizabeth Griffin, Harriet Statley, Sarah C. Hatton, Anna Lenheart, S. S. Porter, W. A. Underwood, Sarah T. Underwood, Nancy A. Underwood, M. J. Johnson, Lucy J. Wright, W. H. Lunday, Cynthia Kimberlin, Mary Clarke, Eliza Wilson, Martin C. Wilson, G. E. Garrett, Kate Porter, Rebecca Conover, William Gibson, C. W. Hamner, Newton A. Ward, Dr. A. O'Connor, Fannie M. O'Conner, Elizabeth O. Cox, W. H. Seawell, Sarah F. Pulliam, Enos Isaacs, Sarah J. Isaacs.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Chapman, J. H., physician.
 Clarke, E., blacksmith.
 Kimberlin Bros., general store.
 Metzler, A. L., drugs.

Morlan, F. P., general store.
 Page, J. H., lawyer and notary public.
 Shomo, W., dry goods and groceries.
 West, Samuel B., blacksmith.
 Willhite, J. M., physician.
 Williams, Frank, blacksmith.
 Wagner, H. J. hotel and livery.

SECRET ORDER.

Dayton Lodge, No. 386, A. F. and A. M., organized October, 1870, with the following members: Joseph H. Page, Worshipful Master; Lewis H. Huff, Senior Warden; William W. Briggs, Junior Warden; R. R. Stephens, George Bush, A. B. D. Martin, William Gordon, Daniel Gloyd, J. W. Kellar, Samuel G. Porter, Strother Oroark, Alexander Arnold, M. L. Greathouse, A. C. Greathouse, and A. L. Leach.

Officers elected in each succeeding year:

1871.—J. H. Page, W. M.; H. Hoover, S. W.; T. G. Truett, J. W.

1872.—L. H. Huff, W. M.; G. G. Crane, S. W.; T. G. Truett, J. W.

1873.—G. G. Crane, W. M.; A. Conover, S. W.; A. P. Woolery, J. W.

1874.—G. G. Crane, W. M.; L. H. Huff, S. W.; S. B. West, J. W.

1875.—J. H. Page, W. M.; A. P. Woolery, S. W.; I. H. Chandler, J. W.

1876.—A. P. Woolery, W. M.; E. P. Parker, S. W.; I. H. Chandler, J. W.

1877.—L. H. Huff, W. M.; E. P. Parker, S. W.; A. P. Woolery, J. W.

1878.—J. H. Page, W. M.; E. P. Parker, S. W.; L. M. Clements, J. W.

1879.—L. H. Huff, W. M.; E. P. Parker, S. W.; D. Nelson, J. W.

1880.—E. P. Parker, W. M.; A. P. Woolery, S. W.; L. H. Huff, J. W.

1881.—E. P. Parker, W. M.; J. M. Willhite, S. W.; W. A. Kimberlin, J. W.

Present membership, 29.



CHAPTER XII.

DOLAN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—MILLS—MORRISTOWN
—BATTLE—FREEMAN—FIRST BUSINESS MEN—BOARDS OF TRUSTEES—SCHOOL
BOARDS—SECRET ORDERS—CHURCHES—MILL—ELEVATORS—POSTMASTERS—BUSI-
NESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 4, township 44, range 32; thence west five miles to the northwest corner of section 2, township 44, range 33; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of section 35, township 44, range 33; thence east five miles to the southeast corner of section 33, township 44, range 32; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the pioneers of Dolan Township was James Dolan, the man after whom the township takes its name. He was a native of Washington County, Virginia, from whence he emigrated in 1840, arriving in Cass County, Missouri, in the spring of that year, and settling on Pony Creek, one mile west of the town of Freeman, in Dolan Township. Soon after he came, a band of men, living on Pony Creek, called "The Pony Club," notified him that he must leave. The object for which these men were banded together was that of plunder. They seemed to have had a special fondness for that style of horse called a "pony," and took it upon themselves to relieve their most distant as well as nearest neighbors, of this class of property without compensation. When their neighbors, however, happened to be the possessors of a larger horse than the pony, they never made this an excuse for slighting them. Mr. Dolan declined to be driven away from his new home, and was ready to defend himself and his property with his life, if need be. The "Pony Club" finally abandoned the haunts of their rascality, and like the Indian receded Westward. Mr. Dolan died in 1873 at the advanced age of eighty-three years. His wife, five sons and one daughter still survive him, William, the oldest, now a merchant of Freeman, being the only one of his family now residing in Cass County.

John B. Hook, from Virginia, and Sydney Adams, are perhaps the two first settlers in the township. Adams came in 1834 and is one of the oldest pioneers living. Hook came some time later, and resides in the same township.

S. E. Rowden came from Ray County, East Tennessee, and opened a farm in Dolan Township, Cass County, in March 1842. He died in September, 1876, at the age of seventy-four years. He was the father of Samuel E. Rowden, who is now a dry goods merchant in Freeman. Jeremiah Jones is also a Tennessean and located in Dolan Township in 1841, section thirty, township forty-four, range thirty-two, in the southwest corner of the township. He is still living and following agricultural pursuits in Everett Township, Cass County. Evans H. Burk, a half brother of Jones above-named, who was from East Tennessee, settled in Dolan Township in 1841. He died before the war of the rebellion. He went to Memphis, Tennessee, to be treated for a cancer, and when returning home up the Mississippi River, opposite to Island No. 10, he was accidentally drowned. Isaac Nolen, from Kentucky, settled in the Jones and Burk neighborhood and went to Texas prior to 1860, where he died. William Crawford located in the northwest part of the township, but went to Bates County. Wesley Cockrell and William Davis were Kentuckians, and emigrated to Cass County at an early day, settling in Dolan Township. Cockrell moved to Texas. Perry Prettyman and John Prettyman were two of the earliest pioneers, and took claims on Adams' Branch, about three miles east of Freeman. John Prettyman is dead, and Perry went to Oregon. David Majors and Isham Majors, located on the Middle Fork of Grand River, and are now living. Henry Holderman, J. W. Pulliam and John Dice all came prior to 1841. Joseph Peyton and his son, E. N. Peyton, came prior to 1840, and are both dead. W. S. Dudley, from Tennessee, settled a farm in the southeast corner of the township. He is dead. Among the early pioneers was Mrs. Nancy Zion, who came West from Virginia at an early day, and located south of Freeman. Henry Tull was a native of North Carolina, and was also an early settler in Cass County.

SCHOOLS.

Although it is not definitely ascertained as to when and where the first school was taught and by whom, it is generally supposed that Creed Lundy was the pioneer pedagogue of the township, and that the scene of his earliest attempts to teach the young idea to soar, was in the rude log house which stood on the present site of the school building in District No. 2. More than forty years have passed since that day. Among the pupils in attendance were Elisha Burk, Matilda Burk, Francis M. Burk and Evan Jones.

CHURCHES.

Two of the pioneer preachers of the township were John Jackson and Jeremiah Farmer; they were Baptists and came from Tennessee. The first church edifice erected in the township was located just north of the Freeman Cemetery, and within a quarter of a mile of Morristown. It was handsomely located and called Mount Pleasant Church. It was a frame structure and was erected in 1853 by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The rear end of the building was, during the war of 1861, a target to test the virtue of the guns and pistols of the roving bands of Union soldiers, who chanced that way on expeditions of plunder. The building was sold in the winter of 1881 to a carpenter, who moved it to Freeman, where it is now used as a carpenter shop.

The organization of Mt. Pleasant Congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was changed to Freeman Church, which was organized November 11, 1848. Members—S. E. Rowden and family, George Roland and family, Julius T. Davenport and family, Alexander Rice and family, Aquilla Davis and family, John McIlwain and family, Harriet Dolan, L. B. Rowden and family, Andrew Lower, J. W. McClellan and family. S. E. Rowden, J. W. McClellan and George Roland were elected elders. The old church at the Freeman Cemetery was dedicated by Rev. Robert Sloan in May, 1854.

MILLS.

— Crenshaw erected and operated a small water mill on the Middle Fork of Grand River as early as 1843. The next enterprise of the kind was a horse mill, which was built on the Stark's place, west of Freeman, about 1846, by John Fine, who soon thereafter sold his mill and went to California. The little mill was kept busy day and night, the old settler usually waiting all day and often half the night for his turn.

MORRISTOWN.

In 1845, J. C. Morris came from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, and located in Cass County. Mr. Morris was an enterprising citizen, and did many things during his long and useful life to advance the material prosperity of the township in which he lived. Morristown was called after its founder and patron saint. The first business house in the place was put up by Morris, in 1853 or 1854, in which he did a general mercantile business. Morris built also the first dwelling house. He erected a flouring mill, two or three years before the war, upon the town site, but when the fighting commenced he took down the machinery and moved it to Jackson County, where he died in 1879. The next house was built by R. C. Berry, who came from Jackson County. Berry sold to Oliver

Guthrie, and went to California, where he died in 1878. Dr. Finley was the first physician in the town. Alexander and Jonas Graham were the first blacksmiths. Hart and Kendall were the first shoemakers. Charles D. Mills opened the first saloon, and James Hamilton sold the first drugs. Hugh R. Steele taught the first school.

Moristown continued to flourish and was a place of considerable business until Freeman, about a mile southeast of it, was laid out. This was about the year 1869 or 1870. The business houses generally, and a few of the dwelling houses, were moved to Freeman. There are perhaps six or eight families residing in Morristown, but no business is done here. The vacant lots and waste places are now the luxuriant cornfields and apple orchards of the thrifty husbandman.

BATTLE.

During the war of the rebellion a small engagement took place in the southeast part of the town, between the Union soldiers commanded by Colonel Johnson, and the Confederates, commanded by Colonel W. H. Irvin. Colonel Irvin was a citizen of Cass County, and was recruiting officer for the Southern army. At the time of the engagement, which occurred September 16, 1861, Colonel Irvin had about 100 men in camp. His pickets who were on guard during the night were driven in at daylight. The Confederates immediately left their tents, which were on an elevated spot of ground, and went down into a ravine, where they awaited the coming of Colonel Johnson and his forces, numbering, as it was thought, about 500. As he and his men approached the mouth of this ravine, the Southern soldiers fired upon them. Johnson and his men were not aware of the near presence of Irvin's men, and thought they were still in their tents on the hill, at which they were gazing. Colonel Johnson was killed, and it is supposed a number were killed and wounded in his command. The Confederates, after delivering their fire, retreated, crossing Grand River and going to Harrisonville. The Union soldiers scattered after they were fired on, but returned again and took possession of the tents and camp equipage, which they destroyed. The Confederates had one man wounded, who afterwards recovered.

FREEMAN

was laid out in 1871 by Hall and Givan, on lot 2 northwest section 18, township 44, range 32.

It is located north of the railroad (Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific) ten miles west of Harrisonville, the county seat. To the east of it flows the Middle Fork of Grand River, while south of the town is Pony Creek. The place is handsomely situated on a high elevation,

gently sloping towards the south. It is almost surrounded by forests, which stand nearly as dark and as dense as they did forty years ago, when first penetrated by the old pioneer. The soil is good and produces in great abundance corn, wheat, flax and all the cereals that thrive in this latitude. Freeman is quite a business point, as well as the center of large shipping interests.

FIRST BUSINESS MEN.

John F. Johnson opened a grocery, which was the first business done in the town. Hill & Bro. sold the first dry goods. G. D. Hoover built the first dwelling house. G. W. January and Dr. J. W. Colburn built business houses about the same time—drug stores. J. M. Rowden sold dry goods at an early day. The first blacksmith was Lewis Estel. A. Reed was the first shoemaker. Dr. J. W. Colburn was the first physician. Miss Jennie Liggett was the first school teacher.

The town was incorporated in 1875.

FIRST BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

N. G. Karr, Chairman ; Samuel Headen, Clerk.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

William Dolan, F. C. Shaler, William H. Combs, S. A. McDaniel and Thomas R. Hughes.

The first school board was composed of J. W. Colburn, Philip Stone, William Dolan.

Second Board.—W. W. Morris, J. W. Colburn, William Dolan.

Third Board.—J. W. Colburn, W. W. Morris, R. C. McCormick.

Fourth Board.—J. W. Colburn, J. H. Harrington, William Dolan.

Fifth Board.—C. B. Cummings, A. J. Bennett, William Dolan.

Sixth Board.—R. C. McCormick, J. S. Berry, William Dolan; present board.

The school house, a frame building, was built in 1876, the upper floor being used as a Masonic Hall. The present principal of the schools is W. D. Summers; his assistant is Miss Maggie Bennett.

SECRET ORDERS.

A. O. U. W. organized with the following charter members: John Q. White, J. W. Colburn, L. W. Hale, Joseph Dixon, Joseph Miles, M. E. Boring, Thomas B. Hughes, William Dolan, R. A. Irvine, N. F. Phillips and S. Adams.

First officers.—R. A. Irvine, P. M. W. ; Joseph Miles, M. W. ; S. Adams, G. F. ; M. E. Boring, O. ; L. W. Hale, G. ; William Dolan, Recorder; J. W. Colburn, Financier; John Q. White, Receiver; Thomas

R. Hughes, I. W.; N. W. Phillips, O. W.; J. W. Colburn, Examining Physician.

Second officers.—Joseph Miles, P. M. W.; M. E. Boring, M. W.; J. S. Parish, O.; James Adams, Financier; J. W. Colburn, Receiver; Thomas F. Hughes, G. F.; William Dolan, Recorder; John Q. White, G.; J. L. L. Stephens, I. W.; Solomon Adams, O. W.

Third officers.—M. E. Boring, M. W.; Thomas R. Hughes, G. F.; J. S. Parish, O.; William Dolan, Recorder; J. W. Colburn, Receiver; F. W. Coombs, Financier; John K. White, G.; John Hamilton, I. W.; E. Reece, O. W.

Charter Members O. M. P.—J. W. Colburn, J. A. Duncan, John Q. Haynes, Thomas L. Wilson, John L. Logan, J. H. Beatty, George F. Miller, P. A. Brokaw, C. M. Majors, W. Dolan, H. H. Coombs, L. W. Hale, Charles S. Hawkins, G. T. Boon, J. W. White, S. A. McDaniels.

Officers Elected April 18, 1881.—H. H. Coombs, President; William Dolan, Vice President; P. A. Brokaw, Secretary; J. Q. Haynes, Treasurer; C. M. Majors, Chaplain; —, Guide; T. L. Wilson, Guardian; Charles S. Hawkins, Sentinel; J. W. Colburn, Medical Examiner.

December, 1881.—H. H. Coombs, President; S. A. McDaniel, Vice President; C. M. Majors, Secretary; H. C. Conover, Chaplain; D. Stiles, Guide; G. N. Hart, Guardian; C. S. Hawkins, Sentinel; R. S. Bennett, Medical Examiner.

Charter Members Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A. F. and A. M., A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868.—S. R. Estel, J. C. Stevenson, E. N. Peyton, Thomas Crawford, Thomas Dunlap, Benjamin Milligan, J. H. Rice, A. H. Hale, E. B. Crawford.

Officers.—J. C. Stevenson, W. M.; A. H. Hale, S. W.; S. R. Estel, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Secretary; J. M. Rowden, Treasurer; Thomas McGill, Tyler.

December, 1869.—A. H. Hale, W. M.; S. R. Estel, S. W.; E. B. Crawford, J. W.; J. M. Rowden, Treasurer; Thomas Crawford, Secretary; Thomas McGill, Tyler.

December, 1870.—A. H. Hale, W. M.; F. C. Shaler, S. W.; J. M. Rowden, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; George W. January, Secretary; Thomas McGill, Tyler.

December, 1871.—A. H. Hale, W. M.; F. C. Shaler, S. W.; J. R. Collins, J. W.; J. M. Rowden, Treasurer; Thomas Crawford, Secretary; Paul Duncan, Tyler.

December, 1872.—A. H. Hale, W. M.; M. F. Gillpatrick, S. W.; F. Treckell, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; G. D. Hoover, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December, 1873.—A. H. Hale, W. M.; George M. Clayton, S. W.; T. F. Reynolds, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; George E. Hale, Secretary; J. A. Keaton, Tyler.

December, 1874.—George M. Clayton, W. M.; T. F. Reynolds, S. W.; F. C. Shaler, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; W. S. Ditto, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December, 1875.—T. F. Reynolds, W. M.; F. C. Shaler, S. W.; P. H. Spears, J. W.; John Hamilton, Treasurer; W. S. Ditto, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1876.—F. C. Shaler, W. M.; W. S. Ditto, S. W.; W. H. Lane, J. W.; John Hamilton, Treasurer; George E. Hale, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1877.—F. C. Shaler, W. M.; J. W. Colburn, S. W.; J. H. Harrington, J. W.; Thomas Crawford, Treasurer; George E. Hale, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1878.—F. C. Shaler, W. M.; H. B. Dorsett, S. W.; S. E. Beck, J. W.; W. W. Mardis, Treasurer; George E. Hale, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1879.—F. C. Shaler, W. M.; J. W. Colburn, S. W.; J. W. France, J. W.; W. W. Mardis, Treasurer; William Dolan, Secretaries; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1880.—J. W. Colburn, W. M.; S. A. McSpadden, S. W.; J. W. France, J. W.; F. C. Shaler, Treasurer; William Dolan, Secretary; William Newton, Tyler.

December 1881.—F. C. Shaler, W. M.; H. B. Dorsett, S. W.; William Dolan, J. W.; J. W. Colburn, Treasurer; F. W. Coombs, Secretary; P. H. Spears, Tyler.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church organized and built a small house of worship soon after the town was laid out, in 1869, while the Rev. D. Naughton was in charge. Among the earliest members were Paul Dunken and wife, J. A. Dunken and wife, M. G. Karr, Thomas Wherry and wife, Noah Dunken and wife, Joseph Miles and wife, Isaac Kuykendall and wife, W. F. Johnston and Mrs. James A. Graham. Many of the members have moved away, the church is disorganized, and the church edifice is now owned by the M. E. Church.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Missionary Baptists have a church edifice which is not finished. Peter France and wife, James M. Adams, Colby Adams, W. R. Adams, Milton Adams, James Welborn and wife, Lewis Hogan and wife, E. R. Dunn and wife, and William Newton and family, are some of the constituent members. Rev. — Burgess, of Butler, Missouri, is the present pastor.

The M. E. Church South Society worships once a month in the C. P. Church building. This society was originally organized at Shaler's

Chapel, in West Dolan Township, after the war. A part of the members reside in the neighborhood of the chapel, and a portion in Freeman. They unite and worship alternately at the chapel and at Freeman. Among their organizing members were N. T. Shaler, Sarah A. Shaler, F. C. Shaler, W. P. Shaler, Julia Shaler, Mary C. Smith, John Prettyman, Margaret Prettyman, J. J. Dunn, Leatha Watson, Ellen Watson, Garlan Watson, Sarah Watson, A. Holderman, Ellen Holderman, Jane Simms, James Payton, Rossouth Dale, Rebecca Malone, Matilda Lunda, William H. Lunda, J. L. Harrison, Sarah H. Harrison, William Bane, George P. Bane, Eliza Bane, T. R. Bane, J. H. Payton, Marietta Payton, Sallie McIlvain, Mary N. McGill, W. S. Dudley, Sarah Dudley, David Gilbert, Sarah Gilbert, Dick Gilbert, J. W. Poland, Barton Wall, Sarah Wall, Ann M. Ackerson, George D. Ackerson, George I. Burge, Anna M. Burge, Helen M. Vandyke, Martha A. Dunn, Rachel Beard, W. H. Meglenre, Mary E. Meglenre, Daniel Arrowsmith, Mary A. Arrowsmith, Richard Spradling, Susan Spradling, Jane Spradling, Emeline E. Murtaugh, Emma J. Wall, Josephine Duncan, John Hamilton, Hester A. Hamilton, W. S. Beanly, James T. Beanly, Thomas J. Dunn, J. M. Dolan, J. D. Burk, Emma Burk. Rev. Thomas M. Cobb, of Harrisonville, is the present minister in charge.

The M. E. Church, as stated above, purchased the old Presbyterian Church building. Among the members of this denomination are M. E. Boring and wife, Robert Arheart and wife, William Wilson and wife, and C. B. Reese and wife. Rev. — Parker, of Harrisonville, is the pastor.

The Cumberland Presbyterians finished their house of worship in 1882. Rev. Y. W. Whitsett now has charge of the church. William Dolan and wife, J. M. Rowden and wife, T. M. Cain, Charles M. Majors and wife, B. F. Richardson and wife, J. S. Berry and wife, are some of the earliest and most influential members. The church has about fifty members, and a new, neat house of worship.

The church edifices are all located on the hill above the business portion of the town, and are all frame buildings.

The denomination of Christians have an organization and hold services in the Baptist Church edifice, which they have leased. Rev. E. A. Eddy, who resides at Pleasant Hill, officiates. Among the members are: J. D. Hoover and wife, Thomas M. Gill and wife, R. B. Naylor and wife, John B. Hook and wife, Harry Meyers and family, J. S. Johnson and family.

MILL.

James S. Parrish erected the first mill of any kind in Freeman, in 1869. This was a saw mill. He afterwards added a grist mill, and then gave it in exchange to J. S. Johnson & Son for a farm. Johnson & Son are now operating it.

ELEVATORS.

R. C. McCormick erected the first elevator, in the fall and winter of 1876. G. W. January put up the second elevator, in 1881.

DEPOT.

The depot was built in 1869. It is now an old looking building and scarcely large enough for the shipping interests of the town.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Bour, T. P., drugs.
 Bogar, W. D., boot and shoemaker.
 Boring, M. E., carpenter.
 Bryant Bros. & McDaniel, dry goods, etc.
 Coombs, W. F. & Co., grocers and saddlers.
 Colburn, J. W., drugs, groceries, physician.
 Coombs, W. H., furniture and undertaker.
 Coombs, F. W., depot agent.
 Cable Bros. & Glacy, grocers and hardware merchants.
 Banfield, Mrs. M., milliner.
 Dolan, William, groceries and hardware.
 Doran, John, furniture.
 Goforth, E. G., physician.
 Hamilton, John, physician.
 Hankin, C. S., wagon maker.
 Hughes, T. R., blacksmith.
 Hite, Frank, carpenter.
 Johnson, J. S. & Son, millers.
 Johnson, W. F., carpenter.
 January, G. W., general merchandise, grain, etc.
 January, H. C., physician.
 Kennedy, W. S., restaurant.
 Lacy, Mrs., milliner.
 McCormick, R. C., grain dealer.
 Peyton, John, saddles and harness.
 Sampson, A. L., livery and hotel.
 Rowden & Lundy, dry goods and clothing.
 Richardson, Mrs. L., Freeman Hotel.
 Shaw, saloon.
 Shaler, F. C., lumber.
 Seaver, Mrs., milliner.
 McKean, Miss, milliner.
 Quinn, O. P., groceries, etc.
 Postmasters—George E. Hale; John Q. White, present incumbent.

CHAPTER XIII.

WEST DOLAN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—CHURCHES—WEST LINE—ITS GROWTH AND EARLY SETTLERS—FIRST TOWN OFFICERS—SCHOOL AND SCHOOL BOARD.—CHURCHES—MILL AND ELEVATOR—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WEST LINE—JONESVILLE.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section three, township forty-four, range thirty-three ; thence west, three and a half miles to the Kansas state line ; thence south, six miles, to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, township forty-four, range thirty-three ; thence east, three and a half miles, to the southeast corner of section thirty-four, township forty-four, range thirty-three ; thence north, six miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

West Dolan Township was formerly a part of Dolan, the latter being divided in 18—.

About one-fifth of the area is timber. There is an abundance of building stone in the township, and it is found in large quantity at West Line.

The Middle Fork of Grand River, Adams Branch and Pony Creek with their tributaries, afford the water supply of the township. Besides these larger running streams, there are springs in different parts of the township, which are never failing, and wherever it has been found necessary, the farmer has obtained the best of water, by digging down from fifteen to twenty-five feet.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the earliest settlers in West Dolan Township died in California, in 1881. This was Charles Hamilton, an Irishman, who entered land in the northeast corner of the township. Elias Davis, a Kentuckian, resided at Jonesville, and died about the year 1878. Stephen Flood, from Kentucky, was an early settler and located in the south part of the township, where he died in 1878. John Turley emigrated from Ken-

tucky prior to 1845, and opened a farm in the southeastern part of the township. He is still a resident of the same. Samuel Dale, originally from Kentucky, but from Iowa to Cass County, took a claim in the southeast part of the township, where he continued his residence until his death which occurred in 1879. Some two years before his death, and while in his seventy-ninth year and a widower, he again married. He died two years after his marriage.

J. N. McGill and David Stark, from Kentucky, located in the north-east part of the township. They and their wives are dead.

Henry Wells, David Dunlap and John Dunlap came from Illinois, after the close of the war.

Jehiel C. Stephenson came from Michigan to Cass County in 1866, and purchased a farm in West Dolan Township, north of West Line. He was one of the county judges from 1868 until 1872, and met with a tragic death on the 24th day of April, 1872, at Gunn City, Cass County Missouri, the full particulars of which are elsewhere given in this work in the chapter on the "Bond Swindle." His family, consisting of three sons and three daughter, all, excepting one son, F. W. Stephenson, now reside on the farm in the township. F. W. Stephenson is living at Eureka Springs, Arkansas.

James Rodgers, Martin Roof, James Roof, John Roof, George Roof, and J. A. Wiggins, came from Illinois about the close of the war. Wiggins went to California about the year 1878. E. E. Smith, James Smith and Warren Smith, settled in the township soon after. Thomas M. Allen was a Virginian, and first located at Sedalia Missouri; thence to Cass County after the close of the late war. He is dead.

Henry Jack and E. Peyton were among the early settlers, and entered land on the South Fork of Grand River in the southeastern corner of the township. Edwin Marshall was an old pioneer from Tennessee, and built his cabin in the southeastern part of the township. Aaron Harless settled south of West Line, where he died.

MILLS.

The most ancient mill in the township was erected about the year 1848, in the southeastern corner of the township on the South Fork of Grand River. It was originally a saw mill, and built by Joseph Flood and E. Peyton, who afterwards added the grist mill.

CHURCHES.

The only church edifice in the township outside of West Line, is located in the Shaler neighborhood, and is known as Shaler's Chapel, which was erected in 1869. Many of the members of this church, (M. E. Church, South), now reside at Freeman, in Dolan Township. We

mentioned this chapel in the history of the churches at Freeman and would refer the reader, for further information concerning the same, to our chapter on Dolan Township.

WEST LINE.

A mile and a half from the Kansas State Line is located the town of West Line in West Dolan Township. It is on the south side of the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The town was laid out in 1870, by James T. Beard, John Beard, Robert Catlin and W. T. Crenshaw. The post office being called State Line. After two years, the name of the post office and town were changed to West Line, since which time it has retained the latter name. The first building was erected by William C. McAdams, for a store, general merchandise. Willis Goodel and Stephen Laffoon, next built a house which was used as a saloon. Vinton Davis built a residence, the first one in town. Vinton Davis was the first blacksmith; he went to Kansas where he now resides. Thomas Meakin was the first shoemaker, and Robert Perrin was the second. Dr. S. E. Givan was the first physician. He removed to Indiana.

The first house of entertainment, was opened by David Brounfield, who is now a citizen of Belton, Cass County. J. F. Shipley sold the first drugs; he returned to Maryland. A. Tippach was the first lumber merchant; he burned out in 1874, and is now farming, north of town. Mrs. Alice Edwards, was the first milliner. I. M. Branham opened the first livery stable, and J. C. Cutler was the repairer and wagon maker. Miss Minerva McClain, was the first school teacher; she came from Kansas, near Oak Tree.

The town was incorporated under the village act in 1878, the officers and trustees at that time being: B. O. Given, President of Board; Dr. S. E. Givan, Nelson McCormick, H. C. W. Hall, and Benjamin Richardson, Trustees.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

First.—Nelson McCormick, H. C. W. Hall, I. M. Branham.

Second.—Nelson McCormick, H. C. W. Hall, J. C. Anderson.

Third.—Nelson McCormick, H. C. W. Hall, James A. Slinker, present board.

The school house, which is a good frame building, was erected in 1881. Robert E. Karr was the last teacher. There are 53 children of school age in the district.

POSTMASTERS.

Wm. McAdams, Robert Martin, — Hoy, Dr. S. E. Givan, B. O. Given, H. C. W. Hall, B. O. Given, R. E. Karr.

CHURCHES.

The only church edifice in the town was built by the denomination of Christians, in the summer of 1881. It is a frame building, and will cost about \$1,100, when finished. It was organized in 1874, by Elder James A. Elliott. The elders were B. O. Given and John Dunlap. The deacons were A. W. Job and J. C. Cutler.

Organizing Members.—B. O. Given and wife, John Dunlap and wife, A. W. Job and wife, B. F. Gard and wife, Nellie Gibson, Catharine Edwards, Cordelia Wells, Betsey Gard, Hattie Dunlap, Euphema Hamilton, Mary Davis, W. T. Crenshaw and wife, Mary Crenshaw, Kate Hall, Ellen Roof, Peggy Roof and J. C. Rodgers.

James A. Elliott was the first minister, in 1874, J. C. Lawson second, in 1876; David Witters third, in 1877; David Sharpless, fourth, in 1879; D. H. Creager, fifth, 1880; David Sparks, sixth, 1880.

The church has a membership of 65. There is no other organization of the Christians in the township.

The Baptists have no organization, but meet occasionally in the Christian Church edifice. The Baptists had an organization at the Jonesville school house. The M. E. Church had an organization in West Line, in 1872.

MILL AND ELEVATOR.

Nelson McCormick erected an elevator and corn mill, in West Line, about the year 1878.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF WEST LINE.

Caldwell & Shaw, general merchandise.
 Cutler, J. C. carpenter.
 Dale Tighlman, carpenter.
 Dixon, James T., grocer.
 Duvall, Lewis, shoemaker.
 Elley, G. E., physician.
 Edwards, Alice, milliner.
 Givens, B. O. groceries and hardware.
 Gibson, William, blacksmith.
 Hall, H. C. W., ticket agent.
 Karr, R. E., postmaster and hotel proprietor.
 Lusher, J. R. & Son, dry goods, etc.
 McKown, A. J., livery stable.
 McKown, C. W., barber.
 McCormick, N., grain and stock.
 Slinker, J. A. & Son, dry goods, etc.

Wilson & Miller, blacksmiths.

Neeley, P. H., hardware and implements.

Wright, J. A., lumber.

JONESVILLE

was named in honor of B. F. Jones, who laid off forty acres of land into town lots. B. F. Jones and Steven Flood opened the first business house, general merchandise. Samuel Estel and Silas Gardner were the first blacksmiths. G. D. Davidson taught the first school, in 1855.

The postmasters have been J. C. McCarty, A. S. Maguffin, Edwin Wills, John Ziegler and Joshua Bartlett.

Like Morristown, Jonesville has no business of any kind. The town site is paying tribute to the husbandman, and is still occupied by J. C. Milligan, John Ziegler, Joseph D. Hurst and Lilburn Sims.



CHAPTER XIV.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—PERSONS WHO CAME BETWEEN
1850 AND 1860—SCHOOL—MILLS—EVERETT—ITS SETTLEMENT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES
—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—POSTMASTERS—MAIN CITY.

BOUNDARY

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 43, range 32; thence east six miles, to the northeast corner of section 1, township 43, range 32; thence south six miles, to the southeast corner of section 36, township 43, range 32; thence west, to the southeast corner of section 31, township 43, range 32; thence north six miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Everett Township is one of the southern townships of the county, and borders upon the line between the counties of Cass and Bates. It is well supplied with timber, water and building stone.

The streams are, the Middle and South Forks of Grand River, which water the northern part of the township, Owens Creek, in the central part and Elm Branch and Black Creek in the southeast.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The oldest living pioneer and one of the first emigrants to what is now known as Everett Township, is Jesse Sims, who resides two miles south of the town of Everett. He is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1795, eighty-seven years ago. He settled in Cass County in 1843, and has undergone since then many hardships. He is still comparatively active, and being a farmer, does, besides the chores, much manual labor on the farm. Mr. Sims came to Missouri in a two-horse wagon, making the trip in about two months, which was at the time considered fair speed.

Mr. Sims says that the first white man to locate in the township was — Black, after whom the creek (Black's Creek) was called. Black settled near this creek some time before 1840—about the year 1838, or

perhaps a year earlier. Mr. Sims says he saw Black's cabin and corn-field soon after his (Sims') arrival, and from appearances he judged he had lived there four or five years. Black's memory is not very fragrant in the recollection of the old settlers. He died in 1842.

Hiram Stephens and his brother Benjamin came from Kentucky in 1844, and are now dead. Amos McCord came prior to 1840. Hamilton Foster, from the same state, located in the township in 1844, and taught the first school. Jesse Sims, above referred to, married his widow. Samuel Herald was one of the first pioneers. William Jackson settled among the first. Enocli Humphrey was also a pioneer, opening a farm on Black's Creek. Humphrey went to Arkansas and died there. Braxton Williamson and a man by the name of Hamby, the latter of whom has been dead thirty years, took claims on the South Fork of Grand River. Hamby's son-in-law, Boring, came about the same time (prior to 1840). James B. Perry was a Kentuckian, and was an early settler. Richard Frost was from Indiana; Elias Owens, Orville Beaty, James Beaty and John Beaty, from Kentucky; Barnett Dudley, Sherrill Dudley, from Tennessee; Dib. Davidson, William Stein, Sr., William Stein, Jr.; Mrs. Abbie Todd, from Kentucky; Laken Parrish, Samuel Willhite, Jonathan McCollum, Harvey Wilcox, Elias Mondy, Joseph Rhodes and Hiram Delavane, from Indiana; James Blackburn, Dr. Richard Hower-ton and Allen Ward, from North Carolina; Peter Brown, Alfred Ashcraft, H. Ashcraft, Jeremiah Farmer; A. R. Webb, Illinois. The above persons came to the township between the years 1850 and 1860.

SCHOOL.

Hamilton Foster taught the first school in the township, in 1849. The house, (log cabin) in which this pioneer school was kept, was located in the southeastern part of the township. Foster came from Kentucky, and died in the spring of 1860. Among the pupils attending this school were James, William, Zack, Robert, George and Jane Sims; Hiram Hunt, Julia Ann Hunt, Madison Hunt, Riley and Van Buren Hunt.

MILLS.

Farmer and Gardner erected a grist water mill on the South Fork of Grand River, about the year 1846, just below the present Clark bridge, on the south side. The old mill stones are now (1882) lying upon the ground where the mill stood, being all that is left to remind one of the fact that Everett Township once had a mill. The same firm operated at the same time, on the opposite bank of the same stream, a saw mill. These mills were at length washed away by a freshet.

EVERETT.

J. H. Wilcox, from Indiana, laid out the town in 1867, on section 23, township 43, range 32. The first house was erected in the town in 1867, by George Mondy, and used as a general store. After two or three years had passed, Mondy sold to Charles Brooks, Brooks to Richard Carter, Carter to Thomas Hazlewood, Hazlewood to Zenor & Acklin, and Zenor & Acklin to Willhite & Willhite.

The earliest blacksmith in the place was Joel Brown, the first shoemaker was Jesse W Sanders, the first physician was James Hamilton, who came from Indiana. Dr. D. H. Stratton was the next. Isaac, the infant son of J. H. Wilcox, was the first child born in the town in the spring of 1867. The first death that occurred was the child of William Zenor. The first marriage was that of Charity E. Wilcox and Taylor Nelson.

SCHOOLS.

Luke Chambers taught the first school, in 1867. He is now in Riley County, Kansas. He was succeeded by Mrs. E. Merriman, Miss Mary Allen, Judson Allen and L. T. Dorsett. The first school board was composed of Wilson Wilson, Samuel W. Willhite and William Russell. The present board is Duty Parrish, James H. Dorsett and Brice McCoy. The first school house was built in 1859, and school was taught therein by J. H. Wilcox. The present school building was erected in 1868, a frame building. There are about 117 children of school age in the district, ninety per cent. of whom attend regularly.

CHURCHES IN EVERETT.

The Missionary Baptists organized a church, August 15, 1867, and erected a house of worship in 1881. The following is a list of the original members: James H. Wilcox, Jeremiah B. Wilcox, George Monday and wife, Richard Frost and wife, James S. Parrish and wife, Jonathan Manhall and wife, Chillott Manhall, Ann E. Manhall, Margaret Manhall, Electa E. A. Belling, Hannah Parrish and Annie Parrish.

The first minister was the Rev. Isaac Wilcox, who is still living, at the age of seventy-three years. Rev. A. J. Smith was the last regularly employed minister.

The M. E. Church and M. E. Church South, united in 1882, and now worship together, in the Baptist Church building. Among the members of the former, are William Wilson and wife, John Hamilton, John McCoy and wife, and James Laney and wife; among the latter are Jasper McFarland and wife, Lee Matthews and wife, and Mrs. Martha George.

The Christian Church was organized with the following members: Elias Mondy and wife, James Huffman and wife, Samuel W. Wilhite, Sandford Wilhite, Hamilton Wilhite, Jefferson Wilhite, Abigail Prather, Sarah Amon, and Andrew J. Prather. L. P. Chambers, J. H. Williams, and others, officiated as ministers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF EVERETT.

Arnold, E. I., physician.
 Akers, J. P., saloon.
 Brown, D. S., and J. R., carpenters.
 Dorsett, L. T., postmaster.
 Dorsett & Parrish, merchandise.
 Huffman, Charles, blacksmith.
 Lout, W. H., physician.
 Locke & Son, merchandise.
 Morton, J. N., blacksmith.
 Ruecupohl, W. H., blacksmith.
 Scott, Mrs. H., and daughter, milliners.
 Wilson, Robert, blacksmith.

POSTMASTERS.

The postmasters have been J. N. Wilcox, William Zenor, Jeff W. Wilhite, F. C. Moses, L. F. Pearson, and L. T. Dorsett, the present incumbent.

MAIN CITY.

In the extreme southern portion of Everett Township, the little village of Main City was laid out in 1879, the southeast corner of section thirty, and the northeast corner of section thirty-one.

The first house erected in the place was a dwelling and occupied by F. C. Moses, in November, 1879. The first store building, for general stock, was occupied on Christmas day, 1879, by Moses Bro's. (H. C., F. C. and M. J.) and in April, 1881, Main bought one-fourth interest, the firm name being Moses, Main & Co. In July following H. C. and M. J. Moses sold to F. C. Moses and William Main, the firm becoming Main & Moses.

POST OFFICE.

H. C. Main, postmaster. Daily mail to Freeman, and tri-weekly to LaCynge, Kansas. The blacksmith was J. C. Voorhies. John McGuire and Robert Owens were the millers; their mill being located on Elm Branch.

CHAPTER XV.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY--TOPOGRAPHY--OLD SETTLERS--CHURCHES--HARRISONVILLE--PIONEER
BUSINESS MEN--SECRET ORDERS--CHURCHES--SCHOOLS--BARRETT'S HALL--HOTELS
--BANK OF W. H. ALLEN--NEWSPAPERS--OFFICIALS OF HARRISONVILLE--MILLS--
POSTMASTERS--BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the north-east corner of section 1, township 44, range 31; thence west nine miles to the northwest corner of section 3, township 44, range 32; thence south six miles to the south-west corner of section 34, township 44, range 32; thence east nine miles to the south-east corner of section 36, township 44, range 31; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Grand River Township is the central township of the county, and contains the county seat. The soil is good and well adapted to agricultural purposes. East Grand River flows south through the center of the township. The Middle Fork of Grand River is in the southwest, Muddy Creek and Tom Creek in the northeastern part, and Polecat Creek in the northwest. Timber is in great abundance, especially on Grand River, where it varies in width from a half to two miles.

Both limestone and sandstone are found, the former almost everywhere, and the latter in the timber.

OLD SETTLERS.

Mastin Burris, one of the three oldest settlers now living in the county, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1812, and came here in the spring of 1834. He located on what was called Peck's Creek, named after Andrew J. Peck, in the south part of the township. He lived there two years and then moved into Jackson County, remaining there only a short time, when he again returned to Cass County, this time settling in Camp Branch Township, in 1837, where he now resides. He married Miss Judy Lloyd who is a native of Franklin County,

Virginia, in July, 1833. They were married at Independence, Missouri, and the following year emigrated to Cass County. Mr. Burris, like many of the old pioneers, was fond of hunting and was often accompanied by his wife while in search of game. She finally learned the use of the gun, until her aim was as unerring as that of her husband—often bringing down the antlered buck at a fabulous distance.

“By chase our long-lived fathers earned their food;
Toil strung the nerves and purified the blood;
But we, their sons, a pampered race of men,
Are dwindled down to three score years and ten.”

This region of country was the hunter's paradise, and it was annually visited for several years after its settlement by the Indians who always returned to their homes with a winter's supply of elk and deer.

In the fall of 1835 Mr. Burris, while standing upon the brow of an upland prairie, saw on the plains below twenty-seven wild deer in a single herd. Such a sight cannot be seen to-day (1882) on the American Continent, and we doubt if it can be seen anywhere, yet such were the visions which not unfrequently delighted the eyes and gladdened the hearts of the brave pioneers who pitched their tents in Cass County, forty-eight and fifty years ago.

Mrs. Burris informed the writer that James Blythe, the infant son of John Blythe, was the first child born in the county, and the first to die, being the first death that occurred. She lost her own child by death in Jackson County, and after coming to Cass, furnished the burial clothes for Blythe's child, consisting of homespun material, which she had prepared for her own babe to wear while living.

Fleming Harris was a native of Patrick County, East Virginia, and emigrated west about the year 1835, settling in Grand River Township, three miles north of the county seat. Harris was appointed the first commissioner of the county seat. John Cook, from Jackson County, Missouri, but originally from Kentucky, located here among the earliest. He was at one time justice of the peace and died many years ago.

Hugh Horton was from the old North State, and settled in Grand River Township about the year 1836, two miles west of Harrisonville. He filled the offices of coroner and sheriff of Cass County. He has been dead many years and no member of his family is now living in the county.

Anderson Davis was a native of Kentucky, but grew to manhood in Boone and Howard Counties, Missouri. He came to Cass among the pioneers and located one and a half miles southwest of Harrisonville. In 1840, he was one of the county court justices. Jesse Davis, Brisco Davis and Joseph Davis, brothers, came from Kentucky, took claims in Grand River Township, but soon moved to Jackson County. William

Davis, another brother, was an early settler and opened a farm one and a half miles southwest of Harrisonville. He died in the town during the war.

Abram Fonday came from Louisville, Kentucky, about the year 1845, remained a short time in the township, married Miss Fannie Stumbaugh and returned to Kentucky.

Arthur Fulton arrived in the county during 1840, from Tennessee, and settled three miles southeast of Harrisonville. He died during the war; three of his children are now living in the county. Achilles Easley came to Cass from Jackson County, Missouri, at an early day; he located in Grand River Township near the county seat, where he still resides—being perhaps the oldest living pioneer in the county. He was surveyor of the county for eighteen years. Hugh G. Glenn is another early settler of the township; he came from Cincinnati, Ohio, and settled one mile southwest of Harrisonville, in 1842. His father, Hugh Glenn, was the first white man to cross the plains, making the trip in 1818, to Santa Fe, and returning. The same journey had been attempted in 1817, by a man by the name of Pratt, who was imprisoned and finally taken to Mexico, where he was released.

William C. Burford settled four miles southwest of the county seat. Like many early settlers of Grand River Township, he was a Kentuckian. He died in Harrisonville. His oldest son, Lewis, was killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek. John and James are residents of Cass County. James is one of the largest stock raisers in the county. Jefferson Burford came a few years afterwards. Thomas Burris was also a Kentuckian, and came prior to 1839, and located a mile and a half southeast of the county seat. John France, Peter France and Henry France were early settlers, coming originally from Virginia to Jackson County, Missouri, thence to Cass in the year 1842, taking claims in Grand River Township. William France, a son of John France, now resides in the county. His father died many years ago. Henry France is also dead. Peter is living in the county near Freeman. John Brady, from Boone County, Kentucky, came in 1846, and settled in Grand River Township. He was the father-in-law of John Coughenour and Hugh G. Glenn, both of whom now reside in the city of Harrisonville. Mr. Brady is dead. He has also a son and daughter living in Boone County, Kentucky. John L. Brooks was the son of Dr. Lynch Brooks, who was the first physician in Harrisonville. He came about the year 1840, and located five miles southwest of the county seat. His brother, Newton P. Brooks, was a merchant in Harrisonville. They are both dead. Another brother now lives in Holden, Missouri.

Silas E. Price was a Virginian. He settled in Grand River Township in 1845. He and his brother-in-law, Charles Keller, sold dry goods and general merchandise in Harrisonville for many years. His widow

(now Mrs. Willett) resides on the old farm. John Willett came to Cass County with Robert A. Brown and married the widow of Silas E. Price, above named. Dr. Coleman McReynolds, from Tennessee, was one of the early settlers, and a prominent man. He went to California in 1850, and died there.

Dr. Amos Palmer, was the second physician in Harrisonville. He moved to Texas before the war and died there. Dr. Henry Palmer resided in Cass County among the pioneers, but is now a citizen of Clay County, Missouri. Patrick Murphy sold groceries in Harrisonville before the war, and went to Council Bluffs. James H. Williams and his father, Joseph, were early settlers in the township. James died in 1882, and Joseph died on his way to California. Lawrence Stumbaugh, another old settler, was killed by the falling of a tree, which he had cut down. Asa Glasscock came from Tennessee, and settled in Grand River Township, as did John and Thomas Ament. John was a cabinet maker and Thomas a brick maker. John Bryles came from North Carolina, in 1848, and settled in the township south of Harrisonville. John Cummings was an early settler. His father, Major Cummings, was an Indian agent for many years. John lived awhile in Peculiar Township, then moved to Bates County, where he died. William A. Jack was among the pioneer merchants and did business in Harrisonville during the war; he now resides in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Joshua Flinn was also from North Carolina, and came here about 1840. He located four miles southwest of Harrisonville, near a church edifice now known as "Flinn's Chapel" and owned by the M. E. Church South. John S. Wheeler, another old settler, died during August, 1882. We clip the following from the Cass News:

"DIED.—At his residence on Independence Street, Harrisonville, on Sunday the 27th inst. at nine o'clock, P. M., Mr. John S. Wheeler, aged sixty-five years, four months, and fifteen days.

Mr. Wheeler was one of the old settlers of this county, having lived here more than forty-two years. Born in 1817 he came to this county, from Kentucky, in 1839, was married to Mellissa C. Roberson, April 5, 1843, Uncle Billy Ferrell officiating. These names are familiar to many of the old pioneers. Years come and pass away, and with each one some dear, familiar face, leaves us, but perhaps few men have lived and died in Cass County mourned by as many as Uncle John. He was content with his quiet life. Happy in doing his duty when and where he found it; and so he died; but the memory of his words and deeds will remain with all who knew him until they too join the innumerable throng. His noble wife, who had lived through these years to comfort and bless him in his old age, was with him while he breathed his last and his soul went up to its God.

CHURCHES.

Flinn's Chapel (M. E. Church South), in the southwestern part of the township, was erected in 187- ; it is a handsome frame building, and the only church building in the township outside of the county seat. The society was organized long before the war. No services were held during the war. In 1866, the church was reorganized. Among the members of the new organization are many of the original members. The following is a complete list of the names of the new organization :

FLINN'S CHAPEL.

J. O. Foster, Lizzie A. Foster, J. W. Ament, Melinda N. Ament, Melinda S. Ament, Joshua Flinn, Francis Flinn, G. A. Flinn, Milla A. Flinn, Cary A. Wills, Martha Wills, Catharine Wills, Charles Prettyman, Rhoda J. Prettyman, Mary F. Prettyman, William Prettyman, Scharbon Prettyman, Mary J. Prettyman, Levi Sharp, Elizabeth Sharp, Mary Paine, T. Kipkee, Catharine Kipkee, Lida Daugherty, Rebecca Poland, Matilda Spriggs, Sarah Ellis, J. S. Poland, Mary S. Poland, S. D. Taylor, Sarah M. Taylor, Eliza E. Powelson, Elisha Singleton, John Daugherty, Robert M. Graison, Margaret Graison, Rudolph Zebley, Mary A. Zebley, Oliver G. Foster, Eliza Singleton.

HARRISONVILLE.

Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County, was named in honor of Albert G. Harrison, who was one of the first two congressmen elected from Missouri, in 1836. The town was located in the spring of 1837, by Francis Prine, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, who had been appointed commissioners in the winter of 1836 by the legislature of the state, for that purpose. These commissioners in company with Martin Rice, the county surveyor, met at the house of John Cook on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1837, and after spending several days looking over the ground they finally located the town on the preemption claim of James Lackey, who had built a small cabin and enclosed a small field near where Judge Daniel now lives. The site selected included lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, northeast and northwest quarters of section 4, township 44, range 31. One hundred and sixty acres of this land was given to the county by the general government by an act of congress. The town was afterwards surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks with but four streets, two running east and west and two running north and south, and they a little less than forty feet wide ; the blocks were separated by alleys fifteen feet wide. Fleming Harris was appointed county seat commissioner. From the records it appears the sale of the first town lots occurred June

12, 1837, as will be seen from the following order bearing date June 12, 1837:

"On motion of the county court it is ordered that the town commissioner of the town of Harrisonville shall go on this day selling lots as follows: Sell all the front lots facing on the public square at twenty dollars each; if not sold at that price to be retained by the county; all other lots to be sold for ten dollars each, or reserved by the county."

The commissioner was further ordered to commence selling on the northeast corner of the public square, lots number one, two and three, in block number one.

PIONEER BUSINESS MEN.

Henry F. Baker, from the State of New York, had the honor of being the pioneer merchant of Harrisonville. In the summer of 1837, he erected a log house on the southwest corner of the court house square, which is the corner now occupied by Sam Simons' clothing store. In this primitive structure, Baker opened a store of general merchandise. Afterwards, in 1844, Mr. Baker took the contract for building the present court house; finally, before the war, he went to Rose Hill, Johnson County, Missouri, where he died. The next business house in Harrisonville was that of Wilson & Brooks, merchants, about the middle of the square, on the west side. Brooks went to California, where he died. He has a son now living at Holden, Missouri. Wilson moved away also. Then came the firm known as Hansbrough Brothers, from Kentucky, composed of Enoch Hansbrough and Milton Hansbrough. Both died here. There was another brother who was a physician—Dr. Gilford D. Hansbrough, who died in Arkansas; his remains, however, were brought to Jackson County, Missouri, and buried at Independence. Gilford's wife is a resident of Cass County, and Milton's wife is still living in East Virginia. About the same period, or perhaps a little later, Joseph January opened a stock of general merchandise in the town, and died here before the war. Price & Keller were here about the same time. The first blacksmith in the town was a Scotchman by the name of David Wilson, who built a small shop here as early as 1838. Mr. Wilson became smitten with the gold fever, and went with others to California in 1849. Dr. Lynch Brooks, originally from Kentucky, but from Indiana here, was the first physician to practice his profession in the town, and also established the pioneer drug store. David Dawson and James Wilson were the first shoemakers who attended to the *soles* of the first settlers. Judge Samuel Wilson opened the first livery stable. Joseph Davis, from Jackson County, Missouri, will be remembered as the original vender of native corn juice and mint juleps. John Yanny was the first tailor of the town. Judge Samuel Wilson kept the first house of entertainment, which was located about the center of the

square, on the south side. It was a log house with two rooms, one above and one below. Judge Wilson went to California in 1849. He was said to have been a model landlord; was a large fleshy man, very genial and companionable. James Black, from Ohio, had a small dry goods store at an early day. A man named Lazwell came with him. Black finally located on Black's Creek, in the county—the creek taking its name after him. William Cook was the first cabinet maker in the town.

The original "squatters" upon the town site were Humphrey Hunt and John Blythe. Hunt built a cabin about a quarter of a mile northwest of town, and Blythe lived near the present school building.

John Cummins, one of the county judges in 1855, erected the first brick dwelling house in the town in 1846, which is the house now occupied by W. H. Allen. The first brick business house was put up on the west side of the square by Abraham Casle. One of the oldest settlers now living in the town is John Coughenour, who located in Cass County in 1839, coming from Augusta County, East Virginia. Mr. Coughenour was in 1862 one of the county judges, H. G. Glenn and H. W. Gounger being the other two.

SECRET ORDERS.

Knights of Honor. Lodge organized January 8, 1881. The following is a list of charter members: L. O. Kunze, C. A. Seaton, E. H. Reid, A. Graham, C. W. Sloan, Arthur Conger, W. J. Terrell, Samuel Coleman, J. L. Hörn, D. P. Ingrum, Frank Williams, S. E. Brown, Frank H. Clark, J. A. Chilton, O. Jackson, Jesse Chilton, W. W. Cook, E. Webber, D. McClintok, J. N. Denham, B. Doveton, H. P. Downer, F. E. Jackson, W. D. Pearson, N. M. Givan, O. W. Byran.

First list of officers.—F. H. Clark, D.; C. W. Sloan, V. D.; Jesse Chilton, R.; S. E. Brow, F. R.; W. W. Cook, T.; Samuel Coleman, G.; W. J. Terrell, C.; J. A. Chilton, G.; J. M. Denham, S.; C. A. Seaton, M. E.; O. W. Byran, P. D.; N. M. Givan, G.; L. R.; O. W. Byran, A.; D. McClintock, E. Webber, D. P. Ingrum, Trustees.

Second list of officers.—Frank Williams, D.; B. Doveton, V. D.; Samuel Coleman, A. D.; S. E. Brown, F. R.; W. W. Cook, Treasurer; A. H. Dean, C.; A. Conger, G.; J. A. Chilton, G.; J. M. Denham, S.; Jesse Chilton, R.; O. W. Byran, L. D.; Frank Clark, P. D.; C. A. Seaton, M. E.

Third list of officers, 1882.—Frank Williams, D.; B. Doveton, V. D.; S. E. Brown, A. D.; Jesse Chilton, R.; J. M. Denham, F. R.; W. W. Cook, Treasurer; H. P. Downer, C.; S. W. Hoover, G.; Oscar Jackson, G.; A. Graham, S.; C. A. Seaton, M. E.; N. M. Givan, R. G. L.; W. J. Terrell, Alt. E. Webber, D. McClintock, A. H. Dean, Trustees.

A. O. U. W., organized April 28, 1879.

Charter Members.—N. M. Givan, C. A. Seaton, R. T. Railey, J. W. Graham, John Connery, J. W. Donovan, John F. Lawder, O. W. Byran, Isaac Arnold, A. Graham, G. K. Christopher.

First Officers.—R. T. Railey, M. W.; G. K. Christopher, R.; O. W. Byran, Finan.; J. F. Lawder, F.; J. W. Donovan, O.; J. W. Graham, G.; Isaac Arnold, Treas.; A. Graham, I. W.; C. A. Seaton, O. W.

Second Officers.—John Connery, P. M. W.; J. L. Lawder, M. W.; C. M. Steele, F.; H. R. Bryant, O.; C. A. Seaton, R.; O. W. Byran, Finan.; Sid. Wherrett, G.; A. Graham, I. W.; John Phillips, O. W.; Isaac Arnold, Recorder.

Elected January 4, 1881.—J. D. Lisle, M. W.; Jesse Chilton, P. M. W.; C. A. Seaton, Finan.; O. W. Byran, R.; Frank Chilton, Recorder; Isaac Arnold, O.; C. W. Steele, F.; Sid. Wherrett, G.; J. Paris, I. W.; A. Graham, O. W.

Elected December 20, 1881.—Isaac Arnold, M. W.; H. R. Bryant, F.; O. W. Byran, O.; Frank Chilton, Recorder; W. B. Mondy, R.; Jesse Chilton, F.; C. A. Seaton, G.; A. Graham, I. W.; William Wells, O. W.; J. D. Lisle, P. M. W.

Harrisonville Lodge, No. 30, Order of Mutual Protection, organized March 26, 1881.

Charter members.—C. W. Steele, John Barnett, Frank Mosely, H. C. Parker, Arthur Conger, B. F. Berry, G. L. Bogar, B. C. Maupin, J. N. Denham, C. P. Thomas, J. F. Samuel, Jonas Carr, D. P. Ingram, L. R. Morgan, R. L. Foster, Samuel Coleman.

First Officers Elected.—Charles W. Steele, President; Samuel Coleman, Vice-President; Frank Mosely, Secretary; G. L. Bogar, Chaplain; John Barnett, Guardian; Arthur Conger, Treasurer; John N. Denham, Guide; H. C. Parker, Sentinel; Drs. B. F. Berry, J. W. Amerman, Medical Examiners.

Present officers.—Charles W. Steele, President; Samuel Coleman, Vice President; J. W. Graham, Secretary; James Jones, Treasurer; Samuel Coles, Chaplain; H. C. Parker, Sentinel; D. Fall, Guardian; L. R. Morgan, Guide; Wm. Muir.

The lodge has a hall, neatly carpeted and furnished; the membership numbers about seventy members, all of whom carry a life insurance of from \$1,000 to \$4,000 each.

I. O. O. F.

Harrisonville Lodge, No. 197, I. O. O. F., organized September 18, 1868.

Charter members.—Douglas Dale, W. H. Barrett, Alexander Graham, Thomas Richardson, Frank K. Kirkpatrick, W. B. Mondy, A. J. Briggs, George Render, J. W. Creese.

Officers elected September 18, 1868.—Douglas Dale, N. G.; A. J. Briggs, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; Alexander Graham, Treasurer.

Elected April 18, 1869.—A. J. Briggs, N. G.; J. W. Creese, V. G.; G. J. Boving, Secretary; G. A. Myers, P. S.; J. R. Schnell, Treasurer.

October 18, 1869.—George Render, N. G.; C. T. Harris, V. G.; W. B. Mondy, P. S.; Thomas Richardson, Treasurer.

April 18, 1870.—C. T. Harris, N. G.; N. T. Phillips, V. G.; F. K. Kirkpatrick, Secretary; W. B. Mondy, P. S.; T. M. Copeland, Treasurer.

October 1, 1870.—James R. Cline, N. G.; W. B. Mondy, V. G.; F. K. Kirkpatrick, P. S.; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

April, 1871.—W. B. Mondy, N. G.; J. R. Cline, V. G.; J. H. Painter, Secretary; F. K. Kirkpatrick, P. S.; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

October, 1871.—J. H. Painter, N. G.; F. K. Kirkpatrick, V. G.; F. A. Young, Secretary; J. R. Bassigar, P. S.; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

April, 1872.—C. T. Harris, N. G.; P. Corrigan, V. G.; N. T. Phillips, Secretary; George Render, P. S.; W. B. Mondy, Treasurer.

October, 1872.—P. Corrigan, N. G.; J. W. Brocaw, V. G.; John Gregson, Secretary; George Render, P. S.; W. B. Mondy, Treasurer.

April, 1873.—N. T. Phillips, N. G.; J. W. Brocaw, V. G.; John Gregson, Secretary; H. Clements, P. S.; W. B. Mondy, Treasurer.

October 1873.—J. W. Brocaw, N. G.; John Gregson, V. G.; H. Clements, Secretary; P. Corrigan, P. S.; W. B. Mondy, Treasurer.

April 1874.—John Gregson, N. G.; H. Clements, V. G.; D. M. Dickenson, Secretary; J. L. Hall, P. S.; J. R. Bassigar, Treasurer.

October 1874.—H. Clements, N. G.; D. M. Dickenson, V. G.; J. L. Hall, Secretary; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

April, 1875.—J. R. Bassigar, N. G.; J. L. Hall, V. G.; Samuel W. Hoover, Secretary; John Gregson, Treasurer.

October, 1875.—J. L. Hall, N. G.; G. S. Akins, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; Samuel Simon, Treasurer.

April 1876.—H. Clements, N. G.; J. R. Bassigar, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; Samuel Simon, Treasurer.

April, 1877.—Thomas A. Mosley, N. G.; W. B. Mondy, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

April, 1878.—George S. Akins, N. G.; P. Corrigan, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; F. Scheuble, Treasurer.

April, 1879.—G. S. Akins, N. G.; P. Corrigan, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; F. Scheuble, Treasurer.

October, 1879.—S. W. Hoover, N. G.; F. Scheuble, V. G.; T. A. Mosley, Secretary; P. Corrigan, Treasurer.

October, 1880.—F. Scheuble, N. G.; F. V. Runnenberger, V. G.; George Render, Secretary; John Egy, Treasurer.

October, 1881.—George Render, N. G.; Jefferson Burford, V. G.; T. A. Mosley, Secretary; John Egy, P. S.; Solomon Leivey, Treasurer.

April, 1882.—Jefferson Burford, N. G.; S. W. Hoover, V. G.; W. B. Mondy, Secretary; John Egy, P. S.; Solomon Leivey, Treasurer.

MASONIC.

A charter was granted by the Grand Chapter of the State of Missouri to Signet Royal Arch Chapter No. 68, October 6, A. D. 1870, A. L. 5870. Charter members, Richard O. Boggess, High Priest; Ira Moore, King; S. E. Downer, Scribe.

Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Missouri granted a charter October 6, A. D. 1871, A. Dep. 2871, to Arcana Council No. 16, Royal and Select Masters. Comp. B. Davidson, Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; Comp. N. M. Givan, Deputy Thrice Illustrious Grand Master; Comp. Douglas Dale, Principal Conductor of the Work.

On Thursday, August 18, 1870, Signet Chapter, U. D., Royal Arch Masons, was set to work by the M. E. H. P., James E. Carter, with the following officers: R. O. Boggess, M. E. H. P.; Ira Moore, E. K.; S. E. Downer, E. S.; Benjamin Davidson, C. H.; N. M. Givan, P. S.; A. Weaver, R. A. C.; J. F. Brookhart, G. M. Third Veil; Albert Kelsey, G. M. Second Veil; G. M. Houston, G. M. First Veil; G. M. Houston, Treasurer; E. C. Deacon, Secretary; M. A. Cohler, Guard.

October 27, 1870.—Signet Chapter, No. 68, set to work under charter by M. E. H. P. James E. Carter, with the following officers elected October 28, at 2 o'clock P. M.: R. O. Boggess, M. E. H. P.; S. E. Downer, E. K.; M. A. Cohler, E. S.; W. O. Clayton, Treasurer; E. C. Deacon, Secretary. Appointed by M. E. H. P.: B. Davidson, C. H.; J. B. Craig, R. A. C.; J. F. Brookhart, G. M. Third Veil; A. Kelsey, G. M. Second Veil; G. M. Houston, G. M. First Veil; L. O. Kunze, Guard; C. W. Sloan, Steward.

December 5, 1870, the following officers were elected and appointed: R. O. Boggess, H. P.; M. A. Cohler, E. K.; A. Weaver, E. S.; C. W. Sloan, Treasurer; N. M. Givan, P. S.; W. O. Clayton, R. A. C.; J. Brookhart, G. M. Third Veil; J. B. Craig, G. M. Second Veil; G. M. Houston, G. M. First Veil; C. W. Sloan, Treasurer; E. C. Deacon, Secretary; J. D. Rush, Chaplain; L. O. Kunze, Steward; H. G. May, Steward; M. W. Garrison, Guard.

December 4, 1871, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, M. E. H. P.; M. A. Cohler, E. K.; A. Weaver, E. S.; C. W. Sloan, Treasurer; R. G. Cunningham, Secretary; B. Davidson, C. H.; W. H. Stansbury, P. S.; W. O. Clayton, R. A. C.; J. F. Brookhart, G. M. Third Veil; J. B. Craig, G. M. Second Veil; George M. Houston, G. M. First Veil; E. C. Deacon, S. S.; L. F. Pearson, J. S.; J. D. Rush, Chaplain.

December 2, A. D. 1872, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, H. P.; D. Dale, E. K.; L. F. Pearson, E. S.; W. O.

Clayton, C. H.; W. H. Stansbury, P. S.; G. M. Houston, R. A. C.; S. J. Jones, G. M. Third Veil; J. F. Brookhart, G. M. Second Veil; Thomas Holloway, G. M. First Veil; C. W. Sloan, Treasurer; R. G. Cunningham, Secretary; S. E. Downer, Guard.

December 11, 1873, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, H. P.; Thomas Holloway, E. K.; D. K. Hall, E. S.; E. C. Deacon, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; W. H. Stansbury, P. S.; W. O. Clayton, C. H.; G. M. Houston, R. A. C.; S. J. Jones, G. M. Third Veil; L. T. Pearson, G. M. Second Veil; C. W. Sloan, G. M. First Veil; T. T. Allison, Guard.

December 7, A. D. 1874, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, M. E. H. P.; A. Kelsey, E. K.; L. F. Pearson, E. S.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; R. T. Railey, C. H.; W. H. Stansbury, P. S.; A. S. McCulloh, R. A. C.; Thomas Bainbridge, G. M. Third Veil; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Second Veil; B. J. Parrish, G. M. First Veil; Arasmus Moore, Guard.

December 6, A. D. 1875, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, M. E. H. P.; T. Holloway, E. K.; C. W. Sloan, E. S.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; H. B. Moudy, Secretary; R. T. Railey, C. H.; A. S. McCulloh, P. S.; T. Bainbridge, R. A. C.; I. M. Abraham, G. M. Third Neil; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Second Veil; H. Clements, G. M. First Veil; J. L. Hall, Guard.

December 4, 1876, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, M. E. H. P.; T. Bainbridge, E. K.; C. W. Sloan, E. S.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; H. B. Moudy, Secretary; A. S. McCulloh, P. S.; R. T. Railey, C. H.; H. Clements, R. A. C.; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Third Veil; A. Glenn, G. M. Second Veil; W. H. Barrett, G. M. First Veil; J. L. Hall, Tyler.

December 3, 1877, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, M. E. H. P.; C. W. Sloan, E. K.; W. H. Barrett, E. S.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; T. Bainbridge, Secretary; R. T. Railey, C. H.; A. S. McCulloh, P. S.; H. B. Moody, R. A. C.; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Third Veil; A. Glenn, G. M. Second Veil; I. M. Abraham, G. M. First Veil.

December 2, 1878, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, M. E. H. P.; H. B. Moudy, E. K.; W. H. Barrett, E. S.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; T. Bainbridge, Secretary; R. T. Raily, C. H.; N. M. Givan, P. S.; C. W. Sloan, R. A. C.; I. M. Abraham, G. M. Third Veil; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Second Veil; Allan Glenn, G. M. First Veil; Samuel Simon, Guard.

December 1, 1879, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, M. E. H. P.; F. C. Shaler, E. K.; H. B. Moudy, E. S.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; Thomas Bainbridge, Secretary; R. T. Railey, C. H.; I. M. Abraham, P. S.; C. W. Sloan, R. A. C.; W. D. Pearson, G. M. Third Veil; W. H. Russell, G. M. Second Veil; W. T. Brison, G. M. First Veil; D. Dale, Guard.

December 6, A. D., 1880, the following were elected and appointed: R. T. Railey, M. E. H. P.; W. H. Barrett, E. K.; W. T. Brison, E. S.; W. J. Terrill, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; H. B. Moudy, C. H.; F. H. Clark, P. S.; Samuel Beattie, R. A. C.; C. W. Sloan, G. M. Third Veil; I. M. Abraham, G. M. Second Veil; W. D. Pearson, G. M. First Veil; N. M. Givan, Guard.

December 5, A. D., 1881, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, M. E. H. P.; E. C. Deacon, E. K.; L. O. Kunze, E. S.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; W. J. Terrell, P. S.; R. T. Railey, C. H.; Samuel Beattie, R. A. C.; H. B. Moudy, G. M. Third Veil; D. Russell, G. M. Second Veil; I. M. Abraham, G. M. First Veil; D. Dale, Guard.

A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri to Cass Lodge, No. 147, Free and Accepted Masons, October 19, A. D. 1867, A. L. 5867.

Charter Members.—William A. Jack, Worshipful Master; W. A. Robertson, Senior Warden; J. F. Brookhart, Junior Warden.

The records in Cass Lodge, 147, dated October 6, 1866, show that Western Star Lodge (U. D.) organized with Brother W. A. Jacks, W. M.; Brother W. A. Robertson, Sr. W., Brother J. F. Brookhart, J. W., duly installed; Brother R. L. Foster, Treasurer, appointed; Brother W. J. Terrell, Secretary; Brother R. O. Boggess, S. D.; Brother H. G. May, J. D.; Brother J. Bowden, Tyler.

December 5, 1867.—A charter having been granted for Cass Lodge, No. 147, the following officers were elected: N. M. Givan, W. M.; Fleming V. Halloway, S. W.; W. Oscar Clayton, J. W.; Robert L. Foster, Treasurer; William J. Terrell, Secretary; D. K. Hall, S. D.; J. C. Jackson, J. D.; William Grimes, Tyler. After which the officers were duly installed and the hall of Cass Lodge, No. 147, was regularly dedicated, and the Lodge set to work under a charter, and the Secretary was ordered to return the dispensation granted to Western Star Lodge and inform the Grand Secretary of the adoption of the name Cass.

December 25, A. D. 1868.—The following were elected officers: Noah W. Givan, W. M.; W. Oscar Clayton, S. W.; George S. Wallon, J. W.; Robert L. Foster, Treasurer; M. W. Garrison, Secretary; G. M. Wright, Tyler; J. C. Jackson, S. D.; L. F. Pearson, J. D.; B. Davidson and E. Moore, Stewards.

December 17, A. D., 1869, the following were elected and appointed: N. M. Givan, W. M.; W. O. Clayton, S. W.; George M. Houston, J. W.; R. L. Foster, Treasurer; M. W. Gannan, Secretary; J. C. Jackson, S. D.; L. F. Pearson, J. D.; E. Moore, S. S.; B. Davidson, J. S.; G. M. Wright, Tyler.

December 2, A. D., 1870, the following were elected and appointed: W. O. Clayton, W. M.; W. H. Stansbury, S. W.; E. Moore, J. W.; R. L.

Foster, Treasurer; J. C. Jackson, S. D.; L. F. Pearson, J. D.; H. K. Miller, S. S.; R. G. Cunningham, J. S.; A. Graham, Tyler.

December 22, A. D., 1871, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, W. M.; Ela Moore, S. W.; James E. Hooker, J. W.; W. T. Brison, Treasurer; R. G. Cunningham, Secretary; O. P. Getton, S. D.; G. M. Clayton, J. D.; N. E. Cooper, S. S.; G. W. Payne, J. S.; A. Moore, Tyler.

December 14, A. D., 1872, the following were elected and appointed: W. O. Clayton, W. M.; J. E. Hocker, S. W.; I. M. Abraham, J. W.; W. T. Brison, Treasurer; R. G. Cunningham, Secretary; S. T. Harris, S. D.; R. T. Railey, J. D.; S. J. Jones, S. S.; J. S. Woolridge, J. S.; Arasmus Moore, Tyler.

November 28, 1873, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, W. M.; J. C. Jackson, S. W.; R. T. Railey, J. W.; W. T. Brison, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; Harry Clements, S. D.; S. J. Jones, J. D.; A. F. McAfee, S. S.; A. Moore, J. S.; R. L. Foster, Tyler.

December 18, A. D. 1874, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, W. M.; Henry Clements, S. W.; A. S. McCulloh, J. W.; W. T. Brison, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; H. Clay Daniel, S. D.; W. D. Pearson, J. D.; A. Moore, S. S.; J. H. Briscoe, J. S.; John Connery, Tyler.

December 10, A. D. 1875, the following were elected and appointed: Henry Clements, W. M.; R. T. Railey, S. W.; T. Bainbridge, J. W. D. K. Hall, Treasurer; H. B. Mondy, Secretary; A. S. McCulloh, S. D.; R. F. Chilton, J. D.; Allen Glenn, S. S.; Alexander Graham, J. S.; J. L. Hall, Tyler.

December 1, A. D., 1876, the following were elected and appointed: R. T. Railey, W. M.; T. Bainbridge, S. W.; Allen Glenn, J. W.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; H. B. Moody, Secretary; W. H. Stansbury, S. D.; W. H. Barrett, J. D.; I. M. Abraham, S. S.; S. Coleman, J. S., J. L. Hall, Tyler.

December 11, A. D. 1877, the following were elected and appointed: A. S. McCulloh, W. M.; Allen Glenn, S. W.; S. Coleman, J. W.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; T. Bainbridge, Secretary; H. B. Moody, S. D.; W. C. Christopher, J. D.; T. A. Moseley, S. S.; W. T. Brison, J. S.; W. H. Stansbury, Tyler.

December 6, 1878, the following were elected and appointed: J. M. Abraham, W. M.; Samuel Coleman, S. W.; W. T. Brison, J. W.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; Thomas Bainbridge, Secretary; W. H. Stansbury, S. D.; John Connery, J. D.; T. A. Mosely, S. S.; Allen Glenn, J. S.; Samuel Simon, Tyler.

December 26, 1879, the following were elected and appointed: I. M. Abraham, W. M.; Samuel Coleman, S. W.; W. T. Brison, J. W.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; T. Bainbridge, Secretary; J. C. Jones, S. D.; John Connery, J. D.; T. A. Mosely, S. S.; S. J. Beattie, J. S.; D. Dale, Tyler.

December 9, 1880, the following were elected and appointed: Samuel Coleman, W. M.; W. T. Brison, S. W.; S. T. Harris, J. W.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; E. T. Ingles, S. D.; Duncan Russell, J. D.; A. B. Moore, Tyler.

December 2, 1881, the following were elected and appointed: W. H. Stansbury, W. M.; I. M. Abraham, S. W.; S. T. Harris, J. W.; W. J. Terrell, Treasurer; D. Dale, Secretary; A. Moore, S. D.; D. Russell, J. D.; G. G. Bratton, S. S.; A. Graham, J. S.; A. B. Moore, Tyler.

Total Membership for year 1881, 74.

Bayard Commandery, No. 26, Knights Templar, was granted a charter, October 5, 1875, and of our order, 757.

Charter Members.—Noah M. Givan, L. O. Kunze, A. J. Satterlee, Thomas Waas, Henry Moudy, Charles W. Sloan, George M. Wilson, E. E. Gilmore, W. J. Terrell and E. C. Deacon.

January 13, A. D. 1875, A. O. 757, by virtue of a dispensation granted by Samuel A. Gilbert, Right Eminent Grand Commander, December 16, A. D. 1874, A. O. 756, Bayard Commandery, Knights Templar, was set to work at Harrisonville with the following officers: Sirs: N. M. Givan, E. C.; L. O. Kunze, Generalissimo; A. J. Satterlee, Captain General; William J. Terrell, Prelate, E. C. Deacon, Treasurer; C. W. Sloan, Recorder; E. E. Gilmore, S. W.; H. Mondy, J. W.; Thomas Waas, Sword Bearer; George M. Wilson, Warder.

November 23, A. D. 1875, A. O. 757.—A special conclave of the Grand Commandery of the State of Missouri convened at the Asylum of Bayard Commandery, No. 26, at Harrisonville, Missouri, for the purpose of constituting Bayard Commandery in form; whereupon the following officers were elected, to wit: Sirs N. M. Givan, E. C.; L. O. Kunze, Generalissimo; A. J. Satterlee, Captain General; W. J. Terrell, Prelate; T. Bainbridge, S. W.; W. H. Stansbury, J. W.; E. C. Deacon, Treasurer; H. B. Moudy, Recorder; W. D. Pearson, Standard Bearer; Ab. Kelsey, Sword Bearer; A. S. McCulloh, Warder; J. L. Hall, Sentinel; C. W. Sloan, D. K. Hall, D. Dale, Guards.

December 8, A. D. 1876, the following were elected and appointed: Sirs N. M. Givan, E. C.; L. O. Kunze, Generalissimo; A. J. Satterlee, Captain General; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; H. B. Moudy, Recorder; W. J. Terrell, Prelate; T. Bainbridge, S. W.; W. H. Stansbury, J. W.; W. D. Pearson, Standard Bearer; C. W. Sloan, Sword Bearer; A. S. McCulloh, Warder; J. L. Hall, Sentinel; D. Dale, W. H. Barrett, W. W. Cook, Guards.

December 21, A. D. 1877, the following were elected and appointed officers: Sirs W. J. Terrell, E. C.; L. O. Kunze, Generalissimo; A. J. Satterlee, Captain General; W. H. Stansbury, Prelate; H. B. Moudy, S. W.; A. S. McCulloh, J. W.; D. K. Hall, Treasurer; T. Bainbridge, Recorder; W. D. Pearson, Standard Bearer; W. H. Barrett, Sword

Bearer ; C. W. Sloan, Warder ; N. M. Givan, Sentinel ; George L. Love, C. B. Cummins, E. C. Deacon, Guards.

December 13, 1878, the following were elected and appointed : Sirs W. J. Terrell, E. C. ; D. O. Kunze, G. ; A. J. Satterlee, C. G. ; W. H. Stansbury, P. ; H. B. Moudy, S. W. ; W. D. Pearson, J. W. ; E. C. Deacon, Treasurer ; Thomas Bainbridge, Recorder ; F. C. Shaler, Standard Bearer ; W. H. Barrett, Sword Bearer ; C. W. Sloan, W. ; N. M. Givan, C. of G. ; W. W. Mardis, R. B. Christopher, George L. Love, Guards.

December 5, A. D., 1879, the following were elected and appointed : Sirs N. M. Givan, E. C. ; L. O. Kunze, Generalissimo ; A. J. Satterlee, Captain General ; W. J. Terrell, Prelate ; H. B. Moody, S. W. ; W. H. Stansbury, J. W. ; E. C. Deacon, Treasurer ; Thomas Bainbridge, Recorder ; W. H. Barrett, Sword Bearer ; W. D. Pearson, Standard Bearer ; C. W. Sloan, Warder ; D. Dale, Sentinel.

December 17, A. D. 1880, the following were elected and appointed : N. M. Givan, E. C. ; A. J. Satterlee, Generalissimo ; G. L. Love, Captain General ; W. J. Terrell, Prelate ; H. B. Moudy, S. W. ; W. H. Stansbury, J. W. ; D. K. Hall, Treasurer ; D. Dale, Recorder ; F. C. Shaler, Standard Bearer ; W. D. Pearson, Sword Bearer ; C. W. Sloan, Warder ; W. H. Barrett, Captain of Guard.

December 9, 1881, the following were elected and appointed : E. Sir N. M. Givan, E. C. ; A. J. Satterlee, Generalissimo ; W. D. Myers, Captain General ; V. E. Sir W. J. Terrell, Prelate ; H. B. Moudy, S. W. ; W. H. Stansbury, J. W. ; W. H. Barrett, Treasurer ; D. Dale, Recorder ; W. D. Pearson, Sword Bearer, F. C. Shaler, Standard Bearer ; J. F. McAfee, Warder ; L. O. Kunze, First Guard ; J. D. Cooley, Second Guard ; S. E. Licklider, Third Guard.

The first Masonic lodge organized in the county was Old Prairie Lodge, No. 90, at Harrisonville. It was organized about 1846 or 1847. The date of its charter was October 12, 1847. The first meeting was held in Mr. January's store, the members being seated on nail kegs around the counter. The first jewels were made out of the bottom of tin coffee pots by Hamilton Finney, and he says "they were daisies and lovely to behold." The first W. M. was Charles Hamilton ; the first S. W. was Joseph January ; the first J. W. was H. G. Glenn. The lodge continued in existence until destroyed by the war in 1861. The next Masonic lodge organized in the county was Pleasant Hill Lodge, No. 95. The date of its charter was May 8, 1848. Its first W. M. was Reed M. Goshen, who is still living at or near Lee's Summit. We are unable to give the name of its wardens. It continued until 1853, when its charter was arrested, and a new lodge was organized, known as Graham Lodge, No. 38. The date of its charter was June 12, 1853, and it lived until destroyed by the war in 1862. Dayton Lodge, No. 186, was organized in 1858, obtained charter in 1859 ; and Austin Lodge, No. 212,

was started in 1860, its charter being dated May, 1861. Both were destroyed by the war in 1861. A chapter of Royal Arch Masons, called Cass County Chapter, was organized in 1849 or 1850, at Pleasant Hill, with Jesse Newman as High Priest, William H. Palmer as King, and Joseph H. Weaver as Scribe. It continued for several years under dispensation, and finally disbanded without ever obtaining a charter.

The first Odd Fellows' lodge organized in the county was at Pleasant Hill, March 7, 1854, and was known as Occidental Lodge, No. 70. It was instituted by William McCoy, D. D. G. M. Its first officers were: J. M. McIntosh, N. G.; J. C. Christopher, V. G.; J. A. Gingeg, Secretary, and T. F. Shortridge, Treasurer. It continued in existence until the war, but was reorganized with the same name and number after the war.

CHURCHES.

Baptist Church (Missionary). The above denomination organized a church one and a half miles southwest of Harrisonville, between the years 1834 and 1840. Soon after the organization the larger portion of the members moved to Harrisonville, where they erected a house of worship (frame building) in 1844, being the first church edifice that was built in the town.

Elder John Jackson and wife, John Murray and wife, Miles Griffin, John Hammontree and wife, Fleming Harris and wife, N. B. Brooks and wife, William Davis and wife, were some of the organizing members.

The old frame church building remained standing until 1854, when it was taken down to give room for the present brick house, which is 30x54 feet. In 1883 the church will erect, on the site of the present building, a house of worship, which will be more in keeping with the modern style of architecture, and which will cost, when finished, about \$10,000.

At the early camp meetings, which were organized and held by this church, southwest of Harrisonville, as many as 500 Indians, of the Shawnees and Delawares, were often in attendance and seemed to enjoy religious services as much as the whites, with whom they mingled upon such occasions.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Harrisonville Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1865. A hall on the east side of the square was fitted up for religious worship. The only regular service held in the town during the winter of 1865 was at that place.

The following is a partial list of original members, viz.: A. H. Boogs, R. S. Judy, wife and daughter, Mrs. James Jones, Dr. Creese and wife, Mrs. W. J. Terrell, J. M. Cook, J. B. C. Cook, Mrs. Mary Ferrell, Mrs. Sawan and Alice Cook.

A frame church 32x55 feet was built in 1871 at a cost of about \$4,000. The following ministers have served as pastors in the order given: Revs. Smith, in the year 1865; William DeMotte, 1866; T. J. Ferrill, 1867-'8; R. A. Foster, 1868 (six months); G. H. Reed, 1869-'70; McLane, 1871; J. A. Little, 1872; L. Jean, 1873-'4; J. R. Sassen, 1875 (six months); J. P. Dew, 1875-'6; A. Anderson, 1877-'8-'9; B. F. January, 1880; A. H. Parker, 1881-'2.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The first church building erected in Harrisonville by the above denomination, was during the year 1856. The house occupied the lot where Judge Lisle now resides on Independence Street. The building was constructed of brick and was considered a large and expensive house for that day. It was taken down in 1878 and the bricks were used in the erection of the present new and handsomely finished building which is located on Lexington Street. It is 40x58 feet, and cost about \$4,500. The early church records are lost. The church was reorganized in 1866 with the following members:

R. A. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Samuel E. Brown, H. G. May, Louisa May, Anna Stratton, Mary M. Houston, Elizabeth G. Daniel, J. Brookhart, Mary E. Brookhart, Eliza Adkins, J. W. McSpadden, Sallie McSpadden, Nancy Bridges, E. L. Tuggle, Elvira A. McAfee, Frank M. Fowler, Jesse Chilton, Jane Chilton, W. A. Ryan, Mary A. Ryan, Sarah V. Ryan, Martha A. Ryan, Mary W. Railey, Catherine Railey, Robert Railey, Sarah E. Boggess, Charles McMurtry, Charles Moore, Mary H. Drain, J. H. Hooker, Sarah B. Hooker, V. M. Hooker, Martha E. Hackler, Matilda Thornton, Sarah F. Moffat, Agnes Brown, Jacob Eavey, Margaret Eavey, W. H. Rupell, Elizabeth Atkins, Louisa Atkins, Spencer Atkins, Eliza Atkins, Sr., Samuel Atkins, Nancy Humphrey, Samuel O. Sharp, Rebecca C. Sharp, Eunice E. Hooker, Susan Burford, Anna Beaty, Sarah E. Thompson, Alice Price, Mary E. Willett, Anna M. Moore, C. H. Shantholty, M. W. Garrison, Mattie F. Garrison, Susan A. Garrison, Elizabeth Mauldin, Josephine Humphrey, John Sharp, Susannah Sharp, Nancy Brooke, Robert Dickinson, Sarah S. Dickinson, S. N. Proctor, Emma A. Proctor, Mary Knight, L. G. Fulton, Matt. H. Sharp, J. E. Turbiville, Laura V. Brady, Mary Morris, W. H. Allen, Bell M. Allen, Lizzie Dale, Martha Pitman, Mary B. Morris, Jane Houchens, Hester A. Preston, Mary M. Armstrong, George Littleton, Mary Littleton, Amanda E. Moore, Lizzie Paine, A. W. Byram, Emily Byram, Joseph W. McSpadden, Sarah E. Knight, John H. King, Nancy King, Francis N. King, Eires C. King, Mary J. King, Dora E. King, Thomas Bazel, Cynthia L. Bazel, Spencer W. May, Josephine May, David Gilbert, Sarah Gilbert.

Number of members, 102.

Since 1866 the following persons have administered to the spiritual wants of the church :

J. B. Wooldridge.....	1866	T. D. Payne.....	1876
J. M. Proctor.....	1868	M. Adkison... ..	1877
C. C. Woods.....	1870	J. M. Dailey	1878
C. H. Briggs... ..	1872	T. M. Cobb.	1880
M. Duren... ..	1874	T. M. Cobb... ..	1882

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The early records of this church have been destroyed. The facts, therefore, in reference to its early history are meagre. The first organization seems to have been effected about the year 1845. Among the constituent members of this organization were James W. McClellan and wife, Adeline and Eliza McClellan, James Blakeley, and wife, David Dickey and wife, John Cummins and wife, W. A. Jack and wife, John Holloway and wife, Fleming Holloway and wife, Thomas Holloway and wife. The church was reorganized after the war, about the year 1866, with J. S. Wooldridge, E. C. Deacon and wife, C. W. Sloan, Mrs. Mary Holloway, Mrs. Sarah M. Clemments and others. W. B. Farr, D. D., Rev. J. D. Rush, J. A. Prather, S. Finis King, Walter Schenck, J. T. Claggett and T. H. Henderson are some of the clergymen who have at different periods filled the pulpit of this church. The present church edifice, on Walnut Street, west of the square, is 33x60 feet, and was erected in 1870. The building is of brick and cost about \$4,000. It has a belfry and graceful spire, which is surmounted by a bronze bell and weather vane. The Union Sabbath School of Harrisonville meets every Sabbath afternoon. It is in a very flourishing condition under the superintendency of Hon. Noah M. Givan, the presiding judge of the circuit court. An attractive feature of this Sabbath School is the music, which consists of organ, violin, violoncello, flute and cornet.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Comparatively little is known of the early history of the Christian Church at Harrisonville. Its organization, however, occurred about the year 1856. Among those present on that occasion and participated as organic members, were James H. Williams and wife, Dr. Henry Palmer and wife, Frank Chilton and wife, Elijah Hansbrough and wife, Aaron Smith and wife, Gilford Hansbrough and wife, Mrs. Mary B. McKinney. At the reorganization of the church, which took place in 1867 (after the war) H. C. Burnett, J. H. Williams, Tillman Hocker, Frank Chilton, John Q. Hannah, Sarah M. Chilton, Lilla Ragan, Sophia and Sallie Ragan, Mary L. Cropper, Armenia Williams, Mary Corrigan, G. L. Frazier, W. B. Moudy, James Hocker, Sarah Hocker, Milton Dunn, Mary J. Frazier,

Nancy Burnett, Joseph Colman, Mary Mondy, Mary Son, Julia McAfee, Elizabeth A. Colman, Hannah J. Bailey, John Sturgis, George Mann, L. B. Agnew, Irena Agnew and others were present. The membership now (1882) numbers 150. This denomination erected a house of worship (frame building) in 1860, on the corner of Independence and ——— Streets, at a cost of \$4,400. It was taken down in 1882, and upon its site has been built the foundation for a brick church 30x56 feet, with ceiling sixteen feet in the clear, which will cost \$3,500. E. A. Eddy, James H. Williams, George W. Longan, Marian Todd, J. W. Creath, J. W. Monser, A. F. Smith, W. B. Fisk and others have been elders for this congregation. The church is out of debt and has \$1,500 subscribed toward the new edifice, which will be finished during the summer of 1883.

M. E. CHURCH (COLORED),

was organized in the spring of 1866, with Ned Verta, Lydia Haydon, Joanna Coleston and Hannah Mockaby, as organic members. This church has a frame house of worship, which was erected in the fall of 1874, at a cost of \$800.

The following have filled the pulpit of this church: Rev. John Dunn, W. M. Dyer, W. M. Wheeler, R. M. Rush, J. D. Evans and A. Abernathy, who is the present minister; C. Henderson, J. Gillem, Ned Verta and L. P. Page, stewards. Page is a local preacher.

The Colored Baptist Church was organized in 1872, in October, by Rev. Weaver (white). The organizing members were: B. Steward, William Jackson, Elizabeth Stinard, Angeline Jackson, John Lee, Lucinda Lee, Lucy Boles, C. Gillem and Sarah Wilson.

About a year after, Elder S. Bryant was called as pastor, and continued to fill the pulpit about twelve months. Elder Russell preached six months; then J. J. Moore, C. Shackelford, and R. M. Vernon, who is the present pastor. Present membership, 26.

SCHOOLS—PRIVATE AND PUBLIC.

Within three years after laying out the town, the people who had come hither and located erected a school house and employed a teacher. This primitive structure stood where the residence of E. Colston now stands. The teacher's name was Frank Love, and being the pioneer pedagogue of Harrisonville, his name should be preserved.

“The people all declared how much he knew;
 ’Twas certain he could write and cypher too;
 Lands he could measure, terms and tides presage—
 And even, the story ran, that he could gauge.

William Jones taught a private school among the first.

About the year 1849 Richard Massey founded an academy for boys and girls, built by subscription. The upper story was occupied by the Masonic order. It was a frame building and located on the same lot now occupied by the M. E. Church South. Although it would be considered a small institution of learning now, it was looked upon at that day as an enterprise of great importance to the young and growing town. Mr. Massey is said to have been an excellent teacher, and was ably assisted by Miss Sallie Hays, who was a native of the Old Dominion.

A MARRIAGE.

At the expiration of the first term of the academy, Mr. Massey and Miss Hays were married. The boys had been anticipating this for some time, and intended to *charivari* them. The parties, however, got wind of the proposed *charivari*, and went to Jackson County, Missouri, where they were married at the residence of the bride's aunt. After remaining in Jackson County for six weeks, they returned to Harrisonville. The boys and young men of the town turned out *en masse* and proceeded at night to the boarding house where the parties were stopping and gave them the long promised benefit. Mrs. Massey unfortunately remarked the next day that she thought it a poor affair after practicing six weeks. This remark aroused the serenaders to their utmost, and on the two nights following they met, to the number of about seventy, at the boarding house of Mr. and Mrs. Massey and prolonged their music through two entire nights. Rams' horns, cows' horns, brass horns, tin pans, kettles, bells, howling dogs, tom cats, hoarse men and squealing boys added to the discordant din which rendered the nights hideous to the angered and wakeful pair. At the close of the third night Mr. Massey made his appearance, for indeed he could no longer endure the sound of—

“The trumpets, sackbuts, psalteries and fifes,
Tabors, and symbols and the shouting Romans,”

And promised the serenaders a rich entertainment if they would desist. This, of course, was all they desired, and they returned to their homes felicitating themselves over the happy termination of their three nights' seige.

Thomas A. Russell succeeded Mr. Massey as teacher in the academy. He became involved in a personal difficulty with E. C. Heiskel, by whom he was wounded by a pistol shot.

Miss Jane Mansfield taught a private school, and also others whose names are now unknown.

The wave of educational progress having struck the citizens of Harrisonville its force was not spent without imparting to a majority of the voters the necessity of embracing every advantage springing up in the

growth of our public school system. Therefore the election called December 23, 1869, for the purpose of electing directors for sub-district (so designated then) No. 1, township 44, range 31, resulted in the election of Thomas Holloway, George M. Houston, W. J. Terrell, J. C. Boggs, D. K. Hall, and J. D. Hines, all of whom were in favor of advancing the educational interests of their town.

These gentlemen, having been duly qualified, proceeded to organize the Board of Education of the town of Harrisonville, by electing Thomas Holloway, President of the Board ; George M. Houston, Secretary ; and D. K. Hall, Treasurer.

Thus organized, the board claimed the advantages granted in 1865, to cities, towns and villages, by a special act of the Missouri General Assembly. The organization thus began, has not only existed down to the present time, but it has grown quite popular ; the opposition that existed ten years ago has gradually grown less, and to-day there is a strong sentiment in favor of free schools and free education, in Harrisonville.

In June, 1871, the board of education, finding the school building inadequate to the demands of the district, resolved to submit a proposition to the vote of the people to decide whether or not the board should issue bonds to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars, to build a school house. This proposition was voted upon in the month of July, 1871, and was carried. It was afterward found necessary to increase the amount of bonds to \$20,000, which was done. The board thus empowered proceeded at once to the necessary steps in securing location, plans, and specifications of the proposed new building.

LOCATION.

The site, consisting of four acres of land situated southeast of the public square, near Mechanic Street, was selected and purchased of the owners for \$900. Being away from the noise and bustle of the town and free from the dusty roads and streets, the location is one of the most pleasant and most healthful that could have been obtained. It is slightly elevated and slopes gradually to east and west, is well set with blue grass and will soon be well shaded by soft maple and locust, now growing upon it.

THE SCHOOL BUILDING.

A little east of the center of this square yard stands the public school building, erected in the year 1872. It is a three story brick building, fronting to the west, and it has a base eighty by forty feet. There are six rooms in the building ; one on each side of a twelve foot hall on each floor. Most of each of these halls is taken up by the stairways which are situated about the center of each hall. The space

between the balustrade and wall, on each side of the stairway, is about three feet wide. On the third floor is a small room designed for a library and office of the principal.

PRINCIPALS AND TEACHERS.

Since the present organization there has been quite a frequent change of teachers; especially is this true of principals. The cause of this changing so often is not apparent, unless it has been owing to the shortness of the term of school, the position not being sufficiently compensative to retain a successful principal many years. Whether this be true or not, the public schools have been conducted with a degree of success that has convinced the people of the wisdom of their maintenance.

The principals of the school since the organization in 1870 have been as follows:

From 1870 to 1871, F. A. Buck; salary, \$90 per month.

From 1871 to 1872, C. C. Woods; salary, \$90 per month.

From 1872 to 1873, George S. Brinkerhoff; salary, \$75 per month.

From 1873 to 1876, Hugh R. Steele; salary, \$75 per month.

From 1876 to 1878, James Barkley; salary, \$75 per month.

From 1878 to 1879, F. C. Miller; salary, \$60 per month.

From 1879 to 1880, J. I. Thompson; salary, \$70 per month.

From 1880 to 1882, W. C. Shivers; salary, \$80 per month.

The present principal is B. F. Pettus, of Warrensburg, Missouri, who superseded Mr. Shivers, January 9, 1882; salary, \$90 per month.

During the term of 1879-80, Mr. Thompson, principal, the board tried the "half-day system," as a measure of economy, but it was objectionable to many of the patrons, and was abolished with the close of that term.

The variations of the length of school terms from year to year, and the instability of the teachers, have been a serious obstacle in adopting and keeping a course of study on the graded school plan. Under the present management of the school, however, a systematically arranged course of study, on the graded plan, has been adopted and is now closely followed.

It does not necessarily follow that every school having three, four or more teachers in charge of separate rooms and divisions of the school is a graded school, for many of them are no more than so many mixed schools, working entirely independent of each other, without any limit to the amount to be done during the year, and without any aim to harmonize the work of the various rooms, and thus economize both time and labor of teachers and pupils. If any attempt at grading has been made, the stature has been the qualification necessary for promotion instead of a correlative knowledge of the subject taught.

Any school having a definite course of study, divided so that the child completes a definite part the first year he is in school, and each year he is in school thereafter until he may complete the course, is a graded school, and each year's work constitutes a grade. Any city or town school placed under the management of one person, and having a graded course of study and teachers assigned to the work of certain grades, has been organized on the graded school system. The work of a grade will vary, of course, as the school year is short or long. Much more can be done in nine or ten months than in six or seven months.

We present below a syllabus of the course of study of Harrisonville Public School. It is designed that the upper grade shall grow into a high school, having a fixed course, which the student may finish and pass out of the school.

FIRST GRADE.

Reading.—First term, from charts and blackboard and first reader to lesson twenty-seven, part first. Second term, complete the book. Phonic and word methods to be used.

Writing.—All the words of the reading lessons should be printed. As soon as child has learned to print, he must print lessons on slate and blackboard.

Spelling.—By sound and by letter all the words of the reading lessons through the whole year.

Arithmetic.—First term, counting to one hundred with and without objects. Second term, counting by twos and simple operations in addition, subtraction and multiplication.

Drawing.—First term, dotted straight lines and angles. Second term, triangles, squares and parallel lines.

Oral lessons to be given during the year on familiar objects and animals.

SECOND GRADE.

Reading.—First term, second reader to lesson twenty-two, part first. Intermediate term, complete the book. All unnatural tones to be broken up and pauses taught, with the names of marks of punctuation.

Writing.—Reading lessons on slate and blackboard. The use of capitals to be taught as far as possible. Position of body and manner of holding pencil while writing to be taught.

Spelling.—All the words of reading lessons by sound and by letter. Exercises with vocals kept up through the entire year.

Arithmetic.—First term; adding, subtracting and multiplying small numbers; reading and writing numbers to 50,000. Second term, operations in the fundamental rules continued, and writing and reading numbers to 100,000.

Geography.—Oral lessons through the year on positions of objects in the room, in the building, in the school yard and in town.

Drawing.—First term, figures having not more than eight sides. Second term, drills on straight lines and figures composed of given number of lines of equal length.

THIRD GRADE.

Reading.—First term, Third Reader to lesson thirty-eight. Second term, Third Reader to completion. Pauses to be taught, use of capitals, emphasis, articulation and inflection carefully noticed.

Writing.—First term, Model Copy Book, No. 1. Second term, Model Copy Book, No. 2. The elements used in these copy books to be taught.

Spelling.—To be made a part of every recitation. Both oral and written spelling employed.

Language Lessons.—Statements made about familiar objects, presented to the child and then written on slate and blackboard.

Geography.—First term, oral, with the use of globes and maps. Second term, Monteith's First Book, to page 20.

Arithmetic.—First term, Ray's Primary to division. Second term, completion of the book. Oral work in connection with the book.

Drawing.—First term, Krusi's Synthetic Series, No. 1. Second term, Krusi's Synthetic Series, No. 2.

FOURTH GRADE.

Reading.—First term, Fourth Reader to lesson thirty. Second term, Fourth Reader to lesson sixty-three.

Writing.—First term, Model Copy Book, No. 3. Second term, Model Copy Book, No. 4.

Spelling.—First term, the Eclectic Speller, to lesson thirty-six. Second term, to lesson seventy-four. The diacritical marks should be thoroughly taught.

Language or Grammer.—First term, by the synthetic method. Second term, combination of synthetic and analytic methods. Oral work.

Geography.—First term, Monteith's First Book to page 50. Second term, to page 74, completing the book.

Arithmetic.—First term, Ray's New Elementary, to reduction. Second term, completion of the book, omitting the metric system.

Drawing.—First term, Krusi's Synthetic, No. 3. Second term, Krusi's Synthetic, No. 4.

FIFTH GRADE.

Reading.—First term, the fourth reader completed. Second term, the fifth reader; selections made by the teacher.

Writing.—First term, No. 5. Second term No. 6.

Spelling.—First term, to lesson 104. Second term, to lesson 140.

Grammar.—First term, Clark's Brief Grammar, as far as the classification of sentences (page 42). Second term, to verbs (page 88). Sentences to be diagramed and analyzed.

Geography.—First term, Monteith's Comprehensive to New England States. Second term, to South America. All maps are to be drawn on paper and on blackboard.

Arithmetic.—First term, Ray's Revised to longitude and time. Second term, to metric system.

Drawing.—First term, Krusi's Analytic No. 1. Second term, No. 1, with such combinations of straight and curved lines as student may invent.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Reading.—In the Fifth Reader through the whole year. The teacher may make selections that will best cultivate articulation and inflection.

Writing.—First term, No. 6. Second term, No. 6.

Spelling.—First term, to lesson 190. Second term, to lesson 230.

Grammar.—First term, Clark's Brief, to classification of adverbs, page 134. Second term, complete the book.

Geography.—First term to map of Asia. Second term to map of Africa and review the year's work.

Arithmetic.—First term, review denominate or compound numbers and decimal fractions and continue to interest. Second term, to ratio.

Drawing.—First term, Krusi's Analytic, No. 2. Second term, Krusi's Analytic, No. 3.

SEVENTH GRADE.

Reading.—Selections during the year.

Writing.—Book No. 7

Spelling.—First term, 245; complete the book second term. Words to be selected with reference to lessons during the day.

Grammar.—First term, Clark's Practical Analysis and diagraming. Second term, syntax and prosody.

Geography.—First term, complete the book and review it the second.

Arithmetic.—First term, to cube root. Second term, finish the book and review.

Drawing.—Krusi's Analytic, No. 3 and 4, during the year.

EIGHTH GRADE.

First Term.—United States History and Civil Government, Word Analysis, Physiology, Algebra, Drawing, Analytic No. 5.

Second Term.—United States History and Civil Government continued, Composition, Physical Geography; Algebra, Drawing, Analytic No. 6.

TEXT BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOLS.

Readers, Independent Series; Speller, Eclectic; Writing, Model Copy Books; Geography, Monteith's; United States History, Barnes' Brief; Civil Government, Townsend; Arithmetic, Ray's Revised; English Grammar, Clark's (Kellogg's diagrams); Algebra, Ray's; Drawing, Krusi; Physiology, Steele's; Natural Philosophy, Steele's; Physical Geography, Monteith & Guyot; Word Analysis, Swinton; Composition, Swinton.

BARRETT'S HALL.

Harrisonville has but one public hall, which was erected in 1876, by William H. Barrett. It occupies the rear of the second story of his drug store, located on the northwest corner of the public square. The hall is 25x70 feet in dimensions, is seated with chairs, and has an adequate stage, with appropriate scenery.

NEW HOTELS.

A joint stock company, composed of W. H. Barrett & Co., T. D. Evans, Deacon Brothers, Dr. Thomas Beattie, W. H. Allen, D. K. Hall, and R. A. Brown & Sons, are now erecting a hotel on the northwest corner of Lexington and Pearl Streets, which will cost, including ground, \$20,000. The building will be of brick, three stories high, with basement. It will front 120 feet on Lexington Street and 46 feet on Pearl Street. There will be one business room, on the first floor, 22x80 feet; 38 sleeping rooms; double parlors, 25x46; and dining room, 25x40 feet. The building will be enclosed during the winter of 1882-3, and finished in the following spring.

John R. Schnell, is also erecting a hotel on the south side of the public square, on Walnut Street, which will be 63x68 feet, two stories containing twenty-two sleeping rooms; two business rooms, 25x68 feet; and will cost, when completed, \$8,500.

BANK OF W. H. ALLEN.

This bank was established in December, 1868. The following is the financial statement of W. H. Allen, banker, at the close of business, October 7, 1882:

Resources.—

Cash,.....	\$ 16,960 02
Sight Exchange.....	79,774 25
Missouri State Bonds.....	13,266 45
Other Bonds.....	5,021 19
Real Estate.....	6,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,685 00
Loans and Discounts,.....	92,101 94
	<hr/>
	\$214,808 85

Liabilities.—

Capital and Surplus....	\$ 23,033 61
Deposits.....	191,775 24
	<hr/>
	\$214,808 85

NEWSPAPERS.

The Cass County Gazette was the first newspaper published in Harrisonville. Nathan Millington was the editor and proprietor. He began its publication in 1854, and continued until 1856, when he was succeeded by R. O. Boggess, who changed the name of the paper to The Western Democrat, which he continued to publish for a period of three years. Boggess was succeeded by Thomas Fogle. The editor of the Gazette announced his intention, in the beginning, to publish a non-partisan paper, but finally espoused the cause of the Know-Nothing party. Concerning the above papers, Judge Noah M. Givan says:

"The first newspaper ever published in the county was The Cass County Gazette. It was a small five-column paper, edited and published by Nathan Millington. It was Know-Nothing, or Whig, in politics, and was first published in 1854. Mr. Millington sold the paper to R. O. Boggess, who enlarged it to a seven-column paper, changed its name to The Western Democrat, also changed its politics to Democratic, and published it till October, 1857, when he sold it to Thomas Fogle. After Mr. Fogle became the proprietor, Mr. Boggess continued to write the political editorials. It continued until after the war began, when it was destroyed. The Western Beacon was a newspaper published in Pleasant Hill, by Dr. Logan McReynolds, beginning in 1858, and continued about eighteen months, when it suspended. It was not self-supporting. In politics it was Whig.

Through the kindness of Mr. E. L. Tuggle, I have been permitted to see a copy of the Gazette of date October 3, 1856, Vol. 3, No. 17. Mr. Boggess was still the editor and proprietor. The law cards appearing in the paper were those of Peyton, Boggess and West. The physicians were Brookhart, Suggett, Hansbraugh, and Sloan. W. J. Taylor was proprietor of the City Hotel. S. B. Dresser was a carriage and buggy painter; N. H. Denham was a boot and shoemaker; B. H. Thomas was a real estate agent and surveyor. The merchants at Harrisonville were Jack & Glenn, William J. Taylor, W. L. Austin, J. H. Williams, H. M. Welden, and Cummins & Simpson. Hardware—R. H. Maupin and W. R. Maxwell. Furniture—Winchester Payne. Drug-

gists—Pearson & Morriss and A. Cassell. Livery stable—J. D. Walker. At Pleasant Hill: Merchants—William H. Palmer and Gilday & Thomas. Physician—Dr. A. W. Reese. Carpenters and Builders—A firm composed of W. A. Byers and Robert Austin. Boot and Shoemaker—Fred Ealars. Drug Store—O. V. Garnett. Stoves and Tinware—W. L. Shipley. C. P. Whalen & Co. were merchants at Austin. It also contained advertisements from Independence and St. Louis, besides the usual legal advertising. It contained a flattering notice of the fourth annual fair at Pleasant Hill, with a list of the premiums; also an account of a tea party given by the ladies of the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill, which showed conclusively that the editor was not a married man."

The next paper was the Democratic Herald, published in 1869, by Noah M. Givan.

The Cass News, O. F. Thum, editor and proprietor, was established by J. A. Wayland in September 1878. Republican. Has for its supporters nearly all the Republicans in the county. Its success has been due principally to the untiring efforts of the working Republicans of the county, who desire the maintenance of a party organ. Circulation about 1,000. J. W. Henthorne and O. F. Thum purchased the paper in December 1880, and remained in partnership one year, when Thum purchased Henthorne's interest, and has been conducting it since.

The Courier was established in 1870 by James E. Payne, editor and proprietor. Democrat.

The Times, established in 1874, by Kirkpatrick and Chaplin (J. F. Kirkpatrick and W. R. Chaplin). Republican.

The Courier and Times consolidated in 1879, and was called Times-Courier, which continued until 1882, when it was purchased by Steele & Dawson and consolidated with the Democrat. C. W. Steele and Christopher C. Dawson.

The Vindicator was started in 18—, L. B. Payne and J. K. Morris proprietors, L. B. Payne editor. W. L. Woodruff succeeded Payne & Morris, Huson & Shryrock succeeded Woodruff, Huson succeeded Huson & Shryrock, (Hobart Huson), Hobart Huson and G. O. Shove succeeded Hobart Huson, G. O. Shove succeeded Huson & Shove, and Shove was succeeded by G. S. Spring, present editor. The name of the Vindicator was changed after the eighth of September, 1882, to the People's Journal. The paper has been from the beginning Greenback in politics.

The Cass County Republican was first issued June 2, 1882, with J. W. Henthorne editor and proprietor. It continued until September 8, 1882. Republican in politics.

About October, 1865, D. K. Abeel started a Republican paper in Harrisonville, calling it the Harrisonville Democrat. He published it till December 11, 1867, when he sold it to S. T. Harris, who continued

its publication till April 14, 1872, when he sold it to Mr Porter J Coston, who published it till October 14, 1872, when the office was destroyed by fire. It was never re-established.

OFFICIALS OF HARRISONVILLE.

Mayors.—1859, H. W Younger; 1860, J. M. Cooper; 1861, J. M. Cooper.

1867.—Notice of election of officers was given by John B. Stitt, a justice of the peace, election to be held May, 1867, the result of which was as follows: John Christian, mayor; James Blair, Jr., Alexander Robinson, George S. Akin, A. H. Boggs, councilmen. A. J. Briggs was appointed city clerk; J. D. Sarvor, city attorney; M. O. Teeple, city marshal; J. H. Williams, city treasurer.

1868.—A. H. Boggs, mayor; Dr. Abraham, F. G. Jackson, Jess Chilton, — Clayton, councilmen; A. J. Briggs, clerk; J. D. Sarvor, attorney; M. O. Teeple, marshal; J. H. Williams, treasurer; Robert Pearson was appointed street commissioner

1869.—William J. Terrell, mayor; George Houston, James W. McSpadden, N. M. Givan, A. H. Boggs, councilmen; A. J. Boggs, clerk; William H. Allen, city treasurer; J. D. Sarvor, city attorney; M. O. Teeple, city marshal; Robert Pearson, street commissioner and constable; Talton Railey, J. C. Boggs, O. J. Olas, board of health.

1870.—William R. Chaplin, mayor; E. C. Deacon, Douglas Dale, Thomas Dutroe, G. S. Akin, councilmen; N. M. Givan, city attorney; R. L. Foster, city treasurer; D. K. Hall, assessor; Robert Pearson, constable and street commissioner; M. W. Garrison, clerk; W. H. Barrett, W. J. Terrell, J. W. McSpadden, J. T. Whalen, board of health.

1871.—W. R. Chaplin, mayor; E. C. Deacon, D. Dale, T. Dutroe, George S. Akin, councilmen; J. C. Cline, city attorney; — Jones, constable; R. L. Foster, treasurer; D. K. Hall, assessor.

1872.—S. D. Bright, mayor; Thos. Dutroe, E. C. Deacon, D. Dale, George Akin councilmen; C. W. Sloan, clerk; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; George Render, marshal; R. T. Railey, attorney

1873.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; R. T. Railey, attorney; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; George Render, marshal; John Coughenour, John T. Weathers, Wm. T. Brison, L. O. Kunze, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1874.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; C. W. Williams, attorney; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; George Render, marshal; John Coughenour, A. B. Smith, H. Clay Daniels, L. O. Kunze, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1875.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; C. W. Williams, city attorney; George Render, marshal; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; H. Clay Daniels, L.

O. Kunze, A. B. Smith, John Coughenour, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1876.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; S. D. Bright, attorney; E. B. Porter, marshal; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; H. Clay Daniels, L. O. Kunze, C. H. Dare, G. S. Akin, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1877.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; W. R. Chaplin, attorney; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; E. B. Porter, marshal; H. C. Daniels, W. Brison, E. Payne, John Graham, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1878.—F. M. Cummings, mayor; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; W. R. Chaplin, attorney; E. B. Porter, marshal; H. C. Daniels, J. E. Payne, W. Brison, John Graham, councilmen; D. M. Dickinson, clerk.

1879.—W. T. Brison, mayor; John Phillips, collector and marshal; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; W. J. Terrell, attorney; John Volle, A. G. Deacon, Arthur Conger, O. W. Byram, councilmen; Samuel Hoover, clerk.

1880.—Jesse Chilton, mayor; W. J. Terrell, attorney; W. B. Moudy, treasurer; John Phillips, marshal, collector, and street commissioner; O. W. Byram, Arthur Conger, John Volle, John Dunham councilmen; Samuel Hoover, clerk.

1881.—Jesse Chilton, mayor; C. W. Sloan, attorney; John Volle, treasurer; Frederick Scheuble, Arthur Conger, O. W. Byram, W. B. Moudy, councilmen; D. H. Fall, marshal, collector and street commissioner; W. R. Chaplin, clerk.

1882.—Jesse Chilton, mayor; C. W. Sloan, attorney; John Volle, treasurer; Frederick Scheuble, H. C. Daniels, Arthur Conger, W. B. Moudy, councilmen; D. H. Fall, marshal, collector and street commissioner.

MILLS.

Harrisonville had a mill—horsemill—as early as 1850; it was built by Miles Griffin and stood on the north part of the lot where Mrs. James Mills now resides.

The first flour mill (steam), was erected in 1871, and occupied the site where the present mill of Berry, Boswell & Co., now stands.

WOOLEN MILL.

A. B. Smith, operated a woollen mill from 1846 to 1875; it occupied lot 140 in block 48.

Berry, Boswell & Co., (M. H. Berry, J. T. Boswell, and D. K. Elder), are now the proprietors of a steam flouring mill, having purchased the same in 1881. It was erected in 1869 by A. B. Moore, who sold a half interest to H. G. May. May & Feaster succeeded Moore & May; Williams & Feaster succeeded May & Feaster; Johnson & Feaster suc-

ceeded Williams & Feaster, and Johnson & Feaster sold to Berry, Boswell & Co. The mill is well supplied with machinery, has four run of burrs, and cost \$8,000.

BARRETT'S MILL AND ELEVATOR.

This is one of the most complete institutions of the kind in western Missouri. It was erected in 1877, by W. H. Barrett, and is located east of the depot building, on the railroad. Improvements have been made to the mill and elevator, from time to time, embracing the newest and best machinery, the object of the owner being to compete with any mill in the western country, in the character and quality of its work. Jonathan Mill's gradual reduction machine was first used by Mr. Barrett, then the scalper, then two pairs of burrs, and the product further reduced by four sets of rolls, 9x18, made by Nordyke, Morman & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana. The mill has thirteen reels, cleaning machinery, and all the paraphernalia belonging to a first class mill. It has a grinding capacity of 125 to 150 barrels per day, and manufactures two brands of flour—Good Luck and Popular Diet—which are shipped to the wholesale trade from Iowa to Texas.

POSTMASTERS.

The following is a list of those who have served as postmasters at Harrisonville with the date of their appointments :

January 9, 1837, James W McClellan.
 December 2, 1837, Lorenzo E. Dickey.
 April 26, 1838, Lynch Brooks.
 March 16, 1839, Joseph C. Davis.
 May 13, 1839, Lynch Brooks.
 January 9, 1841, Thomas Davison.
 June 16, 1841, Lynch Brooks.
 February 11, 1847, Phillip D. Brooks.
 July 29, 1850, William A. Jack.
 September 17, 1850, Richard A. Dickson.
 March 19, 1851, John Christian.
 January 27, 1853, S. G. Allen.
 June 30, 1853, James H. Williams.
 March 20, 1854, John Christian.
 January 26, 1863, Henry Jerard.
 June 28, 1864, John Cowan.
 December 13, 1865, Edwin A. Van de Veld.
 July 26, 1866, John Angle.
 January 25, 1867, Fleming V Holloway
 April 30, 1868, Henry P Mather.

May 8, 1868, Laura Dale.

June 15, 1869, A. D. Carmon.

February 17, 1871, Henry P. Mather—office became presidential.

March 29, 1873, John T. Weathers.

December 17, 1877, John T. Weathers, reappointed.

January 29, 1879, John T. Weathers, reappointed.

July 8, 1879, Julius A. Wayland.

February 9, 1880, Charles F. Burney.

May 17, 1880, Wm. T. Brison.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Abraham, Isaac M., physician.

Abraham & Son, druggists,

Allen, W. H., banker.

Ammerman, I. W., physician.

Akin, G. S., physician.

Armstrong, James, attorney.

Barrett, W. H. & Co., drugs and
groceries.

Beattie, Thomas, physician.

Berry, B. F., physician.

Burke, Mrs. M. L., furniture.

Brison, W. T., postmaster.

Bryant, J. C., blacksmith.

Boyd, T. C., butcher.

Bogar, G. L., shoemaker.

Bordman, Wallace, saddler.

Byram, O. W., attorney.

Bratton, George, restaurant.

Brookhart, J. F., physician.

Chilton, John, Mrs., milliner.

Chilton, Frank, lumber.

Curry, John, butcher.

Christopher & Bro., dry goods, etc.

Clemments & Robinson, restaurant
and confectionery.

Coleman, Mrs. M. P., milliner.

Coleman, Samuel, dentist.

Deacon Bros., hardware and imple-
ments.

Dale, D., insurance and loan agent.

Davis, H. C. & Co., saloon.

Dulaney & Hurley, lumber.

Evans, T. D., groceries, etc.

Egy, John, saddlery.

Foster, Charles, photographer.

Foster & Son, organs and sewing
machines.

Field, J. P., photographer.

Glenn, Allen, attorney.

Graham, J. W., justice of the peace.

Greene & Berry, boots and shoes, etc.

Hall, D. K., attorney and real estate
agent.

Hancock, W. A. & Co., books and
stationery.

Hiler, W. E., hotel.

Hoover, Samuel W., attorney.

Houston, George M., drugs and
medicines.

Higgins, J. B., hotel.

Hoye, Henry, groceries.

Holloway, Thomas, groceries.

Horn, Joseph, groceries.

Kelley, C., dry goods, etc.

Kunze, J. H., jeweler.

Kyle, J. H., attorney.

Kravenger, Mrs. S., dry goods.

Lawder, J. F., attorney.

Lewis, Clay, barber.

Lisle, Joseph D., attorney.

Leivy & Landower, clothing and
furnishing goods.

Lynn, James F., attorney.

May, H. G., boarding house.

Morrow, W. H., dentist.	Schnell, J. R., groceries and saloon.
Moudy & Seaton, groceries.	Stansbury, W. H., blacksmith.
Mills & Burford, livery stable.	Schooley, W. T., physician.
Newlee, C. B., merchant tailor.	Summers & Ryle, livery stable.
Nevins, H., saloon.	Simon, Samuel, clothing, etc.
Newbury, George, cigar manufactory.	Thornton, J. M., physician.
Page, L. P., blacksmith.	Terrell, groceries.
Parsons, J. C., hardware, etc.	Terrell, W. J., attorney.
Railey & Burney, attorneys.	Temple, A. A., restaurant.
Runneburger, F. X., furniture.	Volle, John, baker and confectioner.
Scheuble, Frederick, shoemaker.	Weber, E., livery stable.
Sloan, C. W., attorney.	Wooldridge & Daniel, attorneys.
	Wilson, Alonzo, attorney.



CHAPTER XVI.

INDEX TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—LATER SETTLERS—CHURCHES—GUNN CITY—FIRST BUILDERS AND BUSINESS MEN—POSTMASTERS—BOARD OF TRUSTEES—SCHOOL AND SCHOOL BOARD—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—MILL—UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—A REMINDER OF A BLOODY TRAGEDY—INDEX—FIRST SETTLERS—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 19, township 45, range 29; thence east three miles, to the northeast corner of section 21, township 45, range 29; thence south nine miles, to the southeast corner of section 33, township 44, range 29; thence west four miles to the southwest corner of section 36, township 49, range 30; thence north nine miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township is well watered, the streams being numerous and admirably distributed. Panther Creek is perhaps the most important of these streams, entering the southwest part of the township and flowing northeast. Rocky Branch is in the north part of the township, and is a tributary of Panther Creek. Clear Fork is also in the northeastern part of the township. Camp Branch flows a little north of the center, and then southeast. Bee Creek and Crawford's Fork of Bee Creek water the northeast corner.

About one-sixth of the township is timber. Building stone is found in many parts of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Index Township, from its proximity to Johnson County, which was organized in 1834, received its share of the early emigrants, who located generally south and southeast of the present town of Gunn City.

Among these pioneers were Sanford Payne, John Tackett, James Bullock, John Bullock, Joseph Bullock, David Bullock, William Bullock

(brothers), with their father, and William Adams, all from Kentucky. Adams came in the spring of 1842, and had the honor of making the trip in a four-horse wagon, the usual style at that day being either a single team of horses or single yoke of oxen. He left the cultivated fields of Mercer County, Kentucky, for a home in the wilds of Western Missouri, arriving in Van Buren (now Cass) County in May. He located two miles south of Gunn City, where he has continued to reside.

The Bullock family took claims southeast of Gunn City. The father and three sons are dead. The names of the deceased sons were: William, John and David. John Tackett came in 1840, and located in the southeast part of the township. Sanford Payne opened a farm where the town of Index now stands. Payne came about the year 1837, and died many years ago. Hiram Davis moved to Missouri from Arkansas and settled in Index Township among the first, but, after remaining a few years, he returned to Arkansas, where he died. A man by the name of — Enos was an early settler, as were also Mr. Harrison and Mr. Morris. Enos came about the year 1837, and was one of the pioneer preachers in the M. E. Church. He died before the war of 1861, and his family went to Oregon. Harrison went to Texas. Morris located on Panther Creek, east of Index, in 1843, and is now dead. Amos Halcomb and Mrs. Mary Akin were early settlers.

LATER SETTLERS.

R. E. Gilleland came in the spring of 1856, from Pike County, Illinois, and took land one and a half miles northwest of Gunn City, where he now lives. Green P. Allison, from Cooper County, Missouri, came earlier, and owned the farm adjoining on the north of Gilleland. Allison died during the war. His wife and children are on the farm.

Dr. C. L. Carter, from East Tennessee, first settled near Pleasant Hill, but afterwards moved to Index Township, where he remained until the breaking out of the war, when he went to Johnson County, Missouri.

Stephen J. Burnett emigrated to Cass County from Eastern Missouri, but went to Warrensburg during the war. William Mason pitched his tent near Big Creek. Joseph Mason was also a dweller in the same neighborhood. He was at one time justice of the peace in the county. He went to Kansas during the war.

Maston Hornsby, from Tennessee, was among the early settlers, and died in Kansas. Thomas Burden, a son-in-law of Hornsby, came when the latter did, but went to California in 1849, and again in 1856. He returned to Cass County, and finally became a citizen of Idaho.

James Bone was, perhaps the pioneer blacksmith of the township. He located near Panther Creek, and went to Arkansas after the war.

Neal Quick taught a school at a very early date east of the present town of Index. Another teacher named Hocker taught near Gunn City about the year 1850.

— Haymaker erected a small water mill on Big Creek, about one mile northeast of Gunn City, in 1854.

CHURCHES.

The denomination known as the Hardshell Baptists were, perhaps, in advance of all others in building a house of worship.

GUNN CITY.

has already passed into fame as one of the historic towns of Missouri, as the theatre of one of the most bloody tragedies that has been recorded in western annals. It is located twelve miles east of Harrisonville, on the Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and contains about 175 people. The location is a good one, on the prairie, and in the midst of a fine farming country. The town was laid out May 9, 1872, by Levens and Bunce.

FIRST BUILDERS AND BUSINESS MEN.

M. K. Zook built the first house in the town in the winter of 1871, for a store, general merchandise, and did business for two years with his brother, A. R. Zook. He then sold to his brother and J. H. Blank; his brother to Blank & Hartzle. The next house was put up by George Stolz, for a shop and residence, in August, 1872. Mr. Stolz was the first shoemaker in the town. J. H. Zook built the next house in the spring of 1873, for a store.

The town was incorporated on the 7th of August, 1881.

POSTMASTERS.

W. I. Handley, J. H. Blank, and R. H. Kenagy, present incumbent.

The first board of trustees was composed of J. N. Cummins, George Stolz, W. I. Handley, R. H. Kenagy, J. H. Blank. J. A. Sterling was the clerk; J. H. Zook, the treasurer; and I. M. Liston, the marshal. Present board—Samuel Wear, George Stolz, J. H. Blank, M. P. Foster and J. A. Davis, Sr.

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL BOARD.

The school house was erected in 1877 (a frame building) by private subscription, wherein school was first taught by a Mr. Arnold. This building was sold to the Christians the present year (1882) who now hold

religious services in it. It will be used for a school house until a new one is erected. The first school board, was composed of W. I. Handley, G. H. Grose, B. P. White, M. Chandler, C. B. McCarter, and J. N. Cummins.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church was organized May 21, 1882, with the following members: James McCormick and wife, James Davis, C. D. Moberley and wife, Alonzo Sterling and wife, Mary Sterling, Emily N. Gilleland, Hattie Grose, Maggie George, Dr. J. A. Davis and wife, Rebecca Dunn, Jennie Davis, Sarah Shores, Addie Johnson, M. P. Foster and wife, Emma Morland, Eliza Davis, Maggie Preston, Horace Foster, Melvina Henderson, Margaret Green, Isaac Young and wife, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Ann George. Elders James Vance of Knob Noster, and Martin McFarland of Greenwich, Jackson County, Mo., have been the ministers.

There was an organization of the Christian Church in 1868, which met for worship at the George School House. It afterwards became scattered, and lost its distinctive existence.

The M. E. Church South, has a society which holds services in the Christian Church. William F. Wagner is the present pastor. William F. Grandberry and wife, Mollie Givens, A. B. Dunn, Mrs. J. N. Cummins and Mrs. W. I. Handley are among the members.

The M. E. Church organization was first effected at the Bedinger School House, two and a half miles south of Gunn City, and moved to Gunn City in 1879. Elijah Feeback and wife, Edmund Buckley and wife, Mrs. D. E. Fuller, Joseph Bishop and Mrs. M. Chandler are among the earliest and most influential members. Rev. H. Threlfall, was the first pastor after the organization was moved to Gunn City. Rev. W. F. Baker, is the present minister officiating.

SECRET ORDERS.

Gunn City Lodge, No. 417, I. O. O. F., was organized February 4, 1882, with the following members: J. H. Grose, L. H. Kenagy, W. A. Wray, J. H. Walker, George Stolz, A. Reinhardt, R. H. Kenagy, G. E. Vinson, M. B. Underwood, L. H. Butler, D. E. Fuller, A. B. Dunn, and F. E. Johnson.

The following are the officers: W. A. Wray, N. G.; D. E. Fuller, V. G.; L. H. Kenagy, Secretary; George Stolz, Treasurer; G. H. Grose, W.; L. H. Butler, Conductor; A. B. Dunn, I. G.; J. H. Walker, O. G.

The lodge has twenty-eight members in good standing and owns the second story of D. Gottlieb's store building, which has been fitted up into a neat and comfortable hall.

NEWSPAPERS.

The Gunn City Boom, a monthly paper, published at Harrisonville, and edited by J. A. Sterling of the former place, was issued in February, 1879; and lived about a year. The Gunn City Commercial Reporter published also at Harrisonville by the Kenagy Brothers, in June 1879—a monthly—lived through two or three issues.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

John F. Hudson, W. C. T.; Miss Bertie Young, W. V.; J. A. Davis, Secretary; Mrs. Mollie Given, Treasurer; John Hereford, Financial Secretary; Mrs. Annie Granberry, Guard; I. H. Heavner, Sentinel; W. F. Morgan, P. W. C. T.; I. Young, Chaplain; James Hereford, Marshal; E. Summerville, Deputy Marshal.

MILL.

A. W. Wilhite erected a grist mill in 1881.

UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL

was organized April 2, 1882. Alonzo Sterling is Superintendent, R. H. Kenagy, Assistant Superintendent; J. A. Sterling, Secretary, and M. I. Liston, Librarian.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Adams, J. A., carpenter.	Lovelace, W. W., barber.
Blank, E., depot and express agent.	Linn, James, wagon maker.
Blank, J. H. & Co., groceries, etc.	McClurg, Joseph, butcher.
Bishop & Sterling, drugs.	Morland, Mrs. M. D., milliner.
Barnard, Irvin, saloon.	Sturgis, J. E., lumber.
Davis, J. A., Sr., physician.	Stolz, George, hotel and shoemaker.
Davis, J. A., groceries.	Wells, J. A. & Son, general merchandise, etc.
Grose, G. H., physician.	Wray, Mrs. W. A., milliner.
Gilleland, H. D., physician.	Wray, W. A., attorney.
Granberry, W. F., carpenter.	Wear, Samuel, justice of the peace.
Gottlieb, David, dry goods, etc.	Wilhite, A. W., miller.
Handley, W. I., blacksmith.	Yates, W. G., music dealer.
Horn Brothers, livery stable.	Young, A. A., dry goods.
Hudson, George E., grain dealer.	Zook, J. H., furniture.
Hartman & Johnson, grain dealers.	
Kenagy, R. H., postmaster.	

A REMINDER OF A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

In a frame hanging on the wall of Bishop & Sterling's drug store, at Gunn City, we saw one of the "Bloody Bonds," about which so much

has been said and written. It is handsomely executed, and finished with a green border, the coupons being also encircled with green, thirty-eight in number, and of the denomination of forty dollars each, being the interest on one thousand dollars for six months. We give below a verbatim copy of this bond :

United States of America. Cass County Funding Bond. State of Missouri. Interest eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually New York. No. 229. \$1,000.

Know all men by these presents that, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, entitled "An act to enable counties, cities and incorporated towns to fund their respective debts ; approved March 24, A. D. 1868 ;" and also an order of the County Court of the county of Cass, in the State of Missouri, "providing for funding certain outstanding indebtedness of said county," the county of Cass, in the state of Missouri, acknowledges itself indebted, and for value received promises to pay the bearer, at the banking house of Northrup & Chick, in the state and city of New York, the sum of \$1,000, nineteen years after the date hereof, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the twenty-second day of February and August of each year, upon the presentation of the proper coupons of interest hereto attached, at the said banking house of Northrup & Chick, in said city and state.

In testimony whereof the county of Cass has executed this bond by the presiding justice of the county court of said county, under the order thereof, signing his name hereto, and by the clerk of said court, under the order thereof, attesting the same, and affixing the seal of said court ; this done at the city of Harrisonville, county of Cass, aforesaid, this, twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1872.

[Attested.] JEHIEL C. STEPHENSON,

Presiding Justice of the County Court.

C. H. DORE, Clerk.

By P. H. YELTON, Deputy.

In the same frame, and below the bonds and coupons, there is a note explanatory, which we here give :

"THE BLOODY BONDS."

The above, is one of the "Bloody Bonds" so called, because they gave rise to the Gunn City tragedy, in which J. C. Stephenson, chairman of the county court, J. P. Cline, attorney for the railroad company, and T. E. Dutroe, were killed by a body of fifty armed men, who stopped the east bound train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, at Gunn City on the evening of the 24th of April, 1872. When the train stopped Cline drew a revolver and fired several shots into the crowd, wounding two men, then jumping from the cars, he attempted to escape but fell, pierced by three bullets, one passing through the head. Stephenson was killed in the baggage car, by a shot which severed both jugular veins and a blow from some sharp instrument which split his skull nearly to the eyebrow, death ensuing immediately. Dutroe was shot in the back of the head, the ball lodging over the left eye. He died in about four

hours. The order issuing the "Bloody Bonds" was made on the first day of March, 1872, contrary to the will of the people. Respectful petition, remonstrance and injunction were treated with contempt by the court, and when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, the blood of these men was shed to avenge the wrongs of an oppressed people, showing the fearful consequences of persistent oppression, until men are driven to desperation. The county court obtained the bonds by due process of law and they were cancelled, and the court ordered that they should be burned the 6th of May, 1878. The day came and while the sheriff was executing the order, by request of Lewis Sterling of Gunn City, Judges Lamar and Bledsoe, consented to give one of the bonds to Gunn City, and on motion of Henry Briley, No. 1 was given to Harrisonville and No. 229, given to Gunn City, to be framed and preserved in a public hall, that the public servants of old Cass may remember, when they trample upon the rights of the people and refuse to hear their prayers, that they will appeal to a higher power and serve an injunction that will stick—which means death to tyrants.

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was laid out on the 16th of February, 1857; (the surveyor, being A. S. O'Bannon,) and on the farm of E. S. Payne. The first building was a store house, erected by Payne and used as a store, general merchandise. Rev. D. N. Horne, from Indiana, was the first shoemaker. Alonzo Smith, from Ohio, was the village blacksmith, and L. West was the first carpenter. The first school was taught in the town by A. S. O'Bannon in 1861. Cy. Lotspeich has been postmaster since the war

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church, South, was organized in 1866, by J. B. H. Woolbridge with the following members: Jacob Horn and wife, M. L. R. Bullock and wife, H. M. Bullock and wife, B. F. Hereford and wife, William Summerville and wife, W. J. Watson and wife, David Tabor and wife, Michael Smith and wife, S. C. Combs and wife, and J. M. C. Bullock. The above church had a class as early as 1842. The church edifice was erected in 1870 at a cost of \$2,000. Revs. Seifleff, Proctor, Bassett, King and Daniel have officiated as ministers. Rev. W. F. Wagner is the present pastor; membership about sixty-five. The Missionary Baptists organized a society as early as 1842 at the residence of William Smith, near the Johnson County line, which was known as the Big Creek Church. The Baptist Church building, (the first one), was erected in Index in 1860. It being destroyed by fire, the present church edifice was built in 1881, at a cost of \$1,800, and dedicated in June 1881, by Rev. A. C. Rafferty. Rev. J. A. Smith has charge of the pulpit.

The pulpit of this church has been filled by A. N. Horn, William Thompson, ———— Nugen, A. H. Deane, O. P. Tompkins, and Israel Tompkins. During the early days of the church, John Farmer, William White and William Owsley did the preaching.

The organizing members were: Henry Pemberton and wife, from Virginia; William Radford and wife, Watson Lynch and wife, and William E. Weekly and wife, from Missouri; William Smith and wife, Allen Morgan and wife, Sinclair Morgan and wife, Julius Davenport, and Miss Daily.

The Church of Christ was organized December 25, 1869. Thomas Burnett and Reuben Harlan, elders; Chesley Gates and Silas Marshall, deacons; C. Gates, clerk. A meeting house was built in 1874. The preachers were: A. F. Smith, Elgin Fiske, M. McFarland, and E. A. Eddy.

Present Officers—E. Lusby, elder; William Buckley and John Solomon, deacons; John D. Wright, clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Biller, Hugo, painter.

Ellis, D. C., physician.

Glass Bros., blacksmiths, carriage shop.

Glass, D. F., stone mason.

Halcomb, J. S., drugs, groceries, notary public.

Pigg, D. B. & Co., general merchandise.

Pigg, D. B., postmaster.

Stroud, Thomas D., blacksmith and machinist.

Washington, D. B., justice of the peace.

VanHoy, J. H., physician.



CHAPTER XVII.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OLD SETTLERS—BELTON—FIRST SETTLEMENT AND BUSINESS—SCHOOL—FIRST AND PRESENT SCHOOL BOARD—INCORPORATED—TOWN OFFICIALS—CHURCHES—SECRET SOCIETIES—NEWSPAPERS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—HIGH BLUE.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 46, range 33; thence east five and a-half miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 46, range 33; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 46, range 33; thence west five and a quarter miles to the southeast corner of section 31, township 46, range 33; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of Mount Pleasant Township is generally level and gently undulating, and is considered one of the very best portions of Cass County. As an agricultural district it is perhaps unexcelled by any other township in the county. Some of the affluents of the Middle Fork of Grand River, rise in this township. Beside these streams there are Mill Creek and Yocum Branch, Mill Creek watering the western part of the township. These water courses are fringed with timber in sufficient quantities for all practical purposes. Building stone is found in different parts of the township.

OLD SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Mount Pleasant Township was Jacob Keeney, from Tennessee. He located in Jackson County, near the county line, and purchased land in Cass County, in Mount Pleasant Township, on to which he moved prior to 1843, and is still living thereon. Thomas Keeney, Elijah Keeney, Fountain Keeney and David Keeney are sons of Jacob.

Major Charles Duncan located one and a-half miles from the Jackson County line. He died about the close of the war of 1861, and his

family all moved away, excepting his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Barnett, who now resides on Grand River.

Richard Berry, came from Kentucky, among the first settlers of the township. He was killed during the war. His widow is still living.

John Bartleson, Sr., and John Bartleson, Jr., known as "Old John" and "Young John" Bartleson, from Tennessee, were also among the pioneers. They died before the war.

Nathaniel Yocum and Jesse Yocum, from Kentucky, came in 1833, and located in the northwest part of the township. Nathaniel was accidentally shot before the war, by the discharge of a gun in his own hands.

John Watts, another early settler, went to California in 1849.

Richard Berry, from Callaway County, Missouri, returned to Callaway, after remaining here a few years.

John Sage took a claim near the Kansas line. He is dead. His son, John Sage, is a Baptist minister, and officiates once a month in the pulpit of the Baptist Church at Belton.

John Jamison emigrated from Kentucky prior to 1840, and entered land also near the Kansas line. He now lives in Cedar County, Missouri. Isaac Holloway, son of John G. Holloway, settled near the northern part of the township. Clayton Bane located in the northwestern part of the township, where he now resides. Chap. Briant came in 1848. Enoch Oldham, from Kentucky, took a claim in the northwestern part of the township. Martin Ferguson, Milton Ferguson, Martin Rider and John Rider were among the first settlers. William J. Yocum, son of Nathaniel Yocum, is now doing business in Belton. Mrs. Lucinda Alderson came in 1840, and located on Grand River.

BELTON.

Belton is located on the line of the Pleasant Hill and Lawrence Railroad, in the midst of one of the finest countries to be seen anywhere.

The town site was admirably chosen, being high, healthful and roomy, and presenting to the eye of the stranger all the attractions with which the most beautiful of prairie towns are environed. The landscape in any direction is diversified with the picture of the neatly painted house of the farmer, his well defined fields, his clean cut hedges, his orchards and his cattle, all constituting a scene of pastoral beauty and loveliness.

Belton is a bright new town, having been laid out in 1871, by W. H. Colburn and G. W. Scott. It has grown in size and importance with greater rapidity than any other town in the county, and has increased its business in proportion to its growth. The township has more than trebled its population since the war, and being filled with enterprising and thrifty farmers, they contribute to the permanent prosperity and

sustenance of the town. It now (1882) contains about 950 people, who have exhibited their business tact and energy, in the character and number of improvements which mark its progress. As a shipping point it perhaps ranks third in the number of car loads which are annually sent out of the county, both in stock and grain.

FIRST SETTLEMENT AND BUSINESS.

The first settlement made after the laying out of the town was by Keith & Thompson, who erected a frame business house, and afterwards sold to J. C. Robinson & Son. About the time, or very soon after Keith & Thompson built their house, came Frederick Buddy, blacksmith; G. L. Love and R. M. Slaughter, physicians; John Johnson, shoemaker; Richard House, hotel keeper; A. J. Smith, druggist, and many others, who arrived at a later date, representing their trades and professions in the new town which had opened up on the prairie.

SCHOOL.

Soon after the founding of the town, the school house was opened, and the cause of education began at once to flourish. The first school board was organized in 1875, with the following members: J. S. Torbert, J. V. Robinson, Benjamin Barr, W. K. Clifford, L. M. Trumbull, G. W. Scott.

PRESENT BOARD.

J. V. Robinson, G. W. Ferrel, G. W. Scott, R. M. Slaughter, Thomas Trickle and T. W. Todd.

At the present time (September 1882) there are 227 children of school age in the district, which includes the town and immediate country lying adjacent.

The school building now used was erected in 1878; since then (in 1881) an addition was built, the entire building containing four rooms and costing about \$1,700.

INCORPORATED.

The town was incorporated in April, 1880, under the law relating to cities of the fourth class. The first election occurred April 10, 1879. John W. Parrish, Charles Haven, W. H. Nigh, A. J. Ridenbaugh and John Johnson, composed the town board.

Charles Haven, John W. Parrish, John Johnson, W. H. Nigh and Boon Smith, were the board elected in April 1880. After the town was organized under cities of the fourth class, the following mayor, aldermen and other officials were elected:

J. R. Parrish, mayor; R. M. Slaughter, H. Willis, aldermen first ward; John Johnson, John W. Parrish, aldermen second ward; Wallace March, treasurer; A. W. Aker, marshal; Charles T. Smith, clerk.

The above named persons were elected to fill an unexpired term till April 11, 1881, when the following officers were elected for one year:

George W. Scott, mayor; R. M. Slaughter, Ham Willis, aldermen first ward; Wallace March, James Campbell, aldermen second ward; Wallace March, treasurer; A. W. Aker, marshal; Charles T. Smith, clerk.

April 11, 1882. — George W. Ferrill, mayor; William Yocum, alderman first ward; S. D. Muir, alderman, second ward; Wallace March, treasurer; — Cox, marshal; Frank Smith, clerk.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church was organized in 1865, at the residence of John G. Holloway, in the township, with the following members: John Fox and wife, Cynthia McSpadden, John G. Holloway and wife, Jacob Keeney, John T. Keeney, Nancy Wilson, F. B. Oldham, wife and two children, and William H. Oldham. The church erected a frame house of worship in 1868, at High Blue, which was moved, in 1872, to Belton, where services are now held. Two of the first ministers were, M. D. Todd and Samuel Jackson. The present preacher is J. H. Hughes. Number of members at this time, 267.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized about the year 1873, with James A. Gordon and wife, Christopher Trickle and wife, Henry Hawkins and wife, J. O. North and wife, Mrs. Stafford, T. T. Garnett and wife, and others. L. Ellage was one of the first ministers. The present pastor is J. W. Sage. The church own a frame building, which cost \$1,400.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This was among the first churches organized in Cass County, dating back prior to 1850. The organization was effected at High Blue, where services were held until the laying out of Belton, when many of the members came to Belton, where a frame church edifice was erected. Rev. G. W. Whitsett was the last minister. There is no preaching at present.

M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. Church was formed about the year 1870. Wilson Crumley and wife, George Failor and wife, John Chandler and wife, Thomas

Trickle and wife, Richard House and wife, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Anderson, Sarah Powell, and Mr. Simerall and wife are among the organic and present members. This church owns a frame house of worship. L. J. Lombeck officiated as one of the first pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

was organized in April, 1882, with the following members: C. S. Hockaday, W. B. Edlan and wife, son and daughter, W. H. Nigh and wife, James Blair and wife, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Hixon, W. E. Joy, Barber Hobson, Mrs. McFadden, Mrs. Gilham, and M. V. Ferguson. Rev. A. T. Robinson is the pastor. This church has no house of worship in Belton, but hold services in the Baptist Church edifice.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

Among the members of the M. E. Church, South, are, George W. Scott and wife, R. F. Mastin and wife, Mrs. Nancy Kelley, Mrs. Elizabeth Young, L. C. Williams and wife, Mrs. William F. Houston, Miss Eva Smoot, Miss Susie Smoot, W. E. Monroe and wife, R. M. Slaughter and others.

J. W. Ellis is the present pastor.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Belton Lodge, No. 450, A. F. & A. M.—Charter members: George W. Scott, B. T. Muir, Samuel B. Rider, William C. Miner, Clayton Bane, George W. Case, W. P. Crabtree, G. L. Love, S. D. Muir, H. Willis, Thomas Trekell. Organized (under dispensation) by C. L. Mayo, D. D. G. M., 36 district, May 21, 1872, with the following officers: George W. Scott, W. M.; B. T. Muir, S. W.; S. B. Rider, J. W.; W. P. Crabtree, Treasurer; W. C. Miner, Secretary; G. L. Love, S. D.; Clayton Bane, J. D.; S. D. Muir, Tyler; G. W. Case and H. Willis, Stewards.

The lodge received the number 450 when chartered and was set to work under charter on the second day of November, 1872, by N. M. Givan, D. D. G. M., with the following officers: B. T. Muir, W. M.; G. L. Love, S. W.; S. B. Rider, J. W.; W. P. Crabtree, Treasurer; R. M. Slaughter, Secretary; E. B. Avery, S. D.; C. Bane, J. D.; George W. Case and H. Willis, Stewards; S. D. Muir, Tyler.

Officers 1874.—G. L. Love, W. M.; R. M. Slaughter, S. W.; S. B. Rider, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; A. F. Blair, Secretary; J. F. Roberts, S. D.; H. Willis, J. D.; J. M. Woods and J. H. Blair, Stewards; C. H. Johnson, Tyler.

Officers 1875.—G. L. Love, W. M.; R. M. Slaughter, S. W.; J. W. Snider, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; A. C. Brokaw, Secretary; J. B.

Robinson, S. D.; J. T. Carr, J. D.; S. B. Rider and W. A. Pyle, Stewards; C. H. Johnson, Tyler.

Officers 1876.—G. L. Love, W. M.; J. W. Snider, S. W.; A. F. Blair, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; A. C. Brokaw, Secretary; J. B. Robinson, S. D.; J. T. Carr, J. D.; S. B. Rider and W. P. Crabtree, Stewards; S. D. Muir, Tyler.

Officers 1877.—R. M. Slaughter, W. M.; S. B. Rider, S. W.; J. T. Carr, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; A. C. Brokaw, Secretary; G. L. Love, S. D.; H. Willis, J. D.; J. M. Woods and W. P. Crabtree, Stewards; S. D. Muir, Tyler.

Officers 1878.—G. L. Love, W. M.; J. B. Robinson, S. W.; H. Willis, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; J. T. Carr, Secretary; J. W. Snider, S. D.; E. West, J. D.; C. Bane and C. H. Johnson, Stewards; S. D. Muir, Tyler.

Officers 1879.—G. L. Love, W. M.; S. B. Rider, S. W.; H. Willis, J. W.; G. W. Scott, Treasurer; J. B. Robinson, Secretary, A. F. Blair, S. D.; E. West, J. D.; C. H. Johnson and D. B. Ormiston, Stewards; S. D. Muir, Tyler.

Officers 1880.—S. B. Rider, W. M., H. Willis, S. W.; R. M. Slaughter, J. W.; J. W. Parrish, Treasurer; J. B. Robinson, Secretary; J. T. Carr, S. D.; E. West, J. D.; C. H. Johnson [and T. A. Roby, Stewards; D. B. Ormiston, Tyler.

Officers 1881.—R. M. Slaughter, W. M.; T. A. Roby, S. W.; Amos Huber, J. W.; J. W. Parrish, Treasurer; J. B. Robinson, Secretary; J. T. Carr, S. D.; H. Willis, J. D.; C. H. Johnson and W. E. Monroe, Stewards; D. B. Ormiston, Tyler.

Officers 1882.—R. M. Slaughter, W. M.; S. B. Rider, S. W.; W. N. Evans, J. W.; J. W. Parrish, Treasurer; D. B. Ormiston, Secretary; J. B. Robinson, S. D.; C. J. Dalton, J. D.; A. C. Atkinson and J. R. Reed, Stewards; W. N. Young, Tyler.

Past Masters.—George W. Scott, G. L. Love, S. B. Rider and R. M. Slaughter.

Belton Lodge No. 145, A. O. U. W., was organized on the first day of August, 1879, by Hon. W. R. Sheen, D. G. M. W., with the following charter members: L. A. Smith, George W. Scott, T. T. Garnett, G. L. Love, N. W. Flood, J. B. Robinson, J. S. Torbert, B. F. Hargis, B. V. Robinson, George C. Lyons, E. P. Garrison, C. Haven, G. F. Hail, M. Gilham, J. D. L. Jones, W. H. Nigh, J. M. Campbell, Jackson Ferrel and H. C. Treadway.

The following officers were elected to serve until January 1, 1880: T. T. Garnett, P. M. W.; G. W. Love, M. W.; E. P. Garrison, G. F.; M. Gilham, O.; J. D. L. Jones, Recorder; G. F. Hail, Receiver; B. F. Hargis, Financier; N. W. Flood, G.; C. Haven, I. W.; L. A. Smith, O. W.; J. S. Torbert, B. V. Robinson, and M. Gilham, Trustees; J. S. Torbert, Medical Examiner.

There was but one election held for the year 1880, and the following were the officers for two terms: T. T. Garnett, P. M. W.; G. L. Love, M. W.; E. P. Garrison, G. F.; M. Gilham, O.; G. F. Hail, Recorder, W. H. Nigh, Receiver; J. B. Robinson, Finan.; N. W. Flood, G.; J. S. Porter, I. W.; B. V. Robinson, O. W.; B. F. Hargis, Trustee; J. S. Torbert, Medical Examiner.

The following were elected for the first term in 1881: G. L. Love, P. M. W.; T. T. Garnett, M. W.; M. Gilham, G. F.; W. H. Nigh, O.; B. B. Reynolds, Recorder; J. M. Campbell, Receiver; E. P. Garrison, Finan.; B. V. Robinson, G.; M. V. Ferguson, I. W.; C. Haven, O. W.; T. W. Todd, Trustee; J. S. Torbert, Medical Examiner.

For the second term in 1881 the officers were as follows: T. T. Garnett, P. M. W.; M. Gilham, M. W.; G. W. Scott, G. F.; J. M. Campbell, O.; M. V. Ferguson, Recorder; J. B. Robinson, Receiver; E. P. Garrison, Finan.; N. W. Flood, G.; J. W. Robinson, I. W.; J. M. Hamilton, O. W.; J. S. Torbert, Trustee; J. S. Torbert, Medical Examiner.

At the election for the first term in 1882, the following officers were chosen: M. Gilham, P. M. W.; J. B. Robinson, M. W.; G. W. Scott, G. F.; T. T. Garnett, O.; B. B. Reynolds, Recorder; M. V. Ferguson, Receiver; E. P. Garrison, Financier; N. W. Flood, G.; J. W. Robinson, I. W.; J. R. Parrish, O. W.; M. Gilham, Trustee; J. S. Torbett, Medical Examiner.

The following were elected for the second term in 1882, which brings it up to date: M. Gilham, P. M. W.; J. B. Robinson, M. W.; W. R. Walker, G. F.; J. D. L. Jones, O.; G. L. Love, Recorder; T. W. Todd, Receiver; E. P. Garrison, Financier; N. W. Flood, G.; G. W. Scott, I. W.; Thomas Hogard, O. W.; T. T. Garnett and T. W. Todd, Trustees; G. L. Love, Medical Examiner.

NEWSPAPERS.

On March 13, 1880, John H. Tritt, from Sedalia, Missouri, began the publication of the Belton Mirror, a weekly newspaper, independent in politics. He continued as editor and publisher until July 1, 1882, at which time the paper changed hands, Mr. C. M. Williams becoming the editor and proprietor. The paper is at present a seven column folio, but will be increased to an eight column folio during the year, 1882. Mr. Williams is a native of Cass County, his father being one of the early settlers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF BELTON.

Belford, William, painter.
Brown, B. W., blacksmith.
Buddy, Frederick, blacksmith.
Barker, Mrs. M. T., milliner.

Barker, Del., livery.
Clifton, Mrs. M., boarding house.
Connelly, A. J., farm implements.
Dehoney, S. V., groceries.

Dolan, E. B., hotel.	Monsor, George, dentist.
Ferrel, George W., carpenter and builder.	McCarty, John, hardware.
Flood, Noah W., furniture.	McFadden & Farris, butchers.
Farris, Mrs. C. H., milliner.	Park, D. B., groceries, boots and shoes.
Failor & Nigh, millers.	Parrish, John, blacksmith.
Glandon, Lee, depot and express agent.	Ramey, A. H., barber.
Garnett, T. T., drugs.	Roberson, J. V. & Son, general merchandise.
Gordon, N., carpenter.	Robison & Waller, hardware.
..... Haven, Mrs. C., milliner.	Scott & March, grain dealers.
Hope, G. D., lumber.	Schenck, A. W., physician.
Holloway & Walton, dry goods and clothing.	Sand, A. J., drugs.
Hawthorn & Oldham, groceries.	Spruill & Clark, physicians.
Haven, Charles, postmaster.	Shaw, A. M., boarding house.
Hargis & Son, bankers.	Short, John, saddlery.
Johnson, John, shoemaker.	Simeon & Lusher, drugs.
Keeny & Smith, groceries.	Short, Richard, saddlery.
Kaufman, Samuel, baker and con- fectioner.	Smith, Boon, groceries.
Love, G. L., physician.	Slaughter, R. M., physician.
Lee, P. M., insurance agent.	Turner, L. A., barber.
Long, McHenry, blacksmith.	Todd, T. W., dry goods, etc.
Merrill, James, carpenter.	Williams, C. W., editor and attor- ney at law.

HIGH BLUE

was the name of a small business point after the war. It contained a post office and two or three business houses and a church edifice. The store, general stock, was kept in 1867-'8 by Plegar & Willis. The blacksmith's name was — Arbaugh. The town ceased to exist after the laying out of Belton, some of the buildings being moved to that place.



CHAPTER XVIII.

PECULIAR TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—R. A. BROWN'S RECOLLECTIONS—
SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—CAMP MEETING—MILL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section six, township forty-five, range thirty-one; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section one, township forty-five, range thirty-one; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section thirty-six, township forty-five, range thirty one; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section thirty-one, township forty-five, range thirty-one; then north six miles to the place of beginning.

EARLY SETTLERS.

In our efforts to get the history of the early settlers of Peculiar Township, we called upon Robert A. Brown, who lives three miles north of Harrisonville, on the road leading to Kansas City. He resides in Peculiar Township, where he located forty years ago. He has one of the largest and finest farms in the county; his house (a brick residence) is constructed much after the old Southern style and is large and convenient and surrounded by a variety of shade trees, which add much to the appearance of his quiet and attractive home. Mr. Brown is a son of General John Brown and was born and raised in Roane County, East Tennessee, near the town of Kingston. Mr. Brown came to Cass County, or to Van Buren, as before stated, in 1842. He has followed agricultural pursuits, exclusively, excepting a short time during the war, and has been eminently successful as a farmer. In speaking to us of his early residence here, Mr. Brown said:

“At the time I settled in Cass County, the land had not been surveyed. Every settler had his claim located, all bordering on the timber and water courses, and due respect was paid to each and all. I bought out seven settlers and after the land was surveyed, I attended the land sales at Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, and bought all I wanted. All were so liberal and conscientious that there was but one cross bid made

at the sale. Judge Bledsoe's father and Andrew Wilson, both large land owners, bid for the same tract lying west of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Tutt of Clinton, was the government surveyor, whose work proved to be quite satisfactory. The Kaw Indians were our greatest trouble; they would not receive an education. The Methodist denomination erected what was called the Shawnee Mission, near Kansas City, for the purpose of educating the different tribes, but could do nothing for the Kaws. That tribe became troublesome to us; we complained to the government and the Indians were sent out in Kansas to Council Grove about 1842.

"Prior to that time the Mormons were bent on holding and were occupying parts of Jackson and Van Buren Counties. A war was about to be inaugurated between the Mormons and the citizens as to which should hold the county. The Mormons lay much of the trouble to our then acting Governor, Lilburn Boggs, and sought an opportunity to kill him. They went to his residence at an unusual hour of the night, and shot him in the head and believed they had killed him. The Governor was taken to Independence for treatment, and recovered. The Mormons had to leave the county for Nauvoo City. The Governor resided in what is now known as Cass County, on Big Creek, on a farm seven miles north of Harrisonville.

"It seems to me now, to take a retrospective view of the long ago, that everybody was religious, or religiously inclined, and honest. There were then three denominations of Christians—the Baptists, the Methodists, and Cumberland Presbyterians, and we had to use private residences for our houses of worship. There was a camp-ground and tents on the farm I bought of James Blakely, within one hundred yards of the residence. It was the camp-ground of the Cumberland Presbyterians.

"A few of my neighbors joined with me and erected a large hewed log-house on my farm, which we covered with clapboards, designing it for school and church purposes. This was the first church edifice that was erected in the county, to my knowledge. Some years afterwards I was the building committeeman to erect a brick Methodist Church in Harrisonville. We, like other pioneers, had our bitter with the sweet, and labored under some disadvantages and inconveniences. For our milling, we had to go thirty miles, to the Shawnee Mission or Independence. Our place of laying in our groceries was Independence or Lexington. All made plenty and lived comfortably. It was then truly a land of milk and honey. Game was abundant, such as deer and turkey, and all small game. I could bring in a deer any day I wanted one, and in gun report of home. The elk, bear and buffalo passed on westward, ahead of us.

"I erected the first steam grist and saw mill in the county. Bought my machinery of Ringsland & Ferguson, St. Louis, and operated the mill until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

"The first sermon I ever heard in Van Buren County (now Cass), was at the house of Jason Dicky, six miles west of Harrisonville, by Elisha B. Heath, the circuit rider. Jesse Given was presiding elder. It was in the fall of 1842. My wife and I, then and there, handed in our church letters, which we brought from East Tennessee. Have raised one daughter and six sons ; lost two sons during the late war. In politics I was brought up a Henry Clay Whig. When that party dissolved, I became a Democrat and belong to that party now.

"When the cruel war was about to be inaugurated, between the North and South, the State of Missouri called a State convention, to decide upon the course to be pursued in the great struggle. I opposed secession and was sent as a Union delegate from the counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates, and voted in the convention against Missouri severing her connection with the Federal Union.

"But few of the old pioneers are now to be seen ; nearly all have lived out their time and gone to reap their reward. I, too, am in the sear of life (the yellow leaf), and must soon follow, being now in my seventy-fourth year."

William T. Gillenwater came from East Tennessee, Ray County, with Mr. Brown, his son-in-law, (R. A. Brown above named), and settled in Peculiar Township, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, of 1861, when he went to Texas on business, and died in Dallas, that state, in June of 1865. Nathan King and family, located one mile northwest of Harrisonville. Here he raised a large family. He died of cholera.

Robert Shelton, from East Virginia, settled north of King. He moved to Bates County and died there in 1881. Alfred Shelton, a brother, came at the same time and after living a few years in Cass County, moved to Bates.

Fleming Harris, the first commissioner for the sale of town lots in Harrisonville, was also from East Virginia. He located about three miles north of the county seat. He has been dead for many years. Samuel Sharp, from Virginia, settled near Fleming Harris and died before the war. Mrs. Nancy Tuggle (a widow), was among the early settlers. William Tuggle, her son, was a Methodist preacher. Henry, James and Lee Tuggle, are still living. Lee resides in Cass County.

Buck Cornet, opened a farm five miles north of Harrisonville, where he remained for some years, when he sold out to a Mr. Bean, of Kansas City, and moved away before the war. Jason Dickey settled six miles northwest of Harrisonville ; died many years ago. Reuben Burnett and David Burnett, his son, located in Peculiar Township, but left before the war.

David Cook, a Methodist exhorter from Virginia, John Cook, his father, William Cook, Volantine Cook, David Bailey, Lindsey and Lee

Cook, all located about four miles west of Harrisonville. John Holloway, from East Tennessee, was among the earliest settlers in the township. Isaac Wollard and his sons, William and Jamieson, were among the pioneers, and now reside in the township. William Kiefer was an early settler, but left prior to the war. Elias Garrison was an pioneer preacher, M. E. Church. Wesley Montgomery came at an early day, but left before the war. Alexander Edion, from Virginia, an old settler, was killed by lightning. Lewis Speace, another Virginian, located about four miles west of the county seat. He is now living in Bates County.

Captain Tarlton Railey came from Kentucky, in 1855, and located in Peculiar Township. He was a prominent citizen of the county and died in August, 1879.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in the township, as stated, was erected by R. A. Brown and his neighbors in 1843, on Mr. Brown's farm, and was used for school and church puposes. The first teacher employed was Miss Mollie Sears, from Virginia, originally, but came to Cass from Howard County. The pupils who attended this, the first school taught in the township, were William G., John, Thomas A. and Bobert A. Brown, Jr.; William, John, Henry, Elizabeth, Lethe and Mary Susan Harris; William Madison, Jane, Francis, Virginia, Rebecca, Sinai, Nancy and Oscar Sharp. These pupils, if now living, are between forty-five and sixty years of age. Other teachers succeeded Miss Sears, among whom were William Jamison and Abbie Wollard. Miss Sears went from Cass County to Jackson and located at or near Kansas City, where she died. She was thought much of as a teacher.

CHURCHES.

Besides the school house above referred to, which was used also as a church building, there are the school houses at Walnut Grove, Centre View, Rodmans, and Knights; which were built by the people for school and church purposes. There is no house of worship, used exclusively as such, in the township. Among the original members who organized the old log church on Mr. Brown's farm, were M. W. Garrison, (who was a local preacher), and wife, R. A. Brown and wife, Dr. J. F. Brookhart and wife, William A. Ryan and wife, William A. Tuggle and wife, John Prettyman and wife.

Revs. John B. Bennett, Elisha B. Headly, Jesse Green and Nathan King, were among the early preachers.

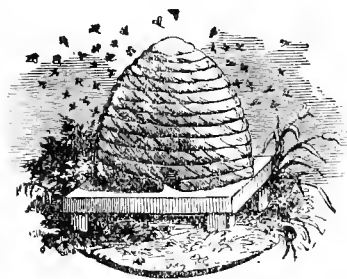
CAMP MEETING.

The denomination of Cumberland Presbyterians held the first camp meeting that was ever attended by the people of Cass County.

The camp ground was located on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 29, township 45, range 31. The first services were held here about the year 1836. James Blakely and Walker McClellan were living at the time in that neighborhood, and were among the leading and most influential members of the Cumberland Presbyterians.

MILLS.

R. A. Brown, as stated above, erected the first steam and saw mill in 1847, near a spring, and about one-fourth of a mile west of his residence. It was doubtless the first steam mill in the county, and east about \$8,000. The mill was discontinued during the war, and the machinery was taken down and sold for \$1,500.



CHAPTER XIX.

WEST PECULIAR TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—⁴EARLY SETTLERS—LATER SETTLERS—CHURCHES—
PECULIAR—ITS SETTLEMENT—POSTMASTERS—BUSINESS MEN—SCHOOL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 45, range 32; thence six miles east to the northeast corner of section 1, township 45, range 32; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 45, range 32; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 45, range 32; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

West Peculiar Township has any quantity of building stone, and in such abundance is it that many of the farmers use it for their fences. The Middle Fork of Grand River, with its tributaries, touch the northwestern part of the township, while Wolf Creek and East Grand River water the central and southeastern portions.

This township has not as much timber as some others in the county, but is well supplied in this respect for all practical purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

West Peculiar Township joins Grand River Township on the west. It contains thirty-six square miles of good land, the most of which was unbroken prairie until as late as 1870, since which time all the outlying lands have been transformed into cultivated fields, with neatly trimmed hedges, numerous and thrifty orchards, comfortable barns and attractive residences.

The pioneers of this township generally settled in the south and southeastern part of the same, a majority of whom were from Kentucky. Many of the settlers who came since the late war were from the north and east. A number of these, in the course of a few years, went to Kansas, where they now reside.

James A. Burney settled in West Peculiar Township in 1840, coming from Cooper County, Missouri. He still resides where he first located.

Calvin Powell was one of the first settlers, and opened a farm in the western part of the township. John R. Williams came among the earliest, taking a claim also in the southwestern part of the township.

Robert Sloan emigrated from Cooper County, Missouri, in the fall of 1852, and located one and a half miles due east of Peculiar Postoffice, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred in 1868.

Major Richard Cunningham, from Kentucky, was one of the pioneers in the township. He went to Bates County before the late war, and died there. Anderson Wade and George Moore were also from Kentucky. Wade was killed during the war, and Moore moved to the neighborhood of Belton, where he now lives.

Joel Campbell entered the land where Moore lived and sold the same to James Bean, who in turn sold to Moore. These men were all old settlers. Moore returned to Kentucky.

Darling Williams, one of the early pioneers, entered land in the southeast part of the township, and died during the war. Adjoining Williams, on the east, was Mrs. Mary Cook, who was also one of the earliest settlers. She is now dead.

Jesse Ragan was an old settler.

SETTLERS WHO CAME LATER.

Curtis Worden came from Warren County, Illinois, in 1866.

Charles Fisk, from Michigan in 1868.

John Hawkins from Michigan in 1868, and originally from England.

William Paul from Ohio in 1867, and moved to Kansas.

John Ashenhurst, Wm. Ashenhurst and Frank Ashenhurst located two and a half miles southwest of Peculiar post office in 1868.

Belden High, James High and Hiram High came after the war. Hiram ran a store in the town of Peculiar some eight or ten years. Hiram and Belden moved to Kansas; James emigrated to Oregon.

Frederick Spencer came from Connecticut in about the year 1866.

W. S. Callaway and his father, John Callaway, were from Tennessee.

Lee Lyons, and James Shelton, his brother-in-law, were old settlers.

William H. Irvin and the Poteet family came early.

Dr. John Price resided in the township before the war; he returned to Kentucky and died there.

William Payne settled in the south part of the township.

Frank Martin was from Kentucky. Gibson Martin was from Kentucky. Frank Hord was a Kentuckian. Alpheus Willis came before the war. John Bean was also from Kentucky.

CHURCHES.

The first house of worship was erected in 1868, in the township, at the little town of Peculiar, by the Christian denomination. The members became scattered, and in 1870, the building was sold, the Presbyterians becoming the purchasers. The organizing members of the Christian Church, above referred to, were George Moore and wife, Thomas Ham, his wife and two daughters, Mrs. Alexander Yancy, George Yancy and wife, John Carden and wife, William R. Cunningham and wife, William Murphy and wife, A. D. Prater and wife, Samuel Painter and family, and James Conover. Rev. Marion Todd organized the church. Rev. James Conover and William R. Cunningham have been the ministers.

The Presbyterian Church was formed under the auspices of Rev. William Breckenridge, one of the members of a very distinguished family of Kentuckians, who came to Cass County after the close of the late war. He was a brother of Dr. Robert Breckenridge, and an uncle of John C. Breckenridge and W. P. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. His son and daughter now reside in Pleasant Hill, Cass County. His farm, consists of a section of land, four miles north of Peculiar, in Raymore Township. His death occurred about the year 1877. He officiated as the pastor of this church for about three years. Hiram High and wife, Belden High and wife, G. O. Hockaday and wife, Sanderson Rodgers and wife, Jesse Rodgers and wife, Henry Sanderson and wife, were among the earliest members of the church.

M. E. CHURCH.

The M. E. Church has an organization, but no house of worship. Charles Eaton and wife, Daniel McOen and wife, and James Cook and wife are among the members.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH,

as reorganized consists of the following members: Carey A. Wills, Martha Wills, Catharine Wills, Sarah E. Thompson, Mary E. Elliott, Polly M. Hays, Elizabeth J. Hays, J. M. Brannon, W. J. Urton, C. W. Ewers, Colbert N. Hays, Thomas W. Hays, Hester A. Hays, R. Winn, E. Winn, A. Winn, J. Winn.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The present Peculiar congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized some distance from where Peculiar now stands, September 1, 1867, by Rev. B. F. Thomas, and was called the Pleasant Mound Congregation. The original or charter members were Leonard

Bradbury, Fannie W. Bradbury, Francis M. Duncan, Martha A. Duncan, Rev. Robert Sloan, Margaret D. Sloan, William D. F. Whitsett, Ardena Whitsett and Sarah E. Wood.

W. D. Whitsett and Francis M. Duncan were the first ruling elders, and Leonard Bradbury was the first deacon.

The present membership is probably between forty and fifty.

The present ruling elders are Curtis Worden, Samuel Davis, Robert S. Burney, James A. Burney, Robert L. Sloan, J. W. Griffith and John Ingram. Present Deacons : N. E. Cooper and J. W. Snider.

The following ministers have supplied the congregation with preaching : Revs. B. F. Thomas, J. A. Prather, J. D. Rush, A. M. Buchanan, S. D. Givens, S. F. King, J. H. Houx, Frank Russell, G. W. Whitsett and T. H. Henderson.

Few, if any, of the original members remain in the community. The congregation is harmonious and united.

PECULIAR.

The town of Peculiar is located near the center of the township and about nine miles a little south of west of Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County. It was laid out in 1868 by Charles W. Fisk and contains a population of about sixty. The houses are considerably scattered, but being handsomely located, surrounded by vines, shrubbery, shade trees and an occasional orchard, the town presents a nice appearance. The inhabitants are a quiet, intelligent people, generally following agricultural pursuits.

Dr. John Price purchased the land on which the town is situated, in 1854, from James Monday, a non-resident, and moved into a house which he had erected thereon during that year. Remaining here until 1858, the doctor sold to Frank Hord, who sold to William Christman and he in turn sold to Charles W. Fisk and John Hawkins. The tract embraced four hundred acres and was divided equally between Fisk and Hawkins. Fisk laid out the town as before stated and erected the two first houses in the place for dwellings. The first business house, general merchandise, was operated by Wills & Burton. Dr. I. C. Osburn was the first physician to locate near the town and finally built an office in the town where he sold drugs. The first resident physician was Dr. R. A. Conover, who still resides in the place. Samuel Colesmith was the first shoemaker and H. W. Sanderson was the pioneer blacksmith. The Presbyterian Church purchased the first organ that was brought to town.

The postmasters have been Edgar Thompson and C. W. Fisk. Fisk is the present incumbent. The business men are R. L. Sloan & Co., general stock ; H. W. Sanderson, blacksmith ; H. H. Black, blacksmith ; and A. Gilson, painter.

CHAPTER XX.

PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—MILLS—SCHOOL—SCHOOL HOUSE—SECOND SCHOOL—CHURCH—PLEASANT HILL—ADDITIONS—OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—TOWN INCORPORATED—FLOURING MILLS—PATENT CROWN AND CITY MILLS—FOREST FLOURING MILLS—WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY—STONE MILL—ELEVATOR—BANKS—CASS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK—BANK OF PLEASANT HILL—NEWSPAPERS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—SECRET SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—POSTMASTERS—FAIRS—PREMIUM LISTS.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section six, township forty-six, range thirty; thence east three miles to the northeast corner of section four, township forty-six, range thirty; thence south nine miles to the southeast corner of section sixteen, township forty-five, range thirty; thence west three miles to the southwest corner of section eighteen, township forty-five, range thirty; thence north nine miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface characteristics of the country are similar to those of Polk Township. At many points upon the uplands there are croppings of limestone. Many of these hills and high lands, are covered with timber, consisting mostly of black-jack, white oak and hickory. Through the central portion of the township, Big Creek with its tributaries flows in a southeastern direction. Duncan's Branch, waters the northeastern part and Camp Branch the southwest.

EARLY SETTLERS.

According to the most authentic statements now made by the few remaining old settlers living, Pleasant Hill Township was the home of the first white man who wended his way into Van Buren, now Cass County. His name was David Creek, originally from Indiana, but from Jackson County to Cass. He came to Pleasant Hill Township, as now erected, in the spring of 1828, and settled on section 6, township 46, range 30, on a part of what is now known as the Van Hoy farm. We make the above statement upon the authority of Martin Rice, who came to

Cass County in 1836, and also upon the authority of Jeremiah Z. Sloan, (both of whom are now living) who located here in February, 1833. Mr. Rice, although not a continuous resident of Cass County, lived in it a number of years, and has since resided near the line, in Jackson County. Being an old settler himself, and exceedingly fond of any history relating to the early settlement of the county, its pioneers, etc., he has taken great pains to collect the most reliable data, from the lips of the very men who could furnish him the desired information. Andy Wilson, who was the first member of the legislature from Van Buren County in 1836, located in Pleasant Hill Township in 1833. Joshua Adams came about the same time. The first election in the county was held at his house. William Savage, at one time—in 1834—a prominent candidate for the State Senate in Jackson County, located prior thereto in Pleasant Hill Township.

Among the other old pioneers were Charles Myers, (known as "Little Charlie") Charles Myers, William Johnson, Dennis Evans, John Colburn, Alfred Sloan, Joel Walker, Steward Pallett, David Rice, William Burney, (built a saw-mill at the bridge on Big Creek) William Briens, Morgan Briens, Washington Briens, William Briens, Francis Prine, James L. Duncan, Hezekiah Smith, Elliott Wilburn, Thomas Langley, Hiram Shearer, Allen Yocham, Green Story, John Farmer, John Farmer and several sons, Wyatt Adkins, Thomas Carter, James B. Porter, William Wright, Jeremiah Farmer, preacher; William, Elijah, William Henry, Frederick, Andy and Moses Farmer; Henry Burris, (one of the first judges of county court) James Williams, Isaac Smith, Edley Hooper, Elijah Hooper, James Hooper, John A. Weddles, Samuel McIninch, John McCarty (first sheriff in 1856), John Roberson, Henry Curlew, Davis Burris.

MILL.

William Savage was the pioneer miller of the township, having operated a horse mill on Big Creek, two miles west of Pleasant Hill, as early as 1832. The mill was moved west of Strasburg in 1837 by James Reynolds, and was run by Joel Riddle who had it in charge.

SCHOOL.

Upon the authority of Daniel Graham, now living in Polk Township, and nephew of David G. Butterfield, the first white settler in Cass County, the first school teacher to exercise his calling in the county (being the first in Pleasant Hill Township) was William Crawford in 1830. Crawford was the son of an Irish widow woman, who resided in the City of New York. Five years prior to his appearance in this section he had enlisted at New York in the United States regular army, and having

been discharged at Fort Gibson, he was making his way north, and passing through this region and being short of funds, he was easily prevailed upon to commence a school on this, the very outside border of civilization. He is said to have been a man of classical attainments and possessed of great natural wit, which he often used both to the delight and chagrin of the rude pioneers, by whom he was surrounded. Although not a professional teacher, he esteemed a—

“ Delightful task, to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,”

and achieved for himself such a reputation in the community that his patrons said—

“He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one.”

THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

As the building in which this original school of the county was taught would be regarded in this day and age as something of an architectural wonder we will describe it :

It was erected by the people of the neighborhood ; was built of round logs, the space between them chinked and then daubed with mud. About five feet from the west wall, on the inside, and about five feet high, another log was placed, running clear across the building. Punch-eons were fixed on this log and in the west wall on which the chimney was built. Fuel could then be used of any length not greater than the width of the building, and when it was burned through in the middle, the ends were crowded together ; in this manner was avoided the necessity of so much wood chopping. There was no danger of burning the floor, as it was made of green puncheons. The seats were made of stools or benches, constructed by splitting a log, and hewing off the splinters from the flat side and then putting four pegs into it from the round side, for legs. The door was made of clap-boards. On either side, a piece of one log was cut out, and over the aperture was pasted greased paper, which answered for a window. Wooden pins were driven into the log running lengthwise, immediately beneath the windows, upon which was laid a board, and this constituted the writing desks.

James Williams taught the second school in Pleasant Hill Township in 1832, on what is now known as the Widow Phillips farm, section 11, township 46, range 30. He was a member of the legislature from Cass (Van Buren County) in 1838, being the second person elected to that position from the county

Among the pupils who attended this pioneer school were Luke Williams, Joab Butler and his sister, Hezekiah and William Worden. This was probably the second school that was taught in the county.

CHURCH.

The first religious services in Cass County were held in Pleasant Hill Township, north of Pleasant Hill, near the Jackson County line, in the Big Creek settlement, and were conducted by Revs. Joab Powell and James Savage, at the house of Thomas Hamlin, who afterward located near Lone Jack, Jackson County. These ministers were Baptists. The first church organized was the Baptist, by Elders Thomas Stayton and Enoch Finch, in the Big Creek settlement, in Pleasant Hill Township. The date was June or July 1832. James Savage was the first pastor of this church, and Warren P. Reavis was the first clerk. It was called "Pleasant Garden," and met at private houses, sometimes at the house of Thomas Hamlin, near Lone Jack, and sometimes at the house of William Butler, east of Pleasant Hill, where Wood now lives. In 1835 or '36, this church divided, and a second church was organized two miles west of Pleasant Hill, but in a short time the leading members moved away, and the church ceased to exist. In 1838, it was reorganized, at what was called the Union school house and known as the Union Baptist Church, with the following seven members: William Farmer and wife, Jeremiah Farmer and wife, Pleasant Bailly and wife and Moses Bailey.

PLEASANT HILL.

During the early part of the year 1833, an adventurous Frenchman, from the mouth of the Kaw River, named Blois, opened a store three miles east of the old town of Pleasant Hill, on what is known as the Mordecai Phillips farm in section twelve, township forty-six, range thirty. It was located in Polk Township and was built of small poles. This primitive structure, the first of its kind (store house), in the limits of Cass County, was soon after its erection abandoned, and the goods taken to the old town of Pleasant Hill. This was during the year, 1833. Blois, the original proprietor of this store, left the country in the summer of 1834, after selling his goods to William H. Duncan and Walter H. Taylor, who had just arrived in the neighborhood. Duncan & Taylor sold to William Ferrel in 1835, and Ferrel sold to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson in August, 1836. Ferrel's store house (log cabin) occupied the premises, where the residence of Professor G. C. Broadhead now stands. Ferrel was a man who could adapt himself to almost any profession, or any kind of business. He was a minister of the M. E. Church, (the first of that denomination to locate in the county), he was a merchant and a farmer. Mr. Harrelson shortly disposed of his interest in the store to his partner, Wright, who for a number of years, continued the sole proprietor of the only store or trading post in this part of the county.

In the winter of 1844, Wright laid out the old town of Pleasant Hill, on a piece of ground including the spot on which his store stood, and the village was christened and started on its ambitious career. Wright, after having accumulated a fortune, sold his store to David Rice. About the breaking out of the war of 1861, the population of the town numbered about five hundred people. It had been incorporated as a city in 1855. Dr. L. McReynolds, who was one of the judges of the Cass County Court, in 1878, was the first mayor. He is the next oldest citizen of the city now living, having located there in 1844. During many years, the doctor was the chief legal, as well as medical adviser in the town, and at his office, the business interests, as well as physical ills of the people, were carefully scrutinized and prescribed for.

John M. Armstrong is the oldest settler now living in Pleasant Hill, he having settled there in 1842.

During the war of 1861, the town was occupied as a military post by numerous commanders and suffered all the consequences of such an occupation. At the close of the war, in 1865, the population was small, many of the old citizens had gone, having allied themselves with the failing fortunes of the South.

The old town of Pleasant Hill was a good business point, and was settled with an excellent class of people, who were generally from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

John M. Armstrong mentions the names of Jeremiah Burford, William W. Wright, J. M. Carter, Rice & Davy, William H. Palmer, Rufus Gatrall, and Clayton Vanhoy, as being among the early merchants of the town. Mr. Armstrong, did business there from about the year 1849 until the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, when he sold to William Van Hoy, who moved the stock to Lone Jack, Jackson County.

The physician in that locality was Dr. Patrick Talbott, who resided one and a half miles east of the village, in what is now called Polk Township. Frank Moore was the saddler and harness maker, John Armstrong was the blacksmith and Mr. Slusher was the tailor.

In October, 1865, the Pacific Railroad was completed to this point, and then commenced an era of growth and prosperity seldom equalled by any western town. Soon the business men began to leave the old parts of the town and flock to the new additions, which had just been made by Van Hoy and the Pacific Railroad Company, along the line of the railroad. Among those who were early on the ground were Duncan & Arnett, (afterwards Duncan & Smith, and then Duncan,) Smith & Orr, J. & A. Allen, H. Cordell, John Davis, H. T. Moore & Co., and Armstrong, Gillenwater & Co.

By the spring of 1866 the population had doubled, and in 1867 had reached 2,200. The trade of the town was enormous, it being the shipping town for southwest Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and even as far

down as Ft. Gibson, in the Indian Territory. The amount of goods shipped and sold was astounding. Property went up to fabulous prices, and it was expected that the city would rival any inland town in the west. In 1869 and 1870 the Ft. Scott & Gulf Road on the west, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, with its two branches on the south, tapped the country and the markets which it had heretofore supplied, and destroyed its wholesale and materially cut off its retail trade. The panic of '73 succeeded and perhaps no place suffered more from all causes combined than Pleasant Hill. Ruthless speculation during flush times had involved both public and private credit, and property become unsaleable at any price. A few bold hearts hung on faithfully, and others could not help but stay, until with the opening out of the better times of 1880 the place began to enjoy with others the tide of returning prosperity. Property commenced then changing hands at fair values; business once more engaged the attention of the people. The mechanics and laborers were constantly employed, and capitalists and business men went to work to build and improve with the assurance that their investments would be profitable. Pleasant Hill will remain one of the substantial trading points of the west, where capital may be invested and labor meet a reasonable reward.

ADDITIONS TO PLEASANT HILL.

After the completion of the railroad, new additions to the town were added in rapid succession, until 1869. The following list will show when and by whom these additions were made:

Howard's	June, 1865
Van Hoy's	June, 1865
Pacific Railroad	July, 1865
Pacific Railroad	July, 1865
Miller's	July, 1865
Cline's	July, 1865
Cline & Todd's	August, 1865
Miller's, Second	October, 1865
Adams'	April, 1866
Royce's	August, 1866
O'Connell's	October, 1866
O'Connell's, Second	March, 1867
Bugle's	July, 1867
Mecken's	June, 1867
Van Hoy's, Second	January, 1867
Miller's, Third	June, 1868
Miller's, Fourth	October, 1868
Humphrey's	June, 1869

Cordell's	July, 1869
Shades'	July, 1869
Tyler's	June, 1869

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The town was first incorporated in 1858, and Dr. J. L. McReynolds was the first mayor, and was succeeded by James N. Shanks. There is no record of the city officials of an earlier date than 1866.

1866.—G. C. Broadhead, mayor.

1867.—John T. Mitchell, mayor.

1868.—E. D. Harper, mayor.

1869.—A. A. Zick, mayor.

1870.—A. G. Blakey, mayor ; A. M. Clay, — Beeyle, H. Cordell, — Fulks, councilmen.

1871.—A. G. Blakley, mayor ; A. M. Clay, M. Steineger, A. M. Harvey, B. C. Smith, councilmen.

1873.—F. B. Henley, mayor ; J. C. Short, J. C. Ozias, Ira S. Scott, M. V. Rowlings.

1874.—F. B. Henley, mayor ; M. V. Rawlings, J. C. Short, — Dever, H. T. Moore, councilmen.

1875.—F. B. Henley, mayor ; J. Gregg, H. T. Moore, J. C. Pelsor, J. W. Mount, councilmen.

1876.—H. Cordell, mayor ; H. T. Moore, John Olsen, James W. Gregg, W. D. Myers, councilmen.

1877.—W. E. Greenleaf, mayor ; B. Zick, L. Z. Fenton, W. R. Tyler, D. Adams, councilmen.

1878.—W. E. Greenleaf, mayor ; D. Adams, L. Z. Fenton, W. R. Tyler, B. Zick, councilmen.

1879.—E. A. Gowdy, mayor ; W. D. Myers, O. Cooper, S. Crist, A. R. Reed, councilmen.

1880.—E. A. Gowdy, mayor ; W. D. Myers, S. Crist, J. Fuller, J. Malony, councilmen.

1881.—A. A. Whitsett, mayor ; J. A. Early, M. Steineger, S. Templeton, H. Russell, councilmen.

1882.—Robert Hawkins, mayor ; B. F. Umfrey, H. M. Burroughs, Henry Blanchard, W. A. McArthur, councilmen.

FLOURING MILLS.

The Patent Crown and City Mills, Smith, Myers & Co., proprietors, are the equal of any in the state, having all the improved machinery, and running one burr on the new patent process flour. The mills have five runs of burrs—the other four running on wheat. These mills

were first started in 1865, and have been constantly improved by adding from time to time such improvements as have been wanted for milling purposes. They have established a market for wheat, paying full prices, and keep their mill going night and day the year round, the capacity being 110 barrels of flour every six hours. They do no custom work, but purchase all wheat offered, paying cash or flour, as wanted by the seller. Besides supplying the home demand, they ship large quantities to Texas, St. Louis, New York and the east generally. Their brands are known, and their flour stands A 1 in competing markets. These mills have done as much to build up the material interests of the town as any one business within its limits, and the citizens take pride in the splendid reputation they have secured.

Forest Flouring Mills, formerly known as Grangers' Mills, and Red Mills, has three run of burrs, and while manufacturing from one run, use the others for custom work. They turn out a good quality of flour, and have a splendid run of custom from the country around. Like the City Mills, it is run by steam power. Mr. William H. Myers is proprietor, and the mill runs steadily with a constantly increasing business.

WOOLEN MILLS CO.,

Stanley, Gooch & McAfee, proprietors. These mills, which are one of the leading manufacturing interests of this city and have added much to the prosperity of Pleasant Hill, were first erected in 1872, by D. F. Beagle. He did not do a very large business, but laid the foundation of the present enlarged and prosperous establishment. At the end of a year Mr. Beagle retired, selling his interests to Messrs. McAfee & Rogers, who added to and increased considerably the capacity of the mills. In 1876 John F. McAfee took charge as proprietor, and continued as such until the year 1880, when the present company was formed, which is now doing a large and profitable business. The company's goods are well known throughout Missouri and Kansas, are in great favor, and the proprietors find it almost impossible, in the business season, to keep up with their orders. They turn out principally yarns and jeans, and use over 100,000 pounds of wool annually. They manufacture socks and other goods, but do their principal manufacturing, as above stated, in yarns and jeans. They purchase all the wool offered, and pay the farmers full market prices. It is one of those institutions which not only build up a town, but becomes a necessity to its citizens and the people of the surrounding country, and it is the intention of the present company to keep pace with the onward march of the country, and by enlarg-

ing, meet all future demands. It is one of the permanent institutions of Pleasant Hill, and a strong pillar in its growth and prosperity.

STONE MILL.

This is a combination, being a corn mill and saw mill, owned and run by Messrs. F. H. Marshal & Son. They grind corn and bolt the meal, and work to its full capacity. They ship considerable of bolted meal to the surrounding towns, and to St. Louis where they find a ready market on account of its quality. The saw mill runs night and day. Walnut and oak lumber is shipped, and the local demand is fully supplied. This, with turning lathe and large repair shop, constitutes their contribution to the business interest of their handsome and progressive little city.

ELEVATOR.

Pleasant Hill can boast of one elevator, which was commenced in May, 1882, and completed in August, of the same year. It is strongly built and in size is 64x34 feet, and twenty-nine feet to the square of the roof. It has a capacity of 55,000 bushels of wheat, and corn cribs attached to hold 10,000 bushels of that grain. The cost was \$8,000 and the builders and proprietors are Messrs. Lynch & Reeme. The business outlook is for an enlargement or another elevator. It has proven already a successful business venture.

BANKS.

The first to do a regular banking business was Leonard Dunbaugh & Co., who opened a private bank about the first of September, 1866, in the building occupied by O. Kolstad. They continued in operation until October, 1870, when it closed its doors.

CASS COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

was organized in 1868, under the management of L. M. Stanley, president. It did a successful business until 1870, when it was succeeded by the First National Bank, with an authorized capital of \$50,000. T. M. Stanley was president, and George H. Harper, cashier. The bank continued in business until 1878, when it went into liquidation. In 1878, J. W. Mercer opened a bank and commenced business, and continued until the latter part of 1879, when he sold out, and the bank was transferred to a new institution organized under the general banking law of the state, and called the Bank of Pleasant Hill. William Hines was first president, and John C. Knorpp, cashier. In 1881, Dustin Adams was elected president. Mr. Knorpp, after retaining the position of cashier for one year, was succeeded by W. A. Symington. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000, and it is in a prosperous condition.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Pleasant Hill was the Western Beacon, published about the year 1858 or 1859, by Dr. L. McReynolds. It was Whig in politics, and continued for about a year.

The Pleasant Hill Review was established in the spring of 1866, under the name of Pleasant Hill Union, published by Stearns & Allen. In the fall of 1866, it was bought by Blakey, and run under the same name. He (Blakey) ran the paper till 1870, and then sold a one-half interest to Preston and Bennett, who named it Pleasant Hill Review. It afterwards changed hands several times. Subsequently it was bought and is now edited by Bennett. It is and always has been Democratic.

The Despatch was established September 15, 1872, and has been in existence ever since. Democratic in politics. It has continuously been under the management of E. Cameron & Son, being controlled and owned longer by the same parties than any other paper ever published in Cass County.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Among the desires of the city of Pleasant Hill one of the greatest has been the education of their children, and to accomplish this they have willingly taken upon themselves the burden of increased taxation, and extended, in many instances, their hours of labor that their children might secure the priceless boon of a liberal education. "Old Town" had her schools and churches, but all these, with the town itself, are things of the past, and to the present city of Pleasant Hill do we turn for the history of this branch of our work.

It was soon after the railroad question of location was settled that the people of "Old Town" saw their mistake and the loss of thousands of dollars of property by a failure to meet certain demands of the railroad builders. Among the first moves to build up the new town of Pleasant Hill was to have a good public school building and one not only substantial but large enough to meet the wants of a thriving young city for several years to come. This resulted in the reservation of a fine school lot and the building of a handsome school building of brick, three stories high at a cost of \$15,000. Expense was further incurred in the purchase of school furniture to the value of \$1,500 more. This completed one of the best schools and school equipments to be found in any county in the state, out side of the larger cities. The building was erected in 1867 and 1868, and its first principal was Professor Trumble who held the same position for a number of years. He proved to be a good educator and under his management the school grew and prospered. In 1875, Professor W. L. Coleman was chosen by the board as principal, and he was followed in 1876 and 1877 by Professor Tate; in

1878 and 1879 by Professor H. D. Clark ; and in 1880 by Professor C. E. Waterbury. The present principal of the school, Professor Joseph W. Watkins was chosen in 1881, being now in his second year. The school is flourishing, the attendance large and keeping a full corps of teachers and assistants. The following are the names of those constituting the teacher's corps at this time: Principal, Professor Joseph W. Watkins; principal of fifth grade, Miss Lizzie Buchanan ; fourth grade, Miss Maggie Miller; third grade, Miss Sallie Overton; second grade, Miss Sallie Jack; first grade, Miss Callie Hickman. Assistants—Fifth and sixth grades, Miss Bettie Boyd; third and fourth grades, Medora Chaney; first and second grades, Minnie Shaw

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

G. C. Broadhead, president ; Benjamin C. Smith, Secretary ; M. Steineger, Treasurer ; James M. Duncan, F. B. Henley, William Beyer.

COLORED SCHOOL.

They also have one colored school, with an attendance of from sixty to eighty scholars, one teacher and a good school building, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$1,200. The board bought the lot, paying \$100 for it. The building is of brick, and is well furnished with all necessary articles of comfort and for the advancement of the pupils.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Occidental Lodge, No. 70, I. O. O. F was organized March 7, 1854. The first officers were : James McIntosh, N. G.; J. C. Christopher, V. G.; J. A. Gingry, Secretary ; T. F. Shortridge, Treasurer.

It continued its meetings until the outbreak of the war and May 7, 1861, it suspended work.

April 21, 1866, the charter was restored, and the following officers were installed : F. B. Henley, N. G.; J. G. Stevenson, V. G.; J. D. Lisle, Secretary ; J. M. All, Treasurer.

The present officers are : H. Shumacher, N. G.; L. D. Shaw, V. G.; M. Steineger, Secretary ; D. G. Landis, Treasurer.

MASONIC.

The first lodge of this order in this place was Pleasant Hill Lodge, the charter of which was arrested and we are unable to obtain the records. Then followed Graham Lodge, which shared the fate of its predecessor. The next was Live Oak Lodge, No. 128, which was organized under dispensation, July 4, 1866; charter granted October 19, 1867.

Officers: C. L. Mayo, W.; M. A. M. Stearns, S. W.; E. H. Hutchinson, J. W.; J. T. Mitchell, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1869.—C. L. Mayo, W. M.; A. M. Stearns, S. W.; E. H. Hutchinson, J. W.; A. C. Travers, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1870.—A. M. Stearns, W. M.; E. H. Hutchinson, S. W.; H. T. Moore, J. W.; J. P. Clay, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1871.—E. H. Hutchinson, W. M.; J. Shade, S. W.; H. J. Deming, J. W.; J. F. Roebuck, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1872.—E. H. Hutchinson, W. M.; T. J. Buchanan, S. W.; H. J. Deming, J. W.; J. F. Roebuck, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1873.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; H. J. Deming, S. W.; B. C. Christopher, J. W.; A. D. Hendricks, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1874.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; L. Jones, S. W.; J. F. Roebuck, J. W.; A. D. Hendricks, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1875.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; H. J. Deming, S. W.; J. F. Roebuck, J. W.; A. D. Hendrick, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1876.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; George T. Cooper, S. W., L. Z. Fenton, J. W.; C. L. Mayo, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1877.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; L. Z. Fenton, S. W.; R. S. Wilson, J. W.; C. L. Mayo, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

In March of this year the charter of this lodge was arrested.

Jewell Lodge, No. 480, was organized by dispensation December 8, 1877. T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; L. Z. Fenton, S. W.; B. C. Christopher, J. W.

Chartered October 17, 1878. Officers: T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; L. Z. Fenton, S. W.; R. S. Wilson, J. W.; J. A. Woodmancy, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer.

1880.—L. Z. Fenton, W. M.; J. D. Cooley, S. W.; W. D. Myers, J. W.; J. F. McAfee, Secretary; John C. Knorpp, Treasurer.

1881.—T. J. Buchanan, W. M.; J. D. Cooley, S. W.; J. F. McAfee, J. W.; W. D. Myers, Secretary; John C. Knorpp, Treasurer.

1882.—J. D. Cooley, W. M.; J. F. McAfee, S. W.; G. A. Clay, J. W.; W. D. Myers, Secretary; John C. Knorpp, Treasurer.

This lodge is in a flourishing condition, with 42 members. Meets Saturday on or preceding full moon of each month.

Wyoming Royal Arch Chapter, A. F. and A. M., was instituted under dispensation granted March 27, 1868, and a charter issued October 8, 1868, with the following officers: E. D. Harper, H. P.; A. Amos, K.; A. Allen, Scribe; H. Gamble, Secretary; H. Bamberger, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. H.; Mark J. Leaming, R. A. C.

1869.—T. Leland, H. P.; E. D. Harper, K.; A. Amos, S.; S. M. Van Anden, Secretary; H. Bamberger, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. of H.; A. M. Stearns, R. A. C.

1870.—T. Leland, H. P.; J. M. Taylor, K.; A. Hope, S.; S. M. Van Anden, Secretary; H. Bamberger, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. of H.; A. M. Stearns, R. A. C.

1871.—T. Leland, H. P.; C. L. Mayo, K.; A. Hope, S.; S. M. Van Anden, Secretary; J. C. Short, Treasurer; A. M. Stearns, C. of H.

1872.—C. L. Mayo, H. P.; E. H. Hutchinson, K.; E. D. Harper, S.; J. F. Roebuck, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer; A. M. Stearns, C. of H.; A. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1873.—E. D. Harper, H. P.; C. L. Mayo, K.; H. J. Deming, S.; S. Boyer, Secretary; W. S. Patrick, Treasurer; A. Smith, C. of H.; A. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1874.—C. L. Mayo, H. P.; T. J. Buchanan, K.; E. D. Harper, S.; B. C. Christopher, Treasurer; S. Boyer, Secretary; A. Smith, C. of H.; A. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1875.—T. J. Buchanan, H. P.; H. J. Deming, K.; E. D. Harper, S.; S. Boyer, Secretary; B. C. Christopher, Treasurer; A. Schmidt, C. of H.; A. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1876.—E. D. Harper, H. P.; G. L. Love, K.; W. S. Patrick, S.; S. Boyer, Secretary; B. C. Christopher, Treasurer; H. Clay, C. of H.; E. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1877.—E. D. Harper, H. P.; G. L. Love, K.; W. S. Patrick, S.; S. Boyer, Secretary; B. C. Christopher, Treasurer; H. Clay, C. of H.; A. D. Hendricks, R. A. C.

1878.—G. L. Love, H. P.; W. S. Patrick, K.; J. C. Knorpp, S.; C. L. Mayo, Secretary; B. C. Christopher, Treasurer; H. Clay, C. of H.

1879.—G. L. Love, H. P.; W. S. Patrick, K.; J. C. Knorpp, S.; C. Whaley, Secretary; W. E. Pearce, Treasurer; H. Clay, C. of H.

1880.—G. L. Love, H. P.; W. S. Patrick, K.; J. C. Knorpp, S.; C. Whaley, Secretary; W. E. Pearce, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. of H.

1881.—G. L. Love, H. P.; W. S. Patrick, K.; J. D. Cooley, S.; C. Whaley, Secretary; W. E. Pearce, Treasurer; C. L. Mayo, C. of H.

1882.—C. L. Mayo, H. P.; J. D. Cooley, K.; R. M. Slaughter, S.; C. Whaley, Secretary; W. E. Pearce, Treasurer; J. F. McAfee, C. of H.

A. O. U. W.

Argus Lodge No. 132 was instituted May 27, 1879, with the following charter members: W. E. Greenleaf, J. G. Clark, J. W. Smith, W. H. H. Gustin, J. B. Williams, F. W. Little, Jr., C. Whaley, J. L. Preston, F. B. Henley, J. C. Pelsner.

The following officers were elected to serve during 1879: C. Whaley, P. M. W.; W. H. H. Gustin, M. W.; J. G. Clark, F.; J. W. Smith, O.; J. L. Preston, G.; W. E. Greenleaf, Recorder; John B. Williams, Receiver; F. W. Little, Jr., Financier; J. C. Pelsner, I. W.; F. B. Henley, O. W.

1880.—W H. H. Gustin, P M. W.; J. B. Williams, M. W.; H. J. Blanchard, F.; J. F. Bennett, O.; J. L. Preston, G.; J. F. McAfee, Recorder; J. P. Lynch, Receiver; F W Little, Jr., Financier; I. J. Morris, I. W W Casstevens, O. W.

1881.—W H. H. Gustin, P M. W.; J. B. Williams, M. W.; J. F. McAfee, F.; I. J. Norris, O.; J. F. Bennett, Recorder; G. A. Clay, Financier; J. Olsen, Receiver; J. L. Preston, G.; W. P. Parker, I. W.; J. H. Dobbins, O. W

1882.—J. B. Williams, P M. W.; J. F. McAfee, M. W.; C. O. Race, F.; I. J. Norris, O.; J. F. Bennett, Recorder; G. A. Clay, Financier; John Olsen, Receiver; J. L. Preston, G.; W. P. Parker, I. W.; A. H. Dobbins, O. W

The lodge numbers seventy-nine active members and is in the most prosperous condition of any similar lodge in Western Missouri. They meet on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

ORDER OF MUTUAL PROTECTION

organized August 11, 1880, with the following charter members: J. F. Roebuck, J. B. Williams, J. E. Cameron, W. A. McArthur, L. E. Part, James Easley, W. B. Hedrick, J. O. P. Sherlock, B A. Barnhard, W. E. Lewis, H. Schumaker, O. L. Beasley, J. W. Mount, J. M. Vaughn, B. M. Best, C. S. McArthur, J. S. Cornaman, D. A. Merz, W. Martin and James Rhea. The first president was J. F. Roebuck and succeeded by J. E. Cameron, January, 1882. The society is a flourishing condition, and has an active membership of forty-two.

KNIGHTS OF *HONOR.

were chartered December 2, 1880. Chartered members to present date: A. R. Reed, J. B. Williams, J. W Casstevens, F. B. Henley, J. A. Woodmancy, P W Musselman, George Gooch, D. G. Landes, W. L. Wainscott, A. H. Shiveley, F W Little, William Bryer, J. L. Warden, F W Little, Jr., George H. Short, George T. Bailey, M. Steinger, George A. Clay, J. O. P. Sherlock, J. A. Ainsworth, R. M. Bush, S. G. Burton, F T Buckner, S. L. Crist, R. Clay, Phil Dietz, J. A. Easley, D. A. Gowdy, J. J. Hofer, W L. Jarrott, O. Kolstad, L. F. Larkin, L. B. Potts, H. A. Palmer, T. B. Reed, J. F Roebuck, H. Snell, J. Shattuck, B. C. Smith, A. R. Wherritt and S. R. Neyman, making in all forty-one members.

Past Dictator, 1880, J. B. Williams; 1882, J. A. Woodmancy. Dictator, 1880, A. R. Reed; 1882, A. R. Reed. Vice Dictator, 1880, J. W. Casstevens; 1882, J. A. Ainsworth. Assistant Dictator, 1880, F. B. Henley; 1882, S. T. Ward. Reporter, 1880, P. W. Musselman; 1882, J.

L. Warden. Financial Reporter, 1880, D. G. Landes; 1882, F. W. Little, Jr. Treasurer, 1880, George Gosch; 1882, George Gosch. Guide, 1880, W. J. Wainscott; 1882, S. R. Neyman. Chaplain, 1880, S. R. Neyman; 1882, J. J. Hofer. Guardian, 1880, A. R. Wheritt; 1882, J. B. Williams. Sentinel, 1880, George Short; 1882, George Short. Trustees, Captain F. W. Little, Dr. A. H. Shiveley, William Beyer; 1882, same. Medical Examiner, 1880, J. L. Warden; 1882, A. H. Shiveley.

Cass Equitable Aid Union, No. 331, was chartered on the 7th day of June, 1881, with seventeen members. W. S. Patrick, President; A. M. Dunn, Secretary; S. Young, Treasurer. Present officers: Dr. J. W. Mount, President; Mrs. Rebe, Vice President; F. Beeler, Secretary; J. B. Williams, Treasurer. Present membership, 124.

CHURCHES.

The Christian Church was organized January, 1845, by Elder W. Parker, with the following members: William Freeman, Ann Freeman, D. Payne, Polly J. Payne, Joseph D. Wilmot, Elizabeth Newman, Julia Thompson, James Boswell, Emily Carter, and Silva, a woman of color, living at Freeman's. Additions were made from time to time, and W. S. Van Camp and D. Payne were elected the first deacons. The first church building was erected in 1848, at a cost of \$600, and the following ministers served the congregation until 1862 or 1863, when owing to civil war, the house of worship was burned and the congregation scattered: Samuel Swineford, Noah Miller, James Meng, and John O'Kane. In June, 1866, the congregation was reorganized by Elder M. D. Todd, and is now in a flourishing condition, and numbers 300 members. Their house of worship, which was of brick, was erected in 1869, at a cost of about \$6,000. The following are the names of ministers who have supplied the church since the reorganization: Elders William Jarrott, George R. Hand, and William Roe. The Sabbath school is one of the largest in the city, of which H. T. Moore is superintendent.

First Presbyterian Church South.—In the year 1867 a schism occurred in what was known as the First Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Hill, through some dissatisfaction with the then pastor of the church, the Rev. George Miller. It ended at last in the withdrawal of a large portion of the congregation, among whom was found some of its most influential members. They organized and the first minutes state that "At a meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Hill, etc." The first meeting of the members who had withdrawn was held February 10, 1867, and they declined to accept a proposition from their pastor, which conditionally was the acceptance in view of his resigning his pastorate. A resolution passed asking his resignation and resulted as above stated in the withdrawal of some fifty-three members, and the organization of another church as above named.

The Rev. J. B. Harbison acted as the first moderator and the elders were Brothers James M. Duncan, John Poynts, John C. Allen and Henry Cordell, the latter also being clerk and still remains so. The first deacons elected were Benjamin F. Mills and H. J. Deming, who took their offices May 26, 1867. The trustees were Dr. James Dunn, Jr., James S. Duncan and C. H. Shaw who were elected at the same time. The Rev. J. B. Harbison acted as moderator or pastor until November 9, 1867, when the Rev. R. S. Symington was called to the pastorate. The church seemed to grow and thrive wonderfully. In November, 1868, Brothers Rupell, Abbott, Evans and Trunnell were elected additional elders, and Brothers William H. Meyers and Richard C. Cordell, deacons. Other elections of elders and deacons followed from time to time.

Up to 1869 the congregation had no regular place of worship of their own, but that year they built a handsome frame church, neatly finished and furnished at a cost of \$6,250, and paid for it. The action of the church was approved from time to time by the different Presbyteries until July 1, 1875, when the church passed a resolution, having still their independence, "That in the future they would be represented in the presbytery of Lafayette, in connection of the Synod of Missouri and the Presbyterian Church of the United States." This resolution was adopted July 17, 1875.

The Rev. J. L. Caldwell was called to the church, and continued until 1878, when he resigned, and on August 15, 1878, the Rev. J. M. Chaney, of Lexington, Missouri, received a call, and accepted, and continued its pastor until the fifteenth of August, 1882.

The church is a large one, and is in a flourishing condition, and wields a powerful influence for good in the community. The church is at present without a pastor, but steps have already been taken to secure an earnest and capable teacher of God's holy word.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized February 9, 1867, with the following members: Aaron Brown, Asenath Brown, John Hansen, Walter B. Trumbull, Virginia A. Trumbull, Margaret E. Pearce and George M. Kellogg. The first pastor was Aaron Brown, a native of Ohio, who served the church ten years. He was followed by B. Page, who was born in New Hampshire. After supplying the pulpit one year, he was succeeded by F. A. Armstrong, who was born in Tennessee, who held the pastorate two years. A. E. Allabin, of New York, occupied the pulpit four years, and A. Burr for six months. The present pastor, A. K. Wray, a native of Indiana, has recently been called to the church and commences his labors under more favorable circumstances than the church has experienced in the past. This church, though small in num-

bers, is strong in faith, and all are active workers and liberal contributors to the propagation of their belief.

The church building is frame and was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$4,700. In connection with the regular church services there is a Sabbath school, of which G. M. Kellogg, a deacon of the church, is superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

was organized June 23, 1867, by Rev. J. Farmer and A. Machett, with the following members. W. H. Farmer and wife, Isaiah Kimberlin, W. Jones and wife, Miss Sallie E. Jones, C. Winfrey and wife, J. T. Mitchell and wife, W. C. Hodges and wife, W. A. Potter and wife, George M. Mitchell, Mrs. N. C. Webb, Mrs. S. E. McReynolds, and Mrs. M. A. Taylor. The first deacons were William Farmer and William Jones. The following ministers have served the church as pastors, Revs. A. Machett, W. Hildreth, A. C. Rafferty, Jeremiah Farmer, S. M. Brown and F. T. Shore.

The church membership at the present time is about one hundred. The superintendent of the sabbath school is Deacon William Jones. The church edifice is frame and cost \$1,600.

PLEASANT HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church is the oldest Christian denomination in the county and from a letter from the Rev. Robert S. Symington, dated September 21, 1882, at Danville, California, we extract the following interesting facts in connection with its organization. The extract from the reverend gentleman's letter reads:—

“By invitation from James Duncan, I visited Pleasant Hill in the autumn of 1848, and preached two days. Steps were then taken to organize a Presbyterian Church. In the spring of 1849 a petition was presented to the Upper Missouri Presbytery, asking them to organize a Presbyterian Church in the village. This was done, and the church was organized (I think), in October, 1849, and James Duncan and Mr. Boswell were elected elders.”

The Rev. R. S. Symington seemed to have continued as pastor, and the church to grow under his guidance until 1858, when the Rev. James T. Lapsley was called to the charge and accepted, continuing his ministry to the close of the year 1860.

In 1861, the Rev. George Miller accepted the charge and remained its pastor until 1868. It was during this gentleman's occupation of the pulpit that the division in the church took place, the seceding members organizing another church under the name of the First Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Hill, the old organization being known, as now, as the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church.

In 1869, Dr. William L. Breckinridge assumed charge of the church and remained one year, when the Rev. James T. Lapsley was again asked to become its minister and teacher. He accepted and continued in the faithful discharge of his duties until the end of 1872.

During the years 1873, '74, '75 and '76, the Rev. William L. Coleman officiated, when a vacancy or suspension occurred, which lasted through the years 1877 and part of 1878. During this period the two congregations united and worshipped together, the minister being the Rev. A.W. Colver. The congregation then separated and this church accepted the services of the Rev. H. D. Clark, a Methodist preacher, who had at that time received the appointment of Principal of the Public Schools of Pleasant Hill. He supplied the pulpit from August, 1878, until April 1, 1879. The church then called to its service the Rev. Alexander T. Robertson, who proved an earnest worker, and whose ministration continued until October 1, 1882. Since then the church has been without stated service. Should the churches not join and become one organization, steps will be taken to secure another minister by the first of the year 1883. The church has become a large one, and, should both unite, the Presbyterian Church of Pleasant Hill would be a vast power for good, to the glory of God and their own prosperity.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This church was organized by Father MacKin in the year 1870, and continued in his charge until 1874. Only about twenty families were included in the first organization, but the church grew and prospered as the city grew and enlarged its limits and and its population.

Father Phelan assumed the charge in 1874, and the church under his instruction, and steady, earnest work, like his predecessor, has grown to a membership of over 150 families, and is every way in a flourishing condition. They have erected a fine brick edifice at a cost of \$6,000, and it is handsomely furnished throughout. Father Phelan resigned in 1882, and was succeeded by Father Archeri, who was given a hearty welcome by his congregation, and who will keep up the interest in the growing population of the church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There was quite a congregation of Episcopalians in Pleasant Hill a few years ago, and they erected a very neat place of worship. But the most of the members moved away, and for the past few years there has been no service held. As there are but very few members of the church living in the city now, its reorganization, if ever, is still remote.

M. E. CHURCH

was organized in October, 1865. The original members were: J. H. C. Bogle, D. F. Beagle and wife, B. F. Chapman and wife, J. H. Graham and wife, Frank Graham, Elvira Graham, W. M. Mabry, D. F. Woodward and wife, and Socrates Dodd. Of these none remain. The church building is of brick and was erected in 1867, and cost \$4,500. The following ministers have served the congregation as pastors: Rev. Smith, Wm. DeMotte, S. Milton Frost, F. S. Beggs, Jesse L. Walker, N. S. Albright, S. R. Reese, T. H. Hagerty, C. J. W. Jones, and A. Anderson. The present membership numbers about 100. Connected with the church is a Sabbath school, C. L. Mayo, superintendent.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

The first M. E. Church in Cass County was organized at the house of William Ferrel, between 1835 and 1837. Those present and participating at that time in the organization, so far as it can now be ascertained, were: Charles Myers and wife, Samuel McAninch and wife, William Ferrel, wife and daughter Elizabeth, Jane Clemens, Jane Shoat and Elizabeth Carter. Charles Myers was appointed class leader. After a short time they worshipped in McAninch's School House, where they continued until 1843, when they removed their place of worship to the village district school house, and continued their services at that place until 1845. The M. E. Church then having divided, the congregation separated, and the wing called the M. E. Church South built a house of worship in Pleasant Hill at a cost of \$660. This church edifice was afterwards sold to the colored people and occupied by them as a house of worship. In 1868, a new brick building was erected, 40x60, which cost \$4,500, which was destroyed by a tornado in 1878, and afterwards rebuilt. The following ministers served the church before the separation: Revs. Jamerson, Williams, Colburn and Reese. After the church divided, the following ministers have served: Revs. Greene, Effinger, Leeper, Porter, Pitts, Bond, Proctor, Headley, Bennett, Murphey, Colburn, Godby, and Aspley, and possibly others. Since the war the following pastors have officiated: William Brown, John A. Murphey, — Wooldridge, G. W. Horn, T. M. Cobb, S. Williams, Scarett, Bryant, Shaffer, Lawen, Jarvis, Smith, Godby, James, Dealy, Milton Adkinson, Pugh, and Payne. Present membership, about sixty.

The record of this church was either lost or destroyed, which makes it difficult to give the full names of the ministers, especially the early ministers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

- Adams, Dustin, grocer.
 Adkinson, Rev. M., pastor Methodist Church South.
 Ainsworth & Son, meat market.
 Anderson, John K., blacksmith.
 Anderson & Story, boots and shoes.
 Bledsoe, William, city marshal.
 Bank of Pleasant Hill.
 Barnes, John L., wagon maker.
 Bennett, James F., proprietor Pleasant Hill Review.
 Bennett & McArthur, real estate, insurance and collection agents.
 Best, Benjamin M., grocer.
 Beyers, W., baker.
 Bickel, Charles A., saloon.
 Boardman, John, tailor.
 Boyer, Samuel, blacksmith.
 Buckner, Frank T., druggist.
 Burgess & Little, livery.
 Cabness, J. B., blacksmith.
 Cameron, E. & Son., proprietors Dispatch.
 Chaney, Rev. J. M., pastor Presbyterian Church.
 Clay & Bro., hardware and express agents.
 Cloud, James M., attorney.
 Cloud, Tilghman, attorney.
 Crisp & Shaw, carpenters and builders.
 Cook, A., livery.
 Cordell, H., attorney.
 Cordell, John F., boots and shoes.
 Cornman, John S., livery.
 Crisp & Shaw, carpenters.
 Cundiff, W. H. H., physician.
 Duncan, W. H. & Co., dry goods.
 Dunn Bros., druggists.
 Elliott, Mrs. M. W., milliner.
 Ensminger, E. M., photographer.
 Evans, W. G., hotel.
 Fisher & Parker, grocers.
 Gill, E. R., stoves and tinware.
 Gosch & Olsen, grocers.
 Gowdy, E. A., station agent.
 Grant, Thomas A., physician and druggist.
 Green, Mrs. A. W., dressmaker.
 Gregg, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Headen, John S., barber.
 Heins, W. & Co., boots and shoes.
 Henley, F. B., saddler.
 Hess & Bro., general store.
 Holloway & Templeman, meat market.
 Hill, G. M., furniture.
 Jarott, W. L., attorney.
 Irvine & McCoy, attorneys.
 Jones, William, lumber.
 Kolstad, O., jeweler.
 Kosky, L., barber.
 Kramer, Mrs. R., confectioner.
 Lamkin, W. T., physician.
 Landes, G. D., liquors.
 Lee & Collins, Misses, dress-makers.
 Lewis, E., saloon.
 Little, F. W., Jr., jeweler.
 Little, F. W., Sr., insurance.
 Lynch & Reeme, grain dealers.
 McArthur, Charles S., attorney and United States claim agent.
 McCarthy, William A., shoemaker.
 McFarland, Eli N., furniture.
 McKee, W., blacksmith.
 McReynolds, L., physician.
 Marshal, A. A., flour and saw mill.
 Myers, W. H., flour mill.
 Myers & Cooley, groceries.
 Mount, J. W., physician.
 Neyman, S. B., undertaker.
 Ostermeyer & Hiestand, bakers.
 Parker, W. H., justice of the peace.

Patrick, W. S. & Co., dry goods.	Smith, James W., physician.
Pearce, W. E., hardware.	Smith, Myers & Co., flouring mill.
Pelsor, J. C., wagon manufacturers.	Smoot & Mohr, painters.
Pleasant Hill Review.	Sparks, J. G., hotel.
Pragheimer, M., dry goods.	Steineger, M., harness.
Race, Charles O., photographer.	Thalman, John J., grocer.
Reed, A. R., dentist.	Thompson, N. J., lawyer.
Reed Bros., grocers.	Thornton, B. B., lumber.
Robertson, Rev. A. T., pastor	Trumbo, G. W. lawyer.
Brick Presbyterian Church.	Tyler, W. R., stock dealer.
Russell & Gustin, hardware.	Vivion, C. attorney.
Schumaker, H., meat market.	Warden, J. L., physician.
Sherlock, J. O. P., marble works,	Ward, Silas T., broom maker.
Shively, A. H., physician.	Whaley, C., grocer.
Short, George, carpenter.	Whitsett, A. A., attorney.
Shortridge, Mrs. L. A., milliner.	Whitsett, Wm. D. F., hats and boots.
Shuttleworth, James A., physician.	Wilson, J. S. & Son, blacksmith.
Simon, T. T., dry goods.	Wilson, L. F., gunsmith.
Summers, Abram, painter.	Wingfey, Caleb, physician.
Smith, Charles A., proprietor of	Woodmancy, J. A., postmaster.
Atlantic House.	Young, A. W., barber
Smith, J. M. & Son, grocers.	Young & Mahan, insurance agents.
Smith, James L., tailor.	

POSTMASTERS.

August 17, 1839, William W. Wright; March 2, 1846, James L. Duncan; October 14, 1847, Tilman H. West; January 27, 1849, David Rice; April 4, 1849, Clayton Van Hoy; October 7, 1852, William T. Gillenwaters; June 30, 1853, W. H. Parker; December 26, 1863, Luke Williams; July 21, 1865, Andrew J. Wilson; January 24, 1866, Robert C. Williamson; October 23, 1866, Robert Adams; April 21, 1869, James M. Taylor, (office became presidential); July 13, 1870, Jacob A. Woodmancy; December 17, 1874, Jacob A. Woodmancy, (re-appointed); December 19, 1878, Jacob A. Woodmancy, (re-appointed). The record is not distinct whether this office became presidential with the appointment of James M. Taylor, in 1879, or not until the next year when Jacob A. Woodmancy was appointed.

CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was first organized in the summer of 1854, and its first fair held in the month of September of the same year. The grounds composed an area of twenty-three acres, and lay just north of Pleasant Hill as then known, or what is now called "old town." Not all of the

records can be found, but among those who first joined and became members of this organization, were the following well known and prominent citizens of Cass County and Pleasant Hill: Judge James Hamilton, Colonel Thomas Thomas, Thomas F. Freeman, Clayton Van Hoy, James L. Duncan, George A. Wade, James Allen, Andrew Allen, Joshua Talbot, Akillis Cook, Benjamin F. Hays, Hezekiah Smith, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, William A. Brannock, etc. The first president of the association, or one of the first, was Colonel James A. Fisher. The first fair was rather a primitive one. The ring was formed by stretching a rope around the ground to be used as such, and the wagons and carriages backed up for seats. These latter did not suffice, and many of the lads and lasses made their seat on Mother Earth and her carpet of green. The fair was a success, and although the premiums offered did not prove a bonanza to the lucky ones, yet they were promptly paid and the whole affair voted a triumph.

The association held its fairs annually until and including the year 1860, and under the auspices and earnest work of the directory, had grown and strengthened, until it had become one of the best organizations of the kind in the state and its premiums among the most liberal. It was because of its liberality in this latter respect which gave it such a wide reputation, and those premiums were given for nearly every article of farm product, of cattle, hogs, etc., of household art and thus all combine to make it a week of pleasure and a successful exhibit of man's skill.

LABOR AND INVENTIVE GENIUS AFTER THE DELUGE.

During the late civil war the association suspended its labors and fairs were a thing of the past. The grounds were held by the contending hosts, first one, and then the other, for camping purposes, and when peace once more cast its beacon of light and life upon the people, they felt more like building up their waste places than trying to reorganize the gala week of *ante bellum* times.

It was not until 1868 that the farmers and business men of Cass County once more united to place the old association upon its feet, but in that year the effort was made and a reorganization effected. Once more the people of Cass County were not only determined to secure a reorganization but to give to it a new, extended scope, and become as it has since proved one of the greatest benefits ever secured for the advancement of the prosperity of the county. Thus the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Cass County once more became a living reality.

James L. Duncan was made president; Dr. William H. H. Cundiff and Dr. A. B. Castle, vice-presidents, and Logan McReynolds, secretary. Mr. Duncan soon after resigned on account of ill health, and John

Bean was elected to fill his place. In 1869 Dr. John T. Rupell was elected president, followed by Colonel Thomas Thomas in 1870.

By this time the "Old Town," as it was called, showed such evident designs to give up the ghost—to become a thing of the past—that it became necessary to make a change in the location of the grounds. They were all that could be desired, if they had only been near enough to the metropolis of Cass County to be convenient, but as this was not the case, and the "New" Pleasant Hill had become the seat of empire, a meeting of the directors was called, and it was decided to sell the old grounds, and secure a nearer and, if possible, a more favorable location. A very handsome location just east of Pleasant Hill, as now located, was secured, comprising forty acres, and steps were immediately taken to place it in order. After selling the old and purchasing the new grounds, the association found themselves in debt about \$2,500. This looked to some like a mountain impossible to remove, and caused still another change. It was, therefore, in 1870 again organized, and christened by the name of the "Pleasant Hill" Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and under this name took possession of the grounds.

The first fair under the new organization was held in 1871, the president being William A. Brannock, Esq., who held the office for the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, and was succeeded by one of the noblest citizens of the county, the late Colonel A. G. Blakey, who held the office for two years. The association has continued to hold its annual fairs, and to enlarge and beautify its grounds, increase its premiums and to greatly enlarge its premium list. Good financial management has enabled them to pay all the old debts, of the association, and it is now, with the exception of some late improvements made the past year, out of debt. These improvements consist of a handsome floral hall, 100x40 feet, and the rebuilding of the amphitheatre, which is 200 feet long, in a substantial manner, and covering the roof with shingles. The last two years a debt of \$1,500 has been paid off. There are very few, if any handsomer grounds in the state, and the people of Pleasant Hill take pride in their annual fairs and show a liberal as well as a commendable spirit in insuring their success.

LATER OFFICERS.

In 1876 William A. Brannock succeeded Colonel Blakey as president of the association and the following named gentlemen have acted as president in the order named: John C. Knorpp, 1877, 1878; William A. Brannock, 1879; Dr. William H. H. Cundiff, 1880, 1881.

Present officers, 1882.—President, J. B. Williams; Vice-President, Bartin Wherritt; Secretary, James A. Easley; Treasurer, James Allen.

Directors.—Sinnott Young, James G. Sparks, J. B. Williams, Barton Wherritt, J. N. Anderson, W. R. Tyler, C. W. Brannock.

Chief Marshal, George W. Stevens; Attorney, W. L. Jarrott.

The two following premium lists will show the contrast between the year 1869, (being the date of the oldest premium list we could obtain) and the year 1882. These lists give satisfactory evidence of what may be achieved in the course of a few years by an intelligent and enterprising management.

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1869.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1869.

Class A—Fruits and Apples—H. H. Todd, Manager.

Best variety fall apples, five kinds, not less than one-half dozen each	\$2 00
Best variety winter apples, five kinds, not less than one half dozen	1 00
Best display of peaches, five kinds, not less one-half dozen each	2 00
Best display of pears, three kinds, not less than one-half dozen each	2 00
Best display of plums, three kinds not less than one-half dozen each	2 00
Best display of quinces, one-half dozen	2 00
Best grapes, good variety	2 00
Best variety winter fruit	3 00
Best quart peach preserves	1 00
Best quart strawberry preserves	1 00
Best quart pear preserves	1 00
Best quart cherry preserves	1 00
Best quart gooseberry preserves	1 00
Best quart tomato preserves	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel dried cherries	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel dried peaches, pared	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel dried peaches, not pared	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel dried apples	1 00
Best bottle brandy peaches (special premium by Christopher Brothers)	5 00
Best wine, made in Missouri, five bottles	5 00

Class B—Vegetables—George Miller, Manager.

Best bushel Irish potatoes	\$1 00
Best bushel sweet potatoes	1 00
Best one-half bushel onions	1 00
Best one half dozen kershaw	1 00
Best one-half dozen pumpkins	1 00
Best one-half dozen squashes	1 00
Best one-half dozen heads of cabbage	1 00
Best one-half dozen beets	1 00
Best one half bushel turnips	1 00
Best one-half dozen parsnips	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel peas	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel navy beans	1 00
Best one-fourth bushel tomatoes	1 00
Best bacon ham, fresh cooked	1 00
Best bacon ham, raw	1 00
Best loaf light wheat bread	1 00
Best loaf corn bread	1 00
Best white cake	2 00
Best fruit cake	3 00
Best white cake made by young lady, special premium by Duncan Brothers, napkin ring worth	10 00

Best white cake, special premium by Dr.

W. H. H. Cundiff, butter dish	10 00
Best Missouri made cheese	1 00
Best five pounds butter, special premium by Colonel Blakey	10 00
Best five pounds of lard	1 00
Best one-fourth gallon cucumber pickles	1 00
Best one-fourth gallon sweet pickles	1 00
Best variety preserves	2 00
Best canned fruit	2 00
Best honey in comb, five pounds	2 00
Best variety of vegetables	5 00
Best gallon sorghum molasses	1 00

Class C—Staple Products—O. F. McCoy, Manager.

Best bushel white wheat	\$3 00
Best bushel spring wheat	3 00
Best sample fall wheat, a special premium by W. Dewar & Co	10 00
Best sample of red wheat, special premium by W. Dewar & Co	10 00
Largest yield per acre, special premium by W. Dewar & Co	10 00
Best one half bushel timothy seed	2 00
Best specimen of white corn for bread, one dozen ears	1 00
Best specimen yellow corn for stock	1 00
Best five acres of corn, not less than sixty bushels per acre	10 00
Largest yield of corn per acre, special premium by Houck & Brother	10 00
Best barrel flour	5 00
Best sack flour (ninety-eight pounds) special premium by A. A. Shaw & Co. of toilet set, worth	8 00
Best bushel corn meal	1 00

Class D—Harness and Leather Work—W. H. Barrager, Manager.

Best set of carriage harness	\$6 00
Best set of buggy harness	5 00
Best saddle and bridle for gent	5 00
Best saddle and bridle for lady	5 00
Best horse collar	2 00
Best men's boots	2 00
Best boy's boots	2 00

Class E—Tinware—E. R. Gill, Manager.

Best display of tinware	\$3 00
Best display of copperware	3 00
Best display of stoveware	3 00
Best display of cooking stoves	5 00
Best display of parlor stoves	3 00

Class F—Saddle Mares.

Best saddle mare of four years and over	\$10 00
Best saddle mare of three years and under four	8 00
Best saddle mare two years and under three	7 00
Best saddle mare one year and under two	6 00
Best mare colt under one year	5 00
Best buggy mare, shown in harness	10 00

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.

Class G—Domestic Fabrics—J. G. Stevenson, Manager.

Best five yards rag carpet	\$2 00
Best five yards four leaf jeans	3 00
Best five yards three leaf jeans	2 00
Best five yards plaid linsey	2 00
Best five yards plain linsey	2 00
Best five yards blankets, home made	5 00
Best pair of blankets, home made	5 00
Best cotton quilt	4 00
Best silk quilt made within two years	5 00
Best worsted quilt	4 00
Best cotton counterpane	3 00
Best rag rug	2 00
Best coverlet made within two year	3 00
Best hearth rug	3 00
Best linen bosom, made by hand	2 00
Best linen bosom made by machine	2 00
Best suit men's clothing, made by lady, by hand	5 00

Class H—Domestic Fabrics—James Duncan, Manager.

Best pair woolen hose	\$1 00
Best pair woolen socks	1 00
Best pair cotton socks	1 00
Best pair cotton hose	1 00
Best pair yarn gloves	1 00
Best pair half hose made by girl under twelve years	2 00
Best calico dress made by girl under 12 years	2 00
Best specimen worsted embroidery	2 00
Best specimen worsted embroidery, long stitch	2 00
Best specimen silk embroidery	2 00
Best specimen silk embroidery, long stitch	2 00
Best silk embroidery slipper pattern, special premium by Hanson & Heins, a fine pair of gaiters	5 00
Best specimen thread embroidery	2 00
Best crochet work	1 00
Best half dozen sewing thread	1 00
Best lady's bonnet, home made	2 00
Best specimen in infant's dress work, in floss silk	2 00
Best specimen hem stitching	2 00
Best specimen pencil sketch made since 1867	2 00
Best specimen pencil drawing, by girl under ten years; a special premium by Mrs. S. E. Ford of a fine hat worth	5 00
Best specimen oil painting	2 00
Best specimen water colors	2 00
Best fly brush	1 00

Best fancy chair tidy	1 00
Best worked slippers	1 00
Finest bouquet, a special premium by S Van Anden of set of jewelry	10 00

Class I—Cabinet and Carpenter Work—William Arnold, Manager.

Best wardrobe	\$5 00
Best bureau	5 00
Best bedstead	5 00
Best set of chairs, split bottoms	8 00
Best work stand	3 00
Best pair Venetian Blinds	3 00
Best sash, shutter and frame	5 00
Best door pattern, material and finish	5 00
Best mantle piece, made of wood	5 00
Best specimen oak graining	3 00
Best safe	4 00

All of Class I to be home-made.

Class J—Poultry—C. J. Chalworth, Manager

Best pair turkeys	\$1 00
Best pair ducks	1 00
Best display of poultry	4 00
Best coop of chickens, not less than six, growth 1869	3 00

Class K—Vehicles and Implements—J. W. Yankee, Manager.

Best two horse wagon	\$8 00
Best two horse harrow	3 00
Best hay rake	3 00
Best double roller	3 00
Best two horse sod plow	5 00
Best two horse breaking plow	3 00
Best one horse plow	3 00
Best double shovel plow	3 00
Best straw cutter	2 00
Best corn planter, horse	5 00
Best road scraper	2 00
Best fanning mill	3 00
Best grain cradle	3 00
Best spinning wheel, large	2 00
Best spinning wheel, small	2 00
Best corn sheller	3 00
Best threshing machine	10 00
Best reaper and mower combined	10 00
Best seed sower	3 00
Best carriage	5 00
Best buggy, covered	5 00
Best buggy, open	5 00

Class L—Mules.

Best pair of mules	\$10 00
Best mule over three years	8 00
Best mule over two and under three	7 00
Best mule over one and under two	6 00
Best mule under one year	5 00
Best saddle mule, special premium by F. B. Henly a fine bridle	

Class M—Saddle Geldings.

Best gelding, four years old and over shown under saddle	\$10 00
Best gelding, three years and under four, shown under saddle	8 00
Best gelding, two years and under three	7 00
Best gelding, one year and under two	6 00
Best buggy gelding, in harness	10 00

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.

Class N—Sheep.

Best Merino buck	\$5 00
Best Merino ewe	5 00
Best Southdown buck	5 00
Best Southdown ewe	5 00
Best Cotswold buck	5 00
Best Cotswold ewe	3 00
Best buck of any kind	5 00
Best ewe of any kind	5 00
Best buck lamb, under one year	2 00
Best ewe lamb under one year	2 00

Class O—Hogs.

Best boar, over one year	\$10 00
Best boar, over 6 months and under 12,	5 00
Best boar, under 6 months	2 00
Best sow, over one year	5 00
Best sow, over 6 months and under 12,	3 00
Best sow under six months	2 00
Best sow and pigs not less than five	5 00

Class P—Cattle.

Best bull, three years old and over	\$10 00
Best bull, two years old and under three,	8 00
Best bull, one year old and under two,	6 00
Best bull, under one year	5 00
Best cow, three years old and over	10 00
Best cow, two years old and under three,	10 00
Best cow, one year old and under two,	6 00
Best cow, under one year	5 00

Class Q—Fatted Cattle, etc.

Best fatted bullock, 4 years old and over,	\$10 00
Best yoke of oxen	10 00
Best four steer calves	10 00

Class R—Sweepstakes.

Best bull	\$20 00
Best cow	20 00

Entrance twenty-five per cent of the premium offered and two entries required.

Class S—Jacks and Jennets.

Best jack, three years and over	\$15 00
Best jack, two years and under three	8 00
Best jack, one year old and under two	6 00
Best jack, under one year	5 00
Best five colts from any one jack, a special premium by W. A. Brannock,	10 00

Extra Class—Sweepstakes.

Best saddle mare or gelding	\$20 00
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(Twenty-five per cent entrance fee.)

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

Class T—Draft Horses.

Best stallion, four years old and over	\$10 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4	8 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3	7 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2	6 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	5 00

Best mare, 4 years old and over	10 00
Best mare 3 years old and under 4	8 00
Best mare 2 years old and under 3	7 00
Best mare 1 year old and under 2	6 00
Best mare under 1 year	5 00
Best pair matched geldings	10 00
Best pair matched mares	10 00

Class U—Harness Horses.

Best stallion, 4 years old and over	\$10 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4	8 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3,	7 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2	6 00
Best stallion, under 1 year	5 00
Best mare, 4 years old and over	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and under 4	8 00
Best mare, 2 years old and under 3	7 00
Best mare colt, 1 year old and under 2,	6 00
Best mare colt, under 1 year	4 00
Best pair of horses, in harness	10 00
Best pair of mares, in harness	10 00
Fastest trotter, a special premium by Brown & Clay	20 00
Fastest trotter, special premium by C. B. Dunbaugh	10 00

FIFTH DAY—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

Class V—Saddle Stallions.

Best stallion, 4 years old and over	\$10 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4	8 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3	7 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2	6 00
Best stallion, under 1 year	5 00
Best brood mare, with foal at her feet	10 00
Best buggy mare or gelding, to harness,	20 00

Class W—Blooded Horses.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upwards,	\$20 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upwards	10 00

Pedigree of all stock shown in this class must be furnished.

Class X—Jack and Mule Sweepstakes.

Best jack	\$20 00
Best mule	10 00

Class Y—Horses—Sweepstakes.

Best stallion	\$50 00
Best mare	25 00
Best pony, under 14½ hands high	10 00
Best roadster horse, mare or gelding in harness	50 00

Two entries required in any sweepstakes ring.

Horsemanship.

Best gentleman rider over 16 years old,	\$10 00
Best male rider, a special premium by Ferd Openheimer of a box of Dexter cigars	10 00
Best boy rider under 15 years old, a special premium by M. Steineger & Bro., of bridle and martingales, worth,	15 00
Best lady rider over 16 years old	20 00

PREMIUM LIST FOR 1882..

Class A—Agricultural Implements.

For best display of agricultural implements	\$10 00
Best two-horse wagon	Diploma
Best two-horse wagon made in Cass County	Diploma
Best two horse spring wagon	Diploma
Best one-horse spring wagon	Diploma
Best harrow	Diploma
Best hay rake	Diploma
Best double roller	Diploma
Best straw cutter	Diploma
Best reaper and mower combined	Diploma
Best grain drill	Diploma
Best pump	Diploma
Best churn	Diploma
Best washing machine	Diploma
Best top buggy	Diploma
Best open buggy	Diploma
Best carriage	Diploma
Best sulky	Diploma

Class B—Mechanical Display.

Best double wagon harness made in Cass County	Diploma and \$5 00
Best single wagon harness made in Cass County	Diploma
Best buggy harness made in Cass County	Diploma
Best riding bridle made in Cass County	Diploma
Best custom-made boots	Diploma
Best custom-made ladies' shoes	Diploma

Class C—Farm and garden products, pantry and stores, etc.—J. R. Hickman, Superintendent.

Best bushel Irish potatoes	\$1 00
Best quarter bushel sweet potatoes	1 00
Best three heads cabbage	1 00
Best six beets	1 00
Best quarter bushel navy beans	1 00
Best half bushel oats	1 00
Best half bushel rye	1 00
Best half bushel clover seed	2 00
Best half bushel timothy seed	1 00
Best half bushel flaxseed	1 00
Best display of farm products (not less than 25 specimens), 1st premium	10 00
2d premium	5 00
Best sack of flour	Dip.
Best plate fall apples	1 00
Best plate winter apples	1 00
Best plate peaches	1 00
Best plate pears	1 00
Best collection of plums	1 00
Best collection of grapes	1 00

Best watermelon \$1 00
 Best pumpkin 1 00
 Division No. 2—Mrs. W. A. Brannock, Superintendent.

Best cucumber pickles	1 00
Best sweet pickles	1 00
Best apple preserves	1 00
Best specimen canned apples	1 00
Best specimen canned pears	1 00
Best specimen canned peaches	1 00
Best specimen canned raspberries	1 00
Best specimen canned quinces	1 00
Best specimen canned blackberries	1 00
Best specimen canned tomatoes	1 00
Best specimen canned corn	1 00
Best specimen canned cherries	1 00
Best specimen canned gooseberries	1 00
Best specimen canned grapes	1 00
Best specimen canned currants	1 00
Best specimen canned strawberries	1 00
Best specimen cabbage pickles (yellow)	1 00
Best specimen mixed pickles	1 00
Best specimen chow chow	1 00
Best specimen tomato pickles	1 00
Best tomato preserves	1 00
Best peach preserves	1 00
Best quince preserves	1 00
Best pear preserves	1 00
Best cherry preserves	1 00
Best Siberian crab preserves	1 00
Best apple jelly	1 00
Best currant jelly	1 00
Best grape jelly	1 00
Best quince jelly	1 00
Best sponge cake	2 00
Best black cake	2 00

Pantry.

Best cooked ham	1 00
Best cheese, home-made	1 00
Best loaf corn bread	1 00
Best loaf light bread	1 00
Best honey in comb	1 00

Class D—Domestic Fabrics—Mrs. Dr. Cundiff, Superintendent.

Best five yards jeans, home-made	\$2 00
Best calico quilt, home made	2 00
Best worsted quilt, home made	2 00
Best silk quilt, home-made	2 00
Best pair woolen hose, home made	2 00
Best pair woolen half-hose, home-made	1 00
Best pair cotton hose, or half-hose, home-made	1 00
Best made lady's dress, home-made	2 00
Best gent's hand made shirt	2 00
Best gent's machine-made shirt	1 00
Best rag floor-mat	1 00
Best burlap floor-mat (cross stitch)	1 00

Class E—Fancy work and Fine Arts—Mrs. Harvey Russell, Superintendent.

Best specimen hemstitching	\$1 00
Best worsted embroidery	1 00
Best silk embroidery	1 00
Best thread embroidery	1 00

Best cotton embroidery	\$1 00
Best chenille embroidery	1 00
Best crochet, worsted	1 00
Best crochet, cotton	1 00
Best fly brush	1 00
Best feather flowers	1 00
Best shell work	1 00
Best hair work	1 00
Best wax work	1 00
Best fancy chair tidy	1 00
Best lady's hat or bonnet	1 00
Best worsted ottoman cover	1 00
Best silk ottoman cover	1 00
Best worsted foot stove	1 00

Class G—Poultry—J. R. Hickman, Superintendent.

Best pair of turkeys	2 00
Best pair chickens	1 00
Best pair ducks	1 00
Best display of fowls	2 00

Class H—Sheep—T. H. Gilbert, Superintendent.

Best buck, under 1 year	3 00
Best ewe, under 1 year	3 00
Best buck, over 1 year	3 00
Best ewe, over 1 year	3 00

Sweepstakes.

Best buck, any age	5 00
Best ewe, any age	5 00

Class I—Swine—T. H. Gilbert, Superintendent.

Best Poland China boar, under 1 year	3 00
Best Poland China sow, under 1 year	3 00
Best Berkshire boar, under 1 year	3 00
Best Berkshire sow, under 1 year	3 00
Best Poland China boar, over 1 year	5 00
Best Poland China sow, over 1 year	5 00
Best Berkshire boar, over 1 year	5 00
Best Berkshire sow, over 1 year	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best boar, any age or breed	8 00
Best sow, any age or breed	8 00
Best sow and 5 or more pigs	8 00

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

Class J—Daniel Peck, Superintendent.

Best jack, any age, 1st premium	\$10 00
Best jack, any age, 2d premium	5 00

Class K—Mules—Daniel Peck, Superintendent.

Best mule, under 1 year old	\$ 5 00
Best mule, 1 year old and under 2	6 00
Best mule 2 years old and under 3	7 00
Best mule, 3 years old and over	8 00
Best saddle mule	5 00
Best pair harness mules	10 00
Best pair draft mules	10 00

Sweepstakes.

Best mule, any age	8 00
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Speed Ring.

Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, mile dash, 1st premium	15 00
2d premium	5 00
Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, half mile dash, 1st premium	10 00
2d premium	5 00

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1882.

Class L—Horses for all purposes—Ben. T. McDonald, Superintendent.

1st p'm. 2d p'm.
\$ 5 00 \$ 3 00

Best stallion, under 1 year old	5 00	3 00
Best stallion, 1 year old and under 2	5 00	3 00
Best stallion, 2 years old and under 3	5 00	3 00
Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4	8 00	4 00
Best stallion, 4 years old and over	10 00	5 00
Best mare or gelding, under 1 year old	5 00	3 00
Best mare or gelding, 1 year old and under 2	5 00	3 00
Best mare or gelding, 2 years old and under 3	5 00	3 00
Best mare or gelding, 3 years old and under 4	8 00	4 50
Best mare or gelding, 4 years old and over	10 00	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best stallion for all purposes, any age	10 00
Best mare or gelding for all purposes, any age	10 00

Class M—Harness Horses—Ben. T. McDonald, Superintendent. (All harness stock must be shown in harness)

Best harness mare or gelding, 2 and under 3	\$5 00	\$ 3 00
Best harness mare or gelding, 3 and under 4	8 00	4 00
Best harness mare or gelding, 4 and over	10 00	5 00
Best harness stallion, 2 and under 3	5 00	3 00
Best harness stallion, 3 and under 4	8 00	4 00
Best harness stallion, 4 and over	10 00	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best harness stallion, any age	10 00
Best harness mare or gelding, any age	10 00

Draft Horses.

Best draft stallion, under 1 year	5 00	2 50
Best draft stallion, 1 and under 2	6 00	3 00
Best draft stallion, 2 and under 3	7 00	3 50
Best draft stallion, 3 and under 4	8 00	4 00
Best draft stallion, 4 and over	10 00	5 00
Best draft mare, under 1 year	5 00	2 50
Best draft mare, 1 and under 2	6 00	3 00
Best draft mare 2 and under 3	7 00	3 50
Best draft mare, 3 and under 4	8 00	4 00
Best draft mare, 4 and over	10 00	5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best draft stallion, any age	10 00
Best draft mare, any age	10 00

Class N—Horses—Various Purposes—Ben T. McDonald, Superintendent.

Best model gelding or mare	\$10 00
Best brood mare, with one or more colts by her side, any age	10 00
Best stallion, with three or more of his colts by his side	10 00

Speed Rings—Pony Race.

Fastest running pony, 14 hands high or under, half-mile dash—

1st premium 10 00
2d premium 5 00

Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding that has never beaten 3 minutes in public, mile heats, two best in three,

1st premium 20 00
2d premium 10 00

Best boy rider, 15 years and under—

1st premium 5 00
2d premium 3 00

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1882.

Class O.

Best gentleman's driving mare or gelding \$10 00

Best pair gentleman's driving horses, mares or geldings (same owner) . . 10 00

Sweepstakes.

Best harness geldings or mares, any age, 10 00

Best saddle animal, any age, breed or sex—

1st premium 10 00
2d premium 5 00

Class P—Cattle—W. B. Edelm, Superintendent.

Best cow under one year \$ 5 00

Best cow one and under two 7 00

Best cow two and under three 8 00

Best cow three and over 10 00

Best bull under one year 5 00

Best bull one and under two 7 00

Best bull two and under three 8 00

Best bull three and over 10 00

Best cow and calf 10 00

Best herd of Polled Angus cattle, one bull and three or more cows 20 00

Best Hereford cow, any age 10 00

Best Hereford bull, any age 10 00

Best herd of Hereford cattle, one bull and three or more cows or heifers, owned by one man 20 00

Class Q—Speed Ring.

Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding mile heats, three best in five; first

premium 40 00
Second premium 10 00

Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, mile heats, three best in five; first

premium 40 00
Second premium 10 00

Best gentleman horseback rider; first

premium 10 00
Second premium 5 00

STAKE RACE.

Mares or geldings three years old and under four; first premium, two-thirds of purse; second premium, one third of purse.

Conditions—Each competitor to put up \$25, the association \$50. An entry fee of ten per cent. on the \$50 offered by the association will be charged each competitor. Race to be run on Wednesday, second day of fair, between two

and four P. M. Free to all on above conditions. Entries to be closed by noon of said day for said race.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1882.

Class R—Cattle—Sweepstakes—W. B. Edhelm, Superintendent.

Best bull, any age, 1st premium . . . \$20 00

Best cow, any age, 1st premium . . . 20 00

Herd.

Best herd of cattle, consisting of 1 bull and 4 cows or heifers, owned by one man, 1st premium 20 00

Class S—Saddle Horses—Ben T. McDonald, Superintendent.

(All saddle stock must be shown under saddle.)

Best saddle mare or gelding, 3 and under 4 \$8 00 4 00

Best saddle mare or gelding, 4 and over 10 00 5 00

Best saddle stallion, 3 and under 4 8 00 4 00

Best saddle stallion, 4 and over 10 00 5 00

Sweepstakes.

Best saddle stallion, any age 10 00

Best saddle mare or gelding, any age . 10 00

Speed Rings.

Fastest running horse, mare or gelding—winners of first premiums in former rings excluded—mile dash; premium 20 00

Fastest trotting horse, mare or gelding—winners of first premiums in former rings excluded—mile heats, best 2 in 3. Entries in the last two speed rings must be made by noon of last day. Premium 20 00

Fastest running horse, mare or gelding, half mile dash—

1st premium 10 00
2d premium 5 00

Best lady rider—

1st premium 10 00
2d premium 5 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

1—By A. A. Marshall, Proprietor Stone Mills.

Best half bushel white corn 1 00

Best half bushel yellow corn 1 00

Best half bushel hominy 1 00

2—By Smith, Meyers & Co., Proprietors White Mills.

One sack of their celebrated "patent process" flour for each of the three following kinds of wheat:

Best half bushel May 4 00

Best half bushel Mediterranean, or Lancaster 4 00

Best half bushel Grabam 4 00

3—By W. H. Barrett & Co., Proprietors Barrett's Mills, Harrisonville, Missouri.

One sack of their celebrated "Good Luck" flour for the best half bushel of wheat . 4 00

4—By Dunn Bros.

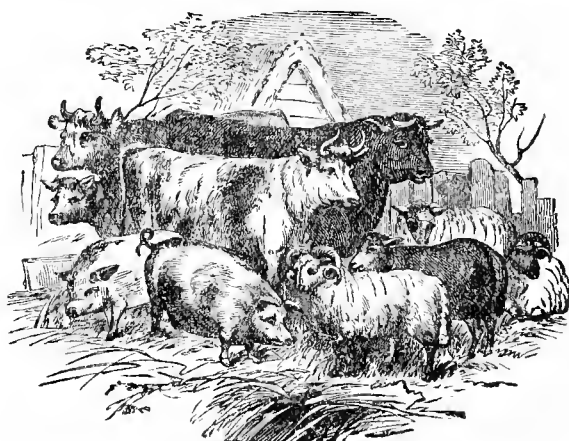
Best half bushel flax seed 3 00

Best half bushel white corn 2 00

5—By Russell & Gustin.

Best half bushel timothy seed 2 00

- 6—By Clay Bros.
Best half bushel clover seed \$2 00
- 7—By Planters' House.
Best half bushel Irish potatoes 2 50
Best half bushel onions 2 50
- 8—By Atlantic Hotel.
Largest watermelon 1 00
Best collection peaches 1 00
Best collection plums 1 00
- 9—By Reed Brothers.
Best quart canned cherries 2 00
- 10—By B. C. Christopher, grain and commission merchant, Kansas City.
Best quart brandy peaches 2 00
- 11—By F. T. Buckner.
Best loaf of light bread, salt rising; first premium 3 00
Second premium 2 00
- 12—By W. E. Pearce.
Best cocoanut cake 2 00
- 13—By J. R. Cox, New Boot and Shoe Store, Pleasant Hill.
Best lemon stack cake, one pair of ladies' matt fox-kid button shoes, value . . . 6 00
- 14—By C. Whaley & Co.
One sack of Barrett's celebrated "Good Luck" flour for best four pounds butter 4 00
- 15—By W. S. Patrick.
Best one-half dozen home knit woolen half hose 2 00
- 16—By E. N. McFarland.
Best feather wreath, one folding chair, value 3 00
- 17—By W. H. Duncan & Co.
Best twenty-five yards rag carpet 5 00
- 18—By W. D. Myers.
Best pair gent's chenille-worked slippers \$2 00
- 19—By Christopher & Simon.
Best collection jellies, six varieties . . . 5 00
- 20—By Bank of Pleasant Hill.
Best collection of flowering plants in pots; first premium 7 50
Second premium 2 50
- 21—By Pleasant Hill Woolen Mills.
Best medium wooled sheep 5 00
- 22—By Cook.
Fastest running mule, mile dash 5 00
(To be run on Thursday).
- 23—By J. Cornman and L. Sparks.
Best gentleman's driving mare or gelding 10 00
(Horses in training excluded)
- 24—B. M. Best.
Best mare, 1 year old 2 00
- 25—By W. H. H. Cundiff.
Best grade bull calf, under 1 year, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best grade heifer calf, under 1 year, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best grade bull, 1 and under 2, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best grade heifer, 1 and under 2, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best grade bull, 2 or over sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best grade heifer, 2 and over, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00
Best bullock of any age, sired by any of his bulls. Season 10 00



CHAPTER XXI.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS—TIMBER—ROCK—GUN AND ROD—EARLY
SETTLERS—MARTIN RICE—SCHOOLS—STRASBURG—HISTORY—CHURCHES—BUSINESS
DIRECTORY—POPULATION—FIRST BUSINESS—WHERE AND BY WHOM CONDUCTED.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 3, township 46, range 30; thence east to the northeast corner of section 4, township 46, range 29; thence south nine miles to the southeast corner of section 16, township 45, range 29; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 15, township 45, range 30; thence north nine miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Polk Township occupies the northeast corner of the county. The soil generally is good, much of it being adapted to the growth of wheat as well as other cereals. The township is well supplied with limestone rock, which crops out upon the surface in almost every locality. There is considerable rolling or ridge land, which, like the low land, is covered with timber. The soil upon these hills and rocky slopes, although of a light, greyish color, produced, the present year (1882) most excellent corn and wheat.

There are many streams of water traversing the township in various directions, the most important of which are Big Creek, Crawford's Fork, and Percival Creek. Beside a number of springs there are the Jackson, Buckner and Indian Lakes, the two former covering each from forty to eighty acres of land in area.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Polk Township had perhaps a greater number of early settlers in less time than any other portion of the county. Its rocky points, its wooded belts, its clear running springs and water courses, were such as to remind the old pioneer of his home beyond the Mississippi and the Ohio. With such scenes and surroundings, he had ever been familiar,

and when selecting a home in the "Great West," it was natural that the spot chosen by him, should possess similar physical features and environments, to that from which he had just emigrated. He thought much of the game, with which the prairies and forests abounded, and much of the fishes which swam in all the streams. Indeed, the two latter considerations, furnished the strongest incentives to his coming West. As a general thing, the early settler's experience with the rod and gun, began contemporaneously with the date of his new location, and from that time on, until the population increased, trading posts were established, and the facilities for obtaining necessities were made convenient, he procured much of his own wearing apparel and table supplies from the woods and the streams. It is quite difficult, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, even with the aid of the few old settlers now living, to determine definitely, who were the first white men to locate in Polk Township, and just exactly when they came. Enough, however, is known of the early history of this township, to warrant the statement, that three families bearing the names respectively, of Worden, Butler and Riddle, came about the same time, from Jackson County, Missouri, to Cass, or what was then called Van Buren County, in the winter of 1830, or the spring of 1831. Their given names were: William Worden, Sr., William Worden, Jr., and Hezekiah Worden; William Butler, Sr., William Butler, Jr., Jesse and John Butler; Thomas Riddle, and James and Joel Riddle, brothers. The Wordens went to Arkansas, Thomas Riddle died in Cass County, James and Joel moved to Kansas before the war of 1861. A little latter came Gaven, Austin and Isaac Bledsoe. The Bledsoes were also from Jackson County and located in the neighborhood where Jeremiah Sloan now resides. William Bledsoe, a relative, lives in Pleasant Hill Township. William H. Moore, opened a small farm in Polk Township, but left several years afterward. Jacob Allen settled in the southwestern part of the township and left before the war. Thomas Burgen was also an early settler. He was from Boone County, Missouri, to Cass, but originally from Kentucky. Jeremiah Z. Sloan, came from Crawford County, Indiana, in February, 1833, and settled the place where he now resides.

The following are all old settlers coming previously to the year 1835: James Gibson, Thomas Gibson, William Gibson, John Gibson, John Miller and sons, Thomas J. Carey, John Langston and sons, William Ousley, Baptist minister, Watson Lynch, Elbert Lynch, Jesse Henshaw.

Some of the following persons came a little latter, the majority however, may be classed as among the earliest: Jackman Underwood, Wesley Underwood, Dr. Patrick Talbott, James Lawrence, Mathew Sparks, Boland Savage, Baptist minister, Charles Easley, John Golden, Talliferro Franklin, William C. Estis, Moses Bailey.

In mentioning the old pioneers of Polk Township we would not forget the name of Martin Rice, who now lives near the town of Lone Jack, Jackson County, Missouri, where he has resided since 1856. The author visited Mr. Rice at his home during the preparation of this history and obtained from him much information concerning the early settlement of Cass County. Having been a resident of Polk Township as early as 1836, he is therefore one of the first settlers of Cass, and having acquired something more than a local reputation as a poet, we give below a brief biographical sketch of his life :

Martin Rice, the author of "Rural Rhymes," etc., was the oldest of the seven sons and four daughters of Enoch and Mary Rice, and had his birth and early training in what is now Union County, then a part of Campbell, in East Tennessee, and near the present Lost Creek post-office, thirty miles north of Knoxville. His father, Enoch, being a farmer of small means, poor health and a large family, had hard work to make both ends meet, and consequently his boys were (as they ought to have been) brought up to labor on the farm. Martin, however, born on the 22d day of November, 1814, was sent to school at a very early age, and, at the age of six years, was pronounced, by his teacher, to be the best reader of his age in all the country. But after this, owing to the want of school facilities, or the pressing want of labor on the farm, or help to his mother in the house, his schooling was irregular and somewhat neglected, and at the age of fourteen he quit school altogether, having attended school, in all, from the age of five to fourteen, about thirty months; and at that time he says he had never seen the inside of a grammar. The last five months of his schooling, in 1828, he studied arithmetic, and at the end of the term, had got so far in "Pike" as to geometrical progression.

But though his schooling ended at the age of fourteen, his studies may be said to have just commenced. As his request his father bought him an English Grammar (Lindlay Murray's), and this he studied without the aid of a teacher; for his father, though a fair back-woods scholar of that day, had never studied grammar himself.

About the same time his taste for writing began to manifest itself, and many a Sunday and rainy day, while other boys were amusing themselves in play, he spent the time in putting his thoughts to paper, both in prose and in rhyme.

In the autumn of 1832 he was employed to teach a district school for five months in, Claiborne County, Tennessee, the first ever taught in the district under the first free-school law of the State; for which he was promised ten dollars per month, one-fourth of which he never received; and while teaching this school he paid his own board by his own labor on mornings, evenings and Saturdays.

The next summer his father sold his small farm for \$800, and in the autumn, with his family, moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and in October, 1833, entered 160 acres of government land near Lone Jack, a part of the farm on which Martin now resides. On this a log cabin was soon built, and the family moved into it in November of the same year.

Before moving to Missouri his father had traded for a cheap set of surveying instruments and an old treatise on that science, thinking they might be of use in the new country to which he was moving; and the winter evenings of that winter were spent by Martin in studying the lessons of that old book, as the days were spent in making rails and grubbing hazel.

After assisting in opening and fencing a farm and planting a crop, he was hired to a neighboring farmer for two months, at ten dollars per month, to be paid the next fall in pork.

After this, in the autumn, he taught a short term of school, the second ever taught in what is now Van Buren Township in Jackson County.

In the summer of 1835 he made a crop with an uncle near Independence, sold his crop in the fall, and with the money obtained, and some borrowed, entered land near his father's, a part of the present Yankee farm, sections 28 and 29, township 47, range 29. On this he worked through the winter and sold it in the spring, and then entered land in Van Buren, now Cass County, in sections 17 and 18, township 46, range 29. On the 3d day of April, 1836, he was married to Miss Mary Lynch, of Lafayette County, and on the 11th day of the same month, moved to his lately purchased home, and commenced housekeeping; and here he resided as a farmer until the death of his wife, in December, 1855. His father having died in 1851, he sold out in Cass and bought the old homestead, in 1856, where he still is.

When he married and settled in Cass County (or Van Buren), it was a county but recently organized, and thinly settled. The first general election was held soon after, and he was elected county surveyor, an office of no profit then, and which he held for three years.

Politically, he has generally been in the minority, State and county, and in consequence has not sought or held political offices. He early adopted the motto of Henry Clay, "I would rather be right than be in office." In 1846 he was chosen a justice of the peace, and served four years; and the title of 'Squire Rice sticks to him yet.

In 1850 the Whigs of the county ran him as their candidate for the State Legislature, and though he ran ahead of his party ticket, he was beaten by Charles Sims, 174 votes.

Since moving to Jackson County in 1856, he has not held, sought or asked for office, though at the last election, 1880, his name was placed,

without his knowledge, on the Greenback ticket for surveyor, and again he ran ahead of his party ticket.

In addition to his occupation as an humble farmer, he has been engaged in propagating fruit-trees since 1849, and is now just going out of that business.

Large numbers of the orchards of Jackson, Cass, Lafayette and Johnson Counties, were grafted by the same hands that wrote the "Rural Rhymes" and he has often been heard to say, that after he is dead and gone, those labors of his hands, those orchards will remain to benefit the country and the rising generation.

During his labors for so many years upon the farm, he has found time to cultivate the mind as well as the soil, and to pursue his studies, mathematics being his favorite one, and one in which he to-day excels many collegiate professors. Some things, too, he claims to have discovered in mathematics, not known before, or at least not laid down in the books.

As has been said, he commenced writing poetry, or rhyming at the age of fourteen. None of his youthful effusions have been preserved.

From 1850 to 1876, occasional pieces were published in the county papers, over the signature of "Phocion" and other *noms de plume*; and in 1877 his "Rural Rhymes and Poems from the Farm," was published at the office of Ramsey, Millett and Hudson, Kansas City, Mo.

This edition numbering 1,500 has with little effort been disposed of, mostly in Jackson and adjoining counties; but many copies have also found their way to distant states, and are highly appreciated there, as well as at home.

Of Mr. Rice's six brothers and four sisters, two brothers and two sisters yet live: Enoch N. Rice, in Cass County, Missouri, and Henry H., in Riley County, Kansas; Elizabeth Pilcher, in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, and Jane Snow, in Johnson County, Missouri. His oldest brother, David, one of the early merchants of Cass, and who died on the way to California in 1849, is referred to in his poem of "Twenty Years Past," written in 1852; and his youngest brother, Pryor, who fell at Corinth, in 1863, is supposed to be the "Soldier from the Kansas Line." His aged mother, who after 1856, made her home with Martin, died in March, 1881.

Of his four sons and five daughters, three of each yet live. His eldest son and second daughter died in infancy. His oldest daughter, Martha J. Tate, died in 1869; and her dying charge to her son is one of the author's poems. His sons, Isaac L. and Alvin B., live on his farm at the present time, and his younger son, Marion, is in Ohio. One daughter, Mary Butler, lives near Freeman, in Cass County; one, Nancy Mitchell, in Vernon County; and the youngest, Elvira Mitchell, in Montana Territory.

Martin Rice is emphatically an old-fashioned farmer of the old-fashioned school, and, is, *par excellence*, the Old Foggy of the township—one that cannot be made to believe that the new-fashioned way of running things by steam, is much better than running them in the old-fashioned manner. He united with the Baptist Church at Pleasant Garden, near Lone Jack, in 1841, and afterwards transferred his membership to the Lone Jack Church of Missionary Baptists, to which he still belongs.

As was said, his wife died in 1855. His last daughter married in November, 1881, and he now has no family, but resides with his son Isaac and his family on the old farm that his father settled in 1833.

As may be seen from some of his poems, he was, during the great civil war of 1861, a steadfast friend of the Union, being then, as ever before in his county, in a minority; but he managed to keep at home, and on good terms with his neighbors who differed in opinion from him, frequently assisting and befriending them in their troubles, and being assisted and befriended by them in return.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest school that was taught in Polk Township, and, indeed, one of the three first schools in the county, was located in the northeast corner of the township, in 1833, by a Mormon preacher named Peterson. He was succeeded by Martin Rice, who commenced the school in the fall of 1834, but had to quit when cold weather came.

Jackson Underwood was perhaps the third school teacher to follow his calling in the township. He taught about the year 1837, in a cabin erected for that purpose, one and a half miles north of where Jeremiah Z. Sloan now resides. The present location would be on the Wood farm.

STRASBURG.

In the southeastern part of the township, on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is located the town of Strasburg. It was laid out in 18—. John Flournoy built the first store and dwelling house. He sold goods (general stock) a short time, and sold to Cave & Easley, the parties being B. B. Cave and Charles Easley, who in turn sold to Oscar Bailey.

The first postmaster was Henry Stock, who held the office when Strasburg was known as Crawford's Fork. John Flournoy was the next postmaster, then B. B. Cave, who was succeeded by Oscar Bailey, the present incumbent.

The present school board is composed of R. W. Collins, William M. Berkshire and John R. Warner. The school house is about a quarter of a mile out of town. The last teacher (1882) was Miss Ella Collins. The town contains a depot and two church edifices.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The United Baptist Church was first organized at Mt. Pleasant school house, Cass County, Missouri. The names of the original members are as follows: S. W. Anderson, Jamina J. Anderson, M. M. Hume, Nannie C. Hume, Lucy Hume, Jacob Hudson, James L. Cundiff, and J. N. Reed.

First services were held at Mt. Pleasant school house, by Elder J. P. Gabriel, in 1870, and continued to hold meetings at said school house until April, 1872. The church then changed its place of meeting to Strasburg, and occupied the old school Presbyterian Church building until the fall of 1879, when it blew down. In the spring of 1880 the church built a house of its own in Strasburg, Cass County, Missouri, costing \$900. It has not been dedicated yet as it is not entirely completed. The first pastor was Elder J. P. Gabriel; present pastor, Elder Shores; present membership, 42.

ORGANIZATION.

The brethren invited to sit in council were as follows: From Kingsville church, Deacon Atkinson, William Outon; Lone Jack Church; J. N. Reed, Clerk; John Hendrickson, Mt. Moriah Church, Indiana. Elder J. P. Gabriel preached the consecrating sermon, John Hendrickson led in prayer. Elder David Taylor, from Iowa, delivered the charge to the church, and William Outon extended the right hand of fellowship to the church.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Bailey, Oscar, postmaster and general merchant.

Haynes, Stephen, wheat buyer.

McGlathery, George H., wheat buyer

Pitts, A., depot agent.

Roush, A. A., groceries.

Ravenscraft, D. O., physician.

Stock, H. A. & Bro., groceries and drugs.

Walker, John W., blacksmith.

The population of the town is about 100.

FIRST BUSINESS.

While Pleasant Hill Township was the first settled in the county, the first business that was done was carried on in Polk Township, about three miles east of the present town of Pleasant Hill, in 1833. The proprietor of this business—general merchandise—was a Frenchman by the name of Blois. The exact location of this pioneer store was on what is now known as the Mordecai Phillips farm. Blois soon after moved his goods to Pleasant Hill (old town) and sold to William H. Duncan and Walter H. Taylor.

CHAPTER XXII.

RAYMORE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—WATER AND TIMBER—STONE—SETTLEMENT—RAY-
MORE—WHEN LAID OUT—FIRST BUSINESS HOUSES AND BUSINESS MEN—ELEVATOR
—CHURCHES—SECRET ORDERS—SCHOOLS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 46, range 32; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 46, range 32; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 26, township 46, range 32; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 46, range 32; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Raymore Township has less water and timber than any other township in the county, and yet as an agricultural district, it equals the best to be found almost anywhere in Missouri. The land is mostly what may be called high prairie, generally level, so that objects may be seen in any direction at a distance. There are a few depressions in the surface of the township, but these are exceedingly fertile, like that which stretches out into a beautiful basin, south and southeast of the town of Raymore.

The prairie landscape is lovely, and the hand of man has added much to its beauty in the rearing of the cottage, the growth of the artistically trimmed hedge, the platted orchard and the highly cultivated field. While gazing on the scene we thought with the poet:

“Ever charming, ever new,
When will the landscape tire the view?”

WATER COURSES.

Major's Creek flows through the southwest portion of the township, and Alexander Branch in the northeast, while a few of the smaller tributaries of the Middle Fork of Grand River have their sources in other

portions of the same. These streams, however, afford but little, if any, water during the summer and fall.

The timber supply, although not great, is sufficient for all practical purposes, and in the course of a few years the quantity of timber will be increased by the numerous groves which have been transplanted by the farmers.

STONE.

Raymore, like all other townships in Cass County, is well supplied with limestone, which seems to be everywhere prevalent, and is being utilized in the building of fences and the construction of houses.

SETTLEMENT.

The fact that Raymore Township was neither a well watered or well timbered district caused the early settler to hunt what they considered more favored regions. There lay as fine a soil as was ever turned by the plowshare to the sunlight of heaven, above which floated an atmosphere as pure and bracing as could be found in the country, yet because of the prairie land itself, and the scarcity of timber and water, the old pioneer declined to enter in and take possession. It was lacking in two of the most essential requisites necessary to the building of a home in the West, or for that matter, anywhere. In the State which gave him birth, beyond the Mississippi or Ohio, he was accustomed to the sight of trees—

"A grove born with himself he sees,
And loves his old contemporary trees."

Not only could he look out upon the forests which surrounded the home of his childhood, but—

"The wandering streams that shine between the hills,
The grots that echo to the tinkling rills,"

were also the familiar objects that constantly greeted his eyes and charmed his ears, and when taking up his permanent abode in a new and strange land, he naturally sought the proximity of both timber and water.

During the many long years that intervened between the date of the first settlement of the county and the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, there had been but three permanent residents within the limits of what is now known as Raymore Township. The great body of excellent farming lands were unoccupied and unimproved until after the war. The three men (old pioneers) who located in the township, in spite of the fact that the lands were generally prairie, and in spite of

the fact that the timber and water supply were meagre, were N. E. Harrelson, George J. Yost, and Joseph Gilmore. These men came to the township at an early day and opened their farms in different parts of the same. Harrelson settled in the southwestern part of the township, Gilmore northwest of Raymore, and Yost in the northern part, and near the Jackson County line. Among the families of these early settlers have grown to manhood the following persons: J. W. Harrelson, W. H. Harrelson, John Harrelson, W. E. Yost, Thomas Yost and James Yost. N. E. Harrelson is a large real estate owner, having more land perhaps than any man in this section of Missouri.

After the war this seemingly uninviting portion of Cass County settled up rapidly, the emigrant from the north and east being attracted thither by the timberless and waterless, yet exhaustless fecundity of its soil. Among these new-comers who have become citizens since the war, were Joseph Lasley, Jonathan Lasley, J. B. Clendenen, R. R. Clendenen, T. B. Hanna, Peter Heivly, W. A. Lightcap, John G. Williamson, Rev. Lewis Shackelford, Rev. William L. Breckenridge and others. Mr. Breckenridge, as stated elsewhere in this work, was an eminent divine, and a member of the distinguished Kentucky family of that name, and an uncle of General John C. Breckenridge, at one time Vice-President of the United States.

RAYMORE.

Raymore was laid out in 1874 by Rea, Moore and Leas, and was named in honor of George H. Rea, and H. C. Moore, of St. Louis, Missouri—being called Raymore. It is on the line of the Pleasant Hill & Lawrence Railroad. James Near erected the first house (residence) in the town, in 1871. The first business house (general merchandise) was erected in the same year by T. B. Hanna. J. C. McManes, was the first shoemaker. The first postmaster was Dr. L. F. Gray, who kept the office at his residence, about one and a half miles from Raymore and was called Hazen Postoffice. Since March 25, 1872, at which time the post office called Hazen was discontinued and moved to Raymore, T. B. Hanna, has continuously had charge of the same.

ELEVATOR.

Wanamaker & Lasley erected an elevator in the town in 1881, and have operated it with great success.

CHURCHES.

The Presbyterian Church (O. S.), erected the first house of worship in the town in 1876, under the ministrations of the Rev. W. L. Brecken-

ridge above mentioned. E. Wanamaker and wife, Mrs. A. L. Kenaga, William H. Barron and wife, T. F. Lightcap and wife, William A. Lightcap and wife, Albert Kalb and others were among the earliest members.

The second and last ecclesiastical structure that was built in Raymore is the present Protestant Episcopal Church edifice, which stands in the southeastern part of the town. This was erected in 1881, under the auspices of Rev. T. J. Sheppard, Dr. L. F. Gray and wife, R. S. Judy and wife, Columbus Defabaugh and wife, J. M. Nichols and wife, W. H. King and wife, Miss Lucretia Defabaugh, Charles Defabaugh and R. P. McKinley and wife, were among the organic members. The church edifices named above are frame buildings.

SECRET ORDERS.

Lieutenant Levi B. Copeland Post, No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, is the only secret order in town. The charter members were : Albert Kalb, Com.; T. B. Hanna, Sen. V.; Lee Glandon, Jun. V.; Allen Ware, O. D.; G. B. Fenn, Chaplain; John G. Williams, Q. M.; J. M. Greybeal, O. G.; J. A. Rodgers, Adj.; Dr. R. A. Conover, Surgeon. The post was established in August 1882.

SCHOOLS.

Raymore has a good school with about sixty pupils. The school house (frame building), was erected in 1881 and contains one large room of sufficient capacity to accommodate the present school. The first school board was composed of E. Wanamaker, T. B. Hanna, R. S. Reynolds and William Lasley, E. Wanemaker and R. C. Simeral constitute the present board.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Castle, D. W., drugs.	Hixon, F., general store.
Castle, H. A., physician.	Hope, George, lumber.
Evans, W. H., justice of the peace.	Kalb, Fenn & Co., hardware and
Fenn, Mrs. G. B., milliner.	farm implements.
Gray, L. F., physician.	McManes, J. C., shoemaker.
Grant, D. H., blacksmith.	Wanamaker & Lasley, grain dealers.
Griffith, J. R., furniture.	Wanamaker, E. justice of the
Glandon, Lee, depot agent.	peace.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OLD SETTLERS—SETTLERS WHO CAME LATER—FIRST SCHOOL—FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES—FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE—SECOND CHURCH EDIFICE—MILL—BLACKSMITH—FIRST MARRIAGE—WADESBURG—POSTMASTERS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—GRANT—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 34, township 44, range 29; thence east three miles to the northeast corner of section 36, township 44, range 29; thence south eight miles to the southeast corner of section 12, township 42, range 29; thence west five miles to the southwest corner section 8, township 42, range 29; thence north eight miles to the northwest corner of section 5, township 43, range 29; thence east two miles, thence north one mile, thence east two miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Sherman Township forms the southeastern corner of the county, bordering upon Henry County, and being separated therefrom by Grand River, which is the boundary line of Cass County on the east.

A number of water courses thread the township in almost every direction, carrying life and moisture both to the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Knob Creek runs southeast through the central part of the township, Walnut Creek flows through the northern part, Lost Creek through the southwest, Greasy Creek south, Lick Branch southwest, and Grand River along the southern boundary.

There is an abundance of good timber and building stone, the latter being conveniently and easily quarried.

OLD SETTLERS.

The pioneer who first built his cabin in Sherman Township was a native of Patrick County, Virginia, where he was born in the year 1800. The name of this first resident, was A. W. Smith, who came to Cass in January, 1836, and located on Walnut Creek, in section 36, township 44,

range 29. He was, prior to the war, prominently identified with the affairs of the county, serving as one of the county judges in 1844. At that day, "our judges, like our laws, were rude and plain." Judge Smith informed the writer that he had to go to Henry County to get men to assist in raising his double-log cabin. Although eighty-two years of age, the judge is in good health, (excepting an occasional rheumatic pain in his feet), never having had, during the course of his long life, a physician to attend him, because of sickness. He is now a resident of Johnson County, Missouri.

The second man to emigrate to the township was Moses Strong, from Kentucky. He came in 1837 and settled at Knob Creek. He went to California in 1849, and died there. His wife moved to Arkansas where she now resides.

James Hogard, from Kentucky, was among the earliest settlers in the township, but went away prior to the war of 1861. Robert Griffith from Virginia, located in the southwestern part; Rice Potts and Jonathan Potts, from Kentucky, came in 1842, and opened farms also in the southwestern part of the township. Thomas Watts, from Tennessee, settled on Walnut Creek and went to Oregon in 1857. Alexander Blair, from Virginia, took a claim on Lick Branch in 1839. Blair and the Potts are dead. Elihu Ashcraft, from Kentucky, settled in the township in 1838, but afterwards moved to Bates County where he died. Ellison Smith, noted for his physical strength and power of endurance, entered land on Lick Creek but left the county many years ago. John Young was an early settler. D. M. Tabor, from Tennessee, located on Walnut Creek. He died in Barton County, Missouri, in 1879.

SETTLERS WHO CAME LATER.

A. Knighton, and his son, C. P. Knighton, located on the banks of Grand River, at what was afterwards known as Knighton's Ford. Father and son went to California in 1849, and moved finally to Linn County, Oregon.

John Gregg, William Long, his son-in-law, and Nathan, James, Israel and Aaron Gregg came from Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1845, and settled in the central portion of the township. John Stretch was also from Ohio.

FIRST SCHOOL.

Joshua Page, the father of Judge J. H. Page, who now resides near Dayton, Cass County, taught the pioneer school of the township. He was a native of North Carolina, and moved to Henry County, Missouri, just across the line from Cass County, where he resided at the time that he was engaged in teaching in Sherman Township. The school house

was in a small log cabin that stood in the grove east of the present town of Wadesburg, in 1842. There was simply a dirt floor, within which stood two or three small stumps that had been left when the cabin was built. Upon these stumps the bad boys and girls were made to stand for any infraction of the rules. The teacher was a large man, being six feet two and a half inches in height, and so tall was he, that when he inflicted corporal punishment his "birch," when uplifted, would strike the clapboards in the roof of the building. John Gregg, Mary Gregg, Rachel Gregg, Maria Strong, Alfred Strong, John Combs, Thomas Young, William Young, Benton Young, J. K. Tabor, Richard A. Page, and Judge J. H. Page, were among the pupils who attended this primitive school.

FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Joshua Page, above mentioned, was not only a teacher, but was a preacher, and officiated as a minister (Christian Church) at the first religious services that were held in the township. These services were held at private houses, in 1840.

The first religious society was organized by the M. E. Church, in 1844 or 1845. D. A. Leeper and D. M. Tabor were among the early ministers of that denomination.

FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE.

The Presbyterians (O. S.) erected the first church building in the township, in 1869; it was a frame house and located at the town of Grant. J. K. Morrow and wife, Milton Irvine and wife, David Irvine and wife, F. D. Morrow and wife, Matthew Morrow and wife were among the original members.

THE SECOND CHURCH EDIFICE.

was erected at Wadesburg, in 1869, jointly by the Christians and Baptists; the building however was never entirely finished, and was torn down, because it was thought to be unsafe.

The Christian Church had been organized about one year, by Elder Abram Stout. Among the members were Samuel McAlexander and wife, Lucy Cochran, Jason and D. W. Morlan and their wives, Jeremiah Lane and wife, John A. Wills and wife, Jonathan Donham and wife, Sallie H. Page and daughters.

Among the members of the Baptist Church were Isaac Moore, wife and daughter, William Stark, I. N. Stark and wife, and John Simmons. Revs. Obediah Tompkins, Morris West, Israel Tompkins, Brown, White and others, have been the ministers.

MILL.

On the north bank of Grand River, at a place called Settle Ford, Nicholas C. Pogue erected a water saw and grist mill in 1849. This mill was washed away during the war. James Thornburg, from Indiana, built another mill on the old foundation, but it was also taken off by high water.

BLACKSMITH.

Thomas Maupin was the first blacksmith to follow his calling in the township. He put up a small log building on Knob Creek, where the "neighborhood" blacksmithing was done, embracing a radius of ten or fifteen miles square.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE

in the township occurred about the year 1842, between Robert Cornett and Mariam Strong. Joshua Page performed the ceremony

WADESBURG.

The village of Wadesburg was laid out in 1858 on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 13, township 43, range 29, and named in honor of W. A. Wade, who was originally from Kentucky. The first house in the town was erected by Wade. He built a blacksmith shop on the town site before it was laid off. W. A. Wade was the first postmaster, William Buzan the second, and W. A. Wade the third and present.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. A. Wade, general merchandise, postmaster, and blacksmith.

Richard Webb, harness and saddlery.

Have already spoken of the churches in Wadesburg.

GRANT.

The village of Grant was laid out in 1867, near the town of Wadesburg, and north of it, by H. V. Stall. It occupies the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 43, range 29. R. L. Lotspeich & Bro. did business here before the war and in fact before there was any such a place in existence as Grant. Lotspeich & Bro. sold to John McCoy, who was living there and selling goods, general stock, at the breaking out of the war of 1861. During the war the store was broken up. Morlan & Bro., moved the first business house from Wadesburg to Grant after the latter was laid out. Pilkerton & Holmes moved the next business house.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

E. W. Morlan & Bro., dry goods, etc.

H. C. McDaniel & Son, dry goods, etc.

Bivington & Brooks, groceries.

—— Snorth, blacksmith.

—— Keyger, physician.

The church of Grant has been mentioned above. Grant has no post office ; the post office is kept at Wadesburg.



CHAPTER XXIV.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—WEST UNION—CHURCHES—INCIDENT—KILLING OF CHARLES A. MORRIS—A MOURNER.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 5, township 45, range 33; thence east five miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 45, range 33; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 45, range 33; thence west five miles to the southwest corner of section 32, township 45, range 33; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Union Township is watered by the Middle Fork of Grand River and its tributaries, which pass through the country north and east and in a northwesterly direction. These streams have more or less timber upon their banks, much of it being large and of the best quality, embracing walnut, hickory, oak, elm and other varieties. The banks of the Grand River in some localities of the township are precipitous and rocky, and are much elevated above the bed of the stream. Those bluffs are generally covered with forests.

Limestone is everywhere seen, and indeed it is so prevalent in some sections that the entire surface of the earth is covered with rock of a bluish tint, moss-covered and scaly

OLD SETTLERS.

One of the earliest settlers of the township, was Abel Massey, from Tennessee. He came prior to 1838 and located three miles west of the present village of West Union, and died before the war of 1861.

Robert Callew and brother located on the line between Kansas and Cass County, on the creek which was named for him. He died before the war.

James Bailey and his brother William Bailey, emigrated from Tennessee, among the pioneers to Cass County. About the same time, came Elijah Thompson and Joseph Ferrill, the latter settling on section 19, township 45, range 32. His son, George W. Ferrill, now resides in Belton, Cass County.

William Chilton was among the first to locate in the township. He was from Eastern Missouri and was an uncle of Jesse Chilton, who now (1882) resides in Harrisonville, Missouri. He moved to Kansas since the war and died there.

Thomas Jackson took a claim on Grand River. Andrew Lower, from Tennessee, opened a farm also on Grand River. Near him, located Aquilla Davis, from Chariton County, Missouri, about the year 1848. Davis went to Colorado after the war. John B. Ellege came in 1850, and settled one mile west of West Union, where he now lives.

Noah Spears located near him and now resides in Kansas. J. V. Meadow, Remma Meadow and Sarah T. Massa were all early settlers.

Alexander A. Burney, from Cooper County, Missouri, settled in the north part of the township in 1849. James A. Burney, brother of Alexander, settled in the same township during that year. Among others who came at a later date, were : Edward Currell, George W. Roland, Henry Young, Edmond Bruce, Ewing Bailey, James Adams, Rev. B. M. Adams and others. Adams was a Baptist minister.

Probably the first school was taught by Miss Mary Sears, near the forks of Callew Creek and Grand River. Miss Sears had, previous to that time resided near West Port Mission, Kansas. She was from Howard County, Missouri, and died after the war.

Robert Burney, Martha Burney, Adaline P. Burney, William L. Burney, Columbus Burney, John Currell, Charles Currell, William Ellege, Joseph Ellege, Hugh Lower and Houston Lower, were among the pupils who attended her school. Edward Currell, above named, was the first shoemaker in the township.

WEST UNION.

The town of West Union was laid out in 1872, by A. C. Hoag, who came from Iowa in 1868. It is located on section 23. The first business house was erected in 1873, and was designed for a drug store and physician's office. The first physician was Otho Horniday, the next was C. W. Hoag. The first business house for general merchandise was erected by James Pickerel. Isaac Prator put up the first exclusive drug store. A. W. Hoag was the shoemaker. The present business men of the town are G. W. Foster, postmaster and merchant ; L. E. Wilson, blacksmith, and O. A. Hoag, who attends to the culture of bees.

CHURCHES.

The old Union Church, which is still standing, was erected in 1855, on the present town site of West Union, and was donated with several acres of ground, by Edward Currell to Milton Jackson, Jarrett McClain and John B. Hook and their successors. The above named parties were the trustees and agents of the Cumberland Presbyterian, the Baptist and Christian Churches, to which denominations the property was given. Among the members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church when the house was built, were George W. Roland and wife, Andrew Lower and wife, and Jarrett McClain and wife. There is now (1882) no organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in the town. Among the members of the M. E. Church, were Edward Currell and wife, Benjamin McClain, Noah Spears and wife, and John B. Ellege and wife. Among the members of the Baptist Church, were Thomas Jackson and wife, James Bailey's family, William Bailey and Abel Massey and wife. The Christian Church at that time had no regular organization. The church was formed in 1868, with Henry Painter and wife, Samuel Painter and wife, William Murphy and wife, Franklin Trekell and wife, Allen Prator and wife, Wallace Prator and wife, William M. Miller and wife, Wilbur C. Hoag and wife, Mrs. A. W. Hoag, and others.

The M. E. Church South, meets at the town of Peculiar; the following are the members: Thankful A. Currell, James Hickman, J. K. Meadow, Mary A. Meadow, James S. Sears, Martha J. Sears, Judith A. Ryan, Elizabeth C. Young, Sarah A. Smith, Wm. M. Painter, John Spears, R. C. Spears, Edith J. Spears, James Shephard, John H. Williams, T. S. Kennedy, A. H. Kennedy, J. W. Ryan, Elizabeth Painter, Mr. — Shaw, Mrs. — Shaw, Mary Ann Painter. Rev. Thomas M. Cobb, of Harrisonville, preaches for this church.

The M. E. Church has to-day (1882) also a small organization composed of J. R. Divelbiss and wife, J. B. Ellege and wife, Thomas Loffland, Rosa Loffland and Fannie Loffland, and hold services in the old Union Church edifice which has been repaired and painted.

The church buildings are all frame. The Christian was finished in 1882, and the Baptist in the fall of 1881. They (the buildings) are nicely located and are neat and attractive in appearance.

POSTMASTERS.

The postmasters of West Union have been, Henry Gartney, William M. Miller, Isaac Prator, W. C. Hoag and George W. Foster.

INCIDENT.

We copy the following incident, written by a correspondent, from the Belton Mirror, published in June, 1881. It forms an interesting

episode in the short chapter of events that have marked the history of Union Township :

Our usually quiet village was thrown into a fever heat of excitement on Friday night and Saturday, June 3 and 4, 1881, caused by William Murphy shooting a man who gave his name as Charles A. Morris, while attempting to steal his horses.

Morris came to the residence of A. W. Hoag, at this place, on Friday morning, May 27, and asked if he could get his dinner, and if there would be a chance to ride to Freeman. Finding no conveyance to Freeman he then wanted to remain over night, and with some hesitancy on the part of Mr. Hoag, Morris was told he could. He then commenced talking about renting the old store house and putting in a general stock of goods, and said he would remain until after the mail came in with the expectation of seeing J. R. Powell when he came for his mail, about renting the building. Mr. Powell did not come for the mail himself that day, so Morris asked to stay until Monday, that he might go and see him. On Monday Seymore Hoag, a boy, took him up to see Mr. Powell, when he rented the building. Morris was to repair the house and the rent go toward paying for it. On his way back, Morris seeing one of Mr. Murphy's ponies in his lot, asked Seymore if that was one of Murphy's Norman horses ; and among other questions asked him if Murphy watched his horses at night. He was informed that he did sometimes. From that on until he went away (Wednesday) his main talk was about getting lumber to fix the house that he rented. He finally engaged O. S. Hoag to haul the lumber and bring a load of goods from Kansas City.

During the time he was staying at A. W. Hoag's he came frequently to my house, and I had conversed with him upon many subjects, and found him well posted and unusually intelligent.

On Wednesday, June 1, he went to Freeman, Missouri, with A. W. Hoag, to buy his lumber, but as soon as he arrived there he quietly left the town without paying Mr. Hoag his board bill, and was not heard of until seen in Mr. Murphy's horse lot, about ten o'clock Friday night, June 3, examining the Norman horses.

Morris was stoutly built, medium size, large brown eyes, dark hair, heavy mustache, beard of about a month's growth, fair complexion and good looking. He was well dressed and had on a light colored coat and vest, dark pants, white shirt and black hat. Said he was twenty-eight years old, was born in Tennessee, and was late from Holdon, Missouri.

But in order to give a more comprehensive history of the whole affair, I shall have to introduce a second suspicious character. On Friday morning about ten o'clock, a young man rode up to Mr. Murphy's gate and asked to be directed to Belton. He wore a pair of goggles and acted very simple. Said he had come from Burdette that morning and was going to Kansas City ; but his horse was fresh and showed that he had not come that distance—twenty miles. After being gone two hours he returned ; said he got lost and could not find the way, and wished Murphy to feed his horse and direct him again. But his actions, together with Morris' sudden disappearance two days previous were enough for him, so he very abruptly told this man that he guessed he did not want to find Belton, and that he wasn't feeding horse thieves. It came to light the next day that instead of being lost he took dinner

at A. J. Cooper's, about three miles north. Mr. Murphy had been quite ill for nearly two weeks, so much so that he was unable to attend to his usual business. But notwithstanding his illness his suspicion was aroused to such an extent that neither his wife's persuasion nor his illness would prevent him from watching his horses that night.

Mr. Murphy had concealed himself in a manger in the lot, with revolver in hand. Soon after the light was extinguished at the house he saw a man in the lot, but did not see how nor where he got in. The man went up to one of the horses, put his hand on it and passed clear around; then stepped to the next and examined it in the same way. He then started in the direction where Mr. Murphy was lying. Thinking the man might see him and get the drop on him, he arose with his revolver cocked and said: "What are you doing here, you scoundrel?" and fired. The man said: "You have shot me, Mr. Murphy; for God's sake don't kill me." "Throw up your hands and march to the house, or I will blow your brains out!" demanded Murphy. "But who are you?" "I am Morris, the man who has been stopping at Hoag's." While going to the house Morris would say, "I can't hold my hands up any longer; I am bleeding to death." But was told he must until Murphy's hired hand could search him. Meanwhile he would say: "Why did you shoot me, Mr. Murphy? You have shot an innocent man; I am no horse thief." "But what were you doing in my lot looking over my horses this time of the night?" asked Murphy. He said he was looking for a place to sleep, but when asked why he did not go to Hoag's, where he had been boarding, he made no reply.

During the time he was being searched Mrs. Murphy came over, saying that Mr. Murphy had shot a man in his horse lot, and wanted me to come over immediately. When I came I found him sitting on the grass in the yard suffering intensely. Mr. Murphy said: "Do you know this man?" I answered, "I do." At this, Morris said, "Good evening, Mr. Hoag." I said, "Where are you shot, Mr. Morris?" "Some where in the stomach," he answered. Mr. Murphy then said to me, "Take this light and examine the man and see where he is wounded." I found that the ball had struck the lower edge of the lower rib, directly under the heart, and, passing obliquely to the right, penetrating the stomach. He begged for relief from the dreadful agony he was undergoing or to be killed. Wanted Murphy to shoot him, or give him the revolver with which he could shoot himself.

Dr. Conover, of Peculiar, was summoned immediately, and everything was done that human skill could do to alleviate his suffering, but he died about six o'clock the next morning. He died true to his cause. He could not be persuaded to reveal or acknowledge a thing but asserted his innocence to the last. He made several contradictory statements—told A. W. Hoag he was twenty-eight years old and was born in Tennessee. After he was wounded he told others he was twenty-four years old and was born in Arkansas; did not know what county. When asked where his friends and relatives lived he said he did not know, but finally said he had a brother, George Morris, who lived in Fort Scott about three years ago.

He had no money with him, but said he had over \$100 in the Kansas City bank; that the certificate of deposit was in his valise in Kansas City.

All that was mortal of Charles A. Morris, was given decent burial in the village and neighborhood cemetery near West Union. It was thought at the time that he went down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But in a few weeks thereafter, when the name of Charley Morris was being forgotten by the people who lived so near the scene of his attempted crime, the quietude of the village was disturbed by the appearance in their midst of a strange woman, who came alone, late one afternoon, dressed in black. She was handsome, apparently about twenty years of age, and, from the character of her apparel and her manners, it was easily told she was a woman of culture and refinement.

"Upon her face there was the tint of grief,
The settled shadow of an inward strife,
And an unquiet drooping of the eye,
As if its lid were charged with unshed tears."

She went to the cemetery, and while there was seen to kneel at the grave of Morris. After her mission was ended, she as suddenly and as quietly departed as she had come, no one knowing who she was or where she lived.



CHAPTER XXV.

FIRST COURTS—EARLY MARRIAGES—EARLY RECORDS.

In the following chapter will be found some of the earliest proceedings of the first courts held in the county, some *verbatim* copies of orders and marriage certificates, and a few of the deeds from the original real estate records.

In reproducing small portions of these first records, it is not with a view to ridicule those brave, busy pioneers of the olden time, but to satisfy a curiosity to behold what is novel and ancient. The fact must not be lost sight of, that the early officials of the newly organized counties in this western country were hardy backwoodsmen, whose continual struggle for a livelihood precluded the possibility of devoting any time to self-culture.

"STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN. }

"At a county court, begun and held at the house of James W. McClellan, in said county, on the 14th day of September, 1835. Present, James W. McClellan and William Savage, gentlemen justices of said court, who produced their commissions, with the oath of office thereon indorsed.

"The court appointed William Lyon clerk of this court *pro tem.*, and said Lyon being here present in court, takes the oath of office prescribed by law.

"The court then took into consideration the situation of the county respecting the laying it off into townships, and orders that one township be known by the name of Big Creek Township, and that it commence at the southeast corner of said county and running with the Jackson County line, west, to the dividing ridge betwixt Big Creek waters and Grand River; thence with said dividing ridge to the old Missouri road; thence east to Johnston County line, so as to include all the settlers of Camp Branch; thence along said Johnston line to the beginning.

"The court then ordered that one other township be known by the name of Grand River Township, and that it be composed of all the upper part of Grand River, commencing on the dividing ridge, where Big Creek Township intersects the same, and running with the Jackson line to the state boundary line; thence with said boundary line to the head of the south fork of the three forks; thence down said fork, to the mouth, including all the settlers of said south fork; thence in a direct line, to old Mr. Porter's; thence up the Eight Mile Branch, to the dividing

ridge, including all the settlers on said Eight Mile Branch, from Porter's up, in Grand River Township; thence with Big Creek Township line to the beginning.

"Ordered, that one other township be known by the name of Elk Fork Township, beginning at the boundary line, where the South Fork crosses the same and running with said boundary line to the southwest corner of said county; thence with the county line to Johnston County; thence with said Johnson line to where Big Creek Township line intersects the same; thence with Big Creek Township line to where Grand River Township line intersects the same; thence with the said Grand River Township line to the beginning.

"Ordered that one other township be composed of the county of Bates, and shall be known by the name of Harmony Township.

"Ordered that James Williams be appointed constable to act in Big Creek Township.

"Ordered that William Y. Cook be appointed constable to act in Grand River Township.

"Ordered that John Adams be appointed constable to act in Elk Fork Township.

"Ordered that — Fuller be appointed constable to act in Harmony Township.

"A petition was presented to this court by David G. Butterfield, with twelve subscribers or more, praying the review of a road through this county. Whereupon the court ordered that William W. Butler, Hezekiah Wardin and James Lawrence be appointed commissioners to view a way for a road on that part of the Harmony, Missouri, road running through this county, from the Jackson County line to Crooked Branch, and make report to the next court.

"The court then took into consideration the situation of the poor of this county, and ordered that William Butler take Prudy Owen, who now lives at Thomas Burgin's, and what property belongs to her, and that he keep her three months and furnish her with suitable clothing, for which the court agrees to give him thirty dollars.

"Ordered that a merchant's license be granted to M. Jeroux to sell goods, wares and merchandise of a foreign growth and manufacture in this county for six months, bearing date from — of —, to —.

"Ordered that a merchant's license be granted to Ferrel & Duncan to sell goods, wares and merchandise of a foreign growth and manufacture in this county for six months, bearing date from the 7th of September, 1835, till the 7th of March, 1836.

"Ordered that the court be adjourned till the 2d Monday in December next."

"JAMES W. McCLELLAN, Ct. P."

The above constituted the entire business of the court at its September term, 1835, the business being transacted in one day.

The court met again at the same place on the 14th day of December, 1835. The business was not quite so extensive as it was during the first term of the court and continued through one day, as did the first session. Among the proceedings was an order of the court establishing Mount Pleasant Township, out of Grand River and Elk Fork Townships. Washington Turner was appointed constable of Mount Pleasant Township.

A grocer's license was granted to James Lawrence.

The official bond of James Williams, who had been appointed constable of Big Creek Township, was presented and approved.

William Butler agreed to keep Prudy Owen, a pauper, ten days and agreed to attend to letting the said Prudy out to the highest bidder at the expiration of said ten days. Jamison D. Dickey was appointed treasurer of the county. Walter H. Taylor and James Lawrence were appointed commissioners to lay off a road running through Big Creek settlement into districts, and make a report. Court then adjourned to the first Monday in March, 1836.

The third term of the court began on the 7th day of March, 1836, and continued two days. During this term of court the official bond of William Lyon, Clerk, *pro tem*, was presented and approved. The official bond of Jamison D. Dickey, county treasurer, was presented and approved. William Rider, administrator of the estate of Henry Hendrix, deceased, presented his bond. William Rider's return of the sale of the effects of Henry Hendrix, deceased, was rejected by the court, and he was ordered to make a return according to law. James Lynch was appointed constable of Mount Pleasant Township, in the place of Washington Turner, who declined to act. Lynch presented his bond, which was approved. William Modrell was appointed constable of Harmony Township, in the place of Fuller, deceased. David G. Butterfield was appointed administrator of the estate of Hiram Sheaves, deceased. David G. Butterfield was appointed assessor of the county.

Andrew J. Peck was appointed collector of the county. Thomas B. Arnett and James McCarter were granted grocer's license.

The commissioners appointed in September 1835, to view a way for a road from the Jackson County line, through the Big Creek Settlement, made their report. The court ordered that the road commencing on the top of the ridge on the south side of Big Creek and running to the far bank of Crooked Branch, should compose district No. 2, and that it should include all the hands subject to work on the road, south of Big Creek, and all those who lived in the township. Thomas McCord was appointed overseer of the district. Thomas Holloway was appointed constable of Elk Fork Township in place of John Adams, who declined to act. The clerk of the county was ordered to procure the weights and measures required by law for the use of the county. James Gentry, a minor, was ordered to appear at the next term of the court, to choose his guardian. William McCarter, Sr., was notified to appear at the next term of the court and be appointed guardian of Patsey Collet. Sally Busley was ordered to come and choose a guardian for her child. Nancy Tuggle was notified to appear and be appointed administratrix of the estate of James Tuggle, deceased. The clerk was ordered to procure a seal for the court. James Lawrence was cited to appear before

the court and show cause why he had not certified duplicate lists to the clerk and treasurer of the county, of the fines imposed on certain persons by him as justice of the peace. The account of William Butler for \$9.54 was allowed.

The fourth term of the county court was begun and held at the house of James W. McClellan, on the 16th day of April, 1836. It being ascertained that the county was without a clerk, the court ordered an election to be held on the 21st day of May thereafter, for the purpose of electing a clerk. This was the first election held in the county and the judges who were appointed, held office until the succeeding general election, which occurred in August following.

At the June term, 1836, Little Osage Township was established.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
VAN BUREN COUNTY. } ss.

June Term of County Court of Said County.—June 22, 1836.

The Honorable James W. McClellan appeared and no other. It was then called on by The Clerk of said County for a Court of inquirer on the part of the assessor's Tax book, where upon the Honorable J. W. McClellan and Jameson D. Dickey Justice of said County appeared. Court was opened Pursuant to a Journment. The Books were Examined and Received by the Court of appeals.

THOS B ARNETT Clk

On the eighth of August, 1836, the record shows the following entry:

On motion it was moved to this Court by J. D. Dickey County treasurer of said County and State that he resign His treasurer Ship to this Court Where upon it was received by the Court and after he the said Dickey made Settlements with the Court John Cook was appointed as treasurer In his stead where in the said Cook Entered into bond with approved security Which was Andrew Wilson and James Blakely.

In February, 1837, we find the following:

On motion is ordered that the Sheriff John McCarty Bee allowed For Services in taken in the Sencis of this County and Bates County as an attached County The sum of \$35.00 dollars.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The following is the record of the first terms of the circuit court held in the county:

"STATE OF MISSOURI. }
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this, the seventh day of December, in the year 1835, the honorable, the circuit court for the said county met at the dwelling house of James W. McClellan, the place appointed by the act of Legislature organizing the county of Van Buren for the holding of said circuit court.

Present, the honorable John F. Ryland, judge, and there being no sheriff for said county, no clerk of said court, the coroner of said county, William Butler, is required to act as sheriff until one be duly commissioned and the court appoints William Lyon clerk of this court *pro tem*.

There having been no precept for a grand jury and not persons enough present to form one, none is sworn at this term. Russel Hicks and Richard R. Rees are permitted to practice as counselors at law in this court.

Court orders the clerk *pro tem*. to procure books for the records and proceedings of the court.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

JOHN F. RYLAND."

The next term of the circuit court was held in April 1836; the record of the same is as follows:

"At a circuit court begun and held at the dwelling house of James W. McClellan, that being the place appointed by law for the holding of the circuit courts within and for the county of Van Buren, on the first Monday in April, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and thirty six, the same being the fourth day of the month. Present, the honorable John F. Ryland, who produced the following commission from the governor of Missouri, namely:

"Daniel Dunklin, governor of the State of Missouri, to all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity and abilities of John F. Ryland, I do hereby appoint and commission him Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Missouri, and do authorize and empower him to discharge the duties of said office according to law, and to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining, until the meeting of the next General Assembly, and until his successor shall be duly appointed and qualified.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State of Missouri to be affixed. Done at the City of Jefferson, the second day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, of the Independence of the United States the sixtieth, and of this state the sixteenth.

By the Governor."

DANIEL DUNKLIN.

On which was the following indorsement, namely:

"STATE OF MISSOURI,
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, } ss.
COUNTY OF LAFAYETTE. }

"I, John F. Ryland, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and faithfully demean myself in office while I continue to act as Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, in the State aforesaid. This 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

JOHN F. RYLAND.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the County Court within and for the County of Lafayette, in the state aforesaid, the day and year above written. JAMES YOUNG,
Justice County Court Lafayette County."

"William Lyon was then appointed Clerk *pro tem.* of this court, who thereupon took the oath prescribed by law.

"William Butler, Coroner, (there being no Sheriff), returned the *venire* for a grand jury, of whom the following persons were sworn for that body: Thomas B. Arnett, foreman; David G. Butterfield, Jesse Kinshaw, William Wardin, Hiram Wilburn, Andrew Wilson, William Lewis, Allen Yokum, Watson A. L. Lynch, Winston Adams, Samuel Porter, John Blithe, E. Cornett, Andrew J. Peck, John Cook, Robert Malone, Hugh Parsons, Fleming Harris, James Parsons, James Blakely, and William Moore, who having received a charge from the court, retired to consider of their presentment."

There being no clerk of the court, none being elected at last August election, because the county had no civil offices then, it is now ordered that an election be held specially on the twenty-first day of May next, in order to elect a clerk for the circuit court of this county, and that notice be given by the sheriff according to law.

William Butler, coroner, is allowed the sum of six dollars and fifty cents for summoning grand jury, and one day's attendance on court, at April term, 1836, and the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for one day's attendance at December term, 1835. Ordered to be certified for payment to county court.

Ordered that court adjourn until court in course.

JOHN F RYLAND.

The first case called in the circuit court was that of William Burriss vs. William Hays, on appeal. This was the first case for trial, and occurred about one year after the establishing of the circuit court. The record reads as follows:

"Now, at this day, come the parties aforesaid, by their attorneys and the appellee, William Burriss by his attorney, moves the court to dismiss the appeal in this cause and files his reasons therefor; which motion is overruled by the court. And thereupon this cause is continued at the costs of Hays, the appellant, until next term."

The first bills of indictment were the State vs. Thomas B. Arnett, and same vs. Anthony Bledsoe, for selling liquor without license. Having found these indictments, the grand jury was discharged.

The first civil action commenced in the circuit court was that of Jameson D. Dickey and John Jackson vs. Simon Malone, on petition to foreclose mortgage.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The 14th day of February, 1835, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace for the county of Jackson, and Boone Township, joined Maclain Callue and Louisa Bledsoe, in the bonds of matrimony. Given under my hand.

WILLIAM BUTLER, J. P.

Be it remembered, that on the 3d day of January, 1836, the undersigned, a minister of the Gospel, Van Buren County, joined together Jourdan Silvers, and Cynthia Anna Turner in the bonds of matrimony.

JOHN JACKSON.

Be it remembered that on the 14th day of January, 1836, the undersigned, a minister of the gospel, Van Buren County, joined together David Dickey and Barbara McClellan in the bonds of matrimony.

JOHN JACKSON.

Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of March, 1836, the undersigned, a justice of the peace for Van Buren County, Grand River Township, joined together in the bonds of matrimony, David Huff and Sarah Horton.

ANDERSON DAVIS, J. P.

Be it remembered, that on the 6th day of March, 1836, the undersigned, a justice of the peace, for the county of Van Buren, Big Creek Township, joined together, in the state of matrimony, Milton Creek and Malinda Riddle.

JAMES LAWRENCE, J. P.

Be it remembered, that on the 3d day of April, 1836, the undersigned, a justice of the peace, for the county of Van Buren, Big Creek Township, joined together in the state of matrimony, Morgan Baines and Elizabeth English.

JAMES LAWRENCE, J. P.

Be it remembered that on the 20th day of October, 1836, the undersigned, a justice of the peace in Van Buren County, Grand River Township, joined together in the bonds of matrimony, Farloe Reed and Nancy Horton, *him* being under age. Consent of parents by the information of John Reed.

ANDERSON DAVIS.

William Ferril, a minister of the Gospel, Do certify that Thomas D. Porter and Tabitha B. McFerrin *was* Lawfully Joined in matrimony on the 29th of September, 1836, in van buren County, State of Missouri, by me.

WILLIAM FERRIL, M. G.

Following the above is the certificate of the recorder, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

I, Thos. B. Arnett, Recorder of the County and State aforesaid do heare by Certify the Foregoing to be a true Copy as returned by me. Given under my hand and seal this 29th Day of Decem 1836.

THOMAS B. ARNETT, Recorder.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
VAN BUREN COUNTY. } ss.

I, John Parsons, an acting justice of the peace within and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that I did on the 19th of August, 1836, join together in the holy state of matrimony, Mr. Allen Sperry and Miss Elizabeth Parsons, as man and wife. Given under my hand and seal, this 16th January, 1837.

JOHN PARSONS, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
VAN BUREN COUNTY. } ss.

I, John Parsons, an acting justice of the peace within and for the county and state aforesaid, and for Mount Pleasant Township, do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, on the 1st day of August, 1836, William Hoffit and Elizabeth Parsons, as man and wife. Given under my hand and seal, this 16th day of January, 1837.

JOHN PARSONS, J. P.

LITTLE OSAGE, VAN BUREN COUNTY, MISSOURI.

To the Clerk of said County:

DEAR SIR:—To insert on the records of the county the following to wit: Solemnized marriage between Joseph Donslap and Elizabeth Summers, both of Little Osage, on the 28th of July, 1836.

NATHANIEL B. DODGE.

On the 26th day of December, 1836, I married Jesse Kinshaw and Nancy Miller. This 7th day of January, 1837.

JAMES LAWRENCE,
Justice of the Peace.

I, John Jackson, minister of the gospel of Van Buren County, in the state of Missouri, do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, on the 28th of February, 1837, Mr. Barnes Holiway and Mrs. Adaline McClellan, as man and wife. This 8th April, 1837.

JOHN JACKSON, M. G.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
VAN BUREN COUNTY, } SS.

I, John Jackson, minister of the gospel of said county, do hereby certify that I joined together in the holy state of matrimony, on the 11th day of April, 1837, Mr. Fleming Holiway and Mrs. Elizabeth Blakely. Given under my hand and seal this 1st day of May, 1837.

JOHN JACKSON.

I do hereby certify, that I lawfully joined Joab Butler and Celia Kinshaw together as man and wife, on the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1837.

JAMES SAVAGE.

MARCH 16, 1837.

I, James Savage, do hereby certify that Joseph Henderson and Mary Butler were this day lawfully married according to law.

JAMES SAVAGE.

The marriages above recorded occurred almost half a century ago. The parties, if still living, are now about three score and ten years of age. In those primitive days, among the early settlers, marriages were the result of love. There was not only a union of hands, but a union of hearts. The pioneer maiden made the faithful wife, and the sturdy backwoodsman the fond and trusted husband.

“From that day forth, in peace and joyous bliss,
They lived together long without debate;
Nor private jars, nor spite of enemies,
Could shake the safe assurance of their state.”

During the year 1836 there were recorded 10 marriages, and in 1881 there were 165.

REAL ESTATE RECORDS.

The three following instruments of writing were the first entered upon the records of the county. The first one, which is the earliest, bearing date May 29, 1837, is found in the old book containing a record

of the marriages. It was there recorded, doubtless, because there was at the time no other book of record.

WARRANTY DEED.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Allen James and Elizabeth James, wife of the said Allen James, of the County of Johnson and State of Missouri, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars, to us in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by Martin Rice, of the County of Van Buren and State of Missouri, hath and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm, unto the said Martin Rice, his heirs and assigns forever, a certain tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the County of Van Buren and state aforesaid, north of the base line and west of the fifth principal meridian, viz : The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section number seventeen, of township number forty-six, in range number twenty-nine, containing forty acres. To have and to hold the said forty acres, with all and singular, the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging and appertaining unto the said Martin Rice, his heirs and assigns forever, to their own proper use and behoof. And we, the said Allen James, and Elizabeth James, wife of the said Allen James, do by these presents, bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to warrant and forever defend the above bargained premises unto the said Martin Rice, his heirs and assigns, against all lawful claims and demands, whatsoever.

In witness whereof, we the said Allen James and Elizabeth James, wife of the said Allen James, have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 29th day of May, A. D., 1837.

His
ALLEN x JAMES, [SEAL.]
Mark.

Her
ELIZABETH x JAMES, [SEAL.]
Mark.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN. }

Be it remembered, that on this day, the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, before me a justice of the peace, within and for the county aforesaid, personally came Allen James and Elizabeth James, both personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as having executed the same, and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed for the purposes therein mentioned.

She, the said Elizabeth, being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separate and apart from her husband, whether she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower to the land and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband, she so acknowledged and declared that she executed the said deed and relinquishes her dower to the land and tenements therein mentioned, voluntarily, freely and without compulsion or undue influence of her said husband.

Given under my hand and seal this the seventh day of June, 1837.

JAMES LAWRENCE, J. P.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 VAN BUREN COUNTY. } SS.

I, Thomas B. Arnett, recorder of the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of a deed as filed in my office on the twelfth day of June, 1837, and recorded on the seventeenth day of June, 1837.

In witness whereof, I do hereunto set my hand and affix my own private seal, this, the seventeenth day of June, A. D. 1837.

THOMAS B. ARNETT, County Recorder. [SEAL.]

WARRANTY DEED.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting :

Know ye, I, Christopher McKnight, of the county of Van Buren, and State of Missouri, for the consideration of one hundred dollars, received to my satisfaction of William Gibson, of the county and state aforesaid, do give, grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said William Gibson the following piece or parcel of land, to wit : The north-west quarter of the northwest quarter of section number seven, of township number forty-six, in range number twenty-nine, containing thirty-seven and a quarter of acres. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, with all and singular, the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging and appertaining unto him, the said William Gibson, his heirs and assigns forever. To have to their own proper use and benefit. And also I, the said Christopher McKnight, for myself, my heirs and assigns, covenant with the said William Gibson, his heirs and assigns, that at and until the unsealing of these presents, we are well seized of the premises, as a good, indefeasable estate in fee simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free from all encumbrances whatsoever. And furthermore, I, the said Christopher McKnight, do by these presents bind myself, my heirs and assigns forever, to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises unto him, the said William Gibson, his heirs and assigns, against all lawful claims and demands whatever.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal, this the 23d day of October, 1837.

CHRISTOPHER MCKNIGHT. [SEAL.]

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 COUNTY OF VAN BUREN. } SCT.

Be it remembered that on this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand 1837, before me W. H. Taylor, acting justice of the peace within and for the aforesaid county, personally came Christopher McKnight, personally known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as having executed the same and hereby acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purpose therein mentioned. Taken and certified before me, W. H. Taylor, a justice of the peace for the county and state aforesaid, the day and year above written.

WALTER H. TAYLOR, J. P.

WARRANTY DEED.

Know all men by these presents, that I, William English, of the county of Van Buren, and state of Missouri, for the consideration of three hundred dollars received to my full satisfaction of James Lawrence, of the county and state aforesaid, do give, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said James Lawrence the following described pieces of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, to wit: The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section number thirty-two, of township number forty-six, in range number twenty-nine, containing each piece, forty acres. To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises, together with all and singular, the appurtenances thereunto appertaining and belonging to him the said James Lawrence, his heirs and assigns forever, to his own proper use and behoof. And also I, the said William English, for myself, my heirs and assigns, covenant to and with the said James Lawrence, his heirs and assigns, that at and until the ensealing of these presents, I am well seized of the premises as a good and indefeasible estate in fee simple. And that I have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as above written, and that the same is free from all incumbrances whatsoever, and also I, the said William English, do by these presents bind myself, my heirs, and assigns forever, to warrant and defend the above granted and bargained premises unto him, the said James Lawrence, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this thirteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Witness, RUSSEL HICKS.

his

WILLIAM X ENGLISH. [SEAL.]
mark.



CHAPTER XXVI.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

FIRST COURT HOUSE—SECOND AND PRESENT COURT HOUSE—ORDER TO BUILD A THIRD COURT HOUSE—REMONSTRANCE—PRESENT COURT HOUSE REPAIRED—FIRST JAIL—ORDERS—SECOND JAIL—JAILOR'S RESIDENCE—BONDS—COUNTY POOR FARM—ITS LOCATION—COST—SUPERINTENDENTS—PAUPERS.

Notwithstanding the fact that a large number, probably a majority of the people in every county, have very little practical experience in the 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 of 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 never can 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 those 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 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 the western country, often rang on the pioneer Sabbath with a more stirring eloquence than that which enlivens the pulpits of

the present time. Many of the earliest ministers officiated within 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 a sublime and beautiful religion, and point out for comparison the thorny path of duty and the primrose way of dalliance. Often have those old walls given back the echoes of those who sang the songs of Zion, and many an erring 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 mercy of God, but the justice 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 equality 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 world, so far away to the southward and eastward.

In addition to the orderly assemblies which formally gathered there, other meetings no less notable occurred. It was a sort of forum, whither all classes of people went for the purpose of loafing and gossiping, and telling and hearing some new thing.

There is little of the poetic and romantic in the make-up of Western society, and the old court house, after the building of the new one, ceased to be regarded with reverence and awe.

In a new country, where every energy of the people is necessarily employed in the practical work of earning a living, and the always urgent and ever present question of bread and butter is up for solution, people cannot be expected to devote much time to the poetic and ideal. It therefore follows that nothing was retained as a useless relic which 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 sad that, in their hurry to grow rich, so few have care even for the work of their own hands. How many of the early 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.

On the 8th day of April, 1837, at a special term of the county court, the following order in reference to the building of the first court house in Cass County was made. We give it *verbatim*:

"The court orders that a court hous shall be Let out to the loest bidder on the first Day of the next regular turm of said Court to be held at the hous of James Blakeleys on the first monday in may next Said court hous to be Built as followers to Witt—

1 Room 18 foot squar the other room 14 foot by 18 with one poticion ran up to be made of good timber well hued down to 6 in Thick and to face 1 foot across the center of each logg wall to be compleatly raised 1 story & half high Corners to Be sawed down a good plank or puncheon Floar in each room well laid So that It will not rock nor Shake nor rattle A good Chimney in each end Compleatly Run out with stick and good lime mortar Well put in and the fier placis well and compleate fixed with stoon or Brick So as to Secure the Safety of fier The roof put on on with good 3 foot boards well Shaved lapt and nailed on eens well wether Boarded up the wall well filled in the cracks with good lime mortar well put in 1 out Side door in Each Room allso 1 entry door All Compleatly faced and cased with good Hinges latches & C with good locks and kees To each door allso 1 window in each room Containing of 12 lights Each well faced Casd and fild with the Largest cained of glass each to have a good outside shutter With good Boalts and Bars to Each window Each room to have a plank or Claboard loft Closly laid and all the work done on said Building is to be done in a good and Workman like manner and out of good metereals Said Buildings to be Completed on or before The first monday in October next

THOS B ARNETT C Clk."

At the May term following the issuing of the above order, the court rescinded the order and made a new one in reference to the building of the court house, which we suppose was similar to the one given. That order does not appear on the record. John Cook was appointed the superintendent of the building of this, the first court house ever erected in the county.

SECOND AND PRESENT COURT HOUSE.

On the fourteenth day of February, 1843, it was ordered by the court, "That a superintendent be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit, with an estimate of the probable cost, a plan for a permanent court house in the town of Harrisonville against the next term of this court, and thereupon Charles Sims was appointed superintendent."

At the March term of the county court, in 1843, Superintendent Sims submitted his plan of the new court house, which was approved.

The court then ordered, "That a court house be built in the town of Harrisonville, in conformity to a plan submitted by Charles Sims, to be finished on or before the first of September, 1844, and that the maximum appropriation for said building be the sum of three thousand dollars."

The record fails to give the "plans and specifications." The court house, however, was constructed of brick, and at the time of its erection was considered to be one of the best and most costly edifices of the kind in the state. It occupies the public square, which embraces about three-quarters of an acre, inclosed by a handsome iron fence. The ground surrounding the court house is planted in shade trees and blue grass, and is one of the most attractive features in the town. The building is two stories high and contains four rooms, three below, which are used for the circuit, county clerk and recorder's offices, and one above occupied as a court room.

ORDER TO BUILD A THIRD COURT HOUSE.

About the beginning of the late civil war the present court house was thought to be unsafe and inadequate to the demands of the rapidly growing interests of the county, and on the 26th day of May, 1860, the court issued the following in reference to the building of a new court house:

"Ordered that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of building a new court house at the city of Harrisonville, in the county of Cass, and State of Missouri, and upon the site of the present court house of said county, and for that purpose the court shall levy the said sum of fifteen thousand dollars upon the taxable property of said county, to be collected as other county revenue in three equal annual installments of five thousand dollars each. The first installment thereof to be levied during the present year, and the remaining two installments to be collected during the next ensuing two years. The same to be paid over, as fast as collected by the county collector, to the person acting for the time being as superintendent on the part of said county in the erection of said building. It is further ordered that Robert A. Brown be, and he is hereby appointed commissioner for and on behalf of said county, to contract for said court house, and to superintend the erection of the same upon such plan and in accordance with such specifications as may hereafter be adopted by the court. And it is further ordered that the said R. A. Brown, as such commissioner and superintendent, and for and in behalf of said county, as early as he conveniently can, proceed to have the said court house built, and in order to expedite and facilitate that end, it is further ordered that the said R. A. Brown, as such commissioner and superintendent, and on behalf of said county, proceed forthwith, or as soon hereafter as he conveniently can, to contract for and procure to be made, during the present season, the brick necessary for the erection of said building."

After the court had issued the above order, a remonstrance was circulated among the people, many of whom signed the same, asking the court to rescind the order. The following is the remonstrance, which was filed July 10, 1860:

"To the Honorable County Court of Cass County, greeting:

We, your petitioners and tax payers of said county, have been officially informed that the said county court has made an order for the erection of a new court house in said county, and that the sum of fifteen thousand dollars be raised by taxation for that purpose, in three equal annual installments. Now we, your petitioners, do earnestly and sincerely protest and remonstrate against such an order being carried into effect by said court, without the approbation and sanction of the sovereign people and taxpayers of said county at the August election in 1860. And furthermore, the financial condition of the country and especially of our county is in such a depressed condition, that we are not prepared to embark into such an expenditure under the present crisis. The failure of crops, and no demand for any species of stock, and our present burdensome tax is as much as we are able to meet. And if said tax is levied it will oppress the people, depreciate the price of land and other property, retard immigration and improvements, drive good citizens from our county, and in a manner bankrupt the people, etc. We therefore ask your honorable body to reconsider the matter before you act in haste. And we will ever pray.

J. Lapsley Armstrong,	William L. Freeman,	Patrick Freary,
William F. Robinson,	Foster Collins,	Harwood Phillips,
James Fuller,	A. D. Williams,	Welcome Hodges,
William Bledsoe,	J. D. Lisle,	Harvey Russell,
James Marshal,	W. B. Palmer,	John A. Poyntz,
A. P. Orr,	W. A. Givens,	J. M. Smith,
J. Newman,	R. W. Gattrell,	Joseph L. Craig,
J. H. Carter,	I. M. Poyntz,	Henry Cordell,
F. Dougherty,	R. W. Collins,	J. M. Stewart,
James Reynolds,	W. D. Morton,	D. E. Cordell,
John Williams,	F. White,	A. B. Monroe,
W. H. Master,	D. O. Tuley,	A. B. Dunn,
Thomas Collins,	John Poyntz,	F. R. Allen,
Andrew Collins,	George E. Cordell,	James H. Moore,
Henry Burgess,	C. L. Tamehill,	M. M. Carter,
R. T. Humphreys,	W. L. Armstrong,	J. W. Perry,
W. F. Judge,	J. W. Griffith,	John Belcher,
John Murphy,	Benjamin L. Mills,	O. Belcher,
John Gilbert,	George E. Moore,	R. R. Green,
Edmond Cary,	I. M. Warren,	Sim Green,
Patrick G. Johnson,	W. R. Wilmott,	W. F. Bronaugh,
S. D. Loperly,	D. P. Belcher,	A. Temple,
John Colburn,	Sid. Wheritt,	W. A. Temple,
Isaac Phillips,	W. C. Hodges,	W. Hodge,
W. A. Fleming,	W. Underwood,	W. H. Welden.
H. T. Moore,		

Lowry & Mosely, of Johnson County, Missouri, took the contract for furnishing the brick for the new court house, and were to make three

hundred thousand at seven and eight dollars per thousand. The brick were made. The war, however, broke out about this time, which in a great measure unsettled all kinds of business and business arrangements, and the erection of the court house, for which the county had appropriated fifteen thousand dollars, was wholly abandoned until the close of the war. During the war the court house was occupied by the soldiery, who used it as a stable for their horses. After the great civil struggle had ended, the building was declared by the county court unfit for occupancy by the courts or for the offices of the different county officials. The brick which had been made in 1860 were finally sold in 1865 to the highest bidder, and the money which they brought was appropriated to repairing the present building, which, although it does not accommodate all the offices of the county, (the collector and probate judge having their offices elsewhere), is a substantial and respectable building.

FIRST JAIL.

On the 6th day of February, 1838, the county court made the following order :

"On motion it was ordered that a Joail be rased up With a double wall and 8 Inches Between Each wall Each wall raised up with good sound oak or walnut Timber hude one foot Squar and Rased between the lower and upper floor 8 foot high the same To be floord with good squar Timber one foot square and Double laid a cross Each And Said floor to Extend out To the outward wall Each way And the inward size is to be Twelve foot in the Cleer and eight inches of a space Left between The two walls are to be well filled up with good squar 4 inch timber put in in a double manner The second floor are to be Laid With Good timber 1 foot Squar Well Laid down and put to a close Jint the outward wall To be run up from the top of The second floor with good squar timber 1 foot Squar up to the Roughf and the 3d floor to be laid in the same Stile as that of the 2d and a space of $7\frac{1}{2}$ foot between the 2d and 3d floors And then well covered with a good shingle Roughf and well wether boarded up at East End The above said work togather with the Roughf are to be done in a good and workman like manner and of good metearials The lower room is to have one Window one foot Squar with Iron grates 3 grates to the outward wall and the same to the inward Wall Set 4 inches in Each Log And to angle across each other The grates to be one inch squar The doors to be one below with two shutters the outside to be made of double plank well spiked The plank to be one inch & $\frac{1}{2}$ thick oak plank and that well seasoned and hung on good Strong Strop hinges and to reach $\frac{2}{3}$ across the door and Stropt on the oppiset side and Well rivated through All the door to be faced and cased with good strong oak plank one and a half inch thick And well spiked with good spikes The Inside Shutter to be made three foot high and 2 foot wide made of bar Iron $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and about 4 inches wide and not To Excede four inches between And then crost with the same And not to Excede 6 inches up And down to be well ribeted To geather at Every Cross and Then hung with the same proportionable Strenth and Each

door to have A good Strong Lock and Kees Which might be considered Sufficient For any Joail.

One upper door made of ordinary Size made of good oak plank $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick made and hung on the Same SKale as out Side door of the Lower Room are made and hung With a good Strong Lock and Key, allso A good Strong par of Strate Staars run up on the outward Side to the upper door Containing Aplat form at said door of 5 by 6 foot Strongly banistered up from the head of said Stars All round with banisters 5 foot high"

Samuel Wilson was appointed superintendent of the building of the jail and he was authorized by the court to "Advertis the *Instruction* of said Joail and let it out to the Lowest Bidder on the first day of the Next circuit court."

SECOND JAIL.

The jail above referred to was burned down in 1863. On the 11th day of May, 1863, the county court say in the record of their proceedings: "The county jail is burned to the ground." Nothing seems to have been done towards the erection of another jail until November 17, 1866, when H. P. Mather was appointed by the court, superintendent of the building of the jail. After the lapse of three years more and on the 20th February, 1869, the court made the following order:—

"Ordered by the court here, that an appropriation of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby made out of the county revenue for the building of a jail at Harrisonville, the county seat of Cass County. Judges Jarard and Stephenson; Judge Copeland dissents."

March 24, 1869, the court made another order as follows:

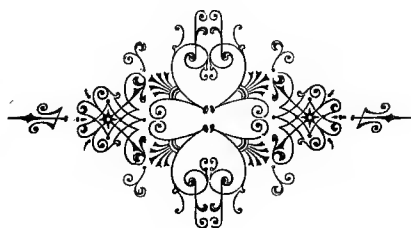
"Now, at this day comes L. M. Lowrey, jail commissioner for Cass County and submits to the court here, specifications and estimate of cost of jail and jailor's residence for said county, which said specifications and estimates are approved by the court. And the said commissioner is hereby ordered to advertise for bids for the building of the same and further ordered to contract for said building in accordance with law, and report said contract to this court at its next regular session in May next, for approval or rejection. Judges Jarard and Stephenson concur; Judge Copeland dissents.

On the twenty-fifth of March, 1869, the court issued bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars, bearing interest at ten per cent., and due in December 1869, December 1870 and December 1871.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

Pauperism is an evil which has never to any considerable extent afflicted any portion of our state, still less the wealthy county of Cass. No land, however blessed, has been always and uniformly exempt from misfortune, which may result in inability to afford self-support; and Cass County, with her generous soil, enterprising and liberal-spirited

population, has proven no exception to the universal rule. Still, many years of rapid development and increasing population rolled onward from the first settling of the county, before the necessity arose of providing a poor farm and building for an indigent class. About the year 1870 the county first began to recognize the necessity of such provision, and on the twenty-seventh day of August the county court purchased from Samuel E. Rowden the east half of lots 5, 6, 7, and the northwest quarter of section 5, township 44, range 32, containing 120 acres, at \$1,625. It is located in Dolan Township, about seven miles from Harrisonville. The first superintendent appointed to take charge of the county poor farm was John Angle; this was in 1871. In 1872 J. J. Carle took the poor farm and continued until 1874, when S. Eidson was appointed to succeed him. He remained there until 1879, when he was succeeded by James H. Welburn, who is under contract with the county to board, care for and keep the paupers at seven dollars per month *per capita* for five years from March 1, 1879.



CHAPTER XXVII.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following chapter is one which we have found hard to write, owing to the difficulty in obtaining full and accurate information. It should be the most interesting of all the chapters in the book. We have endeavored to remain in the realm of the real, and deal as little as possible in the ideal and imaginative. Comparatively little has been made a matter of record relating to the early schools of the county. What has been so made, and what has been remembered by the old settlers whom we have seen are here given.

The schools of the county are sharing with the contents of the newsboy'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 our 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 attained by private schools and academies.

The crowning glory of American institutions is the public school system; nothing else among American institutions is so 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 this 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 an 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 experience of the American citizen of to-day, however, is in the public schools. If he is a rich man's son, his classmate 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 which 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 twenty dollars on Monday, he calls on Monday and again on Tuesday, and finally gets the twenty dollars 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 schools that punctuality and promptness are cardinal virtues ; that to be tardy is to get a little black mark, and to be 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 makes 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 inim-

ical 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 (1882), 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 one hundred dollars of taxable values, 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 country districts and one dollar in cities and towns, by a majority vote of the taxpayers 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, \$5,405,127.09.

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 one 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.

ENUMERATION.

According to the county clerk's report for Cass County, beginning in April, 1881, and ending April 1, 1882, the number of white persons in

the county between six and twenty years of age were: Males, 3,854; females, 3,611. Colored persons between six and twenty years of age: Males, 131; females 119—making a total of 7,715. This was an increase over the preceding year of 300. This large augmentation in the number of school children in so short a time is one of the unmistakable evidences of the rapid growth, numerically, of the population of Cass County.

The county is at present divided into 119 school districts, the least number of pupils being in district 4, township 44, range 29, which has only twenty-one children of school age, and the greatest number being in Pleasant Hill District, which contains 911 children. This latter is the district in which Pleasant Hill is located, Harrisonville having 534, the next greater number. To accommodate the number of pupils attending the public schools, Cass County has increased from year to year the number of school houses, until they now (1882) number about 112, a majority of which are neat, frame buildings, a few being brick, but all constructed with reference to the health, comfort and convenience of both teacher and pupil. The average number attending school is 4,630. These pupils are under the care and instruction of 107 males and ninety females, making a total of 197 teachers. The teachers are, in the main, not persons who have temporarily adopted the vocation of a teacher as a mere expedient to relieve present wants and with no ultimate aim to continue teaching, but are men and women who have chosen their profession from choice, expecting to prosecute their labors for many years to come. The male teachers are paid a salary which averages \$36 per month, and the females \$24; the general average being \$30. We hope the day is not far distant when Cass County will be as liberal in the salaries of her female teachers in the public schools as Green, Dallas and a few other counties of our grand and noble state. These counties have recognized the fact, that the services of the female teacher are worth as much as the services of the male, and pay her about an equal salary. Why a woman should not be paid as much as a man as a teacher in the public schools is a problem, we frankly confess, we have never been able to solve upon any reasonable hypothesis. The sum paid to teachers for the school year of 1880 amounted to \$26,451.50; paid for fuel, \$1,719.63; for repairs and rent, \$1,585.56; incidental expenses, \$1,184; past indebtedness paid, \$910; for library, \$157. Unexpended funds on hand, \$19,689.35.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION.

Cash on hand at settlement with the county treasurer in	
April, 1881.....	\$14,057 96
Amount of revenue received from state fund by auditor's	
warrant of 1881.....	5,242 17

Amount of revenue received from county funds in 1881 (interest on notes and bonds).....	5,163 09
Amount of revenue received from township fund in 1881, (interest on notes and bonds).....	3,739 69
Amount received from district tax in 1881, as per settlement with collector in March, 1882.....	33,231 90
Total amount.....	<u>\$61,434 81</u>
Total amount expended, as shown by settlement with county treasurer in April, 1882.....	<u>\$54,992 64</u>
Cash on hand.....	\$ 6,421 17

PRINCIPAL OF THE VARIOUS SCHOOL FUNDS.

Amount of township school funds.....	\$42,065 23
Amount of county public school funds... ..	57,882 77
Total.....	<u>\$99,948 00</u>

Amount received during the year for fines and penalties, \$1,077.73. This amount has been transferred to the principal of the school fund; \$99,948.00 constitutes a school fund of which the county should feel justly proud. There are but few counties in the state that have a greater school fund than Cass, and the fact that she supports and maintains one hundred and fifteen schools, and is annually adding to this number, shows that the people of the county appreciate the advantages and benefits to be derived from these deservedly popular educational institutions. The facts briefly enumerated above, place Cass County, so far as educational interests are concerned, among the banner counties of the state.

COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

Previous to 1857, there were commissioners of the different school districts in the county, but no commissioner for the county. The law of 1857, authorized the county courts of each county to appoint a commissioner of the common schools. This remained in force till 1860, when the legislature made the office an elective one, and in 1866, created the office of county superintendent. We have no record of the common schools of an early date, and hence know but little, if anything, concerning them. The schools of the county as at present organized under the superintendency of John T. Weathers, are in a flourishing condition, and the progress made during the past year (1882) has been satisfactory, both to the teacher and the patrons.

B. C. Hawkins.....	1853	Gage S. Spring.....	1872
T. R. Russell.....	1857	Gage S. Spring.....	1874
William Jones.....	1860	Gage S. Spring.....	1876
William J. Terrell.....	1866	Gage S. Spring.....	1878
James C. Hall.....	1868	H. R. Steele.....	1880
C. F. Spray.....	1868	J. Jay Berry.....	1880
John T. Weathers.....	1870	John T. Weathers.....	1881



CHAPTER XXVIII.

BONDED DEBT AND FINANCES.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS.

We here present a carefully prepared statement, made in January, 1882, showing the debt of the county, the debts of the townships, the date of the issuing of the bonds, the rate of interest they bear, and the names of the railroad companies to which the bonds were issued.

BONDS OF CASS COUNTY.

Amount, principal and interest, \$810,555. Bonds issued in September and August of 1871-72, with interest at 10 per cent. Issued to the Clinton & Kansas Branch of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company.

AUSTIN TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$124,695. Issued in May, 1871, to L., L. & G. Railroad Company, with 10 per cent. interest.

BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$53,650. Issued in August, 1869, to Pleasant Hill & Lawrence Railroad, with interest at 6 per cent., payable in gold.

CAMP BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$83,307. Issued in 1869-70, to St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with interest at 10 per cent.

COLD WATER TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$26,182. Issued in 1869-70, to St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with interest at 10 per cent.

DOLAN TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$103,012. Issued in 1869-70, to St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with interest at 10 per cent.

EVERETT TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$26,182. Issued in 1869-70, to St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with interest at 10 per cent.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$304,939. Issued in 1869-70, to St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, with interest at 10 per cent.

PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$292,535. Issued in August, 1869, to Pleasant Hill and Lawrence Railroad, and in 1871 to L., L. & G. Railroad Company, with interest at six per cent. payable in gold.

POLK TOWNSHIP.

Amount of principal and interest, \$37,623. Issued in May, 1871, to L., L. & G. Railroad Company, with interest at ten per cent.

Cass County Bonds, \$810,555. Township Bonds, \$1,052,126.

Mount Pleasant Township owed \$26,500 of bonds, but settled the amount in 1879. There have been two elections in the county since January 1880, to vote upon the proposition to compromise the bonded indebtedness but the proposition to compromise was overwhelmingly defeated, each time. Some payments have been made, both upon the county and township bonds, reducing the above aggregate amount, from fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars the exact amount the writer does not know.

The proposition submitted by the bondholders, or those representing about \$492,000 of the bonds was as follows :—

BONDHOLDERS PROPOSITION TO COMPROMISE.

Proposed scheme of settlement of the county and township debts of Cass County, Missouri, submitted by the undersigned holders of said bonds, their agents and attorneys, to the county court of said county, on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1881, for submission to the legal voters of Cass County for ratification.

County Bonds, \$635,000, compromise rate, 50 cents.

Grand River, \$243,900, compromise rate, 33 cents.

Dolan, \$87,000, compromise rate 54 cents.

Camp Branch, \$70,000, compromise rate, 45 cents.

Cold Water, \$22,000, compromise rate, 54 cents.

Everett, \$22,000, compromise rate, 52 cents.

Polk, \$31,000, compromise rate, 60 cents.

Austin, \$103,000, compromise rate, 25 cents.

Big Creek, \$53,000, compromise rate, 42½ cents.

Pleasant Hill, \$251,000, compromise rate, 15 and 25 cents

Amount of debt when compromised : County, \$317,500 ; Grand River, \$80,487 ; Dolan, \$46,800 ; Camp Branch, \$31,500 ; Cold Water, \$12,000 ; Everett, \$11,440 ; Polk, \$18,600 : Austin, \$25,750 ; Big Creek, \$22,500 ; Pleasant Hill, \$16,450—\$35,250.

Annual interest : County, \$19,050 ; Grand River, \$4,829 ; Dolan, \$2,808 ; Camp Branch, \$1,800 ; Cold Water, \$720 ; Everett, \$686 ; Polk, \$1,116 ; Austin, \$1,545 ; Big Creek, \$1,350 ; Pleasant Hill, \$987—\$2,115.

Estimated present assessment, (1881) : County, \$6,500,000 ; Grand River, \$1,100,000 ; Dolan, \$900,000 ; Camp Branch, \$594,000 ; Cold Water, \$240,000 ; Everett, \$220,000 ; Polk, \$500,000 ; Austin, \$360,000 ; Big Creek, \$450,000 ; Pleasant Hill, \$650,000.

Tax rate per \$100 and per cent of assessment : County, 30—5 ; Grand River, 44—7½ ; Dolan, 31—5 1-5 ; Camp Branch, 32—5½ ; Cold Water, 30—5 ; Everett, 31—5 1-5 ; Polk, 22—3 7-10 ; Austin, 43—7 ; Big Creek, 30—5 ; Pleasant Hill, 50—8.

All bonds, coupons and judgments to be estimated at their face, and if the above proposed scheme and proposition to compromise said debt be ratified by a majority of the legal voters of said county, and the townships thereof, voting at an election to be holden at some time to be designated by said county court, when said proposition is to be submitted, then the payment of said bonds, coupons and judgments is to be made in cash within forty days after said election returns are in, or in 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, at the election of the county. The court costs in obtaining said judgments to be paid by the county.

The undersigned agree to accept said compromise if ratified by said qualified voters, and to recommend the same to all others holding any portion of said bonds, coupons and judgments, and not signers hereto. The undersigned severally own or represent the amount set opposite their respective names, in bonds, coupons or judgments. It is understood that these terms are not to be submitted to the voters of Cass County until assented to by the holders of at least four-fifths in amount of the actual indebtedness of said county and the townships as aforesaid, evidenced by the signatures hereto.

JUDGES BARNES AND JOHNSTON ARRESTED.

Several judgments have been obtained against the county in pursuance of suits brought by the bondholders. Judgments were rendered by the court in April (19) 1876, on coupons of Grand River Township, in favor of Nimrod Long and David L. Latourette to the amount of \$15,825.51. Other judgments, among which was the case of Henry Trossyth against Cass County, were rendered at a later date. The county court was ordered to make a levy to pay this judgement, but declining to do so, Justices Barnes and Johnston were arrested on the 5th of September, 1882, and taken on attachment, to Jefferson City, where they were committed until further orders.

In reference to their arrest and imprisonment, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of September 9, 1882, says :

In the United States Circuit Court to-day the case of Henry Trossyth, relator, vs. Cass County Court was taken up. This is a bond case,

the suit being brought on bonds issued by Cass County in aid of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, and a judgment for \$10,475 was obtained by the relator. The various proceedings to satisfy judgment culminated in a pluries being issued on the county court in April, 1882. To this writ the county court made answer June 5, 1882, that "relator owns but a small portion of the \$2,000,000 indebtedness of Cass County, Missouri; that said respondent is unable to pay all of said debt, and is unwilling, knowing this fact, to pay this relator more money than any other creditor could hope to receive on account of the inability of said county to pay said indebtedness; that a large number of those holding bonds of said county, to wit, parties representing \$472,000 of said indebtedness, have already signified their willingness to accept fifty cents on the dollar of the principal and interest of said indebtedness, and that the respondents will on the 12th day of June, 1882, make an order submitting said proposition to the qualified voters of said county to ascertain the will of the people on said compromise proposition."

The judges who were in court under attachment at the time were permitted by Judge Krekel to go home for the purpose of making the order submitting the above compromise proposition to the vote of the people of Cass County. On August 15, 1882, the respondents filed a return reiterating what had been set out in former returns as to the inability of the county to pay, etc., and in addition said that "respondents did, on the 13th day of June 1882, by an entry of record in said county court, cause said compromise proposition 'of 50 cents on the dollar' to be submitted to the qualified voters of said Cass County; that said proposition, on the 22d day of July, 1882, was rejected by a vote of 409 for to 1,973 votes against the same. That the respondents, William P. Barnes and Finis E. Johnston, feel constrained to regard said vote of the citizens of Cass County, whose financial agent they are, as an instruction to them from said qualified voters against making said levy."

The county court held a meeting August 6, 1882, at which C. S. Hockaday, the presiding justice, made a motion to levy the tax in obedience to the will of the court. Respondents Barnes and Johnston voted in the negative and Hockaday in the affirmative. On September 5, 1882, relator filed a motion to quash the returns and attach Respondents Barnes and Johnston, because they have failed to obey the writs of the court, and because by their voting in the negative upon the above recited motion of Justice Hockaday they "become, and now are guilty of willful and deliberate contempt of the process of this court, and are deserving of punishment accordingly."

Barnes and Johnson were brought into court to-day by the marshal under an attachment. In answer to the inquiry of Judge Krekel why they had not obeyed the pluries peremptory writ, they again refused to levy the tax, and said they were ready to submit to any punishment the court saw fit to impose upon them. Judge Krekel, after a plain talk to them about the futility of undertaking to resist the process of the court, made an order that they be confined in the Cole County Jail until the further order of the court, and until they obey the commands of the peremptory writ heretofore served on them.

The justices are, therefore, to-night constructively in jail. It is understood that they will be locked up in the morning. The former takes it philosophically, and hopes that when his people realize the

decidedly serious turn affairs have taken, they will hustle around and make their term of imprisonment of short duration. He says he voted for the compromise of fifty cents on the dollar, but did not work for it. He believed a compromise of thirty-three cents on the dollar would carry with the people, and for that he would work heartily. He also says that, although his people regard Judge Krekel as harsh and tyrannical, he had found him courteous and forbearing, and that he is simply doing a duty that he can not avoid.

Judge Barnes is of the no-surrender kind, and seems willing to lie in jail rather than order a levy to pay dollar for dollar on the judgment. He says the debt of the county is over \$2,000,000, and that his people are unable to pay it. To pay one judgment in full is to practically stop all compromise, as the other creditors will also demand full payment. The debt, he says, was saddled on to the county against a protest signed by 2,000 citizens, and not a dollar of benefit has been received for it. If the creditors will accept thirty-three cents on the dollar, he thinks the debt can be compromised at that. As it is, he says, he can only lie in jail till his term expires, in January, when some one else can try it for a while.

FINANCES.

The expenditures of the county at its organization, and for several years thereafter, were small; the receipts, of course, were correspondingly light. The books were not kept in a very systematic way, and it was difficult then to determine accurately the exact condition of the county finances. This much, however, we do know, that with the very limited resources at their command, the persons whose duty it was to manage county affairs kept the machinery in operation, and no large debts were incurred.

We have been fortunate in finding a statement made in May, 1847, which shows the receipts and expenditures during the preceding year. By comparison with the financial statement for 1882, the difference in the monetary affairs of the county will be seen at a glance. The former statement was made thirty-five years ago, when the resources were meagre, and when the demands were comparatively few.

Receipts from all sources for year ending May, 1847...	\$1,298 97
Expenditures	1,245 98

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To the Honorable, the County Court of Cass County, Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your order, and in pursuance of law I herewith submit for your consideration, and the inspection of the public an abstract of the receipts and expenditures of Cass County for the year ending February 1, 1882, (being the date to which the treasurer has made his annual settlement) which exhibits the balance sheets of the several funds, together with a statement of the amount of moneys that have accrued to the several trust funds under your control, and the inter-

est that has accrued and is in arrears on the same, a detailed statement of which is on file in my office. This statement is as follows:

COUNTY REVENUE FUNDS.

Paupers at county poor farm, cost of (including \$300 for wood land)	\$ 1,620 77
Paupers outside	895 23
Circuit clerk, fees of	100 55
Assessing and collecting revenue, cost of	2,534 05
School commissioner, fees of	40 00
Fuel for county	303 46
State lunatic asylum, cost of patients in	1,246 55
Road and bridge commissioner, fees of	333 50
Roads and bridges, cost of	75 00
Elections, cost of	139 00
Supplies for county buildings	210 89
County clerk, salary and fees of	1,604 06
County judges, mileage and per diem of	643 43
Sheriff, fees of	618 75
Public printing for county	220 80
Prosecuting attorney, salary of	600 00
Care of county lands	30 00
County treasurer, salary of	1,200 00
Repairs on county buildings	1,707 25
Rent of offices	426 00
Overcharges, refunded	2 23
Commissions paid for collecting probate fees	3 30
Wolf scalps	30 00
Grand jury, mileage and per diem of	300 70
Petit jury, mileage and per diem of	624 10
Witnesses before grand jury, mileage and per diem of	185 75
Inquests, cost of	28 97
Costs in railroad bond, suits vs. county	970 21
Books and stationery	649 68
Recording deeds	1 00
Forest trees, bounty for growing	3 35
Patents for county land, cost of	3 00
Total	<hr/> \$18,250 56
Warrants outstanding February 1, 1881	\$ 57 10
Warrants outstanding last settlement	214 55

BALANCE SHEET OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS.

	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.				
	Cash on hand at settlement, Feb. 1st, 1881.	Cash receipts from the various sources during the year.	County Warrants jury script, receipts &c. paid during the year.	Distributions to School districts.	Loans.	Transferred to other funds.	Balance cash in Treasury Feb. 1, '82
County Revenue.		21564 36				21564 36	
Pauper Funds.	1871 07	3594 05	3427 05				2038 07
Salary of Office Funds.	3490 13	8665 74	6548 58				5567 30
Jury, Witness and Election Fund.	909 65	2200 42	1248 20				1867 87
Contingent Fund.	4814 39	8404 15	7237 43				5981 11
Jail Bond Tax.	2 75	59 94				22 98	39 71
Pacific R. R. Interest Tax.	1 36	15 46				8 52	8 30
Poor Farm Tax.	1 05	25 99				10 28	16 76
Jail and Bridge Interest Tax.	3 12	43 01				19 58	26 55
Common Pleas Judge Salary Tax.	71	19 05				7 28	12 48
School Tax derived from R. R.	1322 84	1523 03		1322 84			1523 03
Road " " " " " "	461 31	515 71				461 31	515 71
Personal Road Tax.	30 13	90 88				51 59	69 42
Road Damages.	156 00	122 00	216 00				62 00
Fees from offices belonging to others.	306 79	494 77	305 29			142 16	354 11
Bridge Fund.	2061 85	3758 16	2879 18				2940 83
Grand River Township Ry. Compromise Fund.	5026 96	5785 45	6318 22				4494 19
Pleasant Hill " " " "	1322 91	5283 10	1705 78				4900 23
Big Creek " " " "	2516 90	3878 90	3170 91				3224 89
Dolan " " " "		1247 16					1247 16
Township general fund.	1327 79	2316 32	1399 41				2244 70
Township special fund.	308 45	30 61	318 61				20 45
District Road Tax, county.	3074 41	3335 89	5519 18				891 12
District Road Tax, township.		5119 53	3379 16				1740 37
Railway Interest Funds.	12666 45	5699 60	10914 00			1200 00	6252 05
Swamp Land Fund, Principal.	2374 22	11448 95	134 13		12889 70		799 34
" " Interest.	3267 52	3480 71		4289 81			2458 42
Common School Fund, Principal.	866 41	6508 02			6708 00		666 43
" " Interest.	1350 88	1833 96		1653 57			1731 27
500,000 acre " Principal.	174 25	545 00			719 00		25
" " Interest.	231 50	257 74		295 02			194 22
16th section township, Principal.	2911 06	10804 14			13306 68		408 52
" " Interest.	3501 28	340 25		4052 26			2789 27
	56193 14	122133 05	54721 13	11613 50	33628 38	23480 06	54880 12

RECAPITULATION.

Cash on hand at Treasurer's annual settlement, February 1, 1881 . . .	56193 14	
Cash receipts from the various sources as above . . .	122133 05	
Amount paid out on county warrants, jury script, receipts, etc., audited by county court.		32478 09
Amount of railroad interest funds paid to township commissioners. . .		5679 80
Amount of railroad interest funds paid on judgment vs. county . . .		5234 20
Amount of railroad compromise funds paid to township commissioners . .		11194 91
Amount of warrants on county school funds paid		134 13
Interest from public school funds distributed to school districts		11613 50
Amount of school funds loaned in county		33623 38
Amount transferred to county revenue funds		23488 06
Balance cash on hand February 1, 1882		54880 12
	178326 19	178326 19

EXHIBIT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL TRUST FUNDS OF CASS COUNTY.

COUNTY AND 16TH SECTION SCHOOL FUNDS.		Cash in Treas- ury Feb, 1882	Amount of fund in notes secured by Real Estate.	TOTAL.	Interest in arrears to Dec. 31, 1881.
Swamp Land Fund		799 34	35044 27	35843 61	1612 93
Common School "		666 43	20162 89	20829 32	941 16
500,000 Acre "		25	2675 61	2675 86	139 17
16th section Tp. "	43:29	31 57	1096 62	1128 19	72 17
	44:29		933 29	933 29	22 71
	45:29	34 89	1190 46	1225 35	11 95
	46:29	99	935 91	936 90	54 01
	43:30	43	759 41	759 84	28 00
	44:30		800 00	800 00	27 17
	45:30	50 74	3643 51	3694 25	78 15
	46:30	50 00	339 11	389 11	
	43:31	66	768 91	769 57	14 61
	44:31		613 00	613 00	43 31
	45:31	3 00	767 25	770 25	22 04
	46:31	2 00	711 09	713 09	89 51
	43:32		1205 76	1205 76	12 06
	44:32		493 45	493 45	52 83
	45:32		3141 16	3141 16	34 25
	46:32	34	17741 22	17741 56	891 61
	43:33	21 78	1948 80	1970 58	198 73
	44:33	212 12	3220 08	3532 20	45 80
	45:33		689 48	689 48	24 09
	46:33		966 72	966 72	18 63
		1874 54	99948 00	101822 54	4443 89

RAILROAD INTEREST FUNDS.

Everett Township, St. L. and S. F.	861 11	72 89	934 00	7 28
Coldwater " "	878 94		878 94	
Grand River " "	1403 51	545 44	1948 95	20 25
Dolan " "		124 63	124 63	12 46
Pleasant Hill " P. H. & L. B.	80 62	42 38	122 00	
Big Creek " "	17 62		17 62	
Mt. Pleasant " "	625 31		625 31	
Polk " L., L. & G.	384 12		384 12	
Austin " "	662 69	15 66	676 35	
Clinton & Kansas City Branch Tebo & Neosho Railroad	1340 13		1340 13	
	6252 05	800 00	7052 05	39 99

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

I, Geo. I. Shepard, Clerk of the County Court within and for the county and state aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct abstract of the receipts and expenditures of said county for the year ending February 1, 1882, as fully as the same appears from records of my office.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and seal of the County Court. Done at office in Harrisonville, in said county, this 8th day of February, 1882.

GEORGE I. SHEPARD, County Clerk.

CHAPTER XXIX.

POLITICAL HISTORY

“ There is a mystery in the sou^l of state,
Which hath no operation more divine,
Then breath or pen can give expression to.”

From 1835 to 1866, or during the first thirty years of the county's history, 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 respective 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 early days 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 his people in the state legislature, astride his horse, going from settlement to settlement to meet with the voters of his county 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 own imagination to supply the stock of rich, rare and racy anecdotes, moulded and circulated by these ingenious canvassers, or to describe the modes and methods by them adopted to increase their poularity with the people. There was then no press, as now to perpetuate daily events as they transpired. Many of the maneuvers and capers, successes and failures, with their pleasures and sorrows, of twenty and more years ago, in this county, are hidden from us by the shadows of time. Darkness intervenes between us and many sayings and doings of bygone days, which, could we but penetrate that darkness and gather them in, would shine out upon the pages of this history “like diamond settings in plates of lead.” In vain have we tried through the lens of individual recollection 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 of the electioneer, and every honorable device was adopted by each candidate to develop his full strength at the polls.

From 1835 to 1860 no political conventions were held in the county. During this period the county was largely Democratic, perhaps two to one; but, notwithstanding this fact, occasionally a Whig, on account of his fitness and popularity, was elected to office. All records and certificates of elections held in the county prior to the year 1866, having been destroyed, it is impossible to here insert the names of the respective candidates who ran for office at such elections, or the number of votes cast on such occasions. We shall therefore give the election returns from the year 1866, which we have made as full and complete as the record will warrant, down to the election in July, 1882, when was submitted the last proposition to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the county. The reader will find the aggregate vote of each candidate to be entirely reliable:

ELECTION IN NOVEMBER, 1866.

Republicans will be indicated by a *, Liberals by a † and Democrats not marked.

Congress—*Joseph W. McClurg	392
Thomas L. Price	333
Superintendent Public Schools—*T. A. Parker	391
John F. Williams	336
Circuit Attorney—John E. Ryland	335
*John S. Cochran	359
*Horace B. Johnson	28
State Senate—Minor T. Graham	392
M. J. Payne	335
Representative—*Rush G. Leaming	383
Alonzo H. Hale	340
Sheriff—*Reason S. Judy	361
Andrew Allen	360
Circuit Clerk—*John F. Lawder	329
*James Allen	397
County Clerk—*Albert J. Briggs	380
George M. Houston	337

Treasurer—*John C. Christian.....	395
W. H. Barrett.....	328
County Justice—*Henry Jerard.....	387
*James C. Copeland.....	388
*George Moore.....	411
Hugh G. Glenn.....	340
Pouncy A. Smith.....	336
Amos Halcomb.....	314
Assessor—*James T. Storms.....	326
*Jacob Woodmancer.....	347
*John M. Farmer.....	47
Superintendent Registration—*Heny W. Cleveland.....	386
George D. Hoover.....	335
County Superintendent Public Schools—*William J. Terrell.....	387
C. F. Spray.....	251
Coroner—*A. H. Boggs.....	386
John King.....	331

1866.—The light vote of this year is attributable to the facts that many who then lived in the county had settled after the war and had not acquired a year's residence, and also to the fact that the registration law was rigorously enforced and a large number thereby disfranchised. Both parties made nominations for the entire county ticket, excepting for circuit clerk, the democrats generally supported Mr. James Allen, the former clerk, who ran as an independent Republican and defeated the Republican nominee, Colonel Lawder.

As will be seen the race for sheriff was very close, Mr. Judy having one majority. Mr. Allen contested the election in the circuit court and after preparing for trial by agreement of parties the question was submitted to the people. A special election was held May 28, 1867, and Mr. Judy was elected by quite a majority. In the meantime an additional registration had been made.

NOVEMBER, 1868.

For President—*U. S. Grant.....	1,019
Horatio Seymour.....	1,151
For Vice President—*Schuyler Colfax.....	1,019
Frank P. Blair.....	1,151
Governor—*Joseph W. McClurg.....	1,010
John S. Phelps.....	1,161
Lieutenant Governor—*E. O. Stanard.....	1,012
Norman J. Coleman.....	1,159
Secretary of State—*Francis Rodman.....	1,013
Barnard Poepping.....	1,158

Auditor—*Daniel M. Draper	994
John A. Hockaday	1,158
Treasurer—*W. Q. Dallmeyer	1,013
Charles C. Rozier	1,158
Register of Lands—*Joseph H. McGee	1,012
Robert Hundhausen	1,158
Attorney General—Horace B. Johnson	997
James F. Regan	1,158
Supreme Judges—*Philemon Bliss	1,013
*David Wagner	1,013
*Warren Currier	914
*Henry A. Clover	105
Edward A. Lewis	1,158
Washington Adams	1,158
Elijah H. Norton	1,158
Congress—*J. H. Stover	1,014
*S. S. Burdett	1,014
John F. Phillips	1,156
Ignatius Hazell	1,156
Circuit Judge—*Chan. P. Townsley	1,014
William T. Wood	1,158
Circuit Attorney—*William Warner	1,014
Representative—*W. H. H. Cundiff	999
Hamilton Gamble	1,155
Sheriff—*M. O. Teeple	987
Douglass Dale	1,188
County Judge—*George Moore	608
*Isham Reece	610
J. C. Stevenson	947
Recorder—*Septer. Patrick	1,002
Luke Williams	1,164
Common Pleas Judge—*E. P. West	1,020
S. D. Benight	1,141
Treasurer—*George S. Akin	977
W. H. Barrett	1,150
*J. H. Williams	40
Surveyor—*A. S. O'Bannon	1,013
William S. Smith	1,152
Assessor—*W. A. Wade	1,011
J. P. Cochran	1,155
Public Administrator—*A. H. Boggs	997
Newton P. Brooks	1,150
Superintendent Public Schools—*James C. Hall	1,028
C. F. Spray	1,139

Register—*Alonzo Southwick.....	1,015
James Thompson.....	1,156
Coroner—*J. P. Gabriel.....	1,008
William A. Jack.....	1,157
Constitutional Amendment—*For.....	693
Against.....	1,126

1868.—This was the presidential election and was quite an exciting contest. A short time before the election the supervisor of registration for the senatorial district composed of the counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates (Captain Thomas Phelan), removed the old registering officers in all the counties in his district, and in this county appointed Captain Little, Major Houston and Captain Cockrell, three ex-officers in the federal army, who made a less proscriptive registration than had previously been made. The entire democratic county ticket was elected. Dr. Cundiff successfully contested the seat of Colonel Gamble in the legislature, that body being Republican. Judge W. T. Wood, the democratic candidate for circuit judge, who failed to receive his certificate of election by reason of the action of the secretary of state in throwing out the returns from Jackson County, afterwards instituted proceedings in the supreme court in the nature of a *quo warranto*, and obtained the office. See 56 Mo. Reports, p. 107.

NOVEMBER, 1870.

Congress—Douglas Dale.....	883
*Samuel S. Burdett.....	1,233
†George R. Smith.....	592
Governor—†B. Gratz Brown.....	1,476
*Joseph W. McClurg.....	1,244
Lieutenant Governor—†Joseph J. Gravelly.....	1,476
*A. J. Harlan.....	1,244
Secretary State—†Eugene F. Weigel.....	1,475
*John H. Stover.....	1,235
Auditor—†Samuel Hays.....	1,474
*Chauncey I. Filley.....	1,241
Treasurer—†Daniel M. Draper.....	1,477
*G. A. Mosee.....	1,240
Attorney General—†Andrew J. Baker.....	1,439
*Horace B. Johnson.....	1,214
Register Lands—†Fred Salomon.....	1,471
*Joseph H. McGee.....	1,246
Superintendent Public Schools—Boliver S. Head.....	758
George P. Beard.....	1,239
Ira Divoll.....	716

Judge Supreme Court—*David Wagner	2,704
State Senator—John B. Wornall	959
*John K. Cravens	930
*Stephen P. Twiss	835
New County candidates market thus *; Old County candidates marked thus †.	
Representative—†Curtis Worden	1,493
*James Allen	1,264
Andrew Allen	1
Sheriff—†James A. Burney	1,238
*Alexander C. Briant	1,463
County Clerk—†Charles H. Dore	1,388
*Rush G. Leaming	1,328
J. W. Shuey	22
Treasurer—†W. H. Barrett	1,442
*William H. Crotser	1,235
Recorder—†M. F. Gilpatrick	1,308
*William G. McCulloh	1,359
Circuit Clerk—†Thomas Hutton	1,373
*D. P. Kenagy	1,364
Supervisor of Registration—†John W. Austin	1,434
*Isaac Woolery	1,256
School Commissioner—†John T. Weathers	1,392
*Albert F. Allen	1,331
Coroner—†V. C. Cusenberry	1,416
*Dr. Samuel L. Kennedy	1,205
County Judge—†R. W. Forsyth	798
*Jesse Nelson	298

1870.—This year gave rise to what was known as the Liberal movement in the state, the issue being the repeal of the registration laws and the enfranchisement of those who had been deprived of the right of suffrage on account of having participated in the rebellion, either by act or sympathy. It resulted in the success of the Liberal move, the entire Liberal Republican state ticket being elected. Major Douglas Dale, of this county, was an independent Democratic candidate for Congress. In the election of the county ticket, politics were entirely ignored. The contest for the formation of Richland County was then at its highest pitch. At the previous session of the legislature, a bill for the formation of the new county had passed the house, and came within a few votes of passing the senate. This brought the question at issue before the people. Great excitement prevailed all over the county by reason of it, and the people determined to ignore all other questions in the election of that year. Accordingly two tickets were placed in the field, each com-

posed of Democrats and Republicans, and known respectively as the "Richland County Ticket," and "Anti-Richland County Ticket." The principal contest was over the election of the member of the legislature, as the fight for the new county was to be settled in that body. The candidates were Mr. James Allen, of Pleasant Hill, and Mr. Curtis Worden, of Peculiar Township, both Republican in politics, the former favoring the new county, the latter opposing it. The result was the election of Mr. Worden, which virtually settled the question, as the legislature regarded the vote as an instruction of the people on the question. A portion of both of the tickets was elected, according to the personal popularity of the respective candidates.

NOVEMBER, 1872.

For President—*U. S. Grant.....	1,453
Horace Greeley.....	2,012
For Vice President—*Henry Wilson.....	1,453
B. Gratz Brown.....	2,012
Governor—*John B. Henderson.....	1,464
Silas Woodson.....	2,078
Lieutenant Governor—*John H. Stover.....	1,460
Charles P. Johnson.....	2,084
Secretary of State—*Fred W. Doerde.....	1,459
Eugene F. Weigel.....	2,089
Treasurer—*Daniel M. Draper.....	1,463
Harvey W. Salmon.....	2,087
Auditor—*Daniel O'Connor.....	1,472
George B. Clark.....	1,925
Attorney General—*Jefferson Chandler.....	1,463
H. Clay Ewing.....	2,088
Register of Lands—*Fred A. Nitchy.....	1,462
Fred Salomon.....	2,086
Judge Supreme Court—*Henry A. Clover (six years).....	1,464
*George H. Shields (two years).....	1,463
*John P. Ellis.....	1,463
*Ira E. Leonard.....	1,463
Henry M. Vories (six years).....	2,085
Washington Adams (two years).....	2,089
Ephraim B. Ewing.....	2,085
Thomas A. Sherwood.....	2,084
Congress—*Daniel S. Twitchell.....	1,491
Abram Comingo.....	2,044
Representative—*David H. Stratton.....	1,477
Benjamin Stephens.....	2,059

Prosecuting Attorney—*William J. Terrell.	1,492
James S. Wooldridge.	2,027
Sheriff—*Charles F. Coleman.	1,389
Alexander C. Briant.	2,164
Treasurer—*Luke Williams.	1,333
Aaron B. Smith.	1,982
*Reason S. Judy.	240
Collector—*Elijah Farmer.	1,436
Alexander C. Briant.	2,043
Judge Common Pleas Court—*Charles O. Race.	1,433
John L. Morrison.	2,017
Assessor—*Patrick F. Dyer.	1,419
Francis M. Cummings.	2,041
Superintendent Public Schools—*John T. Weathers.	1,500
Gage S. Spring.	2,025
Surveyor—*Robert V. Austin.	1,438
Alexander H. Hoge.	2,100
Public Administrator—*Samuel Painter.	1,463
* Henry Cordell.	2,049
Coroner—*Squire F. Browne.	1,474
John W. Shuey.	2,031
County Court Justice—*Alexander Robinson.	435
Joseph H. Page.	609

1872.—There was nothing unusual to note during this campaign. The contest was purely a political one and the entire democratic ticket was elected. Mr. Benjamin Stephens, who was elected to the legislature, died at the state capital while a member of that body and no election was ordered to fill the vacancy.

1873.—Judge David McGaughey, judge of the twenty-second judicial circuit, having resigned, a special election was held February 18, 1873, to fill the vacancy. The candidates were Judge Foster P. Wright, of Henry County, C. C. Bassett, of Bates County, and John F. Lawder, of Cass County. Judge Wright was elected. The vote in this county was as follows: Bassett 524, Wright 298, Lawder 186. The race was not political, Mr. Bassett being the bar candidate and each of the others independent candidates.

NOVEMBER, 1874.

Grangers indicated by **.

Governor—Charles H. Hardin.	1,551
**William Gentry.	1,623
Lieutenant Governor—Norman J. Coleman.	1,527
**Samuel Headley.	1,573

Secretary of State—Michael K. McGrath	1,544
**William R. Leflet.	1,627
State Treasurer—Joseph W. Mercer.	1,530
**John H. Fisse.....	1,645
State Auditor—Thomas Halladay.....	1,550
**Ewen C. Hale.	1,631
Attorney General—John A. Hockaday.....	1,549
**Daniel S. Twitchell.....	1,632
Register of Lands—George Diegel.....	1,532
**Colby T. Quisenberry.....	1,645
Superintendent Public Schools—Richard D. Shannon.	1,559
**John Monteith.....	1,615
Justice Supreme Court—Warwick Hough.....	1,402
William B. Napton.....	105
Samuel Ensworth	1,768
**Peter E. Bland.....	1,935
Congress—*William H. Powell.....	521
B. J. Franklin.....	1,467
**J. P. Alexander	1,182
Senate—*Isaac M. Ridge.....	1,721
F. P. Wright.....	2
J. B. Newberry.....	1,361
Representative—**P. C. Horney	1,451
Alexander C. Briant.....	1,685
Judges Common Pleas Court—**Joseph H. Page.....	1,746
John L. Morrison.....	1,430
Recorder—**William Bailey	1,553
Isaac H. Woolery	1,279
Independent—Tarlton Railey.....	364
Sheriff—**S. H. Rodgers.....	1,555
James R. Hickman.....	1,376
Independent—William P. Barnes.....	226
County Treasurer—John Coughernour.	1,577
**John S. Norton.....	1,614
Clerk of Circuit Court—**J. J. Francisco.....	1,685
Thomas J. George.....	1,470
Clerk County Court—**Simon D. Taylor.	1,450
William W. Cook.....	1,715
Prosecuting Attorney—**William J. Terrell.	1,558
James Armstrong.....	1,578
Coroner—S. O'Roark.....	1,578
A. B. Cochran.....	2
J. E. Butler	16
J. H. Page.....	39

Coroner—J. W. Shuey	7
Judge of Circuit Court—Foster P. Wright	2,774

1874 —The opposition to the Democratic state ticket this year was composed of Democrats and Republicans and was known as "The People's Ticket. It was more successful in this county than in any other large democratic county in the state. The opposition to the Democratic county ticket was composed of Republicans, Grangers, and Anti-monopolists, and was commonly called the "Tad-Pole Ticket." It was supported by the Cass County Courier, which had previously been the leading Democratic paper at the county seat. The contest was spirited and the county was thoroughly canvassed by the several candidates, and as will be seen from the returns, but three of the candidates on the regular Democratic county ticket were elected, and Major Gentry, the "People's" candidate for governor carried the county by seventy-two majority.

ELECTION IN NOVEMBER, 1876.

For President and Vice-President—Tilden and Hendricks	2,277
*Hayes and Wheeler	1,440
Governor—John S. Phelps	2,272
*Gustavis A. Finkelnburg	1,447
Jesse P. Alexander	19
Lieutenant-Governor—Henry C. Brokmeyer	2,280
*Charles C. Allen	1,450
James A. Owens	17
Secretary of State—Michael K. McGrath	2,280
*Eugene F. Weigel	1,448
Andrew W. St. John	18
State Auditor—Thomas Holliday,	2,282
*George R. Smith	1,447
Robert G. Hubbard	18
State Treasurer—Elijah Gates	2,281
*John Severance	1,449
Stephen G. Pierce	18
Attorney-General—Jackson L. Smith	2,280
*Alexander W. Mullens	1,449
Abner L. Gilstrap	18
Register of Lands—James E. McHenry	2,278
*Richard Drane	1,451
William R. Taylor	18
Judges of Supreme Court—John W. Henry	2,271
*David Wagner	1,459
Railroad Commissioner—James Harding (six years)	2,270
John S. Marmaduke (four years)	2,273

Railroad Commissioner—John Walker (two years)	2,275
*Thomas R. Allen (six years)	1,456
*Edward D. Harper (four years)	1,470
*Isaac Hays (two years)	1,449
Franklin Murphey	14
H. Martin Williams	1
Marion R. Banks	17
L. D. Hopkins	4
Congress—Benjamin J. Franklin	2,280
*D. S. Twitchell	1,463
State Representative—Jacob F. Brookhart	2,068
*Frank H. Clark	1,611
Judge Criminal Court.—Henry Clay Daniel	3,532
Sheriff—George W. Stevens	2,280
*John P. Hackenburg	1,447
County Treasurer—Isaac Arnold	2,220
*John S. Norton	1,512
Prosecuting Attorney.—Alexander H. Hoge	2,137
*William J. Terrell	1,569
County Surveyor.—Fielding E. Bybee	2,267
*Jonathan H. Lasley	1,472
Public Administrator—Walter S. Ditto	2,250
For Restraining Swine	1,088
Against Restraining Swine	1,848

1876.—This being the year for the election of President, there was nothing unusual in the campaign. Party lines were closely drawn. Both parties nominated full county tickets, and, while the contest was animated, there was very little dissension in either party, and both polled their full strength.

1877.—The legislature having at its last session transposed the Seventh Judicial Circuit, now composed of Cass and Johnson Counties, so as to leave it without a judge, a special election for that office was ordered by Governor Phelps, to be held on the 29th of September. The candidates were Edmond A. Nickerson, of Johnson County, and Noah M. Givan, of Cass County. The latter was the nominee of the members of the bar of the circuit. The vote in this county was as follows: Givan, 1,184; Nickerson, 846.

NOVEMBER, 1878.

Judge of Supreme Court—Elijah H. Norton	3,142
Abner L. Gilstrap	270
*Alexander F. Denny	403
Superintendent Public Schools—Richard D. Shannon	2,401
*Roderick Baldwin	1,171

Register of Lands—James E. McHenry	1,247
Andrew W. St. John	301
*William N. Nowal	1,152
Railroad Commissioner—Archibald M. Sevier	1,790
Ivers Hayden	259
*John P. Tracy	1,106
John Walker	299
Congress—John T. Crisp	1,138
Samuel L. Sawyer	2,339
L. G. Jeffers (Greenback)	264
Senator—J. N. Bradley	2,371
John W. Swift (Greenback)	1,418
Representative—Janot S. Grosshach	1,689
*E. Wanamaker	297
Representative—Gage S. Spring	1,788
Judge Probate Court—Joseph D. Lisle	3,025
Sheriff—George W. Stephens	2,006
John Connery	349
*John S. Norton	1,447
Collector—Hiram M. Bledsoe	1,928
Brice McCoy	314
*John S. Norton	1,528
Clerk County Court—George I. Shepard	3,383
John L. Stephens	355
Clerk Circuit Court—Francis M. Cummings	1,483
Samuel A. Howard	346
*Bernard Zick	1,633
A. B. Freeman	205
Recorder of Deeds—C. M. Hackler	3,576
Prosecuting Attorney—H. Clay Daniel	1,918
Charles S. McArthur	282
*Eli J. Sherlock	1,587
County Treasurer—Isaac Arnold	3,532
County Assessor—John L. Jackson	3,434
Coroner—George Gosche	3,441
Presiding Judge County Court—C. S. Hockaday	1,921
Frank H. Clark	576
William P. Barnes	1,205
Judge County Court (First District)—Martilus Terrell	659
William T. Field	744
Henry H. Parish	217
Judge County Court (Second District)—Logan McReynolds	836
Isaac Smart	130
John Funk	503

Register of Lands—James A. Matney (Greenback)	273
Railroad Commissioner—George C. Pratt	2,709
*Howard Barnes	1,679
Jesse P. Alexander (Greenback)	278
Congress—*Robert T. Van Horn	1,649
D. C. Allen	1,367
John T. Crisp	1,387
Frank H. Clark (Greenback)	285
Circuit Judge—Noah M. Givan	3,264
Edward A. Nickerson	1,266
Township Organization—For	2,735
Against	1,292
Representative—Douglas Dale	2,552
*D. E. Fuller	1,681
Brice McCoy (Greenback)	364
Restraining Swine—For	2,554
Against	1,687
Collector—*John Dunlap	1,705
Samuel E. Brown	2,691
David Sharp (Greenback)	279
Sheriff—*S. H. Rodgers	1,764
Daniel P. Ingram	2,609
J. C. Flook (Greenback)	276
Treasurer—*Henry Wagner	1,689
Isaac Arnold	2,624
Thomas Trekell (Greenback)	296
Prosecuting Attorney—*James T. Burney	1,795
H. C. Daniel	2,613
S. C. McArthur (Greenback)	255
Assessor—*B. L. Deming	1,693
J. K. Lacey	2,680
Marinus Wildebur (Greenback)	287
Surveyor—*Robert V. Austin	1,710
F. E. Bybee	2,739
Public Administrator—*Arthur Conger	1,872
H. West	2,340
County Judge 1st District—W. P. Barnes	1,310
A. E. Merriman	1,017
P. H. Taylor	249
2d District—J. W. Frazee	102
Finis E. Johnston	1,248
Logan McReynolds	36
Coroner—A. B. Johnson	1,688
A. J. Brodberry	1,950

Coroner—A. H. Roby.. .. .	658
W. H. Stanbury	288

1880.—The difficulties over the contest for congress, which originated two years ago, still continued, the fight for that position this year being a triangular one, with three candidates in the field. Mr. Allen and Colonel Crisp both claimed to be the nominees of the Democratic party, while Colonel Van Horn was the Republican candidate, and was elected. It did not, however, affect the county ticket, as the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

On the first day of May, 1880, a special election was held to vote upon a proposition to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the county :

For the compromise.....	219
Against "	1,791

Again, on the 22d day of July, 1882, another special election was held to vote upon a proposition to compromise the bonded indebtedness of the county, resulting as follows :

For the compromise... ..	409
Against "	1,973



CHAPTER XXX.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

PRELIMINARY MEETING—ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS PRESENT—ADDRESS OF JUDGE NOAH M. GIVAN, DELIVERED IN HARRISONVILLE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1879—NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS—POEM ENTITLED "AN OLD SETTLER'S TALK."

THE OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

At a preliminary meeting held by the old settlers of Cass County, in September, 1879, for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Society, the following proceedings were had :

The meeting was called to order by Thomas Holloway, who nominated R. A. Brown as chairman. Mr. Brown, on taking the stand, said :

"After tendering to you my kind regards for this manifestation of your respect, in asking me to preside over so important a meeting, I will announce that we have met for the purpose of paving the way to reach and work out biographical and historical events, from the earliest settlement of Cass County down to the present time.

It affords me a very great comfort my old friends and comrades, to meet so many of you here to-day. Thirty odd years ago we met in what was then Van Buren County. Then we were in the vigor of life and manhood, and buoyant with hopes for the future. How sad the thought to you and to me, when we look back over the past, to know, that a vast number of our old pioneer friends, whom we could count by the score, have gone the way of all the earth—to reap their rewards in the great hereafter.

Let this fact admonish us, my old veteran friends (the few of us who are yet here) that we must soon follow. We are now in the 'sear and yellow leaf' of life ; some of us, have passed our three-score years and ten. Let us hold ourselves in readiness. Our lives are a series of wanderings, which will soon cease, at the brink of the grave. Let us live in such a way as to be admitted to that inheritance—that Canaan where we may enjoy forever, the friendships which have here commenced."

A. Easley was chosen secretary. All residents of the county, who came prior to 1846, and were twenty-one years old, were included in the call for forming the society. J. W. Williams, H. G. Glenn, Thomas Holloway, J. Coughenour and A. Easley were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and a plan of organization. At this preliminary

meeting, the following old settlers were present : R. A. Brown, A. Easley, A. Bybee, P. Franse, J. Coughenour, W. Payne, William Adams, Thomas Holloway, W. C. Burford, J. Flinn, J. H. Williams, Isaac Woolard, Isom Majors, David Majors, J. S. Wheeler, J. F. Brooks, L. Ground, Wilson Davenport, E. L. Tuggle, H. G. Glenn, Jesse Ragan, Martin Burris, L. Bradberry.

ADDRESS OF JUDGE NOAH M. GIVAN.

Below will be found the address of Judge Noah M. Givan, delivered in the town of Harrisonville, September 20, 1879, at the old settlers' meeting, which occurred that day. The address is written in plain English, and within the comprehension of all, and being replete with much of the early history of the county, we deem it eminently worthy of preservation :

PIONEERS OF CASS COUNTY : I wish to express to you my sincere thanks for the honor you have conferred upon me in inviting me to address you on this occasion. The purpose of your organization is, indeed commendable. Every citizen of the county must feel an interest in preserving its early history ; for

" The heart, methinks,
Were of strange mold which keeps no cherished print of earlier, happier times."

Besides, these annual reunions must be a source of much pleasure to those of you who came to the country in its early times, and who endured the hardships of a frontier life. They enable you to take each other by the hand and talk over the incidents of long ago. Though your pioneer lives were attended with many of the privations and few of the comforts of life now enjoyed by the people of the county, yet there was untold pleasure arising from your honest toil which might well excite the envy of those of us who follow you.

Cass County was, prior to its separate organization, a portion of Jackson. Indeed, in the still earlier times, Cass and Jackson were both a portion of Cooper County. In the winter of 1834 and 1835 the county of Van Buren was organized, which embraced all that is now Cass, and townships 40, 41 and 42, now a portion of Bates. In obtaining an account of the early events of the county I have been compelled to call upon yourselves and your compeers for information of matters not of record. The first settlements made in the county were along the streams, near the timber. Many came from timbered countries and did not dream of being able to live out on the bleak and barren prairies, far from timber and water. It may be truthfully said that the dreams of the most visionary of the very earliest settlers did not think that the prairies would ever be occupied. It is said that when the first government surveyors, in making the survey of lands in this county, reached the highest point on the prairie northwest of Harrisonville, and looked over the vast prairies south of them, stopped their work, returned to headquarters, and reported that the land south of the survey, which would include the south half of the county, was not worth surveying! They so reported

to the government, and it was some time after that that the balance of the county was surveyed. The first settlements were made along Big Creek and the headwaters of Grand River. The name of the first settler is not definitely known. Possibly, as is generally the case in new countries, two or more families came together for mutual aid and protection. Martin Rice, Esq., who has given the matter considerable attention, and who still lives near Lone Jack, in Jackson County, furnishes the following:

"My present recollection goes back only to the fall of 1833. At that time there were, perhaps, seventy-five or a hundred families in what is now Cass County, scattered in neighborhoods on all the principal streams or groves of timber. I remember hearing it said about the year 1837 that David Butterfield was the oldest settler in the county, and that his first location in it was north of Pleasant Hill, on, or near the present Van Hoy farm. A few years ago David Dealy, one of the first settlers of Jackson County, informed me that David Creek was the first to locate in the county of Cass; but I think his location was north of the line, in the present limits of Jackson County. A brother-in-law of Senator Cockrell, who came to Lafayette County, in 1827, informed me that, in 1828, in moving a drove of sheep to Harmony Mission, he staid over night with a squatter named John Walker, north of Pleasant Hill, who was the only white settler in all that region of country. Whether Butterfield, Creek, or Walker was first I cannot say. All accounts agree, however, that the first cabin was at or near the Van Hoy farm. At what time the first settlement was made on the Grand River waters, or by whom, or at what point, I have no definite information, I think, perhaps, Walker McLelland was among the first, if not the first. The creek upon which he settled was named McLellan's Fork of Grand River. Parson John Jackson, a Baptist minister, who is remembered by hundreds of the present citizens, and who is the father of John L. Jackson, the present county assessor, was his neighbor and settled there about the same time. I remember hearing a gentleman who assisted Jackson in moving from the Little Blue say that they had no road, and that they followed McLellan's single wagon back to a point in the high prairie, where an elk's horns hung upon a stake, which indicated the point where he should leave the road and seek the newly selected home in the woods. That home was some four or five miles northwest of Harrisonville, and the spring of 1832 the date."

Soon afterwards Sidney Adams, who still lives in the county, settled near Mr. McClelland's, as also James Blakely, who settled where your president, Robert A. Brown, now lives. John Cook settled on and improved what is now known as the Hausbraugh farm, northwest of Harrisonville. His son, William Cook, lived north and a little east of his father, about one mile.

Among the earliest settlements made in the southern portion of the county was that of Andrew Peck and Thomas Holloway, the latter of whom is with you to-day—that of Thomas Holloway, in 1835, on the farm now known as the James Thompson farm, where he lived until some time during the war. He thus describes his settlement there:

"When I came to what is now Cass County, the land in that part of the county where I settled had not been surveyed. When I got there I built a log house of one room. When I got ready to raise it I had

to go twelve miles to get four men to help me raise it. When I got it raised and covered, I sawed out two doors and made doors by taking two sticks and nailing clapboards to them. I then killed a hog for the family and went to Independence to mill (Overton's water mill) to get corn ground, and was gone a week."

Little did he think that he would ever become a grocery merchant at the capital of the best county in the state! Being from Tennessee, and not accustomed to prairie country, he settled in the timber and went to work and cleared off six or eight acres of timbered land for cultivation when there were hundreds of thousands of acres of such fertile prairie land at his disposal. He, in common with others, shared in the idea that the prairies were comparatively worthless except for pasture—that they never would be cultivated, but would afford those who should settle along the streams everlasting range for their stock. He had not been in the county long before he was appointed to office. The records show that on the eighth day of March, 1836, Thomas Holloway was appointed constable of Elk Fork Township, vice John Adams declined. He gave bond with William T. McClellan as security. It has been stated by some accounts published several years ago that Van Buren County, at its first organization, included all of Bates and part of Vernon Counties; but the south boundary line of the county, as given in the statutes of 1835, is the line between townships 39 and 40. The county was named Van Buren in honor of Martin Van Buren, then vice president of the United States, and continued to bear the name until 1848-9, when he became the freesoil candidate for president against General Cass, Democrat, and General Taylor, Whig. This, which doubtless defeated General Cass, so offended his friends that at the session of the legislature in 1848-9 the name of the county was changed from Van Buren to Cass. The first county officers of Van Buren County were appointed to hold until the general election in 1836. The first county judges thus appointed who served were James W. McLellan and William Savage. If another was appointed I have been unable to learn the fact. If appointed, he declined to serve (which was more common than now) as the court was composed of two justices until after the election in 1836. William Lyon was appointed first clerk. He was both circuit and county clerk, and held until his successor was elected. An election for clerk was ordered by the county court, to be held May 21, 1836. At that election the candidates were William Lyon and Thomas B. Arnett. The latter, who was a prominent citizen of the county in those days, and whose life is intimately blended with the early history of the county, was elected clerk. John Jackson was the first appointed sheriff of the county, but being a minister of the gospel, he declined to serve, and the duties of the office were performed by the coroner, who, I think was William Butler.

The first meeting of the county court was held at the residence of James W. McLellan, about four miles northwest of Harrisonville, September 14, 1835. At that meeting the court divided the county into four townships, viz: Big Creek, Grand River, Elk Fork and Harmony. The following constables were appointed: James Williams, of Big Creek; William Y. Cook, of Grand River; John Adams, of Elk Fork, and — Fuller, of Harmony. At that meeting, on the petition of David G. Butterfield and others, the court appointed William N. Butler, Hezekiah

Warden and James Lawrence commissioners to view a way for a road on that part of the Harmony Mission road running through this county from the Jackson County line to Crooked Branch.

"The court then took into consideration the poor of this county, and ordered that William Butler take Purdy Owen, that now lives at Thomas Burgins, and what property that belongs to her, and that he keep her three months, and furnish her with suitable clothing for which the court agrees to give him thirty dollars." Thus it will be seen that saying of the Savior—"For ye have the poor always with you"—has applied to Cass County as well as to His followers of the olden time.

At this term of court merchant's licenses were issued to M. Jerne and to Ferrel & Duncan. This firm, I am informed, was composed of Rev. Wm. Ferrel, father of Rev. Thomas J. Ferrel, and Major William H. Duncan, who died in 1878 at Pleasant Hill.

The first general election in the county after its organization was held in 1836. Although the county was very large, there were but three voting precincts. One was at the house of Joshua Adams, known as "Old Red Adams," who lived at what is now the Big Creek bridge, south of Pleasant Hill; another was west of Harrisonville and the other at Harmony Mission. At that election only about 150 votes were polled. Lilburn W. Boggs, of Independence, was elected governor of the state; Albert G. Harrison, (for whom Harrisonville was named), and John Miller, were elected members of congress. The entire vote of the state was less than 15,000. At that election Andrew Wilson and George Hudspeth were candidates for the legislature—Wilson was elected. John McCarty was elected sheriff over John Lyon and James Parsons. David G. Butterfield, who had been previously appointed by the county court, was elected assessor and Martin Rice was elected surveyor. Jamison D. Dickey, James W. McLellan and Henry Burris, cousin of Martin Burris, were elected county court justices.

The legislature, at its session which convened November 21, 1836, passed an act in relation to the location of the county seat of Van Buren County, Francis Prine, who was afterwards a member of the legislature, Welcome Scott and Enoch Rice, father of Martin Rice, were appointed commissioners to select the site for the location of the seat of justice. They met with Martin Rice, the county surveyor, at the house of John Cook, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1837, and after spending several days viewing and comparing the different places recommended by interested parties, finally located the new town on the farm, or pre-emption claim, of James Lackey, who had built a small cabin and enclosed a small field near where Judge Daniel now lives. The site selected, including about 160 acres, was given to the county by the general government by an act of congress. The town was afterwards surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks, with but four streets, two running east and west and two running north and south, in the whole town, and they a little less than forty feet wide. The blocks were separated by alleys, fifteen feet wide. It has been frequently remarked since, that land must have been scarce then as very little of it was used for streets. It was more than likely that the idea then was that the population of the town would never be so large as to require more than the four streets. These lots and blocks were sold by Fleming Harris, commissioner of the seat of justice, appointed by the county court, and

the proceeds of the sale of them went into the county treasury. The first merchant in Harrisonville was Henry F. Baker, who moved from near Tennessee Branch, and kept where Sam Simon's store now is.

The first merchant in Pleasant Hill was a Frenchman named Blois. He was there before Pleasant Hill had been thought of as a town. After he left, in 1834, Major Duncan and his brother-in-law, W. H. Taylor, put up a store and sold goods at the same place. Taylor sold out to Rev. William Ferrel, and afterwards Duncan sold out to Ferrel and he to W. W. Wright and N. E. Harrelson. Mr. Harrelson soon sold out to Wright, who continued the business, and who was successful. He laid out the old town of Pleasant Hill.

Cass County may well congratulate itself to-day on its educational advantages. It is well supplied with school houses, has a good school fund, and its teachers rank among the first in the state. Our county may be said to be a land of schools; the schoolmaster is not abroad, but is at home among us, and is well sustained. What is true of to-day has been true of the entire history of the county. There have not always been as many school houses, nor did they possess the same conveniences and comforts, nor were the school masters always so well paid; but in proportion to the population and the ability of the people to sustain schools, they have been kept up. They have always recognized the importance of educating the young. Not until 1842 were any benefits derived from the public school fund. Prior to that the schools were what were called subscription schools.

As early as 1833 school houses were built and school kept—not such houses as you now see in every part of the country, but of the smaller and ruder sort, and they were few and far between. At that date there were three in all of the county. One where the Union School now stands, three miles west of Pleasant Hill, on what is known as the Philip's farm, and one near the northeast corner of the county. A description of one of these houses describes all of them. It was 14x16 feet, built of scaly barked hickory logs, split so as to make two logs out of one, six feet high and covered with clap boards secured with weight poles. A door place cut out on one side and the house was finished. No floor, no windows except the space between the logs, no fireplace, stove or chimney. The furniture consisted solely of benches made of flat logs and the school master's rod. The first school teacher who taught in the house near the northeast corner of the county, in the summer of 1833, was a Mormon preacher named Peterson, one of the first five Mormon missionaries sent out by Joe Smith to spy out the land and select the site for the New Jerusalem of the West. He was succeeded as a school teacher by Martin Rice, who commenced a school there in the fall of 1834, but had to quit when cold weather came. He taught with seventeen scholars at two dollars per quarter per scholar, and boarded himself. He taught the first public school ever taught in the county, 1842, in a log house, where the Blevens school house now stands, at fifteen dollars per month and boarded himself. James Williams, father of Luke Williams, was the first teacher in the house on the Phillips farm. He was one of the most prominent citizens of that part of the county. Afterward represented the county in the legislature, and aided in making the first free school law ever enacted in Missouri, which was enacted in 1838-'9. There may have been other school houses in other parts of the county, but I

have been unable to get their history. In a very early day, prior to 1836, a school house was built in the neighborhood of where R. A. Brown now lives, but I am unable to give the name of its first teacher. As the country improved and was settled up, it improved the school privileges until it reached intelligence and learning, what it is to-day. The people of Cass County have always believed that taxes paid for the education of the youth has been money well expended, and the school tax has always been cheerfully paid.

This may also now be said to be a land of churches and church privileges, where men worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. In the very early times there were no church houses in the county, though there were church congregations and societies organized. The prevailing denominations were Methodist and Baptist, with a few of the Christian denomination. The first church house in the county was built in 1838, where the old Union Church house now stands, or did stand a few years ago, west of Pleasant Hill. Notwithstanding the church houses were few, the people were a worshiping, church-going people. The preaching was not that of the most learned or profound theologian—there were no doctors of divinity—or graduates of theological seminaries; but it was well adapted to the demands of the age. It was earnest, honest, and withal accompanied with good common sense. The clerical dress was then very different from now. There were no black cloth coats with double breasts, no white cravats or standing collars, or silk hats; but the pioneer preacher, at least in some instances, proclaimed the truth of the gospel in simplicity and with power, clad in buckskin pants and hunting shirt—regardless of whether he had a coat of any kind.

Among the earliest Methodist preachers were William Ferrel and a Mr. McKinney, who were local preachers in 1834–35–36. The first among the Baptist preachers were James Savage, John Jackson and Joab Powell. In 1837 Jeremiah Farmer came to the county. He did not begin preaching until 1838, but has been in the ministry ever since—forty-one years. His father, John Farmer, who was also a Baptist minister, came in 1839, and was prominent in the denomination, and died in 1845. Other members of the family were ministers, and it may be truly said that no other family in all the history of the county has contributed more to the morality and religious sentiment of the people of the county than the Farmer family. Of all the pioneer preachers the only surviving one that is still a citizen of the county, or that is living, is Jeremiah Farmer. He has kept pace with the advancement of the age, and has adapted himself to the wants of the people in the various conditions of life as they have progressed from a rude beginning to their present condition. He would not now be taken for a pioneer preacher.

While our early pioneers were friends of education and worshipers of the holy shrine, they were also defenders of their rights and liberties—peaceably if they could, but forcibly if they must. I am unable to give a detailed account of the part taken by the early settlers of the county in the Indian and Mormon wars, which would, if it could be correctly given, form an interesting chapter in the history of the county. All have heard something of the expulsion of the Mormons from Jackson County in the fall of 1833. Cass County then formed a part of Jackson, and its citizens shared the dangers and glories of that conflict. It is

not known that any of her citizens were actually engaged in the fights at Westport and Independence, in November, 1833; but in the following spring the Mormons, then in Clay County, having been reinforced from New York and Ohio, threatened to return into Jackson and regain the promised land. Our people were then called to arms. A war meeting was held at the residence of Hezekiah Wardine, three miles east of where Pleasant Hill now stands. Volunteers were then called for, to hold themselves in readiness at a minute's warning to resist the expected invasion. It was responded to by nearly everybody. A company of about fifty men was organized. Rev. James Savage, who had seen service in the war of 1812, and in the Indian wars under Colonel Cooper, was elected captain; William English, lieutenant, and Andy Wilson, ensign.

In June, 1834, the company received marching orders, and at three o'clock of the evening of June 21st, set out for Independence. Arriving there late at night they found everybody sound sleep. After considerable effort they succeeded in awaking L. W. Boggs, afterwards governor, who informed them that the army was at the river guarding the ferry, but that the commander-in-chief, General Samuel C. Owens, was at his home in Independence. The officers repaired to his residence for orders, but were only ordered not to disturb his slumbers, as he was wearied and sleepy. It is said there was some profanity among those veterans. The next day the commander-in-chief apologized to these troops for his treatment, and gave them the post of honor, by having them guard the city, the new Jerusalem. In the afternoon of that day, however, the army stationed at the ferry returned and proclaimed that a treaty of peace had been made with the Mormons, and the war was over. The bloodless victory was celebrated by the much firing of a four pound cannon, brought up to the public square for that purpose. The soldiers were discharged and returned to their homes, to again engage in the avocations of peace. My informant suggests that not one of these battle scarred veterans has ever received a land warrant or pension. If those who survive could have their names enrolled under the late back pension law, they would strike a bonanza. Of those who engaged in that memorable march, but two remain citizens of the county, viz: Jeremiah X. and Alfred Sloan.

In the fall of 1838, an independent military horse company, commanded by Captain William Farmer, of which Jeremiah Farmer was a member, was ordered by Governor Boggs into the Mormon War, and had the honor of bringing the Smiths, Rigdon and others to the Independence jail. In the same fall they were ordered to Bates County, to remove the Osage Indians from the state, which they accomplished by strategy. They caught one burly Indian and gave him a severe whipping on his bare back, and threatened others, which so frightened them that they unceremoniously fled the country, leaving our heroes in sole possession of the land.

Leaving our war history unfinished for other writers, I now invite your attention for a short time to that portion of our county's history that is derived principally from its records. While our public records are open to the inspection of the public, yet very few ever think of examining them only on business. I have found it exceedingly interesting to read over the records of the first court ever held in the county, and I

have no doubt but a few extracts from them will be of interest to you who were closely identified with the events there recorded.

I have already given you a synopsis of the first term of the court ever held in the county. The next term was held at the same place on December 14, 1835. On the application of Thomas B. Arnett a new township, called Mount Pleasant, was formed out of the townships of Grand River and Big Creek. Washington Turner was appointed constable, but declined the honor, and James Lynch was appointed. It is difficult to locate definitely the boundary lines between the townships as they were then formed. The boundary line was generally given as the ridge between two certain streams. As, for instance, the boundary line between Grand River and Big Creek Townships was the ridge between those streams. This answered every purpose in those days, as all the inhabitants lived on those streams and the voter could easily tell in which township he resided; but that would not answer now, as these "ridges" are densely populated prairies.

At this term of court grocer's license was granted to James Lawrence.

The keeping of Purdy Owen, the pauper, was ordered to be let to the lowest bidder, and William Butler was appointed to attend to the letting.

The first county treasurer of the county was Jamison D. Dickey, who was appointed at this session of the court.

At the next session of the court, which was held March 7, 1836, David G. Butterfield was appointed assessor of the county.

Andrew J. Peck was appointed collector, and gave bond with George W. Hudspeth, Jamison D. Dickey and John Holloway as securities. The penalty of the bond is not given.

Grocer's license was granted to Thomas B. Arnett and James McCarty.

Mr. Arnett thus early began to show signs of the successful politician. At the former term he had had a new township formed, and now he has a grocer's license. No wonder he was elected clerk in less than three months afterwards, defeating, as he did, the present incumbent, a man much better qualified for the office than he.

The first record of administration upon any estate in the county was March 7, 1836, when the bond of William Rider as administrator of Henry Hendrix was approved. On the same day David G. Butterfield, was appointed administrator of Hiram Shearer, deceased.

March 8 the following order was made:

"Ordered that the clerk of this county procure, at the expense of the county, a seal for said county, upon as cheap a plan as possible, with whatever 'enitals' as said clerk may think proper."

April 16, 1836, there was a special session to order an election to fill vacancy in the office of county clerk, which was ordered to be held May 21.

Heretofore the records had been kept in a modest, unpretentious way, not as well, perhaps, as they are now kept by Clerk Shepard, but as well as might be expected in that time. After the election, and in the beginning of Mr. Arnett's administration as clerk, a wonderful change took place in the manner of keeping them. They were now kept in a bold dashing hand, without any reference to the rules of orthography,

etymology, syntax or prosody. The clerk's signature appears with a scroll attached and a heavy ink line above and below it, to every separate and distinct entry made. Here is a sample :

"September 5, 1836—Regular term of the county court. The Honorable James W. McLellan, Chief Justice, appeared, and the Honorable William Savage and opened court pursuant to adjournment.

THOS. B. ARNETT, c. clk."

W. H. Taylor was appointed public administrator of the estate of Jas. Tuggle, dec'd.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk.

His entry of the order for the levying of taxes for the year 1836 was in the following words :

"On motion it was ordered by the co. court that one hundred per centum be levied of a county tax be lived on the part of the State tax for the county tax

THOS. B. ARNETT,

June 22, 1836.

Co. Clerk."

That may be clear, but I think it would puzzle our present efficient county clerk or any of his predecessors, except the one who drew it, to tell just what tax was levied, from that order, or to make out the tax books from it.

February 6, 1837, the newly elected county court justices take their seats and Judge Dickey is elected president.

The sheriff was allowed \$35 for "survices" in taken the "sencis" of this and Bates County

The next term of the court, though a special one, was an important one. It was held at John Cook's, April 8, 1837.

At this session the return of what the clerk was pleased to call the "locative" commissioners, appointed to locate the county seat of Van Buren County, was received and the county seat located—though the numbers of the land upon which it was located as given in the record are wrong. The commissioners were each allowed \$6 for their services.

At this special session an order was made for the building of the first court house. The order itself will always remain a curiosity. I have endeavored to copy it just as it appears of record. It is found in book H, pages 29 and 30 of the county records and is as follows :

"On motion it is ordered that the building of a court house shall be let out to the lowest bidder, on the first day of the next regular session of the co. court, to be held at the hous of James Blakeleys, on the 1st Monday in May next. Said hous to be built on the following scale: * * * 1 room 18 foot square, the other room 14 foot by 18, with one paticion ran up, to be made of good timber, well hued down to 6 in. thick and to face one foot across the center of each logg. Wall to be completely raised 1 story and half high. Corners to Be sawd down a good plank or puncheon Floor in each room well laid so that it will not rock nor shake nor rattle. A good chimney in each end Completely Run out with Stick and good lime Mortar well put in and the fier places well and compleate fixed with Stoan or Brick So as to Secure the safety of fier. The roof put on with good 3 foot boards well shaved lapt and nailed on ends well weatherboarded up—the wall well filled in the cracks with good lime mortar well put in. I outside door in each room. Also 1 entry door all compleately faced and cased with good metearals. Shut-ters to be hung with good Hinges latches &c with good locks and kees

To each door allso I window in each room containing of 12 lights each well faced and casd—and fild with the largest caind of glass—each to have a good outside shutter with good boalts and bars to each window. Each room to have a plank or clapboard loft closeley laid and all the work done on said Building is to be done in a good and workmanlike manner and out of good materials. Said building is to be compleated on or before the first Monday in October next.

THOS. B. ARNETT, Co. Clerk."

May 1, 1837, John Cook was appointed to superintend the building of the court house. At the same time the above order for building the court house was rescinded and a new order made, but the clerk did not spread it upon the record.

The first regular term of the county court, which was held in Harrisonville, was held August 7, 1837. At that term the order was made for the levy of taxes for the year 1837, and it is about as clear as the one made the year previous. It is as follows :

"On motion it is ordered by the Court of Assessment that two hundred per centum Be leved on the State tax for the year 1837 for county purposes."

The following order made on the same day explains itself. At least, if it does not, I shall not stop here to explain it :

"On motion it is ordered that Jamison D. Dickey be appointed as agent to superintend and contract with some Purson to draw a warrant on the Auditor of public accounts of the State of Missouri to bring or forward on the road and canal funds to the Co. of Van Buren in which said county are entitled to from said funds and report the same to this office as quick as possible."

As Judge Dickey was president of the court which made this order, he probably knew what the court wished him to do ; but he certainly could not tell what was expected of him from the order alone as it appears on record.

November 6, 1837, court was held at the house of Lorenzo E. Dickey. On that day the following order was made :

"On motion of the court it was ordered That the Clerk purchase of H. F. Baker, Four Blank Books for the use of the Clerk's office, said books are procured at Eight dollars & 50 cts. Whereupon a warrant is struck to said Baker for the same."

From the date of the above it would seem that the court house was not "compleated" by the first day of October, nor by the 6th of November ; but before the next term of court held after that, it was completed. The first term held in the new court house, was held February 5, 1838. The records of the court fail to show what the cost of the building was. Perhaps this should not be mentioned lest some enterprising newspaper man may conclude there was a steal in it, and begin to demand an investigation and to traduce the characters of the then county judges. However, as the politics of those men is not known, and no political capital can be made out of it, you may be able to keep the matter quiet. On the day last named the following characteristic entry was made which is worth preserving :

"On motion it is ordered that the estate and Administrator of Joseph Frost Decest be stopt thor being No more goods and Effects belongin To said Estate than what comes to the Widow's dower."

On the day following, February 6, 1838, an order was made to build a jail. The order commences as follows: "On motion it is ordered that a jail be built in the town of Harrisonville on the following skale, to-wit." Then follows the plan and specifications very much after the same style as that of the court house above described. One peculiarity in this is the manner of spelling the word roof. He invariably spells it r o u g h f. The plan and specifications are somewhat lengthy and are not copied here, but it will repay a perusal by the curious. It will be found on page 51 of book A.

Mr. Arnett almost invariably spelled term with a u.

Samuel Wilson was appointed superintendent of the building of the jail.

Almost everybody has heard of the celebrated order made in reference to laying out a road in fly time. It was made June 18, 1838, and is on page 64 of book A. It is as follows:

"On motion and on petition it is ordered that a review of a road be made running from Harrisonville the nearest And best rout to Harmony Mission in Bates county. It is further ordered that John Parsons, David Hugt and James Porter be appointed as reviewers of said road And that thea review the same according to law and make their report If practible at the August turm of said court and if not practible, on account of Hot weather and flys, then to make their report at the Nov. turm without fail."

James Williams was allowed \$60 for assessing Van Buren and Bates Counties in 1838. The two counties then included all the territory between the Jackson County line and the Osage River. That salary now would somewhat dampen the aspirations of our candidates for assessor. And although officers are not accustomed to resigning these days, yet if his salary were reduced to that, doubtless Assessor Jackson would at once tender his resignation.

In book A, page 67—after the order adjourning the court is made and signed—we find the following entry, which is worth preserving:

"It is further ordered by a virble contract of the Judges of the County Court that Paschal Cook shall Put one additional door to the court hous for which the court agree to give him ten dollars for the same."

From the records it would seem that the Mormon troubles existed here as late as 1839, as will appear from the following entry of record made February 4, 1839:

"On motion it is ordered that a writ be Issued fourthwith from this office Against Daniel Francis as Admr. of the Estate of Thomas Wiles late of Van Buren Co., Decest, whoreupon the said Francis did administer the same by filing his bond with approved security, and now at this day came the securities and prays A release on the same on the followen reasons, to-witts: that the said Francis Admr. on the estate of Thos. Wiles, late of said Co., Decest, sold property without requiring security for some time and then took very sorry security. Also He is a Mormon and has got of late considerable ill-will of the people. And we are afread he might be run off.

Rheubin Collins and John C. Davis,
[Seal.]

On the seventh of February, 1839, an order was made for the building of a clerk's office, sixteen feet square, of brick and stone. The plan and specifications are of the same style as those of the court house above copied. The order is on page 78, book A, and concludes as follows :

"Said building is to be completed Redy for the reception of the Co. Court at ther Nov. turm of 1839 or the undertaker being the defalter shal be at the mercy of the court to surrender what work he has done and loos his pay for the same."

Prior to 1838-'9 there was no law allowing grand jurors any compensation for their services. They were required to serve free of charge. The legislature of that year enacted a law allowing them one dollar per day and mileage. This incurred the displeasure of the county court of Van Buren County, whereupon the following order was made, of date August 5, 1839 :

"On motion it is ordered that pursuant to an act past at the last General Assembly of the State of Missouri granting of Grand Jurors the wright of pay for their services is hereby rejected and this court say that the Grand Jurors of this county shall not be allowed pay hereafter."

I believe this order was subsequently so modified as to submit the question to the people.

On the same day the court made the following order :

"On motion it is ordered that the act entitled an act granting of License for dramshops, approved February the 13th, 1839, be and the same is hereby rejected by the county court of Van Buren Co., at the August Term of 1839."

This order was subsequently rescinded. These orders were made before the days of Doorkeeper Fritzhuë, of Texas, who said "he was a bigger man than old Grant ;" but it may be said that the county court in making them had enlarged views of their power and authority when they assumed to nullify the laws of the state.

The county clerk was allowed six dollars for making out the tax books for the year 1839. What would our county clerk now think of that kind of an allowance ?

Mr. Arnett ceased to be clerk in 1839, and Archilles Easley was clerk *pro tem.* at the February and April terms, 1840. At the May term James C. Jackson was the clerk.

After Mr. Arnett's retirement the manner of keeping the records changed materially, and the change was a decided improvement.

November 31, 1840, John F. Son was granted license to keep a ferry on the Osage River. March 8, 1841, Samuel Wilson obtained license to keep an inn, or tavern in Harrisonville.

In 1841 the settlement with the collector showed a delinquency of \$59.39 state tax, and \$86.09 county tax. We would call that a small delinquency now, but when it is learned that the entire tax duplicate for that year was only \$545.10, it is found that more than one fourth of the taxes were unpaid. The clerk was allowed \$8.76 for making out the tax books of 1841.

August 8, 1841, "Samuel L Sawyer was allowed for his account of \$5 against the county." It will be observed that this account is not itemized, nor does the record show what it was for ! These things will, doubtless, have to be explained by Judge Sawyer when he runs for congress again !

On the same day we find the following entry :

"Phillip D. Brooks, deputy clerk, is fined \$1 for contempt of court, and the same is charged against John M. Clark, sheriff."

For the benefit of the doctors, who sometimes follow their patients into the probate court, the copy of a demand presented on the 4th day of November, 1839, is here given. It is in words and figures as following, to wit :

" Thomas D. Porter, deceased,	
To P. Talbatt, Dr.,	
January 8, 1839, doctrinal visit ridin 18 miles, vehement medical	
attention 12 hours, medical prescription.....	\$10 00
January 8, To vist Ride Surgical operation 2 days attention med-	
ical prescription.....	\$20 00
	P. TALBATT."

The first entry in reference to the building of the present court house, which we to-day occupy, was made February 13, 1843, when Charles Sims was appointed to prepare and submit at the next term, the probable cost of a permanent court house. At the regular term, held on the 2d Monday in March, 1843, the following order was made:

"It is ordered that a court house be built in the town of Harrisonville, in conformity to plan submitted by Charles Sims, to be finished on or before the 1st of September, 1844, and that the maximum appropriation for said building be the sum of three thousand dollars."

From the best information I can get, this house was finished on or before the time named in the order. It was built by two brothers, Henry F. and Nathaniel Baker, the former of whom was the first merchant in Harrisonville. When built it was among the best court houses in western Missouri. Indeed, the recent changes made in it, have made it a very convenient and comfortable court house—one that compares favorably, in those respects, with those of our neighboring counties. The history of a county is better kept in its records than anywhere else, and it would be interesting to give more from that source—more of what has occurred in this house—but time and space forbid at present.

The first term of the circuit court was held at the dwelling house of James W. McLellan, December 7, 1835, by Judge John F. Reynolds, who was afterward one of the Supreme Judges of the state. There being no sheriff, the coroner, William Butler, acted as sheriff and William Lyon was appointed clerk, *pro tem*. No business was transacted, no grand jury was empaneled. An entry was made permitting Russell Hicks and Richard R. Rees to practice law, &c.

At the second term, which was held April 4, 1836, the following grand jury was empaneled: Thomas B. Arnett, foreman, David G. Butterfield, Jesse Hinshaw, William Warden, Hiram Wilburn, Andrew Wilson, William Lewis, Allen Yocum, Watson A. L. Lynch, Winston Adams, Samuel Porter, John Blithe, Eddy Comet, Andrew J. Peck, John Cook, Robert Malone, Hugh Parsons, Fleming Harris, James Parsons, James Blakely and William Moore. No indictments were returned. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the fifth judicial circuit, dated January 2, 1836, and signed by Daniel Dunklin, governor, was recorded. No business was transacted except the allowance of bills. The proceedings of the whole term cover only three pages of a small record.

No court was held at the next term, the judge being absent.

The fourth term was held December 5, 1836. At this term the only entry was the overruling of a motion to dismiss the appeal in the case of William Burris vs. William Hayes, and continuing the case at the cost of Hayes, the appellant. The grand jury was composed of the following: George W. Hudspeth, foreman; Fleming Harris, John Lynch, Wyatt Adkins, Jeremiah X. Sloan, Charles Rice, John Hayes, Dennis Evans, William Lynch, James Blakely, Hugh L. Hayes, Alfred G. Sloan, Charles Myers, Paschal Cook, William B. Cook, Hiram Harris and Thomas Holloway. They returned two indictments for selling liquor without license, the first against Thomas B. Arnett, and the second against Anthony Bledsoe.

Court was in session but one day. From one of the grand jurors I learn that they held their meeting under an oak tree near McLellan's house. Judge Ryland delivered a very lengthy and able charge to them, and after they had retired and before they had been out very long, he came within speaking distance of them, and asked them to expedite their business, as he wished to start for Pappinville that night. It would seem a little strange now to have a session of the grand jury held under a tree in the open air.

At the next term, which was held March 30, 1837, and was in session two days, Thomas B. Arnett was arraigned, plead not guilty, put upon his trial and was acquitted. The jury was as follows: John Holloway, John Tucker, Elias B. Garrison, Fleming Holloway, Mastin Burris, Jesse Kelley, David Warden, William T. McLellan, Hezekiah Warden, Richard Tankersley, William Butler and William Burris.

William Bledsoe was also tried and acquitted.

The grand jury of this term returned no indictments. Sidney Adams is the only member of that grand jury now living. The case of Burris vs. Hayes, continued from the last term, was tried by a jury of six men, and judgment given for the plaintiff for forty-five dollars. This is the first trial of a civil case in court. The commission of Judge Ryland, as judge of the sixth judicial circuit, of date January 7, 1837, signed by Lilburn W. Boggs, governor, was recorded. Henry Chiles was circuit attorney. The seventh term of court, which was held on Thursday after the fourth Monday in November, 1837, was the first term ever held at the court house in Harrisonville. James Reynolds and Benjamin Vincent were indicted for assault with intent to kill, and James Vincent and John Parsons for resisting process.

At the following term Benj. Vincent was tried and acquitted. The only surviving members of the jury before whom he was tried are Mastin Burris and Newton P. Brooks. Those against James Vincent and John Parsons were dismissed and at the succeeding term James Reynolds was tried and acquitted.

The first conviction for misdemeanor was that of Edward Dale for resisting process. He was fined \$5. Joel P. Walker, who was indicted at same time for same offense, took a change of venue and his case was sent to Jackson County.

The first conviction for felony in this county was that of Rebecca Hawkins who was indicted in Jackson County for poisoning her husband. The case came to this county on change of venue and after several continuances was tried at the July term, 1841. She was found guilty

and her punishment affixed at five years in the penitentiary. She appealed to the supreme court where the judgment was affirmed. The case is reported in the Seventh Missouri Reports, page 190. The jurors in this case were Miles Edwards, Presley Bryant, Perry Prettyman, Augustus Pulliam, William Rider, Richard B. Barker, Curtis Segraves, Franklin Sears, Benjamin Davis, Elisha Hendricks, John W. Porter and William P. Burney.

At the March term, 1839, charges of negligence and incompetency were preferred by the circuit attorney, Henderson Young, against the clerk of the court, Thomas B. Arnett. He entered his appearance and the case was set for trial at the next term. At that time they were withdrawn and the circuit attorney was directed by the court to present them in the supreme court. Before a trial was had Mr. Arnett resigned, December 2, 1839. Thus closed the official career of one of the most remarkable men who took a prominent part in your country's early history. If he were not "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," he was first in a good many other things. He was the first man ever elected to office in the county, was foreman of the first grand jury, was the first man ever indicted in the county, was the first to be tried by a jury of his peers, and the first to be acquitted.

It is said of him that at one time while he was clerk, in swearing a witness, he administered the oath as follows:

"You do solemnly swear you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, according to the best of your skill and ability."

Judge Ryland said: "Will have no such swearing as that, give me the book."

The following peculiar entry is made in the circuit court records, written out very plainly as though it was done intentionally, of date March 17, 1840:

"Jeremiah and John Farmer, in a petition for a writ of ad quad damnum. Now at this time comes the petitioners and file their petition for a writ of ad god damum, praying to be permitted to build a dam and mill on the south fork of Grand River, etc."

After Mr. Arnett resigned Richard R. Rees acted as clerk *pro tem.* for a short time, as also did Achilles Easley.

In politics the county has always been Democratic except during and after the war, before the people were enfranchised who had been disfranchised by the war. Yet Achilles Easley, who was a Whig, was repeatedly elected surveyor, and Hugh G. Glenn, a Whig, was twice elected sheriff with the county democratic six to one.

The office of sheriff and collector was not as profitable in 1847, when Judge Glenn held it as it has been since the war. The aggregate amount of the tax duplicate during that time was from \$600 to \$5,000 and seven per cent for collecting was all that was allowed. The county then included the north half of Bates. The office of sheriff and collector never paid him over \$600, while since the war, several years ago, its fees amounted to the enormous sum of \$9,000. During the time he was sheriff the criminal business consisted principally of selling liquor to Indians, horse and hog stealing.

The principal lawyers at the bar then were French, Sawyer, Hicks, Hovey, and Woodson. Resident lawyers: Sims, Charmichall, Peyton,

and Snyder. At that time the Democratic leaders were, McLellan, Standiford, the Briscoes and Andersons, while the Whig leaders were, Hubble and Wright.

The principal ministers then were : William Farmer, Henry Farmer, Jeremiah Farmer, William Ferrel, Thomas Ament and Robert Sloan.

The principal merchants in Harrisonville then were Wilson & Brooks.

As stated before, the town of Harrisonville was named for Hon. Albert G. Harrison, who was, from 1834 to the time of his death in 1839 one of the two representatives in congress from Missouri. He was the father of Mrs. Colonel Hiram M. Bledsoe, now residing in the town named in honor of her father. He was one of the most popular men in the state, and but for his premature death would doubtless have been governor.

Robert A. Brown was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1861, that being the only time that Cass County has ever been represented in the Constitutional Convention.

I cannot conclude this record without again returning to that most noted of characters in the early history of the county, Thomas B. Arnett, and giving a few of the incidents of his life that are not on record.

It is said that at one time, in directing the sheriff to adjourn court, he said : " Mr. Sheriff, adjourn court SINE QUA NON." In the early times one Jackson Violet, who lived about three miles west of Harrisonville, became deranged and tried to kill his wife. He had read in his Bible that without the shedding of blood there was no remission of sins, he said, and he was seeking to obtain remission. He was brought to the county seat and the question of his sanity submitted to a jury, of which Colonel Thomas B. Arnett was the foreman. After hearing the evidence and retiring, the jury returned the following verdict, which was written and read by the foreman : " We the jury empanelled and sworn well and truly to inquire into the consanguinity of Jackson Violet, do hereby concur in the affirmative."

Milton Hausbraugh, giving him a hunch, remarked : " Colonel, that is not right."

" Why not, sir ?" replied the colonel.

" You are not trying consanguinity now," was the answer. Then turning to Achilles Easley, Mr. Arnett said, "'Squire Easley, is it consanguinity or insanguinity ?"

Easley replied, " It is neither one, sir."

" Then," said Arnett, " we'll put it *non compis mentis*."

In 1840, the opposing candidates for the legislature were Andrew Wilson and Francis Prine, both Democrats. Wilson had been in the legislature, and was considered a man of wealth in those days. Sometimes he had money to loan to his neighbors. Colonel Arnett opposed Wilson and supported Prine. He was a good worker, and in that day was regarded as a shrewd politician. His candidate lived in the north part of the county. Quite a number, indeed most of the male population of the south part of the county, met to cut out a public road across Eight Mile timber, near where Austin now stands. Arnett hearing that they would be there at work on a certain day, sent for his candidate and they went together. As they approached the workmen, about forty in num-

ber, Colonel Arnett, in a loud voice, shouted: "Oh, yes, gentlemen, approach me!" At this every man dropped his axe, knowing that there was fun ahead, and came up. When they had all assembled, Colonel Arnett introduced his candidate in the following speech: "Fellow citizens—I want to introduce you to Mr. Frank Prine, a candidate for the legislator of the great State of Missouri, running in opposition to Andrew Wilson, the great money lender. The very Bible itself says cursed be he that usurpeth usury off of his neighbor, and I say G—d d—m him, he shall be cursed!" It is useless to say that Prine was elected, though from the record it appears that Wilson was twice elected after that.

Colonel Arnett afterwards removed to West Point, and while there became a candidate for the legislature, himself. It was about the time the Pacific Railroad was agitating the public mind of Western Missouri. Every little town desired it, and was striving to get it. While Colonel Arnett was in the south part of the county, it was reported at West Point that he had promised the votes of Pappinsville and other towns in the south part of the county, to favor the location of the road there, if they would vote for him. On his return, learning that such reports were in circulation, he made a speech, of which the following is said to be a part:

"FELLER CITIZENS: Now in regard to the many slandastical reports that have been put in circulation about my position on the railroad question, I have this to say: In the first place I occupy the *terra firma* upon which I stand; in the second place, I am in favor of these great intercommunicating iron chain railways, running spherical to the destrict parallel to each other, and all depoting at West Pint."

But, my friends, this address is already too long. As I was invited to deliver an historical address I have endeavored to make it such. It has principally been confined to the earlier times, because it was thought that an account of those times would be of sufficient interest to make one address. If those who address you in the future will continue the account of events from where this leaves off, you will in time be the means of collecting and preserving a history of the entire settlement of the county, which will always be a matter of interest to its citizens. Since your last meeting Joshua Flinn and Major William C. Burford, who then met with you, have passed to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveler ever returns." They were both Christian men, men of integrity, who had lived useful lives, and who died respected by all who knew them. They, with yourselves and your compeers who have gone before, lived to see and endure the hardships necessarily borne in pioneer life. You have seen Cass County grow from the small beginning which has been attempted to be described in this address, to what she is to-day, the twentieth in population and the fiftieth in taxable wealth in the state. Her inexhaustible resources, her fertile soil, her bountiful supply of timber and water, her natural advantages, have brought to Cass County a thrifty, enterprising and intelligent class of people. The character of a country is an infallible index to the character of its people. As certain as the needle points to the pole, so certain do the enterprising and intelligent seek and find a good country, and with equal certainty do the sluggard and sloven find the poorest and most barren places to live. The grand scenery of Cass County—her high, rolling prairies, her broad, fertile valleys, her rich groves of timber, all beautifully blended, are calculated to impress and educate the mind with ideas

of enlarged and liberal views. Even from the place we now occupy, in whatever direction we turn our eyes, we meet a grandeur in the landscape that irresistibly impresses the mind with a nobleness of thought and liberality of views that must make those who look upon them better men and women, and inspire them with higher and nobler aims in life. Nature has been most lavish in bestowing her choicest blessings upon Cass County. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the day is not far distant when Cass County will be among the first, if not the very first, agricultural counties in the great State of Missouri."

Names of old settlers who have attended the reunions at Harrisonville since 1879 :

Joel M. Cummins, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
 Jeremiah Jones, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1841.
 — R. Wilmot, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1841.
 Isaac T. Smith, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.
 Irvine Parker, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1846.
 J. J. Francisco, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1853.
 J. D. Cooley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1846.
 John S. Underwood, from Missouri; native of Cass County, 1844.
 Griffin Thomas, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
 John B. Agnew, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1844.
 Sidney Adams, from —; came to Cass County in 1835.
 John L. Jackson, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.
 H. C. Parker, from Missouri; native of Cass County, 1848.
 A. B. Hammantree, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1835.
 J. D. Walker, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1843.
 David Holloway, from Tennessee; came to Cass County in 1841.
 Joseph F. Brooks, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1844.
 W. H. Myers, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1853.
 Lewis H. Huff, from Illinois; came to Cass County in 1852.
 Abraham Dunn, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1856.
 Joshua Talbott, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1838.
 Esquire Dudley, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1842.
 Daniel Gloyd, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842.
 Daniel Lyon, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1839.
 Phillip Fulkerson, from Kentucky; came to Cass County in 1855.
 J. H. Miller, from Missouri; came to Cass County in 1840.
 John M. Belcher, from Virginia; came to Cass County in 1842.
 Henry Jerard, from England; came to Cass County in 1855.

Below we publish in this connection a poem entitled, "An Old Settler's Talk," which was read at the Old Settlers' meeting at Harrisonville, September 30, 1880, by Martin Rice :

AN OLD SETTLER'S TALK.

In the autumn of life, in the evening's decline
As the shadows are lengthening fast,
We meet here together, old friends of lang syne,
To recall, and to speak of the past.

'Tis forty odd years—near fifty, I trow—
(No doubt you remember it well)
Since some of the men that I see here now,
First came to the county to dwell.

Pioneers of the west, in an untrodden wild,
A home and a resting place sought;
In a wilderness land, they labored and toiled,
And we see what their labors have wrought.

When we think of the wide-spreading prairies, that lay
In silence and grandeur so lone—
The unbroken forest—we wonder where they,
The prairie and forest, have gone.

We see them not now, as we saw them of yore;
The trees in the groves are cut down;
The green sward of grass and the flowerets no more
The vales and the sunny hills crown.

Where are those cabins, those rude dwellings gone?
We look for them now all in vain;
The roof made of clapboards, with poles weighted down—
We never shall seem them again.

We pass by the spot, but the cabin is not,
And solitude silently reigns;
A mound where the chimney stood, points out the spot,
And that is all now that remains.

Perhaps it was there that our children had birth,
Or sported around us in glee;
Those children have wandered away from the hearth—
No cabin, no children we see.

The cabins so rude, that were builded here then,
Gave place unto dwellings more grand;
And some of those children are gray-headed men,
Away in a far-distant land.

Ah, what are life's changes! How many since then
The old pioneer has passed through?
The country has undergone changes; and men,
And manners, and customs change too.

But still we remember those things as they were,
And can vividly call up each scene;

A settlement here and another one there,
With a stretch of prairie between.

In passing those prairies, the traveler found
His way by a trail through the grass;
But farm after farm now covers the ground,
And lane after lane we must pass.

Not only a change in the landscape appears;
The settlers are fast giving way;
But few, very few, of the old pioneers,
Can be found in the county to day.

Where are those men, the brave sons of toil,
Who trod down the nettles and grass?
Where are the men who first turned the soil
Of the beautiful County of Cass?

A few of those gray-headed ones have to-day
Met together once more to exchange
The greetings of friendship; and well may we say,
"Our surroundings are wondrously strange!"

And now that we are together once more,
Let us talk of the days that are past;
Let us speak of those friends and call their names o'er,
Whose fortune with ours was cast.

Let memory go back through the period of years
That has borne us on life's stormy wave,
And call to our mind those old pioneers,
That long since have gone to the grave.

A host of those worthies, even now while I speak,
Are passing the mind's eye before:
There's Butterfield, Dunnaway, Riddle and Creek,
And Warden, and Butler, and Moore;

There's Wilson, and Williams, and Burriss and Myers—
They pass as a will-o'-the-wisp;
There's Miller and Savage in homespun attires,
With Gibson, McCarty, and Crisp;

McClellan, and Blakely, and Dickeys and Cooks,
The Bledsoes, with Adkins, and Briens,
Adams, and Harris, and Porter, and Brooks,
McKinny, and Tuggle, and Lyons;

Arnett, and Parsons, and Bewly, and Finch,
Holloway, Sharp, and Malone,
Campbell, and Story, and Burford, and Lynch,
And Jackson, and Farmer, and Sloane.

They're coming, still coming, and passing me by;
Is it fancy, or really all true?
Do I see them again, with the natural eye,
Those friends that I long ago knew?

Is it Davis, and Massey, and Griffin, and Wade?
 Is it Baily, and Smith, and McCord?
 Those friends who have passed through the portals of shade,
 And gone to receive their reward.

Ah, no, it is fancy, all fancy, no doubt—
 By fancy alone are they clad;
 Let us talk of their virtues, and say naught about
 Their failings, if failings they had.

We are old and gray-headed old fogies, they say;
 Young America's left us behind;
 The world has grown wiser in this latter day,
 And swifter the march of the mind.

'Tis true, very true, that the old pioneers
 Didn't move like a railroad train,
 But only as fast as a yoke of good steers
 Could carry them over the plain.

Though slow was their progress, those bold, hardy men
 Accomplished their purpose somehow;
 They didn't burst boilers and smash up things then,
 As the fast ones are doing it now.

The great iron horse they hadn't yet known;
 Knew little of steam or its power;
 Nor dreamed that the work of a day could be done,
 By machinery in less than an hour.

To quick correspondence though some might aspire,
 The methods to them were unknown;
 We couldn't then write with the telegraph wire,
 Nor talk on the wire telephone.

The reaper, the thresher, corn planter and drill,
 And such labor saving machines
 Were unknown; but their work, by the hand with a will
 Was performed, and by much safer means.

Ah, yes, my old friends, we will talk of those days,
 And their plain, simple customs as well;
 And the young men may smile at our old foggy ways,
 Or laugh at the stories we tell.

Perhaps they may pity the old pioneer,
 When he tells of the hardships he bore,
 The thousand discomforts experienced here,
 The thousand vexations or more.

Conveniences many were wanting, and when
 We got them, we brought them from far;
 Not even a friction match had we then,
 With which we could light a cigar.

Cigar! did I say; myself I'll correct;
 We did not such articles use;
 And the few that would smoke, if I well recollect,
 The cob pipe, or clay one would use.

To the flint and the steel, or the sun glass, you know,
 We resorted when fires were out;
 But those old foggy ways, so tedious and slow,
 Our boys know nothing about.

Another discomfort, remember we still;
 From week unto week did we dread,
 That task unavoidable—going to mill;
 We could not do well without bread.

Those primitive mills—the boys, I'll be bound,
 Would smile at the simple concern—
 When the borses or oxen would pull the wheel round,
 And we drove till we ground out the turn.

Our news and newspapers were then scarce enough,
 Denied unto us, so to speak;
 The nearest postoffice was thirty miles off,
 And the mail came but once in a week.

The Washington Globe—Democrat by the way—
 The doings of congressmen told;
 But the speeches of Benton, and Webster, and Clay
 Were twenty or thirty days old.

But that mattered not; it was news unto us,
 Though a month on the road it had been;
 And we formed an opinion of things, and could guess
 Whether Clay or Van Buren would win.

And later on yet, I remember—don't you?
 In the coon-skin and cider campaign,
 When the songs of log cabin and Tippecanoe
 Were sung from Missouri to Maine.

Back-woodsmen we were, plain farmers, and such
 As moved without clatter or noise;
 Of books and book knowledge, didn't have half as much
 As some of our fast modern boys.

As ignorant though as those pioneers were,
 Of all that is taught in the schools,
 Their minds were as strong, and their heads were as clear
 As those who now reason by rules.

Yes, some of those clod-hopping farmers, I trow,
 Could calculate problems by head,
 That students in algebra cannot do now,
 On paper with pencils of lead.

There were other things also, I think that they knew,
The youth of to-day doesn't know;
Necessity taught them to persevere through,
Where he would stop short in his row.

With the bar share, or carey, we broke up the land,
A wooden mould board to the plow,
And cut our wheat down with a sickle by hand ;
But nobody uses them now.

Our lumber we sawed with a whip saw, you know,
Out of timber much harder than pine ;
When one man above, and another below
Kept the eye and the saw on the line.

The old fashioned tools, that we handled so well,
Have gone out of use long ago ;
And the modern young man, their use couldn't tell,
And even their name would not know.

Young America now may smile at our ways,
Our slow going methods condemn ;
If they envy not us, in our pioneer days,
We will certainly not envy them.

Although so much wiser the world has now grown,
So much faster 'tis rushing along,
We'd rather live over the race that we've run
Than join in the mad, rushing throng.

They may boast of their many improvements, and all
The inventions of these latter years ;
Our thoughts will go back, and our minds will recall
The days of the old pioneers.

We had friendship and sociability then,
And neighbors were neighbors indeed :
And all of those qualities noble in men,
Had not given place unto greed.

With homespun attire and plain simple fare,
The men of that day were content ;
And in hunting the deer and the turkeys that were,
Many hours of leisure were spent.

And now to the ladies—God bless 'em they're here ;
And they have not forgotten, I know,
The lives that they lived on the western frontier,
In the years of the long time ago.

I am sure those matrons some truth could reveal,
To the fine, dashing belles of to-day,
Of the old cotton-cards, and the old spinning-wheel,
And the loom, with its harness and sley.

They learned how to weave and to sew in their teens,
And they spun their own cord, be it said ;
They hadn't yet heard about sewing machines,
And the Coats, or the Clark patent thread.

In those days, you know, 'twas a housekeeper's pride
When her own counterpane she had wove ;
And her skillet and pot by the fire place wide,
She used without ever a stove.

If to meetings on Sundays they went, you'd confess
Their apparel was simple and plain ;
They didn't have twenty yards then in a dress,
And half as much more in the train.

Yes, yes, we had meetings and preaching here then,
But no churches, with steeples above ;
We met in the dwellings of pious, good men,
And the preaching was that of pure love.

No doubt you remember those preachers so plain—
Their dressing of deer-skin and jeans—
Who asked not for money, and preached not for gain,
Nor knew what "collegiate" means.

There was good Johnny Jackson—you all know him well—
As plain as the plainest could be ;
First preacher was he in the county to dwell,
And few ever better than he.

And then there was Savage, and Ferrill, well known ;
And Powell, and Ousley, you know ;
With Farmer, and Williams, and Talbot, and Sloane,
And others as good and as true.

You remember the old fashioned hymns that they sung,
From Wesley, and Watts and Dupuy ;
And the music that came from the heart by the tongue,
For no organ or choir had we.

Forgive me, old friends, if I cannot forbear,
In speaking of days past and gone,
The past with the present fast age to compare,
If comparisons truly are drawn.

My mind to the present, I cannot confine ;
Ever backward fond memory will turn ;
To the scene of our youth, the heart will incline,
So long as on earth we sojourn.

Though Mollie or Mamie the organ may thrum,
And its music may fill the whole room,
In fancy I hear the old wheel and its hum,
And the tune Polly played on the loom.

And oftentimes now to the church, when I go,
 My thoughts, so rebellious, are turned
 Away from the service to times long ago,
 And those pioneer preachers unlearned.

Though the sermon may be by the greatest DD,
 And with eloquence truly sublime,
 I cannot forbear the man to compare
 With some in the good olden time.

And as oft as I visit your fast-growing town,
 This city with prospect so bright,
 The thought will arise, and I can't keep it down,
 Of the first time I stood on its site.*

'Twas then, in embryo, the town lay concealed;
 Its dimensions did not yet appear;
 A squatter's log † cabin, a little corn field,
 And that was all then that was here.

Ah, yes, my old friends, gray-haired pioneers,
 How many such changes we've seen?
 How many the changes in forty odd years,
 And how wondrous those changes have been!

Some changes were pleasing, and some have been sad;
 We've passed through peace and war, too;
 Ah, many's the "ups" and the "downs" we have had,
 In passing life's wilderness through.

And now let the few, in reunion to day,
 Give thanks to the Ruler on high,
 That though he has taken our comrades away,
 In his goodness he's spared you and I.

And when we reflect on the many that's gone,
 The few pioneers that remain,
 Let us pray that His goodness may still lead us on,
 Till we meet our old comrades again.

Not long will it be until that time will come,
 Our reason admonishes us;
 Death's messenger soon will summon us home—
 In nature 'tis evermore thus.

Another reunion we'll have, and we'll greet
 The loved and the lost ones again;
 Ah, yes, in a grander reunion we'll meet,
 And no parting or sorrows have then.

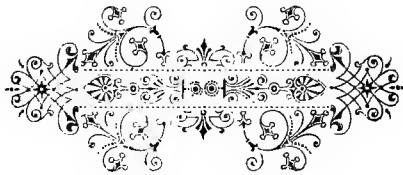
* Alluding to the time when the author, as surveyor, laid out the first lots, May, 1837.

† James Lackey's.

We've had many meetings and partings, old friends,
 But soon will those partings be o'er ;
 Perhaps when this social reunion shall end
 And we part, we will meet here no more.

When another twelve months, brother BROWN,* shall elapse,
 And you meet in reunion again,
 The friend who addresses you now will perhaps
 Be numbered no more with you then.

*Robert Brown, president of the Old Settlers' Society.



CHAPTER XXXI.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

AREA OF THE COUNTY—POPULATION—NATIVE AND FOREIGN BORN—WHAT THE AUTHOR SAW—WHY THE SHAWNEE AND DELAWARE INDIANS WERE LOTH TO LEAVE—THEY WERE NON-PRODUCTIVE—CASS COUNTY'S ADVANCEMENT—AN INCIDENT—PRAIRIES SETTLED—HEMP—FLAX—DROUTH—GRASSHOPPERS—SPECTACLE OF SOLID GROWTH—CORN—WHEAT—FLAX—OTHER CROPS—IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES—STOCK—CATTLE—HOGS—SHEEP—LIVE STOCK—EXPORTS—GRASSES—APPLES—PEACHES—PEARS—SMALL FRUIT—THE BLIGHT—THE CASS COUNTY OF 1882—THE CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

Cass County embraces 690 square miles. It is one-third as large as the state of Delaware and more than half the area of Rhode Island. It is larger than eighty-nine counties in Missouri and smaller than twenty-four. It contains a population of 22,431, which is more than ninety-three counties each contains, and a less number of people than twenty-one counties contain, classified as follows :

Males, 11,883 ; females, 10,548 ; native white males, 11,094 ; native white females, 9,980 ; foreign white males, 404 ; foreign white females, 201 ; colored males, 385 ; colored females, 367.

Total males of twenty-one years and over, 5,753 ; native white, 5,230 ; foreign white, 364 ; colored, 153 ; native, total, 21,825 ; foreign, 606.

Born in Australia, 2 ; Bohemia, 1 ; Canada, 94 ; New Brunswick, 1 ; Nova Scotia, 1 ; Denmark, 5 ; France, 14 ; German Empire, 118 ; England, 101 ; Ireland, 216 ; Scotland, 19 ; Wales, 5 ; Great Britain (not specified), 1 ; Mexico, 1 ; Norway, 3 ; Russia, 1 ; Sweden, 12 ; Switzerland, 11.

WHAT THE AUTHOR SAW.

The author of this work had heard much of Cass County ; of its wonderful fertility of soil ; its adaptation to agriculture and stock raising, but never realized the truth until during a brief sojourn at Harrisonville, the county seat, in the autumn of 1882. While thus stopping, he visited almost every township and portion of the county, had many interviews with citizens, farmers and old pioneers, and can now say, as did Sheba's astonished queen, "The half was not told me."

We can readily understand why it was that the Shawnee and Delaware Indians were loth to leave this beautiful land, and why they returned

to it, year after year, even when they had been removed beyond the confines of the state. There was something about this Grand River country that was peculiarly attractive to the red man. Its sylvan woods, its sheltering groves, its murmuring streams and its broad prairies had doubtless been the haunts of his childhood. In his imagination there was no land on which the Great Spirit smiled so benignly, and no streams which teemed with finer fish, and no prairies where the trophies of the hunt were so varied and abundant, and no woods where the honey was so pure and rich.

So long the Indians had owned the land,
 With all its forests and savannahs grand ;
 So long had clung with superstitious loves
 To their old villages and shady groves,
 Where the warrior wooed his favorite maid ;
 The brookside where their infant braves had played ;
 The burying-ground where their dead fathers laid ;
 So long their light canoes they paddled o'er
 Grand River's flowing tide from shore to shore—
 So long with deer-skin thong its fishes caught, -
 Or on its banks the honey tree had sought,
 That, in the minds of these wild sons of nature,
 The love of home became a leading feature.

The time had come, however, when this elysium of the non-productive Indian should become the home of the progressive white man ; when its forests and its water courses would be utilized to the purposes of civilization. The time had come when—

“ The royal husbandman appear'd
 And plough'd, and sow'd, and till'd ;
 The thorns he rooted out, the rubbish clear'd,
 And blest th' obedient field.”

But not until within the past score of years has there been any marked advancement in the agricultural enterprises of Cass County. The first settlements were naturally made in the timbered districts and along the course of the streams, and many years passed before the emigrant could be induced to rear his cabin upon the treeless prairie. Even as late as 1852 the prairies were unsettled. To show the prevailing opinion at that time in reference to their settlement, we will relate an incident :

In 1852, while Judge Hugh G. Glenn, of Harrisonville, was making a speech in the court house, he made the very startling prediction that many of his auditors who were then present, would live to see the prairies between Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill settled. So absurdly foolish was the judge's prediction that its utterance provoked the derisive laughter of the assembled sovereigns, and yet the prediction has long since been verified. The prairies, not only between Harrisonville

and Pleasant Hill have been tamed and made to pay tribute to the labor of the husbandman, but throughout the broad area of Cass County, has the farmer built his home and successfully tilled his crops. Men from the older states, who were accustomed to manuring and preparing for seed with scrupulous care the ground from which they secured a scanty yield of corn or wheat, soon learned that prairie sod corn, dropped in simply upturned glebe, without any special subsequent attention, produced crops which would have been regarded in their former homes as enormous. Many of the early settlers of the county came from Virginia and Kentucky, where hemp was a staple product, and the consequence was, that it was introduced here and was recognized as one of the important crops, until the breaking out of the civil war of 1861, when in default of slave labor, its culture was gradually discontinued. During the early years of the settlement of the county, but little wheat was raised. The rich alluvial soil, fathomless in the depths of its exhaustless fecundity, was not thought by the pioneer to be so well adapted to the growth of wheat, which at best commanded no such returns as hemp, and so insignificant was the quantity raised that a large amount of the flour consumed was imported. Flax, too, in those days was another of the staple crops of the county, much of which was woven into material for home use.

Cass County, has, to some extent, suffered from drouth, but this has, perhaps, been less frequent here than in the counties west of it. The soil is of such a character that it retains moisture with a remarkable tenacity, and the natural drainage is so admirable that no portion of the cultivated lands are ever damaged by standing water.

Notwithstanding the drouth of 1881, which prevailed to an almost unparalleled extent over the entire Union, the crops of Cass County averaged fully one-third, while the grass, although not so abundant, was as nutritious as in any preceding year. Besides the terrible consequences resulting from the civil war, the country suffered its full share from the grasshopper scourges of 1866 and 1875.

Confident in the power of her grand resources and ever hopeful of better days, her people scorned in the hour of their calamity to solicit aid from their more fortunate neighbors, and ultimately triumphed proudly over the ills which were poured upon her by malignant fortune. Phoenix-like, she has risen from the wreck of every calamity more beautiful and enduring than ever, and to-day Cass County presents to the world a spectacle of solid growth and substantial wealth, of which many an older and more fortunate country might be justly proud.

CORN.

The agricultural resources of Cass County can only be appreciated, by comparing the county with other sections of the state.

According to the United States Bulletin, showing the cereal production of the state by counties for the year, 1880, Cass County ranks the seventh in Missouri; in the production of corn. The counties leading in the growth of this cereal are : Nodaway, 6,961,556 bushels ; Bates, 5,441,503 bushels ; Johnson, 5,350,265 bushels ; Carroll, 5,290,581 bushels ; Henry, 5,002,216 bushels ; Saline, 4,836,829 bushels ; Cass, 4,581,775 bushels.

This immense crop of corn (4,581,775), was gathered from 110,046 acres, the average yield per acre being a little more than forty-one and a half ($41\frac{1}{2}$) bushels. When we remember that the state is divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, and that one hundred and seven of these produce a less number of bushels of corn than did Cass County, we are prepared to understand something of the county as a corn growing district.

WHEAT.

Cass County is the eleventh county in the state in the production of wheat. The counties outranking it are :

St. Charles, 1,124,518 bushels ; St. Louis, 908,838 bushels ; Saline, 858,105 bushels ; Lafayette, 857,668 bushels ; Franklin, 797,726 bushels ; Johnson, 791,674 bushels ; Pike, 694,523 bushels ; Platte, 600,654 bushels ; Greene, 553,673 bushels ; Cape Girardeau, 535,893 bushels ; Cass, 519,526 bushels.

Of the wheat growing counties above named only two yielded a greater average per acre than Cass. These two were St. Charles and St. Louis. The wheat crop of Cass County in 1880, was harvested from thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and nineteen acres (37,919), the average being a little more than thirteen and two-third bushels per acre. The wheat crop for 1882, of Cass County, will be fully one-third more than is here given, for 1880.

FLAX.

The flax crop for 1880 was omitted from the census report, but as it has been, and is now, (1882) one of the important crops of the county, we shall approximate the number of bushels raised for the year 1882. The most reliable estimate that could be obtained, places the crop at four hundred and fifty car loads, or two hundred thousand bushels. This being true, Cass County raised more flax in the year 1882 than any county in any state of the United States ; the counties of Johnson (in Kansas), Bates and Henry (in Missouri) producing a less number of bushels. The county produced, also, small crops of the following : Oats, 273,424 bushels ; rye, 725 bushels ; buckwheat, 203 bushels ; tobacco, 2,310 pounds. The oat crop was small, the farmers giving their attention more to the cultivation of other products, considering the oat crop

as one of the necessary incidents to general and successful farming. The county, however, is as well adapted to the raising of oats as any portion of Western Missouri, the yield per acre averaging with the best, which is about twenty-two bushels.

IRISH AND SWEET POTATOES.

Irish potatoes do well in Cass County, and are occasionally so abundant that they are worth but little on the market. The favorite varieties are the Early Rose and Snow Flake, the former being considered the better and of surer growth.

Sweet potatoes are also thrifty, being generally grown, however, for home consumption. The variety known as the Bermuda, which is a large, pale red potato, is usually sought after, because of its excellence, and because it is early and more certain of yielding a crop. The Southern Queen, Yellow Jersey and Black Spanish are more or less cultivated.

STOCK.

Having mentioned the cereals, we shall now briefly speak of the cattle, hogs and sheep, which were raised in the county in 1882.

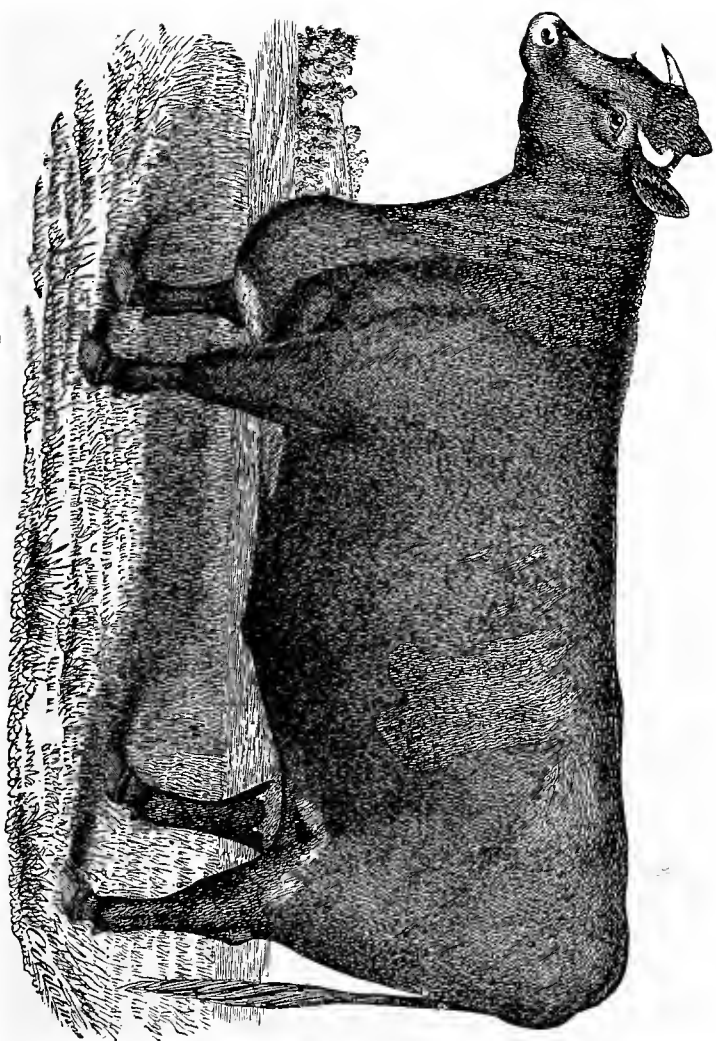
According to the assessor's book of Cass County for that year, we find that the county produced 30,998 cattle; 42,690 hogs; 18,649 sheep.

Among the cattle above enumerated are several hundred short horns of the best blood, imported from Kentucky. A. C. Briant, Dr. W. H. H. Cundiff, I. H. Chandler, H. H. Grimes, William H. Allen, T. H. Duckworth, George B. Arnold and H. L. W. Anderson, and others, are among the breeders and importers of short horns in Cass County.

The Berkshire and the Poland China breeds of hogs predominate, the farmers urging that the Berkshire fattens and matures more rapidly than any other breed, and that the Poland China, while longer maturing, grow larger and weigh more when ready for market.

But little, if any, corn is shipped from the county, it being fed to cattle and hogs, the farmers realizing more for it in this way than by selling the grain itself.

The raising of sheep in Cass County has proven to be a highly profitable branch of stock husbandry, many growers receiving a net profit of 30 to 50 per cent. on the money invested. This county is well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. Merinos are mainly kept by the larger flockmasters, but the smaller flocks are mostly Cotswolds and Downs, the former being more numerous and the wool clips running from four to eight pounds *per capita* of unwashed wool.



CUNDIFF'S MIGNONETTE,
AT TWO YEARS.
Property of Dr. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, PLEASANT HILL, MO.

THE LIVE STOCK EXPORTS

of the country during the past twelve months will be seen, among other items, in the carefully prepared statement which we here present :

Pleasant Hill.—Cars of hogs, 170; cattle, 135; horses, 3; sheep, 8; mules, 4; wheat, 153; corn, 113; oats, 2; flax seed, 34; millet, 1; flour, 100; logs, 6; household goods, 6; mill stuff, 14; lumber, 2; scrap iron, 7; bones, 1. Total number of car loads, 759.

Harrisonville.—Cars of cattle, 55; hogs, 96; wheat, 88; corn, 108; flax seed, 124; castor beans, 2; hogs and cattle, 6; sheep, 1; wood, 1; wheat, beans and flax, 1; oats, 3; flour, 4; bran, 1; broom corn, 1. Total, 491 cars.

Flour, 650,095 pounds, equal to 33 car loads; beer, 91,700 pounds; other freight, 317,867 pounds.

Belton.—Car loads of hogs, 83; cattle, 71; wheat, 61; corn, 48; flax seed, 37; hedge plants, 5; trees, 2; household goods, 2; hay, 1; oats, 1. Total, 311 cars.

Raymore.—Cars of hogs, 59; cattle, 83; wheat, 79; corn, 94; flax seed, 34; household goods, 1; hay, 17; oats, 3. Total, 370 cars.

East Lynne.—Cars of wheat, 235; corn, 47; corn and oats, 1; flax seed, 12; hogs, 85; cattle, 61; cattle and hogs, 45; flour and wheat, 1; flax seed and onions, 1. A total of 488 cars, besides 35,335 pounds of freight in small lots.

West Line.—Cars of hogs, 86; hogs and cattle, 23; cattle, 69; horses, 1; sheep, 1; wheat, 21; wheat and corn, 5; corn, 124; flax seed, 3. Total, 333 cars.

Local freight forwarded, 49,212 pounds.

Total forwarding business, \$14,503.85.

Total freight received, 406,836 pounds; collections, \$1,111.19; local ticket sales, \$437.70.

Gunn City.—Cars of wheat, 86; corn, 61; cattle, 57; hogs, 45; hogs and cattle, 20; flax seed, 3; oats, 3. Total, 275 cars.

Pounds of merchandise forwarded, 32,950.

Strasburg.—Cars of wheat, 46; corn, 42; oats, 4. Total, 92 cars.

Freeman.—Cars of hogs, 77; hogs and cattle, 18; cattle, 57; sheep, 5; wheat, 41; corn, 127; walnut logs and lumber, 34; flax seed, 6; household goods and merchandise, 2; scrap iron, 1; oats, 1. Total, 369 cars.

Freight forwarded, 107,315 pounds.

The shipments, including cattle, hogs and sheep, sum up the grand total of 1,402 cars during the year 1880, yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the county being yet developed.

GRASSES.

Among the grasses which are indigenous to the county, the blue grass is the most juicy, and, perhaps, the most luxuriant, especially in the spring and autumn. In some portions of the county—in the low “swale” lands and ravines—is found the herd grass, which is almost as rich and rank in growth as the “blue stem” of the wild western prairie bottoms. White and red clover are also to the “manor born,” and make a fine growth in years of full moisture, and constitute a strong factor in the wealth of local grazing. Some of the timothy meadows are equal to any in the state, and give a growth of hay and seed, both of which can be largely and profitably sown for export.

APPLES.

Cass County contains a great many fruit trees, including a number of varieties. The largest apple orchards were set out about the year 1870 in Grand River Township, the property of Isaac Arnold and Isaac Williams. The orchards embrace about forty acres each, and originally contained four thousand trees each. The apple is the most important of all other fruits grown in the county, and hits about two out of three years. Among the summer apples there are the Red June, the Summer Pippin, the Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Summer, Dutchess, Early Pennock, Blush and Rambo; of the early winter, the Jonathan, the Domine, Grimes, Golden and the Milam; late winter, the Janet, the Winesap and the Ben Davis. The Limber Twig and Little Romanite, though small and inferior, are among the best varieties.

PEACHES.

The peach trees bear well but not sure. Hale's Early, Honest John, Stump the World, Smock and Ward's Late Free are among the varieties. Peach trees, however, are liable to winter kill when the mercury falls fifteen degrees below zero.

GRAPES.

Grapes, especially the Concords, do as well here as the most sanguine could desire. They give a full crop every year when they get a chance. The vines this year (1882) were not as prolific in some localities as in the preceding years.

PEARS.

Pear trees grow magnificently, many of them being standards, and quite often produce full crops, but are subject to blight and usually die

early. Cherries, plums, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, etc., are as sure and produce as full crops here, as they do anywhere in Western Missouri.

"THE BLIGHT."

When passing through the county, in many localities, and in fact in every section of the county, we noticed that the apple and pear trees were dying of what the farmers called the blight. The trees looked thrifty when in bloom, but as fall approached, their leaves began to droop, fall off and turn brown, and the fruit never matured and ripened. About one-fourth of the apple and pear trees, have been killed in this way. This blight is supposed to be caused by a small worm, which penetrates the bark of the tree, and continues to bore around under the same, until all the vitalizing power of the tree is killed. This destructive little worm, has doubtless been much aided this fall (1882), in its work of destroying the fruit trees, by the long spell of dry weather, which continued though August and the greater part of September, supplemented by the simoon blasts of hot air, which swept over the county, about the middle of the latter month. These hot winds are usually felt during the driest summers.

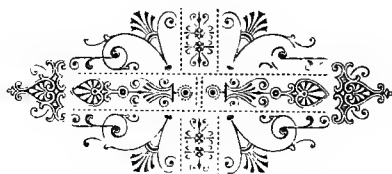
THE CASS COUNTY OF 1882.

Such is the Cass County of 1882, and such has been its growth and prosperity in material wealth during the past forty-six years of its political existence. To what it may attain during the next quarter of a century it is now difficult to imagine. Lift from the county the bonded debt—the only cloud which shadows the horizon of its future—and see how quickly, how grandly it will assume a position in the very front rank of agricultural counties. Unfetter its limbs from this, the only cord that binds them, and like the freed giant, it will again go bounding and rejoicing on its way. Not until this is done—not until the population shall have been trebled, and the thousands of acres of untilled lands shall pay their tribute to the plowman—shall we understand more fully its capabilities and possibilities. Then, indeed, will the cattle be found upon a "thousand hills and the valleys yield up their increase."

Agriculture is the oldest and most honorable vocation of civilized man, and the farmers of old Cass have special reasons to be proud of their county; proud of its vast and magnificent extent, being an empire within itself; proud of its natural resources and geographical position; proud of its importance to the great state of which it forms an integral and conspicuous part; proud of its splendid soil, and proud to anticipate the glorious future which must inevitably dawn brighter and brighter until Cass shall rank first amid the hundred and fourteen counties which constitute the grand old Commonwealth of Missouri.

CASS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

The above association was incorporated August 14, 1864, with the following members: H. G. Glenn, I. L. Thompson, Peter Franse, D. K. Hall, R. B. Higgins, P. W. Sheidler, Jacob Hufty, A. H. Boggs, A. J. Briggs, R. S. Judy, Thomas Holloway, W. H. Barrett, George M. Houston, R. A. Brown, Sr., R. A. Brown, Jr., W. J. Terrell, J. H. Williams, John Cummins, Jesse Chilton, J. H. Hocker, James C. Boggs, A. Barrow, Cornelius Feaster, I. K. Bassiger, L. M. Torry, John Christian, James Blair, George W. McSpadden, S. Berryman, H. P. Mather, W. H. Crotzer, J. R. R. Deacon, Thomas Beattie, George S. Akin, Lewis B. Huff, Erastus Greene, William F. Akin, W. A. Robertson, M. O. Teeple, Jacob Fall, Tillard Ragan, Samuel Dale, J. D. Sarver, George Moore, Joseph Burke, J. B. Hook and Abner Davison.



CHAPTER XXXII.

CRIMES.

"BILL" HUBBLE—BILLY SMITH—JAMES PRESTON—HENDERSON B CLARK—A BLOODY TRAGEDY—J. M. DONOVAN—B. B. PAINTER KILLED BY CHARLES STONETTE.

"BILL" HUBBLE.

Some important criminal trials occurred before the war, which might be of special interest to notice: A special term of court was called by Judge Ryland, to be held February 3, 1848, for the trial of criminal business and especially for the trial of a negro man called "Bill," for the murder of Dr. John Hubble. A grand jury was impaneled, of which Alfred Bybee is the only surviving member, and after investigating the matter, they failed to find sufficient evidence against the negro to indict him, and he was accordingly discharged. The murdered man, Dr. Hubble, was an esteemed citizen, and his mysterious death occasioned universal gloom among his friends and acquaintances. He was shot in his own house after night, through the window, and the negro charged with the killing belonged to him. The community became satisfied that the negro did not do it, and others were suspicioned but no clue has ever been obtained to the affair sufficient to warrant the arrest of any person. That was one of the instances where it cannot be said "murder will out."

BILLY SMITH.

(Prepared by C. W. Sloan, Esq.)

The first murder which ever occurred in Cass County was in the summer, or early autumn, of 1851, and was the result of *whisky*. About the 30th of September, 1851, Joel Elliott and James E. Gillespie were indicted in the circuit court of this county for the murder of Billy Smith. The accused took a change of venue to Lafayette County, where, on the trial afterwards had, Elliott was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to death on the gallows. Gillespie was sent to the penitentiary for 40 years, or for life, it is not now remembered distinctly which. He died in prison. Elliott was hung at Lexington, Missouri. So it may be said Elliott was the first man ever executed for a murder

committed in Cass County. The murder occurred about three miles from Harrisonville, near the residence of R. A. Brown, Sr., and the circumstances were substantially these: At that time freighting was all done by wagons to Santa Fe, New Mexico. A young man named Billy Smith, and a neighbor, had hired as teamsters to freighters and left Harrisonville for headquarters on foot, two of their neighbors, Elliott and his son-in-law Gillespie, accompanied them on horseback to help on with their baggage. They filled their tickler with whisky before starting and taking inwardly what the bottles would not hold, started west on their trip. When at the creek near Mr. Brown's residence they stopped and drank again. Elliott was addicted to indulging too freely, and when drunk was ungovernable, although a quiet man when not under the influence of liquor. An altercation arose between Elliott and Smith, growing out of an old grudge between Elliott and Alexander Smith, a brother of Billy Smith. Elliott drew a knife—Gillespie held Smith during the time—and cut Smith's entrails out. Smith got away in the brush about 300 yards, and Gillespie and Elliott returned to Harrisonville. The alarm was raised and Smith was found still alive. Dr. Hocker was called as a surgeon, but being crippled in his right arm was not able to sew up the wound; but Mr. Brown replaced the entrails and sewed up the wound, which was five inches long, and took the unfortunate man to his home, where he died the next day. The above facts, as to the murder were disclosed in the dying confession of Smith. The widow of Elliott and other members of his family survive and constitute respectable members of society. Judge Henderson Young, of Lafayette County, Missouri, was presiding as circuit judge at the trial of Elliott and Gillespie. Judge Young was a native of Tennessee, a good man and able judge.

The first man ever sentenced to death by a court in Cass County was James Elijah Sprague, who was tried in Cass County in July 1875, for murder. The trial took place before Hon. Foster P. Wright, then presiding as circuit judge. Sprague was indicted in the Johnson County Circuit Court for the killing of James Dwyre, on the 23d September, 1868, in a saloon at Holden. After his arrest and incarceration in Johnson County, Sprague broke jail and went to another state. He was re-arrested and took a change of venue to Cass County, where he was lodged in the jail. He escaped jail again and was subsequently re-arrested and confined in the Daviess County jail. He made his escape again, and being re-arrested was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary of this state. After the expiration of this term he was re-arrested and remanded to the Cass County jail, to answer the charge of murder before mentioned. The evidence disclosed that Sprague had incurred a bill amounting to about \$1.50 for drinks in a saloon and that the saloon keeper Dwyre, demanded payment, whereupon Sprague drew a revolver,

shot and instantly killed Dwyre. David Nation, Esq., appeared for the defense, and James Armstrong, then prosecuting attorney for Cass County, for the state. The jury promptly brought in a verdict of guilty, and on the 19th of July, 1875, Judge Wright passed sentence on the prisoner and sentenced him to be hanged on Friday, September 3, 1875. The venerable judge delivered a most impressive sentence which was listened to by a large audience and at its conclusion was so overcome, that he bowed his head and wept like a tender-hearted woman. There were few dry eyes in the court room, although no possible doubt of the prisoner's guilt was entertained. The prisoner amidst the vast throng seemed to be moved the least of all. He was pale but not tremulous. He seemed to have mastered all his emotions—all his nerves for the occasion, and sat there with his eye fixed upon the court, but undismayed. It was afterwards said that, as he left the court room, he uttered in a suppressed, whispered tone, words to the effect *that he would never be hung!* The words proved strangely prophetic. The man who had broken jail so often before, seemed destined to escape once more, at a time too, when escape was more important to his safety than ever. The arrangements for the execution had partially been completed, when on the 29th of August, before the day appointed, Sprague, sure enough was missing—had again broken jail and escaped! He has never been seen or heard of since.

JAMES PRESTON.

At the April term, 1854, of the Circuit Court of Cass County, James Preston was indicted for the murder of George Beck. The case excited a good deal of interest at the time, both parties being well known. Preston was respectably connected, and ordinarily was a peaceable and quiet citizen, except when under the influence of intoxicating liquor. He was, however, occasionally in the habit of getting on big sprees, and at such times was considered quite dangerous. The trial was, from one cause or another, postponed until March 31, 1856, at which time it came off in Harrisonville. The prosecution was ably represented by the then circuit attorney, John W. Bryant, Esq., of Saline County, in this state. He was a lawyer of great experience and skill, and well fitted to cope with the very best lawyers of the time. The attorneys for the defense were R. L. Y. Peyton, Esq., and Col. Charles Sims, who were both admirably qualified for the task of defending their client. The theory of the defense by which it was sought to acquit Preston was that he had killed Beck in self-defense. A large number of witnesses were examined at the trial, which lasted several days, and a crowded court house, during the whole trial, manifested the interest taken in it by the public, many ladies appearing to listen to the final argument of the distinguished counsel engaged in the case. It may be remarked that Mr.

Peyton was at that day always employed in every important criminal case which arose in this county. He was naturally a very fine orator, and when it was known that he was to speak, either at the bar or on the stump, he was sure of a good audience. Whilst he had given special attention to the study of oratory, he had also naturally a fine legal mind, which readily grasped all the strong points in a case, and he was capable of making a strong legal argument when he chose. But his great *forte* was in swaying juries by his persuasive eloquence. His voice was exceedingly musical, enunciation and articulation perfect, his command of language wonderful. On the occasion referred to, the evidence developed tended to show that Preston and Beck had, for some time before the killing, been unfriendly, and that threats had been made against Preston's life by Beck; that these threats had been communicated to Preston; that they both met on the public road one day, a few miles west of Harrisonville, when high words were exchanged; that Beck, according to the fashion of the times, wore a heavy blanket around him with his head through the center; that Beck made some movement with his hands under the blanket, which Preston construed to be an attempt to draw a deadly weapon, whereupon the latter, being on the lookout and armed, drew a revolver and shot Beck, who died shortly afterwards. The trial was conducted before Circuit Judge William T. Wood. Mr. Bryant managed the prosecution with great vigor and ability. Colonel Sims was a lawyer of consummate ability. He was ready, cool, logical and very ingenious in argument, well calculated, by reason of his plausible manner, to make "the worse appear the better reason," although he did not appeal to the sympathetic nature. His argument on the trial was exhaustive as to the facts and the law of the case. There was one noticeable feature about his speech that was novel, or at all events would appear so to-day to the bar of our state. He was allowed to read and discuss the statutes bearing on the law of the case, and to define and comment on the different grades of homicide—a practice not tolerated by the courts of our state at this time. Mr. Peyton, in a masterly speech of three or four hours, concluded the case for the defense. When he began to speak the court house was packed. From the start he held perfectly the attention of both jury and audience. In his usual fascinating and forcible style he dwelt on the salient points of the defense; showed how Beck had "hounded" Preston at every step; compared Beck to the "hyena" and Preston to the "lamb," being pursued, etc. His peroration was delivered with truly dramatic effect. The orator seemed at his best, and carried both audience and jury by storm. The effect was electrical. The jury was in tears. One of the ladies in the audience was so affected by the pathos of the speaker that she was completely overcome, and fainted. The argument being concluded, the jury went out and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of "Not guilty."

HENDERSON B. CLARK.

Richard T. Isaacs was the first person ever executed in Cass County for murder under sentence of any court. This man was indicted in the circuit court of the county September 23, 1878. Two days following was tried, convicted and on the 25th of October, of the same year, was executed on the gallows, at Harrisonville, in the presence of about five thousand people. This case presented one of the most remarkable ever known in the history of the county, for cold-blooded cruelty and atrocity. The name of the unfortunate man murdered was Henderson B. Clark, of Bates County, and occurred about one and a half miles south-east of West Line, on the 26th day of August, 1878. The circumstances of the murder as confessed by the murderer before his execution, and as shown by the testimony, were briefly these: On the 18th of August, preceding the murder, Isaacs started to hunt work, and on the 22d of the same month met his victim near West Point, in Bates County, who was then in charge of a lot of fat cattle. He inquired of Henderson to whom the cattle belonged, and being assured that they were owned by his (Henderson Clark's) father, who lived near, Isaacs then, it seems, conceived the idea of getting the cattle by one means or the other. He represented that his name was Smith, that he was from Lawrence, Kansas, and was in search of cattle to buy. He went with the son to the father's home, remained all night, and next day purchased the cattle. A few days later he induced the son to start with him to Lawrence, when he was to pay the price on arrival. After going some distance Isaacs affected to have changed his mind, and concluded to ship the cattle to St. Louis from West Line. The son was asked to go with him to St. Louis, and it seems readily consented. When within a mile and a half of West Line, Isaacs, without a word of warning, deliberately shot Clark in the back of the head, killing him instantly. The body was left at the place shot, on the prairie, and no effort at concealment made. He then drove the cattle on to West Line, but failed to find cars, and then drove the cattle back to the prairie, near the dead body, and kept them there until noon of the following day, when he again took the cattle to the depot and shipped to St. Louis. Arriving in St. Louis on the 29th of August he at once sold the cattle for \$955.20.

He next bought a suit of clothes for himself and a ring for his affianced. He then returned to West Line where he had left Clark's horse, paid his livery bill and then went to his home a few miles distant in Kansas. It is proper to say that he was engaged to be married on the first Sunday in October following, to a Miss Chilson who lived near his home. On the 1st of September he visited her and spent the day. The lady's father was shown \$805 in money by Isaacs on this visit, the latter stating that he had realized the money from the sale of an interest in a

store in St. Louis. Isaacs then returned home taking the money with him, repeated the same story to his sister as to the manner of getting it, placed the same in his bank and then returned to Mr. Chilson's and engaged in cutting corn. He remained there several days apparently fearing no arrest, when on September 5, the killing of Young Clark having been discovered in the meantime, he was arrested by parties in search of the murderer. He had on his person the watch taken from the dead man. He admitted the killing at once and never at any subsequent time made any concealment whatever of any fact concerning the whole affair. When accosted by the father of young Clark, Isaacs simply replied: "I don't know what ever made me commit the crime that I did." When arraigned for trial before the circuit court, Judge N. M. Givan presiding, he insisted in pleading guilty and did not want counsel. Judge Givan, feeling that the law would not authorize him in accepting a plea of guilty, refused to receive the same; but appointed H. C. Daniel, Esq., as counsel for defendant and had a jury empannelled to try the case and hear the evidence. During the whole trial the prisoner seemed to betray no particular anxiety as to the result but sat unconcerned. He freely admitted that his punishment was fully deserved. He was poor and evidently concluded to raise means for his approaching marriage regardless of the means to be employed. On his conviction Judge Givan delivered a most solemn and impressive sentence. The execution, being the first to take place in Cass County, drew several thousand people to witness it, many being from neighboring counties and from the state of Kansas. It seemed from the complexion of the crowd that all the worst elements of society within the distance of fifty miles and more, had assembled and gloated over the spectacle of a fellow-being being hung. It may seriously be questioned if public executions do more good than harm. The prisoner made a full confession before his death, of all the particulars of his history and crime, and when on the scaffold made a speech, fully confessing again his crime and admitting the justice of his punishment. He also warned all persons against the pernicious practice of carrying concealed weapons, and said but for such habit on his part for a single week he would not have appeared before the assembled thousands in such a manner on that day. His last words were: "Turn to God and give your heart wholly to him. Come to Christ; seek Him and you will not seek in vain." After a prayer by Rev. A. H. Deane, the trap was sprung and the murderer of Henderson B. Clark was launched into eternity. The unfortunate Clark left a young wife and children surviving him.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

From the confession of Isaacs (above referred to) we take the following extracts: "I was born in Washington County, North Carolina,

thirteen miles from Boon, a little town on New River, in the northern part of the county, in the winter of 1849, and am now twenty-eight years old. My father lived there until the war. In the fall of 1866 he left there, going to Caldwell County. Two years after he moved to Burke County, near Morgantown, where he and the family now reside. I have two sisters and two brothers. We were all brought up in the fear and admonition of the Lord. How I wandered so far away it is impossible for me to tell. The days of my youth were spent in the country, in working on a farm in the summer and attending school in the winter. I was never what the world calls a boy, but always tried to obey my parents and follow their advice.

In the fall of 1870 I first went to Kansas, in company with J. W. Stewart, who is now living in Missouri. I stopped near Panville, McDonald County, Missouri, about seven months. From there I went to Paola, Kansas, and went to work for James Atkinson, on a farm, about six miles southeast of Paola. I worked for him one month at eighteen dollars, and then went to work for E. M. Smith, with whom I stayed for nine months. I then went to my uncle's, Mr. Eggars, and helped him gather his corn. I remained there the balance of the winter and attended school. After the close of the school, I remained in the neighborhood, working around through the county until the fall of 1844, when I went back to North Carolina to see my people and have a good time generally. I had saved from the proceeds of my labor between three and four hundred dollars during the four years I had spent in Kansas.

During the spring of 1875 my younger brother and myself batched it, and attended school five months. While at home I gave so good an account of Kansas, that my oldest brother and brother-in-law were induced to move west with me. I was at home about fifteen months. We arrived in Kansas City on Easter Sunday, in the spring of 1878. The next morning we all took the train for Paola, Kansas, arriving there about noon. We went from there to my uncle's, Mr. Eggars, where we stayed about two weeks. In the mean time my brother-in-law and I bought a farm six miles southeast of Paola, where he and his wife are now living. I have my home with them when in the neighborhood. I assisted him in 1876 on the farm, since which time I have rented my part.

I commenced to court Miss Chilson about two weeks after my return from the east, and kept company with her until about the first of October following, when she "got upon her ear and flew the track." After that I tried to forget her, and stayed around home, but every time I went into company I met her, and then the old love returned ten times stronger, and so I thought I would skip out of the country awhile, and see what the effect would be. I thought if by going away, I could forget her, I would willingly do so. I packed up my trunk and went in com-

pany with my brother to Lawrence, Kansas, where we remained about three months, attending the normal school. Staying there and attending to my studies, I thought I would forget Miss Chilson, but it seemed to me wherever I went she was present and I could see her face—in the school room, on the street, or wherever I was—asleep or awake, it was before me. In June 1877, I left school and returned home, working around in the vicinity until winter, seeing very little of Miss Chilson, and only passing two or three letters as friends. During the winter of 1877-78, I boarded at Mr. Potts' and went to school at what is known as Walters' school house, about six miles from Paola. The next spring I went west as far as Wichita. Previous to my going to Wichita I had sold to Mr. Lagrange about seven hundred and fifty bushels of corn, for which he had paid me in checks on the bank at Paola. The day I got back from Wichita I learned from my brother there was some trouble about the checks. Mr. Lagrange charged me with having raised the checks, which I denied. He said he did not believe that I did it, but that I got somebody to do it for me. We went to the bank and found the checks raised, as he had stated. He asked me to settle the matter, and said if I did not he would hand me over to the sheriff. Rather than be disgraced by going to jail I paid the amount overdrawn. In May, 1878, I wrote to Miss Chilson; she answered it promptly, and from that time we corresponded regularly until I returned home, when everything went well with us. About the last of July, 1878, I proposed to Miss Chilson the second time, and was accepted. Her father and brother were perfectly satisfied with the proposed match, and said they were willing to help us in starting out in life. We were to have been married on the first Sunday in October. On the 18th of August, he started out in search of work. On the 22d of August, about noon, he met Henderson B. Clark, his victim. On the 26th of August, he killed Clark, one and a half miles east of West Line, and was captured September 5th, following. He was tried at a special term of court, commencing September 23, 1878, and was hanged October 25, following.

A BLOODY TRAGEDY.

Taken from the Cass News.

On the 26th of June, 1880, East Lynne was the scene of a brutal murder. John Daugherty, the murderer, now lies in jail, waiting for his fate, which will never be severe enough for such a brute. His wife is gone, and the public will never know through what suffering she passed the last night of her stay on earth, beaten by her brutal husband at intervals to suit the fancy of his frenzied brain. Daugherty is a man about fifty-five years of age, a native of Ireland and possessed of all the Irish characteristics, except wit and good humor. He was quiet, when sober,

and plodded along, bothering no one save his wife, to whom he was ever a hard master, and she his abject and cowering slave. When he would get upon one of his monthly sprees, which took place after every pay day (he was a section hand on railroad), his brutality would become so unbearable that his wife would be obliged to leave him and go to friends in Pleasant Hill. He would soon send for her and she, woman like, would forgive and place herself in his power. * * * * *

The murdered woman was about ten years younger than her husband, and though, like many of her countrywomen, would occasionally get on a little spree, she was believed by all to be true to her husband. But he, in his whisky insanity, would accuse her of infidelity, and this was always the cause of the abuse she received at his hands. They lived in a little log hut, which had no opening, save a narrow door on the side next the railroad. On Friday last, the commotion in and about the hut was evidence to the neighbors that Daugherty was on a "tear." In the evening it was known that he had been beating his wife. On Saturday evening, Daugherty went over to Dr. Farrow's and requested him to come and see his wife, saying that he feared that she had been doing something wrong. This being Daugherty's old story, the doctor went with him, divining the cause of the trouble and prepared to treat it. He found the woman in bed and vomiting. Suspecting the beatings received from her husband to be the cause of her trouble, he administered some remedies and left. During the night, the neighbors heard the unfortunate woman moaning. Early Sunday morning, Daugherty again called on Dr. Farrow and said, "It's all over now." The doctor went over and found what he had expected. Mrs. Dougherty had given premature birth to a child. An examination showed bruises upon her body that convinced the physician that the trouble was caused by violence. He asked the woman what did it, and she replied, "He did it," meaning her husband. Dougherty said, "she's been doing something wrong, doctor." Dr. Farrow told Dougherty that his wife was going to die, and received only the same reply, "She's been doing something wrong." About two hours after this, Dougherty's oldest son, eight years of age, ran over to a neighbor's and told them that his father said, his mother was dead. They went to the house and found the woman dead in bed, and Daugherty on the floor, with his head covered up, feigning sleep. A justice was sent for, the neighborhood aroused and a jury empaneled to make an examination of the body. Drs. Farrow and Jerard were summoned and made an external examination of the body, which was deemed sufficient without a *post mortem* examination for a jury to return a verdict of the murder of Mrs. Daugherty at the hands of her husband. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail at Harrisonville.

When the women were preparing the corpse for its burial robes, they raised it up, when the head turned and the bones of the neck were

heard to crush. Dr. Farrow was again sent for. He saw a slight contusion on the neck and cutting in, found the bones of the neck broken. There are various opinions as to how the blow upon the neck was inflicted. The bed was a box concern fastened against the wall and on the outside was an inch board four or five inches higher than the bed. The brute, no doubt, pulled the woman's head over this board and ended her life.

Daugherty was finally acquitted.

J. M. DONOVAN.

On the 4th day of July, 1880, Harrisonville was the scene of one of the most cold-blooded, unprovoked and wilful murders that ever stained the criminal records of the county. It can scarcely be realized that such a fiendish crime could be committed by a sane man.

On that day, (Sunday) in the afternoon, Charlie Moore, the prisoner, was with John Deacon, standing in front of Evans' store, when J. M. Donovan approached and commenced talking to Deacon. Donovan was a good natured fellow, and had a peculiar habit of standing with his arms folded. It was in this position he was standing when talking to Deacon. Moore made a remark to which Donovan, smilingly, replied that he was talking to Deacon. Moore again said something, and Donovan said, "You go away. I'm not talking to you, I'm talking to Jack." Moore jerked out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect just over Donovan's left eye, under the brow. He fell without a groan or sigh, and died in a few moments. There were several witnesses to the diabolical deed. As soon as the shot was fired, Moore started to walk away, carrying the revolver in his hand and menacing the excited crowd. The sheriff started in pursuit and came up to Moore on Wall Street, west of Deacon's hardware store. He made no resistance, but walked back with the sheriff and was safely lodged in jail before the fiendish nature of the crime was well understood. When the crowd that had gathered around Donovan's dead body, learned that there had been no provocation, the excitement became intense and threats of lynching were heard on every side, but better judgment prevailed, thus saving our county the humiliation of having its name degraded by another outrage upon law and morality. The prisoner finally made his escape, and is now at large—having never been recaptured.

B. B. PAINTER KILLED BY CHARLES STONETTE.

(From the Belton Mirror, January 1, 1881.)

Christmas, 1880, will long be remembered by the citizens of Belton as the day on which was committed the worst deed that could befall any town—a murder. This is the outgrowth that was expected by many

for the way things have been running in Belton for the past few months it seemed as though some great crime had to be committed before our citizens could be aroused to see the true condition of affairs.

The shooting occurred at two o'clock A. M. As soon as it was announced that Benjamin B. Painter had been shot and killed in Bailey & Smith's livery stable by Charles Stonette, A. C. Atkinson, constable of Mount Pleasant Township, and G. W. Ferrel, justice of the peace, were sent for. Mr. Atkinson proceeded at once to get a coroner's jury, which met at C. M. Williams' office and were sworn by G. W. Ferrel, and then proceeded to view the body of the deceased. After an examination of the body by Dr. Spruill, the jury then proceeded to C. M. Williams' law office to hear the evidence. Below we give sufficient of the evidence to enable the reader to understand the circumstances of the killing.

Thomas B. Grimes, of lawful age, produced, sworn and examined, on his oath, says: My name is Thomas B. Grimes, my occupation is a carpenter, my residence is Belton, Missouri. I was going up street to go to bed, and hearing loud talking in Smith's stable, I went into the stable, and found deceased quarreling with a colored man, Frank Johnson. I talked with him (deceased) and told him the negro was left there in the barn, and he ought not to quarrel with him. George Murphy and Charley Stonette came in, and we all got to talking, when my attention was attracted by deceased saying to Charley Stonette, "You are a stinker, and I can lick you," and drew a pocket knife, when Charley Stonette told him twice to put the knife up. Deceased did not do so, but made a step toward Charley Stonette, when Charley Stonette drew a pistol, and holding it by his side, shot deceased. Only one shot was fired. After the shot, deceased fell, and I went at once to Mr. Bailey and waked him up. Deceased made no sound and said nothing when he fell. I heard Stonette say about nine o'clock before this, that he had a "pop," and if any man jumped on him they would get it. I tried to get it away from him. Deceased appeared to be intoxicated, and Stonette was drinking. I could not say he was drunk. I do not think these two parties were together before. (The knife was here shown the witness and recognized as the knife held by deceased.) He drew it out and opened it. The knife is a two bladed pocket knife, with blade three inches long, with one side of handle off. At the time the deceased drew the knife, he said, "I will kill you, if you don't let me alone." This was said to Stonette.

George Murphy, of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined, said: My name is George Murphy; my age is nineteen years; I live in Belton, Cass County, Missouri. I was up at Cox's restaurant and saw Charley Stonette and he wanted me to go down to the hotel and sleep with him. I told him I would not go but would walk down with him and come back. As we passed Charley Smith's livery stable we heard loud talking, and Charley said, "Go over and see who is in there." After we got in there, we saw deceased, Thomas Grimes and Frank Johnson. I thought Thomas Grimes and deceased had been quarreling; finally everything quieted down and I sat over beyond the stove and went to sleep. Do not know how long I slept; I was awakened by a shot. I got up and they all rushed to get out of doors, and I went right out and went to bed. Do not know what time of night this was. Did not see

who did the shooting. I heard Stonette say before this that he had a pistol; he said he would not dare jump on him for he was fixed for him. I don't think these two parties had quarreled before going to the stable. I think Stonette was drinking and deceased was drunk or pretty full.

Frank Johnson, (colored) of lawful age, being produced, sworn and examined, on his oath, states: I live in Belton, Missouri. I am forty-four years old; I saw wood; I sleep at Charley Smith's livery stable. I went into the stable about eight o'clock and found deceased there asleep lying on the floor at the foot of the stairs. I was waiting on horses; the barn was full of them, belonging to parties who had horses hitched in there. About ten o'clock deceased got up and came in the room and wanted me to go and get him some tobacco; he said he was drunk. I went and got the tobacco; he commenced quarreling and threatened to kick me for about a quarter of an hour, when Mr. Grimes came in. I then went into the stable to work. I was in the room off and on; Grimes and deceased were in there together, about one hour or an hour and a half. Grimes was trying to quiet him. About twelve o'clock I came in and found deceased and another man quarreling. I think this man and George Murphy had been in there for an hour. At this time I heard this man say, "Put it back, put it back." I started to see what the man had to put back. I saw Mr. Grimes strike at the arm of the man who did the shooting, seeming to try to knock his arm up, when the shot was fired and deceased fell; never spoke; nobody spoke after the shot; everybody went out of the room. I said to Mr. Grimes "Wasn't that awful?" When I heard the words "Put it back," I looked and saw a knife in right hand of deceased. I had seen him with a knife during the evening, a two bladed knife with part of handle off. (Knife that was found in the hand of deceased was here shown witness and said to be the same knife.) I thought it was about one o'clock when the shot was fired. I don't think other parties were drinking only the deceased, who was very drunk. He had a pint bottle half full of whisky in his coat pocket. About nine o'clock he drank it all. I heard deceased tell the man who did the shooting that he could lick two or three such men as he. This was during the quarreling with him. The man that did the shooting was a man about five feet high, heavy built, was shaved clean, with auburn mustache; he had on a black suit and black soft crown hat; I thought his eyes were black; I think his hair was dark brown; think he would weigh about one hundred and thirty pounds; I think his age is about twenty-three or twenty-four years.

As soon as the shot was fired, Stonette ran out of the stable, and went over to Louis Vellars' boarding house, the place that he has been boarding at, to get some money that he thought was there. The house was locked, and he was compelled to crawl through the window. He then came and stood in the door of Dell Barker's carriage house for about half an hour. Seeing some one going in the direction of the depot with a lantern, and thinking search was being made for him, started west on the railroad.

At five o'clock Charley Smith and W. H. Cox started in search of the murderer. It was thought he would be likely to go to the residence of Dan. Hallisey. The two gentlemen went to the house, and upon making inquiry, were informed that Mr. Stonette was not there, and that they had not seen him. The officers then returned to Belton, but brought no news that would lead to his capture.

About eleven o'clock a *posse* of men on horseback, consisting of A. C. Atkinson, constable of Mount Pleasant Township, H. C. Treadway, P. W. Oldham and Milton Ferguson, started out with the determination to give the country west of Belton a thorough search. First, they went to the section house, three miles west of Belton. The house was found locked and no one about. C. Swangum lives in the house. Mr. Ferguson is a near neighbor, and informed the others that Mrs. Swangum was at Stanley, and that he saw Mr. S. start for Stanley in the morning with the intention of bringing her home. Thinking it was useless to search the house, they then went on to the tank, to see if they could get any clue there. Here they learned that Stonette went to the section house at three o'clock, and remained until five o'clock.

The officers thought perhaps Stonette might have secreted himself on the train in the morning, and their next move was to get to Stanley and interview the train men when the train returned. They arrived at Stanley just as the train did. The conductor and brakemen informed them that as it was a short train it would have been impossible for him to have gotten on without their seeing him. Mr. Swangum and wife were at the station-house in Stanley to take the train to come home. Mr. Ferguson asked Swangum if Stonette was not at his house. He acknowledged that Stonette was there until four or five o'clock. By this time the train was ready to start. The officers thought that Swangum knew as to the whereabouts of Stonette, and they were determined to find out all they could. After consulting together the officers determined to follow the train and if possible get to the tank first. The horses were put to their best, but the train was leaving as they reached the tank. The officers accomplished their object. The train does not stop at the section house, and Mr. Swangum and wife were compelled to get off at the tank and walk the rest of the way, a distance of one mile. They were soon overtaken by the officers. Mr. Atkinson asked Swangum if he knew anything about the whereabouts of Stonette. Mr. Swangum's reply was, "I do not." Mr. Atkinson then said to him: "You do; he was at your house this morning, and you know where he is. If you don't tell now, you will be compelled to after awhile." This seemed to scare Swangum, and he acknowledged that Stonette was at his house, and said if they wished to search the house they would find the key under a rock. Mr. Atkinson told him to hurry home, and that they (the officers) would go on and surround the house, but would not search it until he arrived. The officers then started in all possible haste for the section house. About half a mile west of the house H. C. Treadway saw Stonette about three hundred yards away, and remarked to Mr. Atkinson, "There he is, Charley." Stonette saw the officers about the same time they did him, and started down through the brush in the field, on the south side of the track. Treadway kept on down the track so that he could see which way Stonette would go; Atkinson started across the field to head him off. Oldham and Ferguson were in the rear and started across the field. Stonette passed where Mr. Atkinson expected he would and was just twenty steps away; Atkinson with cocked revolver pointed at Stonette said: "You are my prisoner; throw up your hands." Stonette threw up his hands and said, "I will do anything you want me to." Mr. Atkinson then rode up to within six feet of Stonette and told him to stand still, and not move. Stonette's reply was: "I

will; don't shoot; don't shoot." Oldham disarmed the prisoner; Stonette said, "I have got a pistol and a knife" and told where they were. After a thorough search Mr. Atkinson told the prisoner to get on his horse behind him. Mr. Atkinson said to the other officers: "Boys, if he makes an attempt to get away or hurt me, you shoot him." The prisoner said: "I will not try to get away." Stonette was badly scared and trembled considerably, being fearful lest he might be mobbed. The officers assured him that there was no danger from a mob and he seemed perfectly satisfied.

When they arrived in town the prisoner was taken to C. M. Williams' law office where he was handcuffed and guards placed over him. Considerable excitement was aroused in town and a large crowd soon congregated in the aisle that leads to the office and around the foot of the stairs, all anxious to hear the particulars of his capture. When it was announced that no one would be admitted into the room but officers, the crowd soon dispersed.

Mr. Stonette told an officer that when he left Belton he went down the railroad to the section house and got to bed about three o'clock. Between four and five o'clock got up and drank some water; then went back to bed again. Saw the train when it passed. Remained in the house until after the train came east, but kept a strict watch to see that no one was coming to arrest him. At this time a gentleman who had been in Belton came in the house and told him that there had been a murder committed in Belton and asked Stonette if he had heard it. Stonette said he had not, and asked if it had raised much excitement and if they were hunting for the murderer. When told that they were, he made an excuse to go out and get some wood for the fire and then "lit out" and came on the officers as above stated. Mr. Stonette said his intention was to go to Topeka and draw his back pay and then "skip" for the West.

On Saturday J. B. Harrelson sent the following telegram to the father of the murdered man:

"BELTON, Mo., December 25, 1880.

To G. B. Painter, Irwin Station, Pa.:

B. B. Painter was killed this morning. What shall be done with the body?
J. B. HARRELSON."

On Sunday morning Mr. J. B. Harrelson received the following answer:

"IRWIN STATION, Pa., December 25, 1880.

J. B. Harrelson, Belton, Mo.:

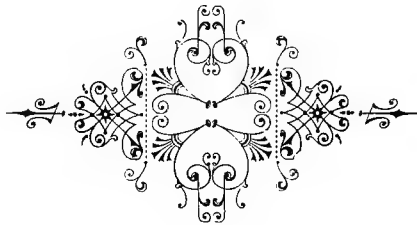
Send body to Irwin Station by express in a good, substantial coffin. Let us know how it happened. Write particulars. We pay all expenses.
G. B. PAINTER."

On Sunday morning Mr. N. W. Flood took the body to Kansas City, placed it in a metallic casket, embalmed it and, shipped it east on the 6:30 train.

Benjamin B. Painter was a son of George Painter, a wealthy and highly respected farmer living one mile south of Irwin Station, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, a town of five thousand inhabitants.

The deceased was addicted to strong drink and left home because he felt that he was unworthy to remain under his father's roof. He was a man of good education. He had been employed with J. B. Harrelson for about one year and a half. Mr. H. informs us that he never had a better hand about him. When Painter had liquor in him, he was a rough character and had been arrested a number of times in Belton.

Charley Stonette, the murderer, has been a section hand and worked on the section east of Belton. He was a quiet, peaceable citizen, and a man of very few words.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

BENCH AND BAR.

CHARLES SIMS, ESQ.

Of the resident attorneys who practiced at the bar here before the war, the most prominent were Charles Sims and R. L. Y. Peyton. I have endeavored to get a brief sketch of the lives of both these distinguished attorneys, but have only succeeded in getting one, Mr. Peyton's. Of Mr. Sims, it may be said that he came to Cass County when quite young, and by his own exertions and ability, made himself what he was. In addition to the offices held by him as referred to in another place, he was elected to the state senate from this senatorial district, in 1854, over H. G. Glenn, by a very small majority. As a member of the legislature, both in the house and senate, he was an active, able and influential member. In 1856, he was nominated on the anti-Benton Democratic state ticket for lieutenant governor, with Trusten Polk for governor; but he declined the nomination, and Hancock Jackson was substituted. Had he accepted it, he would doubtless have been governor of the state, as Trusten Polk was, soon after his election as governor, elected to the senate of the United States, and resigned the office of governor, thus making the lieutenant governor governor of the state. Mr. Sims became quite wealthy, and during the war spent a portion of his time in New York, speculating in Wall Street. He was a man of much more than ordinary ability, as was readily seen by a few moments conversation with him. He met an untimely death at his own hands a few years ago.

R. L. Y. PEYTON, ESQ.

The following sketch of Mr. Peyton is furnished by one of his most intimate friends :

R. L. Y. Peyton, was born and reared in Loudoun County, Virginia. He received at some of the numerous institutions of learning in his native state, a thoroughly classical and polished education. He came to Cass County at an early day, when but a young man of about twenty-one or twenty-two years. The precise date of his coming is not known,

but it was in or prior to 1844, as it is well remembered by many that he delivered an oration at Harrisonville on the Fourth of July of that year. He had been regularly bred to the profession of the law, and young as he was at the time of beginning his professional career in Missouri, by reason of his great talents and thoroughly scholarly attainments, he at once took high rank as a lawyer, but more especially as an orator and advocate, among such eminent men of that day (and they were eminent in ability, learning, integrity and everything that go to make grand men), as Hicks, Young, French, Ryland and many others, not necessary to be mentioned. Notwithstanding he had been brought up in the midst of all the refinements and social pleasures of old Virginia, so remarkable for the social nature and habits of her people, and was so well fitted both by nature and education to shine in and adorn society, soon after his settlement here he became a sort of recluse, and for years rarely entered society at all. During his career in this state he attended the circuit courts of the counties of Pettis, Lafayette, Jackson, Johnson, Cass, Henry, Bates, Vernon, Hickory, St. Clair, Polk, Cedar and perhaps others, and was engaged in many of the most important trials had therein, both criminal and civil. Often associated with and as frequently pitted against the leading members of the bar of the western part of our state, who then traveled over a wide circuit of county, he made a success and attained a reputation not accorded any others of his day and age. In December, 1858, he formed a partnership with R. O. Boggess, now of Kansas City, which continued until his death.

Mr. Peyton was as gentle, kind, affectionate and pure in thought as it is possible for man to be, and as ambitious as any man who has lived before or since his day; but his ambition was of a character not to offend. He was ambitious to enjoy the confidence of the people, employed in the public service, in the field of thought, the halls of legislation, the judicial forum, where his great genius as an orator and advocate, might shine and reflect its beneficent light in benefits upon the people, for whose peace, happiness and prosperity his soul seemed to yearn. He did not possess, nor did he seek to acquire, a single art or blandishment common to the mere politician. On the contrary, in all his efforts for promotion, he seemed to rely solely and confidently on his own merits and the affections of the people, which he enjoyed in a large degree. He had no ambition to acquire wealth. He had no family. His own wants were simple and few, a bare sufficiency of lucre to supply them, satisfied his desires in that direction. From that consideration, as perhaps also from natural reasons, he rarely, if ever, exhibited any energy in business. He might with great propriety have been called physically lazy. He had a fixed habit of never doing any business, bringing a suit, or writing a letter to-day, if it could be postponed until to-morrow. He was equally careless of the mere details of the more important legal business offered

and entrusted to his care. Notwithstanding this seeming carelessness, he never forgot and never neglected proper preparation for the skillful and generally successful trial of the cases committed to his hands. He had not in his library a dozen law books, and he had little or no use for more. He had as a student mastered the principles of the law, as well as the artificial rules of pleading and procedure, and he rarely went outside of the elementary books for authorities. When he did so, it was to introduce as a rule, a single leading and controlling case. He tried cases without books. He wrote few instructions, embracing always the most prominent propositions involved in the case, which read like a paragraph clipped from an essay; but his powers of generalization and presentation of facts, together with the peculiarly captivating and persuasive style of his oratory, were such as hardly any adversary could meet, any jury withstand.

Mr. Peyton was a candidate for circuit attorney in the old Sixth Judicial Circuit. His opponent was Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, our present representative in congress. He became a candidate only a few days before the election. His candidacy was not generally known, and he was defeated by a small majority. He was a candidate for the legislature in 1855, was opposed by Joel Snyder, but only became a candidate a few days before the election, and was defeated by a small majority. In 1858 he was a candidate for and elected to the state senate. In 1860 he was a possible candidate for nomination for congress. In all these he failed to become a candidate, or allow his friends to declare him so, until others had thoroughly canvassed the country, formed their organizations and combinations, thus giving proof of his fixed habit and purpose in life—never to do now what might possibly be done in the future. He distinguished himself in the state senate, as he had done at the bar. He was a States Right Democrat of the Calhoun school. He never doubted that Hayne had the best of the struggle, in his memorable contest with Webster. As a matter of course, he was a secessionist *per se*, and cast his fortunes with the Confederacy. He was early elected colonel of a volunteer regiment of Missouri State Guards, and was in one or two unimportant engagements. His military career was so short as not to furnish any index as to what he might have done in that direction. He was elected senator in the Confederate Congress by the Missouri Legislature, convened at Neosho, in the fall or early winter of 1861, and served in that high station until his death, which took place at Bluburn Springs, Alabama, in the late summer or early fall of 1863. He was one of the few men who seemed to comprehend the magnitude of our recent civil war from the beginning. When taking leave of a near and dear friend on his departure for Richmond, soon after his election to the senate, he was heard to say, in response to an inquiry, that "the man with a beard would be fortunate who lived to see its end." It is believed by

those who knew him best, to have been fortunate for him that he did not survive the downfall of the Confederacy. He was so devoted to the "Lost Cause" that he would readily have offered his life a willing sacrifice to its success. Far-seeing as he evidently was, it is believed he never doubted of ultimate success. It is doubtful if he could have survived ultimate failure.

HON. NOAH M. GIVAN.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and was born December 1, 1840. His father, George Givan, was born in Worcester County, Maryland, December 1, 1816. His grandfather, Joshua, was born in the same county, July 2, 1788. His great grandfather, native also of that county, was born in 1750. His ancestor, John Givan, was a native of Ireland. His mother, Sabrina J. Hall, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, September, 1822, and was the daughter of Daniel and Sabrina Hall, both of Maine. George and Sabrina Givan, father and mother of Noah, were married in January, 1840.

Great care was taken in the education of our subject. He attended Franklin College, Indiana, for several terms, and graduated at the State University, Bloomington, Indiana, July 3, 1862. In 1862 and 1863 he was principal of the Lawrenceburg, Indiana, Graded Schools, and in 1864 and 1865, he was editor of the Lawrenceburg Register, and for three years was school examiner of Dearborn County, Indiana, and for two years was deputy county treasurer, under treasurer W. F. Crocker. In 1866 he removed to Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, and in 1867 he became editor of the Cass County Herald, the first Democratic paper published after the war in that county, and was identified with that paper for one year. He then engaged in the law practice till 1877, when he was elected judge of the seventh judicial circuit. Judge Givan is a member of the Democratic party, and has always voted with it since he has attained his majority. He was reared under the influence of the Baptist Church, and himself and wife are now members of that organization. In 1868 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair, for president and vice president, he casting his ballot for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, throughout the session.

He is one of the most prominent Masons in this state and has held many of the highest offices of Masonry. Among them may be mentioned the following: He has been presiding officer of the Blue Lodge, Chapter, Council and Commandry of this city, and he is a past grand master of the Grand Council of Missouri, and a deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the most noted of all the M. W. grand masters of the Grand Lodge of the state, and M. E. grand high priest to Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Missouri. He is also a member

of the Knights of Honor and has held prominent offices in the same; also a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the O. M. P. He was married August 7, 1862, to Miss Lizzie Jackson, a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and was born January 15, 1840. She is a daughter of John and Mabel (Garrigus) Jackson, the former of English and the latter of French extraction. They had by this union four children, two of whom are now living—Mabel and Lizzie.

HON. H. CLAY DANIEL.

The subject of this biography is a native of Trigg County, Kentucky, and was born July 16, 1843. His father, A. B. Daniel, was a native of Virginia, removing to Kentucky when an infant. He was there reared and married to Miss Matilda Greenwade, a native of Kentucky. They had eight children, Clay being the third child. He was here reared until he attained the age of fifteen years, when he removed with the family to Audrain County, Missouri, and during the years 1859 to 1865, he was a student of the Missouri State University, and is a graduate of that institution. He then returned to Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in law studies under ex-Governor C. H. Hardin, remaining with him for three years, during which time he was admitted to the bar of that county, and in 1868, held the office of city attorney of Mexico, Missouri. In the following year he removed to Harrisonville, and shortly after his arrival he, with Mr. Wooldridge, formed the present firm of Wooldridge & Daniel, and in the same year was appointed by the city council to revise the city ordinances, which he did in the most satisfactory manner. In January, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Hardin, judge of the probate and criminal court, and was after that time elected by the people to the same office without opposition, holding the same only three months, owing to the rearrangement of the judicial law in this state in 1877. In 1878, he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of this county, which office he now holds. He is now for the third time a member of the board of aldermen of Harrisonville. He was united in marriage October 29, 1868, to Miss Lizzie G., daughter of Colonel R. A. Brown, of this county. They have seven children: Pearl, Charles H., Robert A., Mamie, Harriet T., Bessie, Willie G. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Harrisonville.

CHARLES W. SLOAN, ESQ.

Mr. Sloan is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and was born December 24, 1842. His grandfather, Alexander Sloan, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and removed from Tennessee to Christian County, Kentucky, and thence to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1819. His father, Robert Sloan, was born in Tennessee May 11, 1801, and moved to Ken-

tucky with his parents. He was a minister of the Presbyterian Church ; was married December 13, 1826, and died in this county, May 27, 18—. His mother, Margaret D. Ewing, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1806, and is a daughter of Rev. Finis Ewing, who, with Revs. McAdow and King, founded what is known as the Cumberland Presbyterian Church about the year 1810. Charles W. was brought up on his father's farm in Cass County, and received his education from the county schools and the High School of Jefferson City, in which school he took only an English course. After leaving school he assisted his brother, who, at that time, was clerk of the Kansas City court of Common Pleas, remaining so engaged from 1860 to 1863, during which time he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and on leaving Kansas City he continued his studies under Judge E. B. Ewing, of Jefferson City, there continuing till 1865. He spent a portion of that time in the office of the secretary of state, Hon. Mordecai Oliver. In January, 1865, he engaged in the real estate business at St. Louis, Missouri, there remaining till January, 1866, when he removed to Harrisonville and began the practice of law which he now so successfully follows. In politics, he is a staunch Democrat. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1870. He was twice married ; first to Miss Alice Patton, April 8, 1875, a native of Kentucky. She was born August 24, 1851. Her death occurred December 10, 1875. He was again married January 30, 1880, to Miss Jennie Todd, a native of Fayette County, Kentucky, and a distant relative of the Todd family from whom Mrs. President Lincoln descended. They have one child—Florence.

JAMES T. BURNEY, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and was born April 9, 1857. In 1874-5, he attended the State University, and in 1875-6, he attended school at the Warrensburg, Missouri, Normal. In 1876-7, he attended the Kansas State University. Returning here, he engaged in school teaching, during the fall of 1878, and the following year began the study of law under his present partner, Robert T. Railey, which he continued till July, 1879, when he was admitted to the bar of Cass County.

In January, 1881, he became a partner in the firm of which he is now a member—Railey & Burney. Mr. Burney was married February 11, 1881, to Miss Mary L. Bills, a native of Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, ESQ.

He is a native of Georgia, and was born in Walker County, May 17, 1837. At the age of ten years he, with the family, emigrated to Ala-

bama, settling in Macon County. In 1858-59 he attended the Lebanon Law School, and in 1860 was admitted to the Macon County bar. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, enlisting as a private. At the close of the war he was discharged a major. In 1865 he settled in Floyd County, Kentucky, where he resided till 1869, in which year he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Harrisonville, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1873-74 he was a member of the city council, and in 1875-76 he was prosecuting attorney of Cass County. He is politically a Democrat, and always votes with that party on current questions.

Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Episcopal Church. He was married, April 3, 1868, to Miss Mary Martin, a daughter of Hon. J. P. Martin, of Kentucky. There are five children living: Harvey, Frank, Breckinridge, Willie, and Mary. His wife's death occurred June 9, 1880.

JAMES S. WOOLDRIDGE, ESQ.,

is a Tennessean by birth, being born in Monroe County, April 9, 1829. He was reared and educated in his native county, where he attended the Hiawatha College from 1852 to 1855. In the latter year he emigrated to Missouri, and during the following two years he was traveling over the same, and Arkansas. In 1857 he settled in Johnson County, Missouri, and was there engaged in the study of law. In 1858, he came to Harrisonville, Missouri, and continued his law studies under Judge West. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar and began practice. In August, 1862, he, true to his mother state, enlisted in the southern army, in Company A Second Missouri Regiment, and served till the following October. In that month he was taken prisoner, and during the following seven months was confined at different times in the prisons at Springfield, Illinois, St. Louis, Missouri, and Alton, Illinois. After that time he was released on parole. He then returned to Monroe County, Tennessee, where he resided till October, 1865, when he returned to Cass County, and engaged in farming, till 1867. In that year he resumed the practice of his profession, in this city. In 1869 Mr. Daniel became his law partner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1873 and 1874 he held the office of prosecuting attorney, being the first man elected to that office after its creation. He has been twice married. First, May 2, 1862, to Miss Sallie J. Moffat, a native of Tennessee; they had five children, two of whom are now living: Thomas M., and Sarah E. His wife's death occurred August 27, 1875. He was again married in May, 1876, to Miss Sallie F. Horn, a native of Kentucky; they have two children: Estella and Arthur.

DANIEL K. HALL, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and was born September 5, 1843. He was there reared, obtaining his collegiate education at the Franklin, Indiana, College; attending the same in 1853, and again attending that institution in 1855-6. In 1854, he was a student at the Academy, at Danville, Ill. In 1852-3, previous to attending college, he was engaged in school teaching, and at the close of his collegiate course, he continued that profession till 1858, in which year he began the study of law under A. E. Payne, of Monmouth, Ill., remaining so occupied for six months, and then became a student in J. T. Morgan's office for the following eighteen months. In May, 1860, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, at Ottawa, Illinois. He then began practice in Taylorville, Illinois, there remaining till July, 1861. In that month he enlisted in, and was commissioned first-lieutenant of Company G, Forty-first Illinois Regiment. He was a participant in the following prominent battles: Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Siege of Vicksburg, and Jackson, Miss. He was wounded in the hip, and was compelled to retire from active field duty. In May, 1864, he was commissioned commissary captain, which office he filled till the close of the war. He then returned to Illinois, remaining at his former home but a short time. He removed to Mercer County, Illinois, and after a short residence there, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and began the practice of law at Harrisonville, which he continued with great success till 1880, when he gave up his practice, and devoted his time to managing his estate. He has a tract of land in this county consisting of 2,000 acres, all of which is under fence. Mr. Hall is politically a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the chapter and commandery of that order.

He was united in marriage, March 17, 1857, to Lue J. Hawley, a native of Indiana. They have four children: Eliza, Charles R., Sabrina, and May.

ROBERT T. RAILEY, ESQ.

Mr. Railey's birth place was near Milligan's Bend, on the Mississippi River, in the State of Louisiana, where he was born, January 19, 1850. While yet an infant, he was taken by the family to Woodford County, Kentucky, where he resided till 1855. From there they removed to Cass County, Missouri, and settled near Harrisonville, on a farm. In 1861, the family emigrated to Colorado. His brother engaged in mining, in Clear Creek County, and set in operation the first quartz mill in that county. They there resided till the following year, when they came east and located in Kansas City, staying there till 1863, when he returned to Kentucky, there remaining till 1865, when he returned to this county.

In 1866-67 he attended the Christian Brothers' Academy at St. Louis, Missouri, and during the terms of 1867-68-69 he attended the State University of Missouri. Returning to this county, he engaged in the dry goods business, which he continued till 1870, when he became a law student in the office of R. O. Boggess, there continuing till 1873, when he was admitted to the bar of this county. In 1874 he and J. Armstrong formed a law partnership, which continued for one year. In December, 1875, Mr. C. W. Sloan became his partner, and remained with him until 1878, when Mr. Boggess and he became partners, they being identified as a firm till the forming of the present firm in December, 1881. They (Railey & Burney) are attorneys for the Southern Division of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Railey has been attorney for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad for the past seven years.

Mr. R. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the Grand Chapter of Missouri. He is a member of the M. E. Church South. He was united in marriage, September 3, 1874, to Miss Martha S. Beattie, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Beattie, of Harrisonville, Missouri.

OSCAR W. BYRAM, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, and was born October 20, 1849. He received his education from the Southburg Academy, which he attended during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and in part of the same years he attended the Louisville, Kentucky, law school. He then began the study of law under Colonel O. A. Patton, of Charleston, Virginia. He remained so engaged till 1871, when he was admitted to the bar, and in March, 1871, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Harrisonville, and was admitted to the bar of this county October, 1871. In 1872, he was elected to the office of city attorney, which office he held for four years, and is the present attorney for the internal revenue collector of this district. Mr. B. is a member of the A. O. U. W., of Harrisonville, and also a member of the M. E. Church South. He was married September 26, 1877, to Miss Mary W. Thornton, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Emma M. Mr. B. is in politics a Democrat, and always votes with that party.

ALLEN GLENN, ESQ.

Our subject is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and was born March 30, 1852. H. G. Glenn, Esq., his father, is an old pioneer of this county. His sketch appears in another portion of this work. Allen was principally reared in this county, in the occupation of farming. From the years 1867 to 1871 he was a student of the State University, and in the latter year graduated from that institution, ranking third in



Yours Truly
W. J. Scrrell

his class; in 1870 he graduated in mathematics, and ranked first, receiving the appointment on the United States Coast Survey Corps, which he declined. At the close of his collegiate course he returned to Harrisonville, and began the study of law, under Hall and Givan, and was admitted to the bar of this county in the spring of 1874. He then began the practice of law, and in 1880 he began a real estate business in connection. From 1876 to 1879 he was justice of the peace of this township, and in 1880 he was elected township collector. He was married October 8, 1879, to Miss Mary Keller, a daughter of S. P. Keller, a member of the firm of Patterson, Bell & Co., of Kansas City; they have one child, Hugh G. They are members of the Baptist Church.

HON. WILLIAM J. TERRELL.

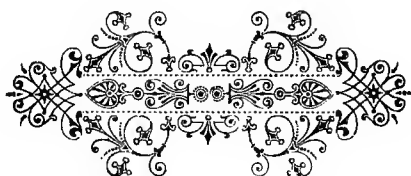
The subject of this sketch is a native of Trumbull County, Ohio, and was born November 11, 1834. His paternal great grandfather was of English parentage and was killed on the American side at the storming of Quebec, under General Wolf. His father, Sherman Terrell, was a native of Connecticut and was born in Danbury, October 5, 1805. His mother, Olive (Jones) Terrell was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1808. In 1855-56-60 he was a student of the Academy at Kingsville, Ashtabula County, Ohio, and in 1861 he attended the Michigan University. For the next few years he was engaged in school teaching, by which occupation he was enabled to procure means to further qualify himself for his chosen profession. In 1864 and 1865 he again attended the University of Michigan, this time as a student in the law department, graduating from that institution in 1865, and at the April term of the said supreme court he was admitted to the bar at Detroit, Michigan. In September, 1865, he removed to Harrisonville, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. Of the many trials and difficulties he was compelled to undergo for the first few years of his professional career here, it is sufficient to note that he passed through bravely and unaided, and owes his present position to his own exertions.

He is a prominent leader in the Republican party of this county, and his views on the political questions of the day are well known and respected. In 1865, he was appointed superintendent of public schools of this county, and in 1866, he was elected by the people to again fill the same position. During the years 1867-68, he was county attorney, and again in 1872, he was chosen to the same office. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is at present the Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri. He is also a member of the Chapter and Council, Knights of Honor, and the Missouri State Bar Association. Mr. T. was united in marriage, December 26, 1864, with Miss Julia A.

Quigley, a daughter of Captain Robert Quigley, of Chatauqua County, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell have an adopted daughter, Daisy, who was born in Harrisonville, November 26, 1871. By untiring attention to business, strict integrity and economy, Mr. Terrell has demonstrated the fact that he who wins must work, and he who works will win.

OTHER ATTORNEYS.

J. H. Kyle, J. F. Lawder, Joseph D. Lisle, James F. Lynn, Alonzo Wilson.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT JUDGES—REPRESENTATIVES—CIRCUIT CLERKS—COUNTY CLERKS—JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT—TREASURERS—SHERIFFS—RECORDERS—SURVEYORS—ASSESSORS—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John F. Ryland, 1835 to 1849; Henderson Young, 1849 to 1854; William T. Wood, 1854 to 1856; Russell Hicks, 1856 to 1859; Robert G. Smart, 1859 to 1860; John A. S. Tutt, 1863; Chan. P. Townsley, David McGoughey, Foster P. Wright, Noah M. Givan, present incumbent.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1836, Andrew Wilson; 1838, James Williams; 1840, Francis Prine; 1842, Andrew Wilson; 1844, Andrew Wilson; 1846, William P. Burney; 1848, Charles Sims; 1850, Charles Sims; 1852, Charles Sims; 1854, Henry B. Standiford; 1856, John B. Calloway, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1858, William M. Briscoe; 1860, William M. Briscoe; 1862, A. S. O'Bannon; 1864, W. H. H. Cundiff; 1866, Rush G. Leaming; 1868, H. R. Gamble, successfully contested by W. H. H. Cundiff; 1870, Curtis Worden; 1872, Benjamin Stevens; 1874, A. C. Briant; 1876, J. F. Brookhart; 1878, G. S. Spring; 1880, Douglas Dale.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Prior to 1866, the offices of county and circuit clerk and recorder were consolidated; since that time there have been separate circuit clerks and recorders. The circuit clerks have been James Allen, Sep. Patrick, Thomas Hutton, J. J. Francisco and B. Zick, the present incumbent.

COUNTY CLERKS.

William Lyon appointed and held office until May, 1836.

Thomas B. Arnett elected May 1836—resigned December 2, 1839.

Achilles Easley, appointed to fill vacancy.

James C. Jackson, elected and held until 1848.

Hamilton Finney, elected and held from 1848 to 1862.

James Allen, appointed 1862, held until 1866.

A. G. Briggs, elected 1860 for four years.

Charles H. Dore, elected 1870, for four years.

William W. Cook, elected 1874 for four years.

George I. Sheppard, elected 1878, for four years ; present incumbent.

JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

1835. James W. McLellan and William Savage.

1837. James C. Dickey, J. W. McLellan, Henry Burris.

1840. Samuel Wilson, Henry Burris, Anderson Davis.

1844. A. W. Smith, S. E. Rowden, William Farmer.

1848. W. T. Gillenwater, H. B. Hawkins, John Briscoe.

1850. H. B. Hawkins, W. T. Gillenwater, W. Briscoe.

1852. H. B. Hawkins, W. Briscoe, James Hamilton.

1854. H. B. Hawkins, Josiah Carter, Alexander Feeley.

1855. H. B. Hawkins, J. M. Keeton, John Cummins.

1856. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, William Farmer.

1857. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton.

1858. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, D. Brookhart.

1859. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, James Hamilton.

1860. H. B. Hawkins, A. E. Cannon, J. W. McSpadden.

1862. H. G. Glenn, J. Coughenour, H. W. Gounger.

1864. Luke Williams, George Moore.

1865. Luke Williams, George Moore, Henry Jerard.

1866. Henry Jerard, George Moore, J. C. Copeland.

1868. Henry Jerard, J. C. Stevenson, J. C. Copeland.

1870. J. C. Copeland, J. C. Stevenson, R. W. Forsyth.

1872. H. M. Bledsoe, Benjamin Stevens, J. H. Page.

1872. H. M. Bledsoe, John A. McCoy, J. H. Page.

Under township organization :

1873. J. H. Page, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.

1875. A. J. Fields, J. A. McCoy, F. H. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.

1875. H. M. Bledsoe, A. Davidson, F. H. Clark, J. K. Hawthorne, G. W. Stevens.

1876. H. M. Bledsoe, F. E. Johnson, W. P. Barnes, J. K. Hawthorne, A. Davidson.

1877. John Lamar, J. M. Custer, F. H. Clark, A. Davidson, J. K. Hawthorne.

1877. John Lamar, H. M. Bledsoe, F. M. Cummins.

1878. Charles S. Hockaday, Logan McReynolds, William Field.

1880. Charles S. Hockaday, William P. Barnes, Finis E. Johnston,

TREASURERS.

Jameson D. Dickey, 1835 ; John Cook, 1836 ; Joseph C. Davis, 1839 ; Elias Wilmoth, 1840 ; Lynch Brooks, 1842 ; P. D. Brooks, 1842 ; Charles Keller, 1853 ; Abram Cassell, 1856 ; Richard Simpson, 1860 ; John Christian, 1863 ; W. H. Barrett, 1868 ; Aaron Smith, 1872 ; John S. Norton, 1874 ; Isaac Arnold, 1876-78—present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

John McCarty, 1836 ; George W. Hudspeth, 1837 ; James C. Jackson, 1838 ; John M. Clark, 1840 ; William P. Burney, 1842-44 ; H. G. Glen, 1846-48 ; H. B. Standiford, 1850-52 ; W. M. Briscoe, 1854-56 ; B. F. Hays, 1858-60 ; Isaac Feedback, 1862 ; R. S. Judy, 1863-68 ; D. Dale, 1868 ; A. C. Briant, 1870-72 ; S. H. Rodgers, 1874 ; George W. Stevens, 1876-78 ; Daniel P. Ingram, 1880—present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

The Recorders have been Luke Williams, W. G. McCulloh, W. P. Bailey and C. M. Hackler, present incumbent.

SURVEYORS.

The surveyors prior to the war were Martin Rice, Aquilla Davis, B. H. Thomas and Achilles Easley, the latter serving about eighteen years. Since the war they have been — Smith, A. H. Hoge and F. E. Bybee, present incumbent.

ASSESSORS.

David Butterfield, the first appointed assessor, failed to give bond, and James Williams was appointed and gave bond ; Burton L. McFerrerin, Jesse B. Lee, Joseph H. Carter, Hiram Stevens, J. L. Morrison, (appointed 1860), George Wilson (appointed 1860), Cornelius Quick, 1863, and J. M. Farmer, 1864, each held either before or during the war ; Jacob Mancy, 1866 ; J. P. Cochran, 1869 ; J. A. Hewes, 1872. There was an assessor for each township until 1876. J. K. Lacey, 1877 ; Thomas McKean, 1878 ; J. L. Jackson, 1878. Since 1881, there have been township assessors only.

The following are the present (1882) township officers: Grand River Township ; Jesse Chilton, trustee ; John L. Jackson, clerk ; A. J. Summers, constable ; Allen Glenn, collector ; J. W. Graham, J. F. Hammontree, A. S. Bradley, justices.

Pleasant Hill Township.—W. B. Myers, trustee ; William A. Jack, clerk ; J. A. Henley, constable ; Sidney Wheritt, collector ; William H. Parker, Charles O. Rice, Henry Cordell, justices.

Polk Township.—E. Cary, trustee; R. W. Henly, clerk; I. Parker, collector; N. B. Aldridge, constable; B. B. Hume, P. W. Bills, justices.

Big Creek Township.—W. A. Brannock, trustee; James W. Adkinson, clerk; Cicero Lynn, collector and constable; W. H. Barrow, Levi Mobley, justices.

Raymore Township.—N. L. Griffith, trustee; J. G. Williamson, clerk; A. E. Simeral, constable and collector; W. N. Evans, E. Wanamaker, justices.

Mount Pleasant Township.—E. P. Garrison, trustee; G. L. Love, clerk; J. C. B. Hargis, collector; W. H. Cox, constable; George W. Ferri, William Belford, justices.

Union Township.—T. T. Maxwell, trustee; G. W. Foster, clerk; J. F. Johnson, collector and constable; G. W. Ellis, A. J. Cooper, justices.

West Peculiar Township.—R. S. Burney, trustee; H. A. Knepp, clerk; Taylor Urton, collector; J. F. Davis, constable; J. A. Burney, and W. F. Spence, justices.

Peculiar Township.—G. T. Easley, trustee; Willis Taylor, clerk; Thomas McCall, collector; Hiram Templeton, constable; W. B. Taylor and C. L. Benton, justices.

West Dolan Township.—John R. Shaw, trustee; H. C. W. Hall, clerk; J. C. Cutler, collector; William Gibson, constable; B. O. Givans and J. G. Tabb, justices.

Dolan Township.—William Dolan, trustee; H. B. Dorsett, clerk; W. H. Lundy, collector; Peter Speas, constable; S. A. McDaniel and A. J. Bennett, justices.

Camp Branch Township.—W. A. Smith, trustee; D. Miller, clerk; David Sharp, collector; C. H. Morrow, constable; Wright Gill, M. Wildeboor, justices.

Index Township.—J. H. Zook, trustee; N. Scholl, clerk; S. E. Combs, collector and constable; S. Wear, D. B. Washington, justices.

Sherman Township.—J. H. Creighton, trustee; N. A. Lafon, clerk; E. W. Morlan, collector; J. W. Buzan, constable; W. A. Wade, J. L. Brown, justices.

Dayton Township.—J. M. Willhite, trustee; O. B. Clements, clerk; S. T. Smith, collector; N. C. Slavens, constable; L. H. Huff, Alfred Stevens, justices.

Austin Township.—J. P. Hackenberg, trustee; H. L. Hewitt, clerk; John Lancaster, constable; E. J. Brown, collector; A. J. Briggs, T. H. Gilbert, justices.

Everett Township.—H. H. Parrish, trustee; L. D. Henry, clerk; J. H. Dorsett, collector; J. E. Parrish, constable; W. F. Garret, justice.

Cold Water Township.—Samuel E. Beck, trustee; A. L. Davidson, clerk; A. D. Walker, collector and constable; W. F. Hemstreet, W. R. Reed, justices.

CHAPTER XXXV.

THE BOND QUESTION.

Reader, you are now upon the threshold of the bond troubles of Cass County.

No reliable and fair history of those matters can be written, nor can any one get a fair and impartial understanding of them without a comprehensive statement and clear understanding of the efforts made from time to time to divide Cass County.

Indeed, neither can be written or understood without the other. They are one and inseparable, and must be written and read together, as parts of one whole and entire subject. This necessity will explain why the two are so inseparably blended in the future pages of this work.

From the early history of the state down to the adoption of the present state constitution in the year 1875, the power to make new counties and change the boundaries of old ones, was vested exclusively in the legislative department of the state, and that power with very slight limitation was purely within the legislative discretion; to be wielded by such influences as local interests might suggest, and often to the great damage of established towns and communities, without any compensation, or corresponding benefits to those whose influence wrought such changes.

Under this state of things, whilst the law was as above stated, and more than a quarter of a century ago, the people of the northern part of Cass County conceived the idea of dividing the county, and erecting a new one of territory to be taken from it and the adjacent counties of Jackson, Lafayette and Johnson; so bounded that the town of Pleasant Hill would be about the center, and consequently the seat of justice of such new county. This scheme was continued in view, and from time to time brought to the attention of the legislature until about the year 1857. At this time, what is now known as the Missouri Pacific Railroad was slowly pushing its way toward the western border of the state. The original western terminus of that road, on the state line in Cass County, had been changed by legislation to any point on the western line of the state which the company might select. The question of the location of this road, whether on what was known as the Chappel Hill route, or on

the Powell survey, about where it now is, was an open one. Each route had its friends, and sought, not only to influence, but to control that location, by subscriptions, donations, etc. The company signified to both its willingness to be influenced, as soon by the one as the other, depending on which could offer the largest pile. At this time the town of Pleasant Hill, as such, and the people of the neighborhood could not, in and of themselves, raise the requisite amount to control the location of that road. Thereupon they concluded they would rather have the railroad than the new county. They proposed to the people of the central and southern portions of the county, if they would unite with them in voting a county subscription to aid in the building of that road, sufficient to procure its location on or near the route before mentioned, that they in turn, and as compensation therefor, would forever abandon, and never in the future renew, the attempt to divide the county. This was assented to by the people of the central and southern part of the county. Following thereupon, and by reason thereof, the county court of the county was induced, by the combined efforts of all sections of the county, to submit to a vote of the people a proposition to subscribe, on behalf of the county, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to aid in building the railroad, on terms and conditions not important to be here mentioned. The order for election was made on the 8th day of May, 1857. The election was held on the 16th day of the same month, and resulted in a large majority of votes being polled in its favor; and the subscription was made accordingly, payable in three equal annual installments of \$50,000 each, on the first days of May, 1858, 1859 and 1860, respectively.

It is worthy of being remarked that all the justices of the county court united in making these orders and this subscription. Nothing further seems to have been done in this matter until the 17th day of August, 1860. On that day the county court through its agent, Achilles Easley, and the Pacific Railroad, through its attorney in fact, J. D. Stevenson, made and entered into a new contract, materially changing the amount and tenor of said subscription. By this agreement the county was only to pay \$100,000 in installments and on terms and conditions not material to be here stated, as they were never all strictly complied with, and only \$1,500 was ever paid to the company on account of that arrangement. It is important, however to state that this subscription was to be paid in the bonds of the county, each for \$500, being (200) two hundred in number, bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, all to bear date 1st September, 1860; one-fourth thereof to mature on the first days of March, 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, respectively; those maturing in 1863 and 1864 to bear interest from date, and those maturing in 1865 and 1866 to bear interest from six months after date. These bonds were so prepared and placed in the

hands of Hugh G. Glenn, special commissioner on the part of the county, whose duty it was to deliver them to the Pacific Railroad, as it should become entitled to them under the terms and conditions of this new agreement. The company did so far comply with said terms and conditions as to be entitled to, and Mr. Glenn delivered it three of said bonds, on or about the 14th day of May, 1861. About this time the recent civil war between the states of the American Union became the all absorbing subject of interest. Work ceased on said railroad, which was not resumed and not completed through Cass County until the latter part of the year of 1865. During the continuance of the war Mr. Glenn was robbed of the remaining \$98,500 of said bonds by some free-booting federal command, which also robbed the citizens of Harrisonville at the same time. Some regular army officer at Fort Leavenworth, learning of the circumstance compelled the robber to surrender his booty. These bonds found their way to Washington, where they remained sometime, when they were claimed by and finally delivered to the railroad company, which on several occasions paraded them amongst its assets in making exhibits of its financial condition to the state authorities, and it frequently afterwards and prior to September, 1870, demanded their payment at the hands of the county, and threatened it with suit thereon in case of failure to comply with its demands. These bonds remained in *statu quo*, until the year 1870. The remainder of their history will be narrated in the future pages of this chapter.

About the winter of 1858-9, Hon. R. L. Y. Peyton, then a member of the state senate from Cass, procured the passage of an act of incorporation of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of building a railroad on substantially the same line as that of the road now in operation from Holden, through the central part of Cass to Paola, in the State of Kansas. Many of the best and most reputable men in the county were named as corporators, and formed the first board of directors. They organized and raised by voluntary contributions and small stock subscriptions sufficient means for the purpose, and had the route surveyed.

The county court then had the lawful right to subscribe to the stock of such corporations without a vote of the people. The people of the central part of the county, who had so liberally and generously assented to the making of so munificent a contribution to aid in the building of a railroad through the northeastern part of the county, and to the town of Pleasant Hill, naturally thought and felt it would be but simple justice that the county, as such, should also contribute something to the building of one through the central part of the county, and to Harrisonville, also. The matter was proposed; \$50,000 was all that was asked, but that sum was opposed by the people of Pleasant Hill, and many others of the northern part of the county. The matter was thoroughly canvassed.

and set before the people, and so overwhelmingly did they favor the proposition, that the county court concluded to, and did make the subscription. On the 13th day of November, 1860, the county court appointed R. O. Boggess agent on behalf of the county to subscribe to the capital stock of said company \$50,000, to be paid in the bonds of the county at par, to bear interest at ten per cent. from date, bear date the 1st day of January, 1861, and to be expended in the construction of that part of the road situated in Cass County. This subscription was made, and on the same day the court made a further order as to the issue of the bonds contemplated in the previously mentioned order. Provided that they should become due and payable by the county, be paid on the first days of January of each year, from 1862 to 1865, inclusive. It then further provided that said bonds should be placed in the hands of Mr. Boggess, as agent of the county, to be by him paid and delivered to the company as it complied with the terms of subscription, and became entitled to the bonds, as contained in the order. The order also contained directions to Mr. Boggess to procure the necessary bonds, which were to be issued by the county for the purpose before mentioned.

Judge H. B. Hawkins, a resident near Pleasant Hill, who favored the division of the county, and the subscription to the Pacific Railroad, was then one of the justices of the county court. He opposed the whole Central Pacific Railroad business, and dissented from the making of said orders.

The road was never built, these bonds were never procured or issued, and the history of both is fully written in these three short paragraphs.

After the close of the civil war; when peace and a degree of prosperity had shed their benign influence over the fair face of Cass County, and her people began again to taste and enjoy a measure of happiness to which they had so long been strangers; in an evil hour the friends of the scheme of dividing the county again attempted to put in action their long cherished purpose.

From time to time prior to the winter of 1869-70, when the struggle was virtually, though not entirely ended, the friends of the proposed new county were before the legislature of the state, where they were as often met and opposed by the people who did not favor their efforts in that direction. They were not singular in their purpose to create, nor were their opponents singular in their purpose to prevent that creation; consequently there were a number of such schemes on foot, each of which met an organized and trained opposition.

These various opposing forces would sometimes support, or seem to support one of these schemes, and at other times another, thus using each from time to time to cut the throats of the others, and by these means ultimately to destroy the whole evil brood. But as Pleasant Hill

and the northern part of the county were, by reason of the attractions of their railroad facilities, growing numerically stronger every year, the people of Harrisonville, and the central part of the county, saw they must ultimately be defeated unless they could build a railroad through the central part of the county.

At this juncture and at the very time when they conceived this idea and were casting about for the means, the act of 1868, authorizing townships to take stock in railroads, was passed. This furnished a means, if they could only utilize it. About the same time the thought occurred that, as the county and Pacific Railroad were disputing about the bonds before mentioned, inasmuch as any road built would necessarily be a feeder to the Pacific, those bonds might also be utilized. The result was the organization of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Missouri Division, and the projection of the railroad from Holden, Missouri, to Paola, Kansas. This was no easy thing to do, however, as it required a *bona fide* subscription of \$42,000, and a cash payment of five per cent. of that sum to complete a legal organization. The people cast about and finally found the requisite number of representative men willing to serve in this extremity. J. H. Williams, W. J. Terrell, W. H. Barrett, Peter W. Shidler, N. M. Givan, Robert A. Brown, Jehiel C. Stevenson, Edward N. Peyton, Hugh G. Glenn, and R. O. Boggess, of Cass, and four men of Johnson County, were selected to subscribe the requisite stock and organize the company. When they came to put the matter in form on paper, they found that while they needed fourteen subscribers to stock, at \$3,000 each, to make up the requisite \$42,000, they only needed thirteen directors; but, at the same time, they also found that, under the provisions of the Drake constitution, then in force, Mr. Boggess, having served in the Confederate army, was ineligible as a director. The matter was settled without any bad feeling, there being nothing but hard labor and probable failure to contend for, by selecting all the others as directors and conferring upon Mr. Boggess, the honorary position of attorney to the company, with nothing to do, and not a fee in prospect. On this basis the organization was agreed upon. The articles of association, prepared, signed and filed with the secretary of state, the five per cent. paid in, and this corporation, like all others, became a legal entity—a body without a soul. One circumstance, ludicrous in the extreme, occurring at the close of this transaction, deserves commemoration in history. One of the subscribers to stock, a well-to-do farmer of ample means, without ready cash in his pocket and no bank account, when he came to pay his five per cent., had to beg a loan of the amount from a fellow stock subscriber. The parties concerned will remember with merriment, this event in their history.

It was at last finally accomplished early in the spring of the year 1869. The people of Camp Branch, Grand River, Dolan, Everett and

Coldwater Townships, in sufficient numbers, petitioned the county court to order elections in their respective townships, as to whether they should subscribe to the stock of said company respectively, in the order above named, the sums of \$30,000, \$80,000, \$40,000, \$10,000, \$10,000. Pending these proceedings, the idea of utilizing those old bonds had been very generally disseminated in the central and southwestern portions of the county. Meantime this new railroad company had sent a committee to St. Louis, to see the officers of the Pacific Railroad, and arrange the terms on which those old bonds could be had. Nothing definite was done or agreed upon, but the committee laid the plan before D. R. Garrison then managing director of that road; he encouraged hopes of the success of their mission in the minds of the committee, and he was so well and favorably impressed with the project, that he furnished them transportation home on his road, free of charge.

On their return home the committee reported favorably to their company, and to the people. Orders having been made for election in the townships before mentioned, a vigorous campaign was opened in each, in favor of the proposed subscriptions, speeches were made, the hope and prospect of using these old bonds were set before the people. The expressed purpose of utilizing those old bonds, and thus compelling Pleasant Hill to contribute to the building of a railroad through the central part of the county was popular, and the election resulted in a large majority of the votes being cast in favor of the several proposed subscriptions. Afterwards another similar subscription of \$25,000 was voted by Grand River Township. It is unimportant to trace this matter further in detail. Suffice to say on this branch of the subject these several subscriptions were made, the bonds were issued; all went into the hands of Mr. Boggess, and were expended in the building of said railroad, which was completed in 1871; and it may be well remarked that this is the only railroad built by any local company of the day.

After these subscriptions had been so voted, and about the 6th day of August, 1869, this St. Louis and Santa Fe Company made and entered into a contract with R. S. Stevens to construct, iron, equip and operate said road, and in substance and effect, as consideration therefor, agreed to and did assign him all the subscriptions and bonds to which it had become entitled; assigned its claims to the old Pacific bonds, and virtually gave him its road when completed; it gave him a mortgage thereon for more than its value, thus showing the purpose, and the only purpose of the men engaged in that enterprise was to obtain for themselves and neighbors a railroad through the central portion of their county.

In their contract with Mr. Stevens is found, among many others, all carefully and well guarded, the following provision:

"The party of the first part (said railroad company) in consideration of the premises aforesaid, further undertakes and agrees to sur-

render all their claim, and have the county court in and for the said county of Cass to validate, as far as they can, and recognize the legality and binding force and effect of the bonds heretofore voted by Cass County to the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and now in the possession of said Pacific Railroad Company, and said party of the first part to authorize the delivery and transfer of said bonds to said party of the second part (said R. S. Stevens). Should the condition herein last named be not fulfilled and complied with by said party of the first part they incur no liability by reason thereof."

Pursuant to this contract and as part performance, said railroad company caused and procured the Cass County Court to make, on the 14th day of August, 1869, an order in regard to said old bonds in words and figures following :

WHEREAS, On the 17th day of August, 1860, the county court in and for the county of Cass, and state of Missouri, by virtue and authority of law then in force, and being thereto authorized by a majority of the qualified voters of said county, as ascertained and determined by an election held therein, for that purpose, on the — day of —, 18—, subscribed (\$100,000) one hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company, to aid in the construction of said railroad, upon the terms and subject to the conditions in the contract of subscription contained ; and

WHEREAS, The bonds of said county, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, in sums of five hundred dollars each, were prepared and made for the purpose of paying said subscription, when the same should become due and payable, according to the terms and conditions in said contract of subscription contained, each bearing date the 1st day of September, 1860, and yielding interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and having coupons therefor thereto attached; and

WHEREAS, Said bonds have never been paid, and are now by some manner of means in the possession of the Pacific Railroad Company, which makes some claim or pretense of right or title thereto; and

WHEREAS, Said contract was made, and said bonds prepared, dated and signed for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad through and for the benefit of said county of Cass; and

WHEREAS, There is doubt and uncertainty as to the performance of the conditions precedent on the part of said Pacific Railroad Company, and of the binding force and effect of said bonds, as against said county, and tedious and expensive litigation in regard thereto is likely to arise; and

WHEREAS, The Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, Missouri Division, proposes to build and operate a railroad through the center of said county, which will contribute largely to its prosperity and wealth, and said Pacific Railroad Company are reported to be willing that said bonds may be expended in the construction of said Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad ;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises, and for the purpose of compromising and adjusting the whole matter, and avoiding such tedious and expensive litigation aforesaid, it is hereby ordered by this

court, that upon the conditions that all said bonds, or such of them as shall not have been delivered to said Pacific Railroad Company, by the duly authorized agent of said court, shall be delivered, transferred to and invested in said St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and are, thereupon, by said company expended in the construction of their said railroad, that said bonds shall be and they are hereby, so far as lies in the discretion and power of said county court, validated, legalized, and their validity, legality and binding force and effect recognized by said county court; and it is further ordered by said court, that upon the conditions aforesaid, and the further condition that said bonds may be funded and made payable, one-fifth in fifteen, one-fifth in sixteen, one-fifth in seventeen, one-fifth in eighteen, and one-fifth in nineteen years from date of their funding, the funded bonds to bear eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and to have interest coupons thereto attached for the interest accruing thereupon, that said subscription and bonds shall be paid in the bonds of said county as herein provided.

Judge Copeland protests against the making of the foregoing order.

The truth of history, and simple justice to persons involved, alike demand the statement appropriately made now and here that before the making of the before mentioned contract or order of court above quoted, the whole matter had been publicly canvassed by the board of directors and Mr. Stevens, at Masonic Hall, Harrisonville, in the presence and hearing of quite a large number of the most prominent citizens of the county. Not only so, but said order was made and entered of record openly and publicly and at the date before stated, there was no attempt to conceal it. Judge Copeland, a citizen of Pleasant Hill, a friend of all her enterprises and interests, and alike the opponent of Harrisonville, was present on the bench and opposed the making of said order. This indicates the integrity of purpose at least in those acting, and their belief in the legal right to do what they thus did. Besides this, when the careful language in which the order is framed, and the fact that those bonds were all long past due, and as commercial paper dishonored, and hence could only be dealt with as chattels, each holder taking them subject to all equities and defenses, an idea well understood by all lawyers, and even by common people, as distinguished from lawyers, when the order was made it is difficult at least to see, at this distance of time, what harm there was in either. If there was any mysterious hidden mischief in either or both of them, it is so occult as not to be apparent even at this time to the most critical reader.

After making this contract and the before-mentioned order, but little seems to have been done, and as little seems to the casual observer to have been doing during the next twelve months, but the truth of history proves this seeming quietude to have been false and delusive. The St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company was bending all its energies to the completion of its road, and not a man connected with that enterprise failed at any opportune time to say or do anything proper and needful,

calculated to insure its ultimate success. This success was assured and virtually accomplished during the early part of the winter of 1870-71, for, in the month of February, 1871, the road was completed and put in operation from Holden to Harrisonville, and an excursion was made thereon in that month.

Meantime the friends of the proposed new county had not been idle. They had, on the contrary, been busy, and, as the sequel will show, not without well founded hopes of success. During the vacation of the legislature preceding the session of 1870, they had canvassed every nook and corner in the territory to be effected by their proposed new county, and had obtained an overwhelming number of petitioners in favor of their proposed new county. With these munitions of war, so to call them, they again went before the legislature at its session of 1870, with their proposed new county, and so well laid were their plans, and so energetically pursued, that they almost succeeded. They got their bill for the establishment of the proposed new county through the house of representatives, and into the senate, and in that body procured a report of a majority of the committee on county boundaries in its favor. At this juncture two very important facts, not before known by the senate committee before mentioned, were discovered, viz: that the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, built mainly by subscriptions of municipal townships, most of which were threatened to be divided and disrupted by the establishment of the proposed new county; and that many of the supposed petitions for the erection of the proposed new county were not so in fact. In other words, it was found to be true, that those in charge of the new county movement had taken from the files of the legislature remonstrances against the new county, clipped therefrom the heads thereof; and with a little paste had attached them to the heads of petitions in its favor. So flagrant was this fraud, and so conclusive was the evidence, that on a vote, notwithstanding a majority of the committee had reported in favor of the measure, it was overwhelmingly and finally and forever defeated.

After the making of the contract between R. S. Stevens and the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, before mentioned, and the order above quoted, nothing of interest transpired, worthy of remark, except that Stevens assigned his contract with the company to the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, and the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, in very guarded and cautious resolutions, not necessary to be here repeated, assented thereto. This virtually, though not in fact ended the relation of the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company with those old bonds; and neither it or any of its officers, as such took any further interest in that question. On the contrary that whole matter was relegated to the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, Mr. Stevens, their employees and agencies.

Afterwards such negotiations were had between the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, and Mr. Stevens on the one part and the Missouri Pacific Railroad on the other part, as resulted in the submission to the county court of Cass County of the following proposition:

PACIFIC RAILROAD, (of Missouri) PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
ST. LOUIS, September 3, 1870. }

To the County Court of Cass County, Missouri:

On the first day of September, 1860, the county of Cass subscribed for one thousand shares of the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad upon certain terms and conditions of record. No part of said subscription has been paid. Bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) were issued in pursuance of the subscription, but were never formally delivered to this company. During the war, however, these bonds came into possession of this company, and they now hold the same, amounting, principal and interest, to some two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000). No part of the stock has been issued. It is desirable on the part of both parties that their exact relation be understood, and for the purpose of relieving the same from any embarrassment, and without waiving any legal rights of the company, if it should be necessary to assert them, I am authorized to submit to your court the following propositions, either of which, will settle the whole matter:

First—If the county will renounce any claim or demand whatever upon this company for the stock subscribed for which said bonds were issued, and release the company from all claim arising from the subscription, this company will surrender the bonds now in its possession amounting to ———, with all unpaid coupons, or

Second—This company will issue the stock subscribed for on payment of the bonds and coupons. Inasmuch as this offer leaves the county to act under the subscription, or to cancel it, I trust there will be no delay in taking action. Unless early action is taken, the company will consider itself free to take such legal action as may be necessary to determine the matter, and will, of course, avail itself of its legal rights.

Yours respectfully,

HUDSON E. BRIDGE,
President Pacific Railroad.

This proposition, coming as and when it did was equally a surprise to the county court, the Saint Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company, and all others, for when they learned of it, the matter had so long lain in abeyance as to have been almost forgotten. This proposition was not sent to the Cass County Court by mails, or by any direct agency of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. On the contrary, it was borne and delivered by one Peter A. LaDue, then known to be the confidential agent of Mr. Stevens and the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company. The fact is the proposition was the result of negotiations between R. S. Stevens and the officers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, conducted mainly, if not entirely, by said Peter A. LaDue.

On consideration of this proposition, it is impossible at this day to learn what was said and done by the parties acting, or who those parties were, besides the court and Mr. LaDue, but the following order was made:

In accordance with propositions of the Pacific Railroad Company of the 3d day of September, A. D. 1870, it is ordered by the court that R. O. Boggess be, and he is hereby authorized as the agent of the county of Cass, to execute any and all papers that may be necessary to fully release and discharge the Pacific Railroad Company from any and all claims, liability or demand whatever, arising from the subscription of the county of Cass to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad Company, on the books of said company, on the first day of September, 1860, for which bonds were issued, and to cancel the subscription; and upon the cancellation of such subscription, to receive and receipt for, from said company, the bonds of said county, now in their possession, and to dispose of the same in accordance with the orders of this court.

It is worthy to be mentioned that Judge Copeland understood this order to be a final disposition of those old bonds under the provisions of the previous order of the court, of the 14th day of August, 1869, and for that reason he protested against it. No one concerned in that transaction, or any others conversant therewith, as is abundantly shown by the concomitant tradition and newspaper publications of the day, thought that was a cancellation and extinguishment of the county's liability on account of those bonds. On the contrary, it was looked upon as a step toward funding them under and pursuant to the order of August 14, 1869. At the conclusion of the negotiation between Mr. LaDue and the county court, and after the order had been prepared by Mr. LaDue, and agreed to by the court, the name of the agent still being blank, Mr. Boggess was sent for and asked to accept the agency and execute the purpose and ends of the proposition and order. He agreed to do so, understanding the order, as did all the others, and willing to still serve the county, as he had before for years, he accepted the agency, and pursuant thereto he proceeded to St. Louis, received the bonds and executed the following paper:

In accordance with the order of the county court of Cass County, of record in said county, bearing date September 16th, 1870, I, Richard O. Boggess, the person designated in said order, do acknowledge to have received from the Pacific Railroad Company the following bonds of the county of Cass, viz., one hundred and ninety-seven (197) bonds for five hundred dollars each, of four (4) series; first series containing numbers from four (4) to fifty (50) inclusive; the other three series containing bonds from number one (1) to fifty (50) inclusive; the first series being due two years and six months after date, the second series due three years and six months after date, the third series due four years and six months after date, and the fourth series due five years and six months after date; all series bearing date September 1st, 1860, A. D.; the first series having each five coupons attached, the second series has seven coupons attached, the third series has eight coupons attached, the fourth

series has ten coupons attached ; being the bonds of the county of Cass, issued in pursuance of an order of the court upon a subscription to the capital stock of said company, of date September 1st, 1860, made by W. T. Wood, as agent of said county, on the date aforesaid, and in pursuance of the order first above recited, and in consideration of the delivery of said bonds, said county of Cass hereby releases all claim, demand or liability for any part of said stock so subscribed, and hereby cancels and annuls said subscription ; the bonds herein referred to being the bonds originally issued in payment of said subscription.

Witness my hand and seal, this 19th day of September, 1870, A. D.

(Signed) CASS COUNTY,

[L. S.]

By R. O. BOGGESS, *Agent*.

Mr. LaDue accompanied Mr. Boggess to St. Louis, and on the receipt of the bonds and execution of the before mentioned paper demanded the delivery of the bonds to him for Mr. Stevens, or the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company. Mr. Boggess felt that, so far as the county was concerned, he might safely, under the before mentioned orders of the county court, deliver the bonds ; but that inasmuch as the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad was a party to the transaction, and there might be some question as to compliance with contract, he preferred to have the sanction of that company before doing so. Consequently he took the bonds home with him ; they were by him placed in the vaults of the bank of W. H. Allen, of Harrisonville, where they remained until a meeting of the board of directors of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, at which Mr. Stevens was present (only a very short time), when, upon the direction of the board, whether orally or by resolution cannot now be ascertained, he delivered those bonds to Mr. Stevens.

Notwithstanding the idea has been before advanced in these pages it is worthy to be again remarked that the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, which thus acquired those bonds, had acquired no right or means of enforcing their collection, not previously possessed by the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Indeed the rights of the former were inferior to those of the latter ; for the bonds had been issued in the first place by the county court under circumstances which preclude doubt as to the authority ; and also preclude doubt as to the right of the latter company to take the bonds and enforce the payment thereof on compliance with the conditions precedent. And that it had complied therewith, at least in some very material particulars, is conceded by the delivery of three of the bonds, which is at this day universally admitted to have been rightful. Whereas on the other hand, unless the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, or Mr. Stevens were rightfully and legally entitled to those bonds, in the most technical sense of those terms, they were as worthless in their hands, and as harmless, as obligations of the county, as would have been so many blank sheets of paper. The truth of this conclusion as a proposition of law

was known to every intelligent man then, and is as well known to all such men now.

It had been expected, in the first place, by all interested in the question, that the county court would, if the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad should be built, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad would relinquish its claim as to the payment thereof, fund those bonds, as a matter of course, under and pursuant to the before-mentioned order of August 14, 1869. But it so turned out that strong opposition in regard thereto was developed, the right of the county court was seriously doubted and strenuously questioned by both people and lawyers, and as is usual in such cases, most strenuously by those who had most enthusiastically supported and advocated the idea in the first place. The result was the county court for the time being refused to fund the bonds.

On the execution of the contract between R. S. Stevens and the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company for the building of the latter's railroad, that company's mission had been virtually accomplished. It only remained for it to see that the funds entrusted to it for that purpose should be faithfully applied in the building of the proposed railroad, and that those funds should not be expended without accomplishing that result. This mission it religiously pursued and successfully accomplished. Mr. Boggess having been the attorney of the railroad company, and it no longer having any duty or services for him to perform, it was quite natural, as he was well qualified, that Mr. Stevens and the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company should retain him in virtually the same position, and avail themselves respectively of his services in their legal business, which was nothing beyond acquisition of the right of way and seeing after and preparing agreements with sub-contractors. To the credit of Mr. Stevens, the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company and all others concerned therein, be it said the right of way for that road was purchased or condemned and paid for by due course of law, in a way so just and satisfactory to the people concerned, that no litigation or disputes have followed, and the example thus set is worthy to have been emulated by some of the other similar concomitant efforts of local companies to build railroads, the litigation which followed in whose train is even not yet ended.

On the county court having so refused to fund those old bonds as before stated, it was but natural and to be expected, that the compulsory process of the law should be resorted to, it was no less natural that Mr. Boggess, who had thus far served the company and Mr. Stevens so efficiently, should be employed in this service also, and he was employed accordingly. Believing then, that all the county court wanted or required to induce it to fund those old bonds, was the mandate of some court of adequate jurisdiction and power; and the common pleas court of the county possessing competent jurisdiction, it was applied to and a proper

mandate obtained, but it turned out the county court would not obey that mandate, and while the common pleas court had adequate jurisdiction to enforce its judgments, orders, decrees, etc., equal to the circuit court, and like power to punish, as for contempts of its jurisdiction; yet it was known then, and it is equally as well known to-day, that the court was not one of great dignity or high respect in the community. But one of two courses was left open—either the judges of the county court must be punished for contempt or the case must be dismissed. To do the former was to create excitement, and perhaps protract litigation, for the circuit court had appellate jurisdiction power and supervisory control over all proceedings had in the common pleas court. In this dilemma, the alternative of dismissing the suit was adopted. The wisdom and conservatism of this court is to-day apparent to the most casual observer. It has been remarked that the papers in this case were missing some years ago from the files of the clerk's office, and suspicion was sought to be cast by reason thereof. There was nothing singular, and hence nothing suspicious from that fact alone, for an examination of the clerk's office to-day develops the fact that the papers in many cases, for the secretion or destruction of which there is no apparent motive, cannot be found, nor can the manner or cause of their absence be explained. Inquiry develops the fact that this has always been the case from the earliest history of the office. Philosophy and logic teach that such will be the case to the end of time, or at least so long as human nature is fallible.

Following hard upon the disposition of the case in the common pleas court, before mentioned, a very full and elaborate petition to obtain a mandamus from the circuit court to accomplish the same purpose, was prepared on behalf of same complainants, by the same attorney, which contains a full recitation of all the orders in regard to those bonds, ever made by the county court, and certified copies of many, if not all those orders, are filed as exhibits and relied upon as evidence of the relators' right to the remedy sought, also containing the averment that relators had gotten possession of those old bonds, on the — day of September, 1870. This petition was presented to Judge Townsley, then judge of the Cass circuit court, at chambers in Sedalia, on the 6th day of July, 1871, and an alternative writ of mandamus was that day awarded.

The petition was then, on the — day of July, 1871, filed in the office of the clerk. Justices Stevenson and Forsyth and Clerk Dore accepted service of the writ, and a copy thereof was served on Justice Copel, and respectively on the seventeenth and twenty-fourth days of the same month. On the — day of July, 1871, the county court made the following order in regard to defending that suit :

“Ordered by the court that J. D. Hines, county attorney, be, and he is hereby instructed to make return to the writ of mandamus this

day brought to the notice of the court, requiring the issue of bonds commonly termed the "old Pacific Railroad bonds," and he is instructed to defend said cause to the court of last resort, and he is hereby authorized to employ such assistant counsel as he shall deem best, not exceeding two, to assist in making such defense."

Owing to the crowded and gorged state of the docket, the case was never reached for trial.

With the exception of several injunction suits to restrain and prevent the funding of those old bonds, most of the petitions in which show a remarkable ignorance of facts, recklessness of statements and erroneous conclusions of law, nothing worthy to be chronicled in history, occurred prior to the funding of those bonds on the — day of March, 1872.

It should be stated here and at this time that the common pleas court convened at Pleasant Hill on Monday, the — day of February, 1872, and remained in session during the remainder of the week. Mr. Boggess, as was his custom, attended that court, and remained at Pleasant Hill during the entire term. It was during this time, and on Friday of that week, the — day of March, 1872, while Judge Givan, Mr. Dore and others were absent, as will be shown by the following concomitant history, the plunderers sought to accomplish their nefarious purpose. This history will show who were engaged in that transaction and the methods employed for its accomplishment. It is proper to state here that after the bonds had been issued and those who had done the deed had flown, a diligent search for the fraudulently issued bonds and the bond thieves was instituted. Part of the bonds were found in East St. Louis, and a suit was instituted for their recovery; part found their way to Kansas City, and into the hands of Colonel Amos Green, and a suit was afterwards instituted to recover them, also. Some of the bond thieves were captured and tried. In these several proceedings a large quantity of sworn testimony was adduced, which is deemed the most reliable history of the actual transactions, and hence will be here stated verbatim, as far as pertinent, and adopted as the actual facts in the case.

Before proceeding to quote this evidence, it is important to state that some person whose name and identity can not be ascertained, stated to a St. Louis Democrat reporter that Mr. Boggess was supposed to have been concerned in the bond swindle, and that paper thereupon published a statement involving that fact in its issue of March 6, 1872.

At this time Mr. Boggess was attending the circuit court at Butler. On seeing this publication he wrote from Butler the following card, published in the same paper on the 11th day of March, 1872:

To the Missouri Democrat:

In your issue of the 6th instant, which I did not see until late last night, in an article under the above title, I find the following:

"The account of the original \$100,000 in bonds issued, which appeared yesterday, was in the main correct; but the Pacific Railroad, thinking the bonds could not be collected, made a proposition to the county court to surrender them, provided the court would relinquish the claim upon the company for the stock to be issued in lieu of the bonds. This proposition the court accepted, and appointed R. O. Boggess agent for the court, to receive the bonds and release the company, all of which was effected.

"This occurred in September, 1870, since which time the old bonds were subject to the order of the county court, and could have been destroyed had the court chosen to so dispose of them. It is, indeed, asserted by some persons that an order for the destruction of the bonds was issued, and that it now stands upon the records, although it has never been complied with. At any rate, the bonds were not destroyed, and it appears to be the general belief that a ring consisting of two of the county judges, two railroad men, an attorney and one or two others, was formed to deliberately swindle the people. It is believed that in the absence of one of the judges and the county clerk, the other two judges computed the interest on the original \$100,000 in bonds and ordered the issue of the two hundred and twenty-nine bonds of \$1,000 each for the ostensible purpose of paying the principal and interest of the old bonds. The whole transaction was voluntary upon the part of the court, as there was not a shadow of an obligation requiring them to issue the new bonds, and the proceeds, had they succeeded in selling them, would have been pocketed by the ring. R. O. Boggess, the agent in whose keeping the original bonds were, is said to be a member of the ring, and to have refused to destroy them when so ordered by the court."

This statement is inaccurate, so far as relates to myself, and does me injustice. I therefore feel called upon to notice it.

In 1860 Cass County subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad, the bonds of the county were then issued for the amount. \$98,500 were never authoritatively delivered to the Pacific Railroad; it nevertheless claimed the whole amount; the county denied the validity of the claim. This condition of affairs continued up to the year 1869. At this time the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, Missouri division, was projected, and some informal negotiations were had between it and Cass County, and the Pacific Railroad looking to the application of this fund to the building of this new railroad, and a tacit agreement to that effect was arrived at. Shortly afterward the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company contracted with R. S. Stevens to construct and put its road in operation, and as part of the consideration therefor to have transferred to him its inchoate right to \$98,500. Thereafter, in August, 1869, the Cass County court made an order validating said bonds, upon condition that the proceeds should be applied to building said St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, and providing that the debt should be funded, etc. In September, 1870, I was appointed by the Cass County court to execute a release to the Pacific Railroad, receive and receipt for said \$98,500 of bonds, and dispose thereof according to the orders of said court, and apprehending that the bonds might be reached by process of law in my hands, I delivered them to R. S. Stevens, who, so far as I know, has ever since held the possession thereof. At this juncture further action on the part of the county court was prevented by injunction. During all this time I was the attorney of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and

of R. S. Stevens in all business connected with said railroad, and at once represented and took charge of their interests in the courts, as their attorney, and have borne that relation and that relation only to the business until the recent startling developments which took place during my absence from home attending to my professional business. I then had and now have pending in the Cass circuit court a proceeding to compel the Cass county court to fund said debt. I had no connection with those who procured the issue and made disposition of the Cass county bonds, nor any knowledge thereof until after the whole thing was accomplished and the parties and bonds gone. I trust that the papers which have published the paragraphs quoted will do me the justice to publish this statement. Very respectfully,

Butler, Missouri, March 9, 1872.

R. O. BOGGESS.

Meantime the hunt went on for the bond thieves; though Mr. Bog-gess was thus early accused, and although he could have been arrested any day, and at any hour of the day, yet no one thought of doing so. And why? The hunt went on, Cline, Stevenson, LaDue, Nichols and Forsyth were arrested. In the trial of Mr. LaDue the following evidence was adduced:

O. P. Yelton, being sworn, says: I reside in Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri; I have been deputy county clerk of Cass County for about fifteen months before the first day of March, 1872, and was deputy clerk on that day.

On Wednesday evening before the last day of February past I saw some funding bonds of Cass County; it was after dark of that day—about 8 o'clock after dark; they were of the denomination of \$1,000 each; it was at Harrisonville I saw them that evening; I saw them on the next day; Thursday, about noon, I think; they were in the land office of Hines & Cline, in Harrisonville; they were there the evening before; I saw them there on Friday, the 1st day of March; have not seen them since; don't know how many there were; think there were about twenty more than the 229; all of the same denomination; have not seen them since; saw them last between noon and 4 o'clock on Friday, March 1st; did not see the defendant there that week nor the week before; I would have known him if I had seen him.

Sheriff Briant, sworn, says: I reside in Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri; have been sheriff of said county for the last fifteen months; all I know about this bond matter is, that I found some bonds, purporting to be Cass County bonds, in St. Louis, Missouri, at the United States Express office; the defendant had placed them there; they were consigned to R. S. Stevens, New York; they were marked 127 Cass County bonds; the defendant told me there were 127, and that he had placed them there, and had consigned them to R. S. Stevens, New York; this was March 4th, 1872, I had the conversation, and on the 5th I saw the bonds, or package said to contain the bonds.

Cross-examined: Defendant told me he had placed these bonds in the express office as the attorney of the M., K. & T. Railroad Company, who claimed the bonds; defendant said he had turned over 55 of these bonds to J. R. Cline, 35 to W. B. Nichols, and 42 he had placed in the stock board with Mr. Edgarton, in St. Louis; defendant also said that he was notified by R. S. Stevens to meet the train in St. Louis, and that

he done so, and that he went on to St. Louis to examine the bonds, see that they were right, and if so, to receive them from the agent of Cass County; he may have named the agent; defendant said he had received them in St. Louis; that he got one of the bonds of J. C. Stevenson, the agent of Cass County, and took it to the Stock Board for examination; was satisfied they were right; that he was going to satisfy himself that the bonds were right, and when so satisfied, he received all the bonds of the agent of Cass County.

Defendant said he got his instructions at Sedalia to go and examine the bonds and see if they were all right, and if so, to receive them from the agent, and turn over to the agent of Cass County all the old Pacific Railroad bonds.

Defendant said that he knew nothing of the issue of these bonds, or the transaction, until he got the word from Sedalia, R. S. Stevens notifying him to meet the parties in Sedalia; I found the bonds on the Missouri side of the river.

Re-examined: Defendant said he placed them in the express office; did not say what office; the chief of police first told me where the bonds were, on the Illinois side of the river, and had arrested LaDue and Nichols; the police officer told me that he got his information from Mr. Rhineheart, the detective who made the arrest; did not say anything about finding the express receipts; defendant spoke of going with the agent of Cass County, in the same conversation, and may have named him; did not say he was at Harrisonville, the day before the issue of these bonds; did not tell me when he was last in Harrisonville; told me he was the attorney of R. S. Stevens, and of the M., K. & T. Railway Company; think he told me how long he had been attorney, but don't remember the time; did not say Stevens had sent him to Harrisonville to see Cline; did not say anything about dismissing the *mandamus* suit; said something about being at Harrisonville, but did not say when or for what purpose.

Dr. W. H. Barrett, sworn, says: I reside in Harrisonville, and am the treasurer of Cass County; I am not acquainted with the defendant; never saw him but once before; never spoke to him; saw him last summer. I filed a motion to dismiss a *mandamus* suit in the clerk's office of the circuit court, brought by the Land Grant and Trust Company, directed to the judges of the Cass County Court; I received it after Friday's mail from Butler had arrived, say about one o'clock, March 1, 1870. I have not the order; I left it in the clerk's office, and suppose it is there; it was enclosed in an envelope addressed to me; there was a small memorandum accompanying the order; I went to the post office and got the order; think there was no signature to the memorandum. The order of dismissal was signed by A. D. LaDue; I thought it was the other LaDue, and never knew until to-day the difference. The letter was a drop letter, as I have since learned from Cline. The memorandum was not signed; I did not know it was a drop letter until Cline told me; I suppose the memorandum is destroyed. It requested me to file the dismissal of the *mandamus* in the circuit clerk's office, and take a certificate for it, and forward it to A. D. LaDue by mail, which I did the same evening (Friday); filed the dismissal between three and four o'clock, about two hours before the Holden train left; was not at the depot that day; don't think I was the day before; was there one day, but don't know when; did not see defendant there.

Cross-Examined: Don't think the order and memorandum were in the same hand write; signature to order and the body not in the same hand write; I learned it was a drop letter from Cline; I don't know the signature of A. D. LaDue; never saw him write; supposed it was P. A. LaDue at the time.

Thomas H. Mastin, sworn, says: I reside in Kansas City, Missouri, and am a banker; am acquainted with the defendant, and have been for twelve months; saw him on the 29th of February and 1st of March; I saw him at Sedalia about half-past nine at night, February 29; had no conversation with him then about the issue of the Cass County bonds; he said he had come down from Holden; said nothing about being at Harrisonville that day; saw him at Sedalia on Friday night again; I went with him to Clinton, and came back with him; we left for Clinton Friday morning at about two o'clock; had no conversation about Cass County bonds; did not know he was going back to Sedalia until a few minutes before we started; did not know which way defendant went that Friday night. I went from Sedalia to Kansas City Friday night; started after three in the morning; had no conversation with defendant until at Sedalia; defendant got on the cars at Sedalia at half-past two in the morning and took a sleeping car; I saw him after our arrival at the Clinton depot; I went to the hotel; defendant was not there; met him at the railroad office at about ten o'clock in the morning and remained with him all day; most of the way to Sedalia he was sitting by me; left me to speak to a man and I saw him no more until we arrived at Sedalia; saw him register his name at Sedalia and saw him no more. This was the day of the meeting of the directors of the Kansas City & Memphis Railroad Company in Clinton.

J. L. Morrison says: I had an interview with the defendant on the 8th of this month, the day the sheriff brought the prisoner here; it was in my office; the defendant and the sheriff came into my office; defendant said he wanted to have a consultation with me; he told me about his being arrested in St. Louis; that he had received those bonds of J. C. Stevenson, as he was acting as the agent of R. S. Stevens, who had got him to go to St. Louis to examine these bonds; had went with Cline, Stevenson and Nichols from Sedalia to St. Louis; were all on the train together; said he had been the attorney of Stevens for some two or three years; was in Harrisonville at the depot; was not up in town on Thursday, the 29th day of February, 1872; that his business there was partly to see about the transfer of the office from one agent to the other, and to deliver over the old Pacific Railroad bonds and receive these new ones; whilst he was at the depot, Cline came over and told him that it would be impossible to deliver them that day, as the court was settling with the road commissioners, and could not make the order that day; he told Cline that he could not stay any longer; that he was compelled to go home, as the directors were to meet at Clinton on the next day, and perhaps his family was sick; said he left there on the evening train and went to Sedalia, and from there home; said he had given Cline an order to dismiss the mandamus suit, as the attorney of the road, or Stevens; don't know which.

Cross-examined: Defendant said the bonds were delivered to him by Judge Stevenson, at St. Louis; said he had nothing to do with the issue of these Cass County bonds; that Cline and Stevens said they were

to be issued about that time; that Judge Stevenson claimed to be acting as the agent of Cass County; said he knew the bonds would be at Sedalia from a dispatch from Cline to R. S. Stevens; his instructions were that if the bonds conformed to the funding law of the state, and were correct in form, to make the change; that he found them correct, and then telegraphed to Sedalia to R. S. Stevens, to place the old bonds at the credit or order of Judge Stevenson; Edgarton first pronounced them good, and then I received them; LaDue gave me a telegram from Cline to Stevens; Judge Adams and I read it, and I gave it back to defendant; it was dated March 1, 1872, and said: "It is done; Judge Stevenson is on the train; wants you to go or send to St. Louis to make transfer of bonds."

Sheriff Briant recalled: I got a coupon from LaDue, which he said he cut off of one of the bonds [shows coupon, in regular form; omitted.] I examined twelve bonds at Edgarton's; they were signed "C. H. Dore, clerk, by O. P. Yelton, deputy." When the defendant gave me the coupon we were at police headquarters in St. Louis; he said there was one coupon to be cut off; he had cut off this one by mistake, but it did not make any difference, and he gave me this one to return to the clerk of Cass County; was one to be cut off under the order of the court.

W. H. Allen says: I reside in Harrisonville, and am a banker; was in Harrisonville on last week of February and first of March; did not see the defendant there either of those days; saw Cline there the first of March, and had money transactions with him, on the day the bonds were issued, between half-after three and half-after four, and before mail closed; Higgins was present a part of the time; Cline wished me to cash a St. Louis draft for him, which I did; he signed and left it with me, and requested me to give the money to Higgins; it was drawn on Union National Bank, of St. Louis, and dated that day and payable at sight, for \$10,500; I delivered the money to Higgins at Cline's request; Cline was not present; he had been gone fifteen or twenty minutes; he gave me no written instructions or order for Higgins; I paid half in currency and half on Northup & Chick, No. 6 Wall Street, New York, payable to J. R. Cline, at sight; I only agreed to let him have \$10,000, but after it was drawn I saw it was for \$10,500; I then directed that if all was paid to place \$500 to Cline's credit; the money was put up in \$500 packages, with slips around, and pinned, as bankers usually do; had never cashed as large a draft as that for Cline before; never received a draft on Union National Bank before in his favor, but have from J. J. Mastin & Co.; can't give the amount definitely, but think it was from \$3,000 to \$5,000, on Mastin & Co.; some time last fall or winter I received drafts from him on Edgarton, Secretary of Bond and Stock Board, St. Louis, to the amount of \$3,000 to \$5,000, in the early part of the winter; remember no other; had no other conversation with Cline or Higgins when arrangement was made; no other persons had any negotiations in reference thereto; I let him have the money upon the assurance that it would be promptly met; had no security; Higgins signed the draft; had never been in the habit of receiving drafts from Higgins; never received any of him; draft was not paid; was not protested; I requested it not to be; have received drafts since from Cline to cover this draft; think they were dated the fourth day of March, 1872; two drafts; one payable to J. R. Cline upon Third National Bank, St. Louis, \$7,000, and the other

payable to J. R. Cline, on Donnell, Lawson & Co., New York, \$3,500, payable at sight; never extended the credit yet, as I have never got the money; they were drawn by J. J. Mastin & Co. to Cline, and by Cline endorsed to me; Cline had between four and five thousand dollars in my possession, which I could have gotten a check for if I had wanted it, and was abundantly responsible for the balance; his individual account at my bank was over three thousand dollars; Hines & Cline had an account and valuable papers at my bank; on that, or the day before, he drew a check on me for fifteen hundred dollars, which was paid in currency, in five hundred dollar packages; the check was payable to himself; after this he had three thousand still in the bank; nothing said about any consideration for cashing the draft; don't usually charge anything; sell drafts at a premium; I made the transaction with Cline; he signed the draft, and as he left Higgins came in and took up the pen to sign it, and I went to the door and asked Cline if that was the understanding; he said it made no difference, and Higgins signed it.

The following is the statement of Colonel La Due: I was the attorney of the Tebo & Neosho R. R. Company at the time that road passed into the hands of what is now known as the M., K. & T. Railway Company, and have been in the employ of the last named company from that time until the present, as an attorney. R. S. Stevens is the general manager of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, and the general western agent of the Land Grant and Trust Company. On the 27th day of February, 1872, I was in Sedalia. Mr. R. S. Stevens on that day informed me that he had been notified that the county of Cass was ready to issue and deliver to him, as said manager and agent, her bonds, funding a debt, the evidences of which he held in his possession, meaning the old Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds, and requested me as his attorney to see that the blank lithographed bonds were sent to Harrisonville, and when they were issued to examine them, and if in my judgment regular upon their face to accept them and deliver in lieu thereof the old Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds which he had in Sedalia. Said Stevens gave me a check for the blank bonds. I took it and called at the Ives House and found that the bonds were there done up in a package. At about half-past two o'clock on the morning of February 28, I delivered up the check to the night-watch at the Ives house, and received the package of bonds, took the train at Sedalia and went to Holden.

* * * * *

From Holden I addressed the bonds to J. R. Cline, attorney, at Harrisonville, care of the station agent at that place, and delivered them to the conductor on the Osage Division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. I had some business at Holden and remained there, expecting to return to Sedalia on the evening train. On the return of the train from the west on the Osage Division, I received a letter from J. R. Cline, stating that the court wanted the Land Grant & Trust Company's receipt for the new bonds and an order for the old bonds. I did not answer this letter, and thinking that the proper time to deliver the old bonds would be when I received the new, I remained over, and on the morning of the 29th, the last day of February, I went to Harrisonville. At Harrisonville, or at the station, I met J. R. Cline. I then stated to Mr. Cline that I could not give up the old bonds until the new ones were ready to be delivered, and if the court would deliver the new bonds I

was prepared to deliver up the old ones. He stated to me that the court was busy settling with the road overseers, and he should not call up the question that day. I remarked: 'Very well, I would return home.' I had got to be at Clinton the next day. Mr. Cline then requested that I leave a receipt of the Land Grant & Trust Company for the bonds to be filed with the clerk of the county court, when the bonds were issued and delivered. He also stated that the court required the Land Grant & Trust Company to withdraw a mandamus suit which was then pending against the county court of Cass County, wherein the issue of these same bonds were pending. I remarked that I could not see the necessity of withdrawing a suit which was brought to command the court to do what they proposed to do—that is to issue the bonds. He said the court required it, and I signed a withdrawal and gave it to Mr. Cline. I do not now recollect whether I wrote it or whether Mr. Cline wrote it. I drew a receipt in the name of the Land Grant & Trust Company for the bonds in question and gave it to Mr. Cline. The deputy auditor of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Company was then at Harrisonville and desired me to look over the books, papers and way-bills at the station and give him some advice with reference to some payment that had been made on way-bills—as he was turning the station over to a new agent—and I spent the balance of that day at the station until the train returned from Paola. I did not go up into the town of Harrisonville. On the evening of the 29th I returned to my home in Henry County, Missouri. On the 1st day of March, the day on which the bonds purport to be executed I was in Clinton from 5 o'clock in the evening, attending to business connected with the K. C. M. & M. R. R. In the evening I went to Sedalia. Soon after I arrived in Sedalia R. S. Stevens handed me a telegram, dated, I think, that evening at Holden, in which Mr. R. S. Stevens was informed that the bonds of Cass County had been issued by the county court, and that Judge Stevenson was on the train appointed as the agent of the county to deliver the bonds; that he was going direct to St. Louis, and that he, the said Stevens, must go to St. Louis with them, or have some one go; Mr. Stevens required me to go; I did so; on the train at Sedalia I found Mr. J. R. Cline, Judge Stevenson and W. B. Nichols; we arrived at St. Louis in the morning, and I put up at the Southern Hotel; I do not know where the other gentlemen named stopped; at about half past 9 o'clock Saturday, the 2d day of March, Judge Stevenson and J. R. Cline came into my room, Judge Stevenson bringing with him a package of bonds; he cut open the package, and I then examined the Cass County bonds for the first time, never having seen the blank bonds; Mr. Stevenson took from his pocket an order which purported to have been passed by the county court of Cass County, and certified to as such by the clerk and under the seal of the county, appointing him as the agent on the part of the county to deliver those bonds and to receive the old Missouri Pacific bonds. I requested Judge Stevenson to let me take one of these bonds for a short time to compare it with the funding act and to examine its execution. He let me take the bond. I went to the Missouri Bond and Stock rooms, opposite the post office in St. Louis, and after examining it myself, handed it to Mr. Edgerton, and requested him to look at it and see if he could see any objections to it. I raised some question because it had been signed by the deputy clerk. Mr. Edgerton thought the bond was

regular in form. I then took the bond and went back to the Southern Hotel and handed it back to Judge Stevenson. He then asked me if I was ready to accept the bonds. I told him I was, as soon as I could send a dispatch to Sedalia and have the old bonds which were there in the possession of R. S. Stevens placed to his order as the presiding justice and agent of Cass County. This was about half-past eleven o'clock when I sent a dispatch of the thing last mentioned. I received an answer to my dispatch after dinner, between two and three o'clock, stating that the bonds had been so placed to the order of J. C. Stevenson. This was satisfactory to Mr. Stevenson, and I then counted and accepted the bonds. This having been done, and the bonds being in my possession as the attorney of R. S. Stevens, I paid Mr. J. R. Cline fifty-five bonds, which were due him on the contract made between him and R. S. Stevens. I took twelve bonds down to the Missouri Bond and Stock Board, and deposited them with Mr. Edgarton, the secretary of the board. Mr. William B. Nichols held a written contract made between him and Mr. Stevens some two years previous, which related to the transfer of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, as I understood, to the company represented by Mr. Stevens, which is now known as the Osage Division of the M., K. & T. Railway, which contract Mr. Stevens required me to settle. I settled this claim of Mr. W. B. Nichols by paying him thirty-five of these bonds, and took his receipt therefor as Mr. Stevens' attorney. The balance of the bonds, 127, I put into the safe at the Southern Hotel. About 5 or 6 o'clock in the evening, I received a telegram from R. S. Stevens, stating that he had written me. These bonds remained in the safe at the Southern Hotel, and on Saturday noon I received a letter from Mr. Stevens. In that letter Mr. Stevens stated that he had information that parties from Cass County were dissatisfied with the issue of these bonds, and he would be in St. Louis on Monday to enjoin the bonds, and in view of this information, on Monday morning, March 4th, I deposited these bonds in East St. Louis, in the State of Illinois, in the U. S. Express office, directed to R. S. Stevens, room No. 4, No. 7 Nassau street, New York, according to his directions. This was the last, and all I had to do with the Cass County bonds. I never spoke to a member of the Cass County Court, either in session or in vacation, about the issuing of these bonds. I never made any contract nor had any conversation with any other outside party about soliciting the issue of any of these bonds. My connection with the matter in Cass County is precisely what I have related above with the party who had been entrusted with the securing of these bonds. I had no knowledge of the issuing of these bonds, except that which I acquired in meeting with Mr. Cline at the station at Harrisonville, and only to the extent which I have stated. I never had any interest in these bonds, nor any promise of any interest. I acted purely and simply as an attorney, and am paid as such by the company on a salary. When I was arrested I related these facts to the chief of police precisely as I have related them now. I told him when and where I received the bonds, and in what capacity I had received them, and what I had done with every one, and the papers which I held in my possession, and which I gave up to the chief of police, showed precisely the state of things that I have related.

On the 12th day of March, 1872, the following letter was written, from Harrisonville, by C. W. Sloan, then and now of that place:

HARRISONVILLE, MISSOURI, March 12, 1872.

The recent action of our county court in issuing \$229,000 in bonds of the county against the wishes of the people, has caused no little excitement at home, and considerable comment in the papers abroad. A few items from the scene of this great outrage may not be without interest just at this time. In order to appreciate the situation a brief history of the "old Pacific bonds" will be in place. In August, 1860, Cass County subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad, and issued bonds to that amount, each for \$500, with interest coupons attached, bearing ten per cent., payable semi-annually. Fifty of said bonds matured 1st of March, 1863; fifty, 1st of March, 1864; fifty, 1st of March, 1865; and fifty, 1st of March, 1866. By the terms of subscription, \$50,000 of said bonds were to be expended in the construction of said road west of Warrensburg, in Johnson County, and \$50,000 within the limits of Cass County. An agent for Cass County was appointed to receive the bonds and pay the same over to the company as the work progressed, and on the certificates of the engineer in charge of the work. The Pacific Railroad Company also agreed to commence work west of Warrensburg within five months from date of subscription, and within six months thereafter to commence work in Cass County. Some \$1,500 of the bonds were paid over in pursuance of the contract (and since paid). The war came up, and in consequence the work was suspended until after the war, when the railroad was completed. In the meantime, and during the war, the remainder of the bonds still in the hands of the agent of the county at this place were taken possession of by a Federal commander and taken to Leavenworth, as was alleged, for safe keeping. Afterward the bonds were sent to Washington City, and by some means turned over to the Pacific Railroad. The bonds remained unpaid, and Cass County had received no certificate of stock. In the spring of 1869 a railroad company styled the St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad was organized under the statutes for the purpose of building a road from Holden through the center of Cass to Paola, Kansas, and certain township bonds were voted in aid of said railroad. On the 14th of August, 1869, the county court made an order referring to said old Pacific bonds and providing that they be legalized and made valid and binding as a debt so far as in the power of the court lay; Provided that they be expended in the construction of said St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad and provided further that said indebtedness be funded under act of the legislature adopted in 1868, by issuing funding bonds for the principal and interest accrued maturing in fifteen to twenty years with interest coupons attached, bearing eight per cent. Subsequently to that time and in the year 1869, said St. Louis and Santa Fe Railroad Company transferred to the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, of New York, all their bonds voted by townships and also assigned all their right, title and interest to said bonds mentioned in said order of August 14, 1869, in consideration of which transfer said Land Grant Railway and Trust Company agreed to build and complete said road, and did afterwards do so.

Thus matters stood up to September, 1870, when the Pacific Railroad submitted to Cass County two propositions for acceptance, to issue stock to Cass County on payment of the principal and interest of said bonds, or to return to Cass County the bonds on being released.

from any liability to issue stock therefor. The latter proposition was accepted by the Cass County Court. An agent was appointed by the county court to receive the bonds, release the company from liability to issue stock, and to dispose of the bonds under order of the court. The agent received the bonds and turned them over to the said Land Grant, Railway and Trust Company. The county court refusing to fund the bonds in July, 1871, said Land Grant, Railway and Trust Company, though an attorney, sued out before Judge C. P. Townsley (judge of Cass Circuit Court), an alternative writ of mandamus to the county court, to show cause, etc. In August following, the county court ordered Colonel J. D. Hines, circuit and *ex-officio* county attorney, to make return to the writ and to employ, on behalf of the county, assistant counsel to contest the case in the court. Hon. A. Comingo, a very able attorney was employed. At the last October term of the circuit court a return to the writ was made and the case was still pending, ready to be disposed of at the April term next, on its merits. Sometime in February last, a writ of injunction was sued out before Judge Townsley, at the suit of N. E. Harrelson, et al., restraining the issue of said bonds. Before the writ was served and the papers filed in the clerk's office, J. D. Hines (being appraised of the writ already issued), as circuit and county attorney, sues out another writ restraining the court from obeying the mandamus. These injunction writs justly astonished everyone learning of the same, as the public could not see why it would be necessary to restrain a court from doing what it had already solemnly of record agreed to resist to the bitter end. The circuit attorney's injunction being filed first in the clerk's office, Hines obtained from the clerk a certificate showing that fact. With this certificate he obtained from Judge Townsley an order dismissing the Harrelson injunction. This order of dismissal he put in his pocket to be used as hereafter stated. About the 28th of February, Hines started ostensibly for California, stating to his friends at the time that he had been employed to go there to attend to an important law suit; that he was to get a \$600 fee certain, and \$1,800, if successful. I learn that he had for sometime been talking of going to California to reside.

On the 1st of March, late in the evening, and just before the train going east left, the order of dismissal from Judge Townsley was filed in the circuit clerk's office by J. R. Cline, law partner of Hines. About the same time an order from one A. D. LaDue, claiming to be attorney for the Land Grant Railroad & Trust Company, was filed in the clerk's office dismissing the mandamus case, and certificates showing dismissal of the two cases obtained from a young deputy, who had been but a short time in office. And just here it is proper to state A. D. LaDue had never been the attorney of record in the mandamus case, and never had anything to do with it, the only attorney employed and managing that case being absent from home attending court elsewhere. Cline then took the certificates of dismissal obtained from the young deputy, presented them to the county court, and the infamous order was made, the same having previously been drawn up in Cline's handwriting. Justices Stevenson and Forsythe were present when the minutes were signed. Court was then hastily adjourned, and Cline, Stevenson and R. B. Higgins (the party who since committed suicide), started in post haste for the train. Forsythe started at once to his farm in the southeast part of the county.

Before leaving town he was observed to be greatly agitated, so much so, as to occasion the remark that he appeared not to know which end he was walking on. Our citizens remained in blissful ignorance of what had transpired until after the parties had gone. It then came out from the deputy county clerk, O. P. Yelton, that he had signed the bonds. Next morning the feeling of indignation was high, and nothing else but a "swindle" talked of. Yelton, seeing the storm brewing, saw proper to leave, but returned last Saturday. On Saturday, March 2, a very large meeting was held at the court house, and the outrage was denounced in unmeasured terms by our citizens, and strong resolutions were passed, and a resolution asking that memorials be scattered and signed, asking the legislature to remove at once our court. Meetings at once were held in all the townships, and seven delegates from each township appointed to meet at this place on Saturday, the 9th instant, and when assembled to be known as the "Committee of Seventy," who were to take all necessary steps to bring the offenders to justice; to ferret out all kinds of corruption wheresoever existing in the county, etc. In the meantime Justice Forsythe was visited at his home, and when his wife was informed that he would not be hung, he made his appearance, shed some briny tears; said he did not consider the magnitude of what he had done until it was over, etc.; that he would come back and join Justice Copeland in rescinding the order, resign, or do most anything; that he was innocent and willing to have an investigation and trial.

On Saturday last the committee of seventy met here, and comprised the very best men in the county. Besides there was in attendance a very large assemblage of citizens from every part of the county. Their proceedings were marked by calm and cool deliberation, showing no purpose to use mob violence, but a determination to act in obedience to law, and by the strictest investigation to bring to punishment all who were connected in any way in the plot to swindle the people. The resignation of Justices Forsythe and J. C. Copeland were received, and by acclamation Colonel H. Bledsoe, J. H. Page and Benjamin Stevens were named to Governor Brown as successors to the recreant court. These gentlemen, it is needless to say, can't be bought, and are as good men as could be selected. O. P. Yelton, the missing deputy who signed the bonds, returned on Saturday, and appeared before the committee. Part of his statements had been made public. He claims that at the time he signed the bonds (which was between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.) on March 1, he was forced to do so, (?); that the county court threatened if he did not act to remove him from office and his principal (C. H. Dore, who had been sent to Clinton, Missouri, a few days previous by order of the court, on a committee of investigation); that his life was threatened also if he should divulge the matter; that the bonds were signed by him in the back office of Hines & Cline, and the door locked all the time he was so employed; that Cline and Stevenson were both present most of the time, and when one of them had occasion to go out he locked the door and left the other with Yelton; that during the day he (Yelton) was out of the office of Hines & Cline several times; that Higgins (now dead) threatened to kill him if he exposed the matter! Forsythe, I understand, says threats against his life were made by Higgins, whose mouth is sealed by death. Cline was caught at Parsons by a deputy sheriff from this county, and put in jail. Before the

party holding the requisition of Governor Brown could get there, he managed to get out on the habeas corpus writ. He was again arrested, gave bail for \$6,000, indorsed certificates of deposit to secure his bail, bought a horse, and left the railroad, and for parts unknown. Justice Stevenson still roams at large, and his whereabouts a mystery. Colonel J. D. Hines we have had no tidings of since he left. He may, for ought we know, be pleading most eloquently in some court of justice on the Pacific coast in behalf of his clients, who, if we are to believe his story, placed such a high esteem on his fidelity and legal ability. More anon.

VERITAS.

It is deemed sufficient to say as to the communication that all who knew Mr. Sloan then and who know him now understand too well both his integrity and intelligence to have any doubt of the truth and accuracy of the facts therein stated.

It is proper at this time and in this connection to exhibit the various orders, entries, etc., made in the mandamus and several injunction suits then pending.

A. D. LaDue, who was not an attorney of record and had never been of counsel in the case, made the following paper dismissing the mandamus case :

"Comes now the above named plaintiff by its attorney, A. D. LaDue, and dismisses the above entitled cause ; and the clerk of said court is hereby required to dismiss the same from his docket, and enter the order upon his minutes." This document is on file and in the handwriting of Mr. LaDue. In connection with his statement and other foregoing evidence no one will hesitate to name the conspirators in that matter.

"Ordered that certified copy of dismissal of suit wherein Land Grant & Trust Company, plaintiffs, vs. J. C. Stevenson, et al., be filed in the records of this court."

"Ordered that certified copy of dismissal of suit wherein N. E. Harrelson and Wm. Hodges are plaintiffs, and J. C. Stevenson, et al., are defendants, be filed in the records of this court."

Immediately following on the issue of these bonds, there was a committee of seventy appointed to look after the interest and general welfare of the county. This committee was of course composed of representative men, those who were conversant with the history of the times, and capable of investigating and understanding all the material facts. They and Mr. Sheriff Briant were untiring in their efforts to recover those bonds. Many of them and Mr. Briant daily consulted Mr. Boggess as to the legal aspects of the case, and obtained from him much information and many valuable suggestions in regard thereto. About the same time a committee of prominent citizens was raised and sent to Sedalia to see Mr. Stevens, and if possible induce him to surrender those bonds; all the names of that committee cannot be here stated, but among the names occur A. C. Briant, R. A. Brown, W. J. Terrill, H. M. Bledsoe, W. H.

Barrett, F. M. Cummings and R. O. Boggess. They saw Mr. Stevens and canvassed the whole matter. Mr. Boggess was most prominent in urging Mr. Stevens to surrender the bonds. The mission was, however, fruitless. About the same time, and perhaps before the visit of this committee, Mr. Boggess wrote to Levi Parsons, president of the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, the following letter:

March 23, 1872.

"Hon. Levi Parsons, New York:

Your letter, covering draft of one thousand dollars to pay W. P. Johnson for professional services has been received and Colonel Johnson paid. I thank you for your promptness and the courteous language in which you acknowledge my authority, etc. I was also employed to prosecute the claim of the Land Grant Railway & Trust Company against Cass County on account of certain bonds heretofore voted to the Missouri Pacific Railroad and afterwards turned over to said Land Grant & Trust Company, of all of which you doubtless have full knowledge. To this case I have given considerable attention. Whether I should ever have gained it is somewhat problematical. But recently other parties, not working in conjunction with myself, got hold of the matter ostensibly and professedly by direction of Mr. R. S. Stevens. Of the result you are doubtless advised. I say to you they not only have done you no good but have ruined your case. Not a man in our county would now favor your claim, and it has been rendered odious throughout the state. I think you can not now possibly recover in any event. I can not under any circumstances consent to have to do anything more with it. Now having been perfectly frank with you I would suggest that you formally relinquish all demands against Cass County on account of the old Pacific bonds. I am prompted to this advice because, under the circumstances, I think you make no sacrifice not already made, and your people will avoid the odium of the fiasco for which they are to some extent held responsible. Let me hear from you soon. Yours truly,

R. O. BOGGESE.

The fact that this letter was written was never known to any one except Mr. A. C. Briant and C. W. Sloan, until since this history was undertaken. The fact was learned by chance, and the author is indebted for the copy here produced to the courtesy of Mr. Sloan and an old letter book now in his possession.

Before trial of the bond case in St. Louis, much testimony was taken, embracing the depositions of several citizens of Cass County, among whom was Mr. Boggess. A few extracts are made from his deposition:

* * * * *

Question.—Was there any order of the court of Cass County directing you to deliver these bonds to R. S. Stevens?

Answer.—That, perhaps, is a question of construction. About the month of August, 1869, the Cass County Court made an order in reference to the funding of the bonds I have been speaking of, and applying the proceeds thereof to the construction of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, Missouri Division, and in the order appointing me agent, in

September, 1870, to receive these bonds from the Pacific Railroad Company, directed me substantially (I don't remember the exact language) to dispose of them in accordance with the order or orders of the court.. It was understood by myself and others, that these bonds were to be so applied, although there was opposition to it in the county.

* * * * *

Question.—At the time you applied to the county for the funding order, dated August 14, 1869, who did you appear as counsel for?

Answer.—I *reckon* I appeared as counsel for the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company. I don't remember to have been employed by any other party in reference to the matter previous to that time.

Question.—Did you not apply for this order after the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company had entered into the original contract of which you have spoken, with R. S. Stevens, and he had acquired all the rights which that company had in the subject matter embraced within the contract?

Answer.—I did. My impression was and is, that the company was to procure an order to be made if it could, and I applied at its instance for the order.

Question.—There was another order, dated March 1, 1872, made by the county court of Cass County, providing for the funding of these same bonds?

Answer.—I don't know, except from information. I never saw the order.

Question.—Did you have any agency in procuring such an order?

Answer.—I did not.

Question.—Did you have an idea that such an order was in contemplation?

Answer.—I did not.

Question.—Did you have any knowledge of any intention on the part of the county court of Cass County, to issue, on or about the 1st of March, 1872, two hundred and twenty-nine bonds of one thousand dollars each, pretended to be issued as funding bonds, under the act of 1868, in lieu of those one hundred and ninety-seven old bonds, which you got from the Pacific Railroad Company, as the agent of Cass County?

Answer.—I did not.

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In the case of Cass County against Amos Green, much testimony in regard to the issue of the \$229,000 of funding bonds was taken. It is deemed important to make very copious extracts therefrom.

O. P. Yelton, the deputy county clerk, who signed the bonds testified as follows :

* * * * *

Q. Do you know any thing in relation to the matter in controversy in the suit now pending in the Special Law and Equity Court of Jackson County, State of Missouri, at Kansas City, wherein Cass County is plaintiff, and Amos Green is defendant.

A. I believe I do. I know of the issuing of two hundred and twenty-nine (229) bonds purporting to be funding bonds of Cass County, State of Missouri, issued by the county court of Cass County.

Q. State fully all the facts within your knowledge in relation to the issuance of the two hundred and twenty-nine (229) bonds spoken of by you.

A. I was first spoken to about these bonds on the fifth day of February, 1872. On that day I was going from Harrisonville to Holden, on railroad train, and while on the train, J. R. Cline, county attorney of Cass County, State of Missouri, in conversation with me, asked me if the county court made an order at some future time, funding the old Pacific bonds, if I would sign them—the funding bonds. I told him I was not the clerk, it was not my place to sign them. He said, suppose Mr. Dore was absent, and the court authorized me to sign them, he supposed I would do it then. I told him it was very likely I would, if the court made such an order. He then said that at some future time I would be likely to be called upon to sign the bonds, and asked me to keep it a secret. He then went on to speak of my circumstances, saying that I was a poor man, and the reason why he wanted me to do that was, he wanted to help me along. I remonstrated with him at this. He then told me that others had made money that way, and he now thought it was my turn, and now there was a chance for me. I told him I would not do anything only what was done legally. He told me he did not propose to do anything illegally, nor want me to do so, but that that thing had to be done secretly, in order to negotiate the bonds when issued, that all he asked me to do was to keep this matter secret, and be ready to act when called on. What I have stated is about all that was said in that conversation. In the latter part of February, 1872, I had another conversation with Mr. Cline. This was during the session of the common pleas court, at Pleasant Hill. He at that time came to me, and told me that he wanted me to go back to Harrisonville. He said that he had that matter all fixed, and that he would need me, and told me he had a buggy waiting for me. I thereupon went over with him in a buggy; Robert B. Higgins was with us. When we got to the depot at Harrisonville, Cline told Higgins to get out and see if that package had come. Higgins got out and went to the depot, and Cline and myself went into town. Cline requested me to come to his office in an hour or so. I went to his office as he had asked me, and he showed me a package which, he told me, was funding bonds, and he wanted me to sign them that evening. This occurred on the 28th day of February, 1872, the day before I signed the bonds. I asked him if the court had made the order. He told me it had not, but that it would be made. I then told him I would wait until the order was made. He said that I need not fear anything about the order, and that if I had any fear of signing the bonds before the order was made he would leave them in my possession until it was made. He then explained to me what his reasons were for wanting to have them signed before the order was made. He said that as soon as the order was made of record, he wanted the bonds ready to send off, and that unless it was done in that way there might be a devil of a fuss kicked up, or words to that effect, and that they could not sell the bonds, or might not be able to sell them. He also said that he certainly should not take any advantage of me, that the order should be made legally, and that it was proper for me to have them signed beforehand. He again repeated to me what he had said on the railroad train, that he proposed to pay me

for my trouble ; that he had the money to do so ; that it did not come out of his pocket, but that he worked for a fee, and that the expenses were paid, and he told me I was foolish if I did not go to work and earn something for myself, or words to that effect. He told me to come back to his office in an hour or so. I went back to Cline's office and told him I had to return to Pleasant Hill that evening to attend to some business of Mr. Dore. He then told me that he would not do anything with the bonds that evening, but told me to be sure and be back the next morning. I went to Pleasant Hill and attended to my business there. The next day, which was the 29th day of February, 1872, I got back to Harrisonville about noon. After my return, I received a message from Cline to come to his office. He sent Robert Blair to me, to tell me to come. I went to Cline's office. Cline told me that everything was ready now, the injunctions were all dismissed, and the way was clear, and that he wanted me to sign the bonds. About that time, Judge J. C. Stevenson, one of the county judges of Cass County, State of Missouri, came into Cline's office, where Cline and myself were. Cline requested me to retire, saying that he wished to have a talk with the old judge. I went away from the office, and returned in about an hour. I asked Cline how he was making it. He replied that the old judge, alluding to Judge Stevenson, was a little contrary, or in words to that effect, and asked me to wait until evening, until he got the matter fixed, that he wanted to have another talk with him. I returned to Cline's office in the evening, about dark. Cline told me that the matter was all right now, and wanted me to prepare the bonds. I asked him if the order had been made. He showed me what the order would be, at the proper time, which I read. He then urged me to go to signing the bonds. He told me the order would not be made until the following day, and that it would be word for word like the form he showed me. The form showing what the order was to be, was in Cline's handwriting. He then told me he would leave the bonds in my possession until I was satisfied that the order was of record. I told him I would go to work and prepare the bonds, and leave them in his office, and that he should not take them away until I was satisfied the order was made, and he assured me that he would not take them away until the order was made. I then went to work and signed the bonds. I signed and sealed the bonds between the hours of eight o'clock P. M. and one o'clock A. M., on the night of the 29th of February, 1872. I signed them in the back room of Hines' & Cline's law office, in the city of Harrisonville, county of Cass, State of Missouri. No one was present when I signed them. Cline told me that if I needed help, he would send some one to help me. I told him when I got through signing the bonds I would like help in sealing them. He sent Robert B. Higgins in to help me seal them. Higgins helped me seal the bonds. No other person was present when the sealing was done, but myself and Higgins. I signed the bonds Chas. H. Dore, or Charles H. Dore, Clerk, by O. P. Yelton, Deputy. The bonds had coupons attached to them. I did not sign the coupons. I knew at the time whether my signature was lithographed on the coupons, but do not now remember whether it was or not. The date of the bonds was the 22d of February, 1872. I signed and sealed two hundred and twenty-nine (229) bonds, and only two hundred and twenty-nine. The bonds were all numbered, and were of the denomi-

nation of one thousand dollars each. All the while I was signing and sealing the bonds, the door of the room in which I was at work was locked. Whenever I have spoken of Cline's office in this answer, I have meant the law office of Hines & Cline, who were partners. I attached the seal of the county court to the bonds. I took the seal from the clerk's office, and carried it to the office of Hines & Cline for the purpose of using it to seal the bonds. I carried the seal away from the clerk's office sometime between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock at night, on the night of the 29th of February, 1872, and returned it in about an hour after I had taken it. I had a key to the clerk's office all the while I was deputy clerk. Mr. Dore had two other deputies besides me. Their names were Henry Jerard and S. J. Jones. Neither Mr. Dore, nor Jerard, nor Jones knew anything about my taking the seal away from the office. After I signed and sealed the bonds, I left them at Cline's office, Cline saying to me that Judge Stevenson would sign them that night or the next morning. I signed before Judge Stevenson did. After I had signed the bonds, and Higgins and myself had got through attaching the seals, I rolled the bonds up and put them in a desk that was there. Then Higgins and myself went out into the front room of Hines & Cline's office, and from there I went home, leaving Higgins and Cline together in the front room of Hines & Cline's office. I went home by way of the clerk's office, and put away the seal. I saw Judge Stevenson signing the bonds about twelve o'clock the next day. It was in the back room of Hines & Cline's office. About two hours after Judge Stevenson signed them, the bonds, I saw them for the last time in Hines & Cline's law office. I do not know what became of them. On the evening of the 28th of February, 1872, I had a conversation with Robert B. Higgins, in which he said to me, "I suppose you are going to carry that matter out as you agreed to." I told him I thought I should, if the court made the order, as Cline had told me it would. Higgins then told me the order would be made, and that I need not fear any harm from it, that Cline was a friend to me, and he did not think Cline would advise me to do anything that would cause me trouble. I had another conversation with Higgins the following evening about dark. He told me then not to fail to sign them now according to agreement; that the court would do all that Cline said they would do. I told Higgins I did not like that way of doing business. Said he, the thing has gone too far now to go to backing out of, you had better sign them or you will have trouble. When Higgins and myself were sealing the bonds, Higgins asked Cline to bring in some whisky. This was just before we commenced to attach the seals, and just at the time I was starting for the seal. Cline brought a bottle of whisky and handed it to us. Higgins and myself drank it. The first time we drank, he took a large drink and I took a small one. Sometime afterwards he again took the bottle and said let us drink away past difficulties; I will tell you candidly now, you need not give yourself any trouble about this matter, everything will go right, and there are plenty of men here who will see you through; but, said he, I will tell you, if you had refused to sign them after the matter had gone so far, you would have seen trouble. Now let us drink and be friends and drop this matter; and whereupon he took another drink. Higgins here alluded to a former difficulty between himself and me. There was no agreement made

between Cline and myself as to the compensation I was to have. In the conversation with him on the railroad train he said, I might give you a thousand dollars, or five hundred dollars or more, and which he proposed as a present. Mr. Cline gave me five hundred dollars in cash, and released a claim he had against me, that I owed for a lot of land that I had purchased of him and Hines, and which amounted to three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and he remarked at the time, that he proposed to pay me another hundred and twenty-five, and make it an even thousand. Mr. Cline did release the claim against me for three hundred and seventy-five dollars and I did get five hundred dollars in cash, but I never did get the balance of one hundred and twenty-five dollars that Cline proposed to pay me. At the time Cline gave me the five hundred dollars in cash, and released the claim of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, and proposed to give me another additional one hundred and twenty-five dollars, he said to me, this thing is draining me pretty close. It will make or break me. This makes twelve thousand dollars I have paid out to-day on this matter. This was on the day following that on which I had signed the bonds, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, just after I had seen the order of record, and just as Cline was preparing to leave Harrisonville. When I returned from Pleasant Hill on the 29th day of February, 1872, Cline told me how he had got Clerk Dore out of the way, that he had him appointed on a committee to visit Kansas City and Clinton, to attend to some county business. Cline also showed me what purported to be certified copies of the order, and he wanted me to sign them as deputy clerk. There were three of them I think. They were not the handwriting of the clerk of the county or of any of his deputies. I do not know in whose handwriting they were. After I had examined the order of the county court of record, and compared these copies with it, I signed them as deputy clerk and attached the court seal to them in the clerk's office, and gave them to Cline.

W. B. Nichols testifies as follows: * * * I know the contract entered into by our corporation with R. S. Stevens for the building of said railroad. By the terms of said contract, the company agreed to turn over what township bonds it had, amounting to \$255,000, and also to procure from the Cass County Court, an order validating the old Pacific Railroad bonds, issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, by Cass County, and then in the hands of the Pacific Railroad Company, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars, principal, besides interest, making in the whole about two hundred thousand dollars. We were to increase the stock of the company to seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was to get all of the stock except that held by townships and private individuals. The private stock amounted to forty-two thousand dollars, and the township subscription amounted to two hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Stevens was to have the balance of the stock, making, in the aggregate, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In addition to that, Mr. Stevens was to have a mortgage of twenty thousand dollars per mile, upon the road, for the iron and rolling stock. In case the Pacific Railroad bonds were validated by order of the Cass County Court, Mr. Stevens was to have the benefit of them as a part of the consideration for building the road. In consideration of the premises, R. S. Stevens was to locate, grade, build, equip and operate the road, and procure the right of way. During the time of the negotiation of said con-

tract, I heard no doubt expressed of the power of the county court of Cass County to validate those old Pacific Railroad bonds. R. O. Bogges, of Harrisonville, was the attorney of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and W. J. Terrill was one of the directors and secretary of said company and a lawyer, and also county attorney of Cass County, and they gave it as their opinion that the county was bound to pay said old Pacific bonds. Mr. Terrill advised the said county court to pay them. The terms of the contract were agreed upon between Mr. Stevens and myself, and then submitted to the board, who unanimously agreed to the same. I was in Holden on the first day of March, 1872. I spent the night following on the Pacific Railroad, on my way to St. Louis, in company with J. C. Stevenson, A. D. LaDue, J. R. Cline and a man by the name of Higgins. Stevenson, Cline and Higgins came from Harrisonville together, and I went with them to St. Louis. I first saw LaDue that evening at Sedalia. I never saw the new funding bonds until we got to St. Louis. My understanding was that the new funding bonds were to be delivered to Mr. Stevens, at Sedalia, in Pettis County, Missouri. My understanding was that Mr. Stevens desired LaDue, as his attorney, to take them to St. Louis and have them examined, and see that they were all right before he would deliver up the old Pacific Railroad bonds. Mr. Cline told me that on Thursday, before the bonds were said to have been issued, that they would be issued, and that parties would be on the train to go down to Sedalia that night to deliver them to Mr. Stevens. When we left Sedalia on the evening of the first of March, as above stated, I expected to go only to Sedalia. I was at Harrisonville, in Cass County, Missouri, the day before it is said the bonds were issued, that is, said funding bonds. I went there with said LaDue. I went to the depot at Harrisonville, but not up into town. We remained there four or five hours. We arrived there on the morning train, and went back on the evening train. When the train came in, Mr. Cline came down to the depot and had a talk with LaDue. I heard part of the conversation. He asked LaDue what brought him there; what he came that day for. LaDue said he came to get those bonds for Mr. Stevens. He understood they were to be issued. Mr. Cline said they were not issued. He said the court had arranged to settle with the road overseers on that day, and after that they would be issued. Mr. LaDue said he couldn't possibly stay till to-morrow, as he had important business. Mr. Cline said, we will have the bonds issued and take them to Sedalia, and deliver them to Mr. Stevens to-morrow evening. The reason why LaDue and I did not go up into the town of Harrisonville during our stay there was, that Cline spoke of Pleasant Hill men being in there all the time, and that Judge Copeland was a Pleasant Hill man, and that Pleasant Hill people were opposed to the issuing of the bonds; and he explained that injunctions had been served upon the court to prevent the issue of the bonds until the mandamus suit was disposed of, and that he had an order dismissing the mandamus suit, which disposed of it. He said the court was willing to issue the bonds, if their hands were untied, if they were at liberty to do so; and that if LaDue was seen up town, and Pleasant Hill men got hold of it, they would suspect something, and perhaps new injunctions would be issued. He went on to say that the injunctions restrained the issue of the bonds until the mandamus was disposed of, and that he had an order

dismissing the mandamus, and that he thought on that account LaDue had better not go up town, and I stayed with him. LaDue remarked that he knew nobody up town, and had no business up there, only to get the bonds. The reason I went with LaDue from Holden to Harrisonville on that occasion was, that Mr. Stevens owed me a debt, and wrote me a letter that the bonds would be issued on that occasion and turned over to LaDue, and LaDue would settle with me. I went with LaDue, so that when he got the bonds he would pay me. I left Holden for Sedalia, as above stated, with the expectation that Mr. Stevens, or some one for him, would pay me my claim against him in these bonds. After we arrived at Sedalia, Cline, Stevens, LaDue and Stevenson were talking while the train was stopping; and about the time train started, they told me they were going to St. Louis, and that LaDue was going with them. I don't know whether the bonds were on the train with us or not. I do not doubt they were, for I saw several of them after we arrived at St. Louis. Cline, while at Sedalia, said he had some business at St. Louis, and that he must go to that city; that he could not stay over at Sedalia. I was satisfied that the parties were going to St. Louis to deliver the bonds to LaDue, and I went with them, to get the debt Stevens owed me, as above stated. The train arrived in St. Louis about daylight next morning, Saturday, the 2d of March. At the train we separated. I went to the St. James, and LaDue to the Southern Hotel; where the others went I do not know. Judge Stevenson went to St. Louis to deliver the bonds to LaDue. I heard LaDue and Stevenson talking, in St. Louis, about new bonds and old bonds. There was an order of the County Court of Cass County appointing Judge Stevenson agent of the county, to deliver to Mr. Stevens the new funding bonds, and to receive from him the old Pacific bonds; and it is my impression that the parties went to St. Louis for the purpose of making the exchange. Stevens was to receive the new funding bonds in lieu of the old Pacific bonds, which Stevens claimed to be entitled to under his contract with the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company. I never heard of R. S. Stevens claiming any bonds under his contract with the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, except those mentioned in the contract with said company, which were the Pacific Railroad bonds and township bonds. These new funding bonds, which Stevenson delivered to LaDue, purport to be funding bonds, issued by the county of Cass, funding the county indebtedness, under the act of 1868, and purported to be issued for the purpose of funding the old bonds, issued by the county of Cass to the Pacific Railroad Company, which old bonds R. S. Stevens claimed and had in his possession. I believed such to be the case at the time we went to St. Louis, as above stated. Late on the evening of the 3d of March, 1872, LaDue, as the attorney of Mr. Stevens, delivered to me thirty-five of the new funding bonds, under my said contract with R. S. Stevens, which said contract was entered into between Mr. Stevens and myself, at Junction City, Kansas, on the 4th day of March, 1870, which contract is substantially as follows:

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, March 4, 1870.

Whereas, There is in the hands of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company bonds of the county of Cass, in the State of Missouri, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the interest due thereon, to which bonds the said railway company have no interest in

fact, and which the courts of Cass County have voted to "make good," with the interest due and unpaid; and whereas, further, W. B. Nichols, Esq., of Holden, Mo., has aided as my attorney and otherwise, in securing said approval by Cass County Court, and in matters connected with St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad Company, Missouri Division, and will continue so to do in my behalf; now, therefore, in case I succeed in getting said Cass County bonds from the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and the county court of the said county of Cass make them good, with interest, I hereby agree, from the sum thus received, to pay and deliver to said Nichols \$35,000.00 thereof *in kind*—that is of the principal and interest of said bonds. Witness my hand. R. S. STEVENS.

I took the thirty-five bonds I received, which were for the sum of one thousand dollars each, over to East St. Louis, and left them in the United States Express Office. They were not put there to be expressed. LaDue also left one-hundred and twenty-seven of said bonds at said express office. These bonds were afterward the subject of a suit of replevin, in which said Cass County was plaintiff, and the United States Express Company, Land Grant Railway and Trust Company, R. S. Stevens, W. B. Nichols and A. D. LaDue were defendants; which said suit was decided by the jury in favor of said plaintiff. Suit was brought and determined in one of the circuit courts of St. Louis, State of Missouri, I had a conversation with Amos Green, the defendant in this action, at Jefferson City in the State of Missouri, I think, sometime during last winter, in which I learned from him that he had possession of some of the funding bonds above mentioned. LaDue and I did not leave the said bonds in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, but put them in the express office in East St. Louis, which is situated on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River, for the reason that LaDue received word from R. S. Stevens, by letter or telegraph, that parties would be in St. Louis to tie the bonds up by injunction. LaDue and I went over to East St. Louis, and I left my bonds with the agent of the express company to put into his safe. LaDue had his bonds nicely done up in yellow paper, addressed to R. S. Stevens, New York, and paid the express charges on his; that is, those he placed there.

Henry Jerard testified as follows : * * * I copied from an order in pencil. Did not know, but believed it to be in the handwriting of J. R. Cline, an attorney in Harrisonville. The entry on minutes is in my handwriting. I entered the other orders after the funding order by direction of the judges.

A. D. LaDue testified as follows : * * * I settled with Nichols on agreement between him and Stevens, and paid him, in bonds, \$35,000. I paid fifty or fifty-five bonds to J. R. Cline, deposited twelve with Mr. Edgarton, in St. Louis, and placed balance in express office, directed to the Land Grant and Trust Company, No. 7, room 4, Nassau Street, New York. I made the deposit with Mr. Edgarton myself. Judge Stevenson and his son were present. I do not recollect who Edgarton was to deliver the bonds to. I took a receipt from Edgarton for the bonds, which I handed to Judge Stevenson or his son. * * * Do not know what became of the twelve bonds. Do not recollect what instruction I gave to Edgarton. I think twelve bonds were deposited with Edgarton. * *

All the bonds addressed to Stevens at New York, those delivered to Nichols, and those left with Edgarton, were recovered by the suit in St. Louis.

Those sold to Mastin were recovered by the suit against Mr. Green.

Reader, this brings you near the end of the history of the old Missouri Pacific bonds. In some respects they were the most remarkable bonds of which history gives any account. Upon the faith that they would be paid to the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, it located and built about eleven miles of its road through Cass County; for that consideration fifteen hundred dollars thereof were actually paid. On the faith that the remainder should be funded and applied in the building of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, about twenty-four miles of that railroad was constructed and is now in operation through the central part of the county. When a few men attempted to fund those bonds surreptitiously and divide the spoils two of the number were overtaken by the rough, swift justice of a Cass County mob, and another slayed himself with his own hands on account of the remorse he felt for the part he had taken in the foul wrong. Higgins killed himself, Cline and Stevenson were killed by the mob at Gunn City on the 24th day of April, 1872; Thomas E. Dutro shared their fate and, doubtless, not because he was a party to the original swindle, but the intimate association he had with them after its apparent consummation, and his attempt to defend them in the last struggle for their lives.

Sometime afterward some forty-four men, among them some very prominent good citizens, and some others not so prominent, some of whom were guilty and some of whom were innocent were indicted in the Cass Circuit Court for murder in the first degree in the killing of Cline, Dutro and Stevenson. Many of the same men were sued for damages in a civil action under the statutes of the state, by the widows of these men, for killing them. Mr. Boggess, Mr. Sloan and several other local attorneys of the county, were employed to defend both the criminal prosecutions and the civil suits. Suffice to say the civil suits were all finally dismissed. Twenty-nine of those indicted were brought to trial, one or two were *nolle prosequi* and all the others were acquitted.

About the month of July, 1870, the people in and about the town of Pleasant Hill projected the enterprise of building another railroad from somewhere about Chappel Hill in Lafayette County, via Pleasant Hill and Austin, Cass County, to some point in Bates County. They obtained large township subscriptions, obtained county bonds for the amount, negotiated them into the hands of innocent holders for value before due, so that they became and are to-day a legal charge against the people who voted them, and the only thing the people have to show for the large liability, is the road bed the company constructed.

In the month of February, 1871, it became known to the people of Harrisonville and the central part of the county that a combination of some parties had been organized to induce a subscription by the Cass County Court, on behalf of the county, of \$300,000 to aid in constructing a railroad from Pleasant Hill through the southeastern part of the county; thence to Clinton, Henry County; Springfield in Green, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee. This enterprise was so far advanced when discovered that Justices Copeland and Forsyth had agreed to make the subscription. Upon this discovery every effort was made by the people in and about Harrisonville to dissuade Justice Forsyth from that purpose, but without avail. Thereupon a petition was gotten up and presented to the county court asking it to subscribe the same amount to aid in the building of a grand trunk railroad from Kansas City through the central part of the county, via Harrisonville, from the northwest to the southeast, and thence to the same objective point. That petition contained the following significant language which is doubtless the key to the action of the court: "That unless such subscription is made, a like subscription will be made to induce the location of said railroad from Pleasant Hill to southeastern portion of the county." This petition was hurriedly circulated—there was no time for delay—and quite numerous signed by very respectable good people. With this petition Justice Forsyth was induced to desert Justice Copeland and unite with Justice Stevenson in making a subscription in accordance with the prayer of the petition. The order making the subscription was carefully drawn and well enough guarded, and so were all those immediately succeeding. The bonds were to be placed, when executed, in the possession of a very responsible and reliable bank in the city of New York, there to remain subject to the control of the county court only to be delivered to the company on compliance with conditions precedent and by order of the presiding justice of the court. This was sufficient for honest men, and had the thieves been kept at bay, the orders complied with by the county court, and the company refused the bonds, except as it became strictly and technically entitled thereto, the county would long since have had that road, or the county would have been free to-day from that part of her present debt. These bonds were sent east by Colonel J. D. Hines and his law partner, Mr. Cline, was made the county's representative to deal with this company. The bank designated as depository declined to act and another had to be selected. Pending this matter, the cormorants became clamorous to obtain these bonds and many expedients were resorted to for that purpose; the county court gave signs of yielding, in fact did yield; but at this time, and before the bonds were delivered, some citizens sued out an injunction restraining delivery of the bonds. Thereupon a compromise was patched up, the citizens voluntarily dismissed their injunction suits; the county court went over body

and soul to the plunderers; the bonds were ultimately delivered; they were sold and the bulk of the proceeds mostly partitioned by as hungry a set of robbers as ever swindled a community and the county to-day has nothing but the debt left.

It remains to be stated that a careful examination of all the records and inquiry as to the facts, of those who were present and conversant therewith, that at the time of arranging for the delivery of these bonds Cline and his coadjutors had accomplished their purpose of getting control of every member of the county court. From this time forward some two of the members of that court were always ready to do his bidding, and their subsequent shuffling and dodging was only practiced to keep up a show of honesty and to disarm suspicion. It can now be seen that all their subsequent doings were controlled by Cline and those engaged with him, and while it is not susceptible of definite ascertainment that the court had then entered into the scheme of funding those old bonds, yet it is perfectly plain that Cline and some of those finally engaged in the plunder then conceived the idea of superceding Mr. Boggess, procuring the dismissal of the mandamus proceedings, which he was prosecuting, and having the bonds issued as they were, and thus to get and divide the spoils, which they afterwards did.

The parties, and the only parties, known to have been engaged in this scheme of plunder, were Cline, Higgins, Yelton, Nichols, LaDue, the three judges of the county court, Stevens and Hines. Just precisely how much of the spoils each participant was to get, or did get, cannot be ascertained. It is true the testimony before quoted shows the division of the bonds—twelve going to Stevenson's son—but the large sum of money drawn from the bank by Cline was used to pay Yelton and the three county justices for their services, but how much each got respectively cannot be stated, and Higgins, also, was to be compensated. His share was about \$3,000.

(For the full particulars of the bloody tragedy mentioned in this article, read the chapter on "Index Township.")



BIOGRAPHICAL.



GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.



ISAAC M. ABRAHAM,

physician and surgeon, and dealer in drugs and stationery, is a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and was born June 28, 1827. He was reared to manhood in that county, receiving his primary education in the public schools. In 1848-9, he attended Carmichael's Academy, and in 1850-1, he was a student at the Green Academy, at Greenfield, Pennsylvania. In 1854, he began the study of medicine under Dr. S. B. Chalfaut, at Upper Middleton, Pennsylvania, remaining so engaged for three years. During this time he attended a course of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College, and in 1865, he entered Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio, from which institution he graduated. In 1856, he began the practice of his profession in New Holland, Ohio, there remaining till 1862, when he recruited a company and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers. After eighteen months service, when captain of his company, he resigned to enlist in the medical department as assistant surgeon. In the fall of 1863, he took charge of the prison hospital at Camp Chase, Ohio, and in January, 1865, was transferred to Tripler Hospital, near Columbus, Ohio. Here he continued until obtaining his discharge, in October, 1865. In that year he immigrated to Harrisonville, Missouri, and resumed the practice of medicine, which he has since followed with satisfactory results. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Dr. A. has been three times married. First, to Miss Elizabeth J. Thompson, in January, 1857. They had two children: Annie and Frank. Mrs. Abraham's death occurred October 4, 1866. He was again married June 5, 1868, to Miss Dora Jack. She died April 1, 1870, and from this union one child is living. The doctor was married for the third time October 1, 1877, to Maud Zimmerman. They have one son, Ray. He has a fine farm in Bates County of 340 acres, which is well improved.

JAMES M. ADAMS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jackson County, Missouri, November 29, 1829. In 1836 he was brought by the family to Cass County, Missouri, where he was reared in the occupation of farming, receiving his education from the schools of this county. He now lives on a part of what was formerly the home farm. In 1863 he removed to Johnson County, there remaining until the spring of 1864. He then went to Colorado, and was engaged for four months in freighting for the government. After that time he returned home. He has a farm of two hundred acres of land that will average with any in the county, most of which is under cultivation. Mr. Adams was married January 23, 1858, to Miss Margaret Yost, a native of Kentucky. They had three children: Mary C., Elizabeth J., and James L. Mrs. Adams' death occurred May 26, 1875. Mr. Adams is a member of the Baptist Church. He resides on section 15.

GEORGE S. AKIN, M. D.,

owes his nativity to Cayuga County, New York. When at the age of fourteen years, he removed with the family to Janesville, Wisconsin. In 1848 he began the study of his profession under Dr. R. B. Treat (now of Chicago), remaining with him for four years. During that time he attended the Rush Medical College, of Chicago in the terms of 1851-2-3. In 1853 he removed to Monroe, Green County, Wisconsin, where he embarked in the practice of medicine, continuing to live there for three years, thence to McGregor, Iowa, there being engaged in the drug trade with his brother, together with his practice until 1859, when he emigrated to Colorado and settled near Central City. He resumed practicing and also followed mining until August 1, 1862, when he was commissioned regimental surgeon of the Second Colorado Regiment, serving in that capacity until July 31, 1865. He then came to this city, and the same year, with Mr. M. Cummings, opened a drug and hardware store in Harrisonville, which they continued to conduct for three years. Dr. Akin afterwards gave his whole attention to the practice. He has been twice married; the first time on March 15, 1853. His wife died in March, 1868, leaving one son, Freeman H. The doctor was again married September 18, 1870, to Miss Rachel Howard, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Tempie A., and B. L. He is a member of Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F., of this city. For five years he was an alderman of Harrisonville, discharging his official duties in a satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN,

banker. The subject of this sketch is a native of St. Louis County, Missouri, where he was born June 6, 1836. B. W. Allen, his father, was

a native of Massachusetts, and was there married to Miss Emily La Fernia, originally from France. They raised a family of nine children, of whom William was the eighth child. He grew to manhood, and received his education from the schools of St. Louis County, and in 1854 was engaged in clerking in St. Louis, Missouri. In this capacity he continued until 1857. He then removed to Kansas City and held the position of bookkeeper with Northrup & Chick, and in 1860 became a member of that firm. In 1861 the establishment became W. H. Chick & Co., its members being W. H. Chick, L. P. Brown and W. H. Allen. They carried on business until 1865, when M. T. Armys became associated with them, and they then established a house in St. Louis, Mr. Allen taking the management of the latter house. He was identified with this branch until 1868, in which year he came to Harrisonville and embarked in banking. He has a fine bank building, and its interior fixtures and decorations will compare favorably with any in Northwest Missouri. He was united in marriage December 5, 1860, with Miss Arabella M. Burnett, a daughter of Henry Burnett, of Kentucky. They have four children living: William D., Lizzie B., Marvin and Hattie. They are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. A. is a man of excellent financial ability, and well fitted for his chosen calling in life.

JAMES M. ALLISON,

section 33, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 12, 1825. His father, Samuel Allison, a native of Maryland, married in Washington County, Ohio, Miss Mary Murphy, also of that county. They had eleven children, James being the fourth, and he is the twin brother of Thomas J. Allison, of Holden, Missouri. When six years of age he was taken by the family to Athens County, Ohio, where he was reared in the occupation of a stone mason. In 1848 he left home, and for some time was engaged in working at his trade in different localities. In 1864 he returned to Washington County, Ohio, and was a contractor of mason work on the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad. In 1866 he came to Johnson County, Missouri, and in 1867 purchased his present place. He has a fine farm of 263 acres of land, the improvements of which are excellent. Mr. Allison was married, April 10, 1850, to Miss Mary A. Feurt, a daughter of Daniel Feurt, a native of Ohio, and of French descent. They have six children: Cordelia A., Oscar F., Mary A., Ada A., Grace F., and Abbie L. They are members of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC W. AMERMAN, M. D.,

was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, on December 27, 1852. When two years old he was taken by the family to Iroquois County, Illinois, where he resided until eighteen years of age. Then he attended the

Grand Prairie College for two years, after which he began his medical studies under Dr. L. M. Bundy, of Glenwood, Illinois. Thus he continued for two years, and subsequently removed to Clay County, Illinois. In the fall and winter of 1874, he studied with Drs. Pickthow and Carter, later going to Shelby County, Illinois, where he began the practice of his profession under Dr. F. M. Richardson, of Sexson. He remained with him until July following, and afterwards practiced alone until the fall of 1866-67. He attended a course of lectures at the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky, and was graduated from that institution in 1880. In March of the same year he returned to Indiana, and resumed his chosen calling until July, when he came to Harrisonville, Missouri, forming a partnership with Dr. Berry. They continued together until April 22, 1882, the partnership being then dissolved. Dr. A. has since been alone in business, and built up an excellent practice, and is well known as a physician of great merit. He was married May 15, 1881, to Miss Mollie E. Angle, a native of Missouri. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and also to the O. M. P. and A. O. U. W. They are both members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. BARRETT, M. D.,

is a member of the firm of W. H. Barrett & Co., millers and extensive dealers in drugs, groceries, etc., and is a Virginian by birth, having been born June 1, 1837. Daniel Barrett, his father was also a native of Virginia, where he was married to Miss Lydia Harper, a distant relative of the family of that name after whom Harper's Ferry was named. William H. was there reared until fourteen years of age, at which time he removed to St. Louis, Mo., where he received his education. In 1851 he began the study of his profession with the late John D. Hodgins, M. D., continuing under his charge until 1853, when he attended McDowell's Medical College, at St. Louis, graduating from that institution in 1856. In 1862-'3 he attended a course of lectures at Pope's Medical College, of the same city. In connection with his studies he was engaged in clerking with Francis, Walton & Warren, wholesale druggists, pursuing his studies during his leisure moments. In 185- he removed to Kansas City, being there engaged in the drug trade until 1860, when he resumed the same business at West Point, Bates County, Missouri. There he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in the Federal army as regimental surgeon of Merrill's Horse. He served in that capacity for three years, after which he came to Harrisonville, and, together with G. M. Houston, embarked in the drug business. He was so occupied till 1871. In 1872 he erected his present large building, and continued alone in the sale of drugs, until 1875, when he added a full line of groceries. His drug and grocery stock is now one of, if not the largest, carried by any house in the

city, and they are doing the principal share of the business, in their line, in the place. In 1877 Dr. B. built the extensive mill now managed by this firm, which has a capacity of two hundred barrels of flour per day, and which is run night and day to its fullest capacity. Mr. Barrett was united by marriage September 5, 1860, with Miss Sallie F. Feely, a native of Missouri. They have three children, Kate, Burt and Maude. Dr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W. From 1868 to 1872 he held the office of county treasurer of Cass County.

THOMAS BEATTIE, M. D.,

is a native of Belfast Ireland, and was born October 17, 1827. He was reared in that country and received his principal education from the Belfast Royal Academy, which he attended until 1844, when he began his medical studies at the Belfast Medical Hospital. There he remaining until 1846. He then became a student at Anderson's Medical College, at Glasgow, Scotland, where he studied until 1848, and in the fall of that year, and winter of 1849 he attended Edinburgh University, of Edinburgh, Scotland, becoming a graduate of that institution April 18, 1849. In the same month he received a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons, of that city. In May following he emigrated to Canada, and was engaged in practicing in Quebec for one year. Subsequently he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and resumed his profession for three years, after which time he went to Newark, Kendall County, Illinois. Here he resided until 1858, when he came to Cass County, and settled in East Lynne, entering some land around where that town is now located. He practiced there and also managed his farm until 1865, when he settled in Harrisonville, Missouri. He was the only physician who remained in this vicinity during the war. Dr. Beattie, since his arrival in this place, has held a large practice, but has now retired from active labor, attending to only a few patients. He is very prominent here and a man respected by all. He was married October 9, 1849, to Miss Martha S. Byers, a native of Ireland. They have eight children living: Anna M., James, Martha S., Samuel J., Ida, Thomas, William and Eveline.

MILFORD H. BERRY,

of the firm of Berry, Boswell & Co., millers and grain buyers, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, October 26, 1844. He was there reared and educated, following agricultural pursuits as his occupation. In January 1870, he immigrated to Cooper County, Missouri, where he resided for two years, subsequently coming to Cass County, Missouri, and engaging in farming, which he continued until 1881. At that time, in company

with J. T. Boswell and D. K. Elder, he established their present business. They are proprietors of the mill building and fixtures and are operating it to its full capacity. They also buy largely in grain of all kinds, and have invested in their business about \$15,000 capital. Mr. Berry has been twice married. First, October 20, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Fulton. They had three children: Elizabeth, Mary L. and Luellen. Her death occurred August 20, 1872. Mr. B. was again married October 17, 1873, to Martha Bouey, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Laura F. and Dumpha. They are members of the Christian Church.

BENJAMIN F. BERRY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Bath County, Kentucky, where he was born May 24, 1849. He there grew up and from 1867 until 1872, was a student of the State University, of Lexington, Kentucky. Returning home in 1872, he removed to Cass County, Missouri, and engaged in school teaching, to which he devoted his attention until 1876. From that time until 1880, he studied medicine under Dr. R. T. Hill, of Nicholas County, Missouri. He attended lectures during the fall and winter terms of 1876-7, and also the term of 1878-9 at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, Ohio; and in 1879-80, attended a course of lectures, and became a graduate of the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1880, Dr. Berry came to this city and after three months' practice, formed a partnership with Dr. Amerman, which existed until April 21, 1882. Since then he has been alone in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Order of Mutual Protection, and also belongs to the E. A. U. Of this latter order he is medical examiner. The doctor is a member of the Christian Church.

JACOB F. BROOKHART, M. D.

Among the old physicians of this county the subject of this sketch deserves especial mention. He was born in Washington County, Maryland, December 17, 1825. At the age of fourteen years he left his native county for Jefferson County, Kentucky. His father, David Brookhart, was a prominent politician and for eight terms represented Washington County, Maryland, in the legislature. He removed with his family to Jefferson County, Kentucky and there resided until 1852, when with his son Jacob he came to Cass County, Missouri. Here he made his home until his death, which occurred March 5, 1859. From 1856 until his demise he held the position of presiding judge of the Cass County Court. He was married in Maryland, March 23, 1820, to Miss Theresa Funk, also a native of that state. They had three children, Jacob being the second child. In 1847 he began the study of medicine under Dr. Seaton,

of Jeffersontown, Maryland, remaining with him one year. He then became a student of Dr. Robinson, near Louisville, Kentucky, and continued under his instructions until 1850, when he graduated from the Medical University of Louisville, Kentucky. In the same year he removed to Nelson County, Kentucky, where he was engaged in practicing for two years, and after this time he came to Missouri and resumed the practice of his profession at Harrisonville until the fall of 1861. He then enlisted in the Confederate Army as first lieutenant of a company, of Colonel R. L. Y. Peyton's regiment and after the battle of Carthage, Missouri, he was appointed regimental surgeon of his regiment, continuing to serve in that capacity for six months. He then joined Col. W. Lewis' battalion, of which he was surgeon until after the battle of Pea Ridge, when he was left in the union lines. He was then compelled to remain there for six weeks when he passed the lines and went to Little Rock, Arkansas, being in active service, until Price's raid when he had charge of the wounded of that army at Jefferson City, Missouri. He was taken prisoner, and with the wounded moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was put in charge of one ward of the Union Hospital at McDowell's College. Here he did surgical duty for two months, when, owing to disability, he obtained his freedom on parole. He subsequently went to Kentucky, where he joined his family and after one month's residence there removed to Crawford County, Illinois, there practicing medicine until 1865, when he again came to Harrisonville, Missouri. Though at that time there was much feeling against Confederate soldiers and against himself and a few others, in particular, he nevertheless passed through those troublous times in safety, devoting his time to the practice of medicine. A while later, owing to ill health, he was compelled to give up active labor. He removed to his farm near town on which he now resides, and devoted himself to farming and a select practice. His farm consists of four hundred acres of land that will compare favorably with any in the county, most of which is under fence. Dr. Brookhart was married June 22, 1852, to Miss Mary E. Bryant. Of this union six children are living: Ann C., Ella, John C., Ivia, Virginia L. and Hattie. Mrs. Brookhart died April 8, 1879. He was again married May 12, 1881, to Miss Laura Bohon. They have one child—Florence W. In 1876 the doctor was elected representative of Cass County to the legislature, and previous to the new constitution of Missouri, he was in 1874 trustee of Grand River Township. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1856-58 he took an active part in the border war, and was one of the three hundred men who, under command of Reed, fought John Brown near Osawatimie, Kansas.

JOHN T. BOSWELL,

of the firm of Berry, Boswell & Co., millers and grain buyers, is a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, where he was born, September 3, 1841. At the age of two years he was brought by the family to Cass County, Missouri, where he spent his youthful days in farming, following that occupation until the late war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Southern army, in Company A, Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, and was sergeant of his company, serving until the close of the war. He was a participant in the battles of Prairie Grove, Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, and the surrender of Shreveport, Louisiana, June 10, 1865. After that occurrence he returned to Cass County, Missouri, and engaged in farming until July, 1881, when he became a member of the present firm. Mr. Boswell was married, January 2, 1870, to Miss Lizzie Farmer, a daughter of the late Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, of Pleasant Hill. They have four children: Edwin R., Grace, Bessie and Lillie. They are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM M. BRADY,

section 35. The subject of this sketch is an old resident of this county, and a man who has been prominently identified with its farming interests from an early day. He was born August 30, 1829. His father, John Brady, was a native of Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Mary Jackson. They had nine children, William being the seventh. When five years of age he removed with the family to this county, settling where he now resides. There his father died June 17, 1864. He has a farm of 290 acres, well improved. Mr. Brady was married January 20, 1858, to Miss Sophia Haydon, a native of Boone County, Kentucky. They have two children: Ann and Lurline. In 1862, Mr. B. enlisted for the Confederate service in Captain A. Bradley's company, which went from this county. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL E. BROWN,

collector of Cass County, is an enterprising citizen of this locality. He was born in Cass County, Missouri, February 1, 1850. He was brought up here, receiving his education from the schools of this vicinity. During his early life he followed the occupation of farming. In 1867 he attended the State University. He then returned home and resumed agricultural pursuits until he was elected to his present position, in 1881. In 1875-'6 he was assessor of Peculiar Township. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also belongs to the M. E. Church. Mr. Brown was united in marriage December 3, 1870, to Miss Zada Robinson, a native of Missouri. They have four children, Lena, John W., Ida and Hattie.

WILLIAM T. BRISON,

postmaster at Harrisonville, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 1, 1828. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, and in 1849, he engaged in school teaching, which he followed as an occupation until 1860. From that time till the breaking out of the war he was interested in photography. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, First Ohio Cavalry, serving until November 26, 1864, and at the time of his discharge was a first lieutenant. He returned to Ohio, and in 1865, attended the Iron City Commercial College for four months. He then embarked in the grocery trade at Outville, Ohio, and after a period of nine months became occupied in farming. In 1866, he immigrated to Missouri, settling in Harrisonville, where he resumed school teaching for one year, after which he started in the livery business. This he continued till May 12, 1881. May 17, 1880, he was appointed postmaster of Harrisonville, which position he now fills. In 1879, he was elected mayor of Harrisonville, holding that office one term. He was justice of the peace of this township for eight years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Brison was married April 28, 1868, to Miss Lucy H. Mauk, a native of Ohio. His wife belongs to the Baptist Church.

JAMES C. BURFORD,

section 17. The subject of this sketch is a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and was born August 16, 1828. He was there reared and educated. His father, John Burford, came originally from North Carolina, and when a lad removed to Kentucky, where he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Brown. Their family consisted of eleven children, of whom James C. was the tenth child. In 1852 he emigrated to Missouri, settling in Cass County, and engaging in school teaching near where he now resides. In the following year (1853) he went to Warren County, and devoted his attention to stock trading, there remaining until 1866, when he returned to Cass County. He again became interested in farming and stock dealing, and in 1880 he located on his present place. He has a fine farm of 320 acres of choice land, all of which is under fence. Mr. Burford was married, September 10, 1865, to Miss Susan Hubbard, a native of Randolph County, Missouri. Mr. B. was school trustee of Grand River Township for one term.

JEFFERSON BURFORD,

section 19, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born in Mercer County, February, 1, 1842. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native county, being reared in the occupation of farming. In 1854, he removed to Missouri, bringing with him a herd of blooded cattle,

which he disposed of in this and Jackson Counties. He then returned to Kentucky and remained until 1856, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. There he was engaged in stock dealing, making that city his headquarters until 1861, when he enlisted in the Southern Army, in Company B, First Battalion. In 1864, he received a commission as captain of recruiting service and filled this position until the close of the war, being paroled at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 16, 1865. After this he went to Texas and embarked in the cattle trade, driving them through to Memphis, Tennessee, and other markets. In 1867, he came to Cass County, Missouri, following his former business, and in 1870 he purchased the place where he now resides. He has two hundred acres of land that is above the average in this township, all under fence. Mr. Burford was married December, 24, 1869, to Miss R. W. Mauldew, a native of Alabama. They have three children living: Frank B., Emma H., and Fannie S. He is a member of the I. O. O. F fraternity of Harrisonville.

JAMES W. BURFORD,

section 17, was born in Cass County, Missouri, March 27, 1847. William C. Burford, his father, was a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and was there married to Miss Denisia McMurcury, also of that state. They had four children. In 1840 the family emigrated to Cass County, Missouri. James W., the youngest son, was here reared to manhood, receiving his education from the county schools. He has followed through life the occupation of farming and stock dealing, in which he is at present engaged. In 1877 he moved to the city of Harrisonville and bought stock at that point, until September, 1881, when he returned to his present farm. He has 275 acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under fence. Mr. Burford was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Z. L. Wright, a native of Missouri. They have two children now living, Mary B. and Walter F. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge, of Harrisonville.

ALFRED BYBEE,

section 14. Among the old settlers of this county who have been identified with its interests from an early day may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Clark County, December 28, 1810. He was there reared to manhood and educated, following agricultural pursuits. In 1840 he removed to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in this township, where he resided, engaged in the occupation of his youth, until 1861. Then he enlisted in Captain Hurst's regiment, and after a short time with them was appointed assistant quartermaster of that regiment. In 1863 he was commissioned quartermaster of Colonel Irwin's regiment, serving until in the year 1865,

when he removed to Fulton County, Illinois. After stopping there three months he went to McLean County, and in a short time returned to Kentucky, where he remained until August, 1865. He again came to Harrisonville, Missouri, and in 1871 changed his residence to that of his son's place, which joins his land, and here he leads a retired life. He has a fine body of land, comprising 700 acres, that will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. Bybee married, July 10, 1836, Miss Areminta Railsback. They had seven children, three of whom are now living: James, Fielding, and Napoleon.

ISAAC N. CHANDLER,

section 26, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, and was born January 10, 1834. He was there reared to manhood and there received his education, and at the age of eighteen years, he began working at the trade of carpenter, at Flushing, Ohio. This he continued for six years. In 1855, he removed to Jasper County, Iowa, where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he went to Lawrence, Kansas. He spent his time between that city and Leavenworth, Kansas, until 1857, when he returned to Ohio, there remaining engaged in farming until 1865. Soon after, he again became a citizen of Jasper County, Iowa, where he made his home until October, 1866, when he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The following spring, he came upon his present place. Mr. Chandler has a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, all of which is well improved. He was married July 8, 1856, to Miss Rachel Groves, a native of Ohio. They have seven children: Alvord L., Alice E., William G., Ida L., Lillie, George, and Laura B. They are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM C. CHRISTOPHER

is a member of the house of Christopher Brothers, dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, carpets, notions, etc. This firm first embarked in business in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, there doing an extensive trade until 1882. In 1875 they established their store in Harrisonville, Missouri, and in 1876 began business at Warrensburg, Missouri, and have recently opened a large book and stationery store in the same city. They also have a complete stock of goods in Butler, Bates County, Missouri. They are by far the largest establishment in their line in Harrisonville, as well as of the cities with which they are identified. William C. Christopher, the subject of this sketch, and manager of the Harrisonville house, is a native of Jassamine County, Kentucky, and was born January 22, 1840. When ten years old he was brought by the family to Cass County, Missouri, where he spent his youthful days on a farm. In 1868 he became associated with his brother in the dry goods trade, and

did business in Pleasant Hill until 1875, when the firm established a store in Harrisonville, Missouri, as before stated. W. C. then came to this city, and has since been foremost among the prominent citizens of the place. Mr. Christopher was united in marriage May 30, 1866, to Miss Mary B. Warren, a native of Kentucky. They have five children living, Joseph W., Mary E., Katie B., Virgie and Bessie L. Mr. Christopher is a member of the board of school commissioners of this district. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

FRANK CHILTON,

is an extensive dealer in lumber and building material. The subject of this sketch is a native of Wayne County, Missouri, was born June 24, 1833. While an infant he was taken by the family to Madison County, where he resided until fifteen years of age. Then he emigrated to California and was engaged in mining for two years, after which he returned home. In 1853, he again took a trip to California, with a herd of cattle, which he disposed of to good advantage, and after ten months, he retraced his steps homeward. In November, 1855, he came to this county. In 1856, with his brother, he established a general store at Harrisonville, remaining so occupied until 1861, when their goods were confiscated. In this year Mr. Chilton went to Lafayette County, Missouri, there making his home until 1865, when he removed to New Mexico. In 1865, he again came to this county and lived here until the spring of 1866, when for three months he was in Texas. After that time he returned, and in 1867, embarked in his present business. He carries a large stock of lumber and building material, and is enjoying a liberal patronage. Mr. Chilton has been twice married, first, May 14, 1857, to Miss Sarah M. Ragon, a native of Tennessee. They had two children: William B., and Francis E. Mrs. Chilton's death occurred in 1875. He was again married February 26, 1877, to Miss Mary H. Caldwell. They have one child, Bernetta. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity, and has belonged to the Christian Church since 1855.

ARTHUR CONGER,

abstract, loan and insurance agent, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, June 13, 1854. At the age of nineteen years he came to Harrisonville, and for two months was engaged in clerking in the county recorder's office. After that time he was employed by Hall & Givan in working on their abstract books. In 1876, he attended Jones' Commercial College at St. Louis for six months, when he returned to Harrisonville, Missouri, and filled the position of local agent for the United States Express Company. This position he held until March, 1878, during which time he was bookkeeper for C. Kelley. He subsequently became

proprietor of the abstract books, which Hall & Givan formerly used, and has since enlarged this set until it is now the most complete in the county. Mr. C. was married February 20, 1877, to Miss Ida B. Willson, a native of Indiana. They have two children: Bertha and Frank. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and also of the O. M. P. societies.

JUDGE JOHN COUGHENOUR

was born in Augusta County, Virginia, September 1, 1815. His father, Christian Coughenour, a farmer by occupation, and his mother, formerly Margaret Dice, were both born in Pennsylvania, and from early youth lived in Virginia. In 1835 the family moved to Ohio, where young John remained for three years, and in 1839 he came to this county and settled in Harrisonville (then Van Buren County). Being without means, and the country unsettled and filled with Indians in the place of civilized society, little business presented itself for him to engage in. He is now the only surviving citizen who was at that early day living in what is now Harrisonville. His business was varied, sometimes trading and trafficking with the Indians. He drove stock to New Madrid and shipped to New Orleans for three years. In 1845 he commenced the dry goods business, and continued it until 1862, having been very successful. In January, 1850, he married Miss America Frances Brady, of Boone County, Kentucky. They have one child, Mary Viola, born in 1855, (now Mrs. Manville Jordan, of Sedalia). In 1862 Mr. Coughenour was appointed by Gov. Gamble judge of the county court, which position he filled to the satisfaction of all. He is a supporter of the Baptist Church, of which Mrs. C. is a member. During the war Mr. C. was a Union man, always adhering to the Federal side, although his whole life had been spent in sympathy with slavery. Both sides had confidence in his integrity, yet the unprincipled of each belief sought to injure him and destroyed his property. His house was the home of all Union officers, from whom he received many acts of kindness, and through their courtesies he helped many of his neighbors out of their troubles.

HON. DOUGLAS DALE

was born at Connersville, Fayette County, Indiana, on the 4th of October, 1825. While an infant he was taken by the family to Noblesville, Hamilton County, where he was brought up and educated. He was occupied some time in farming and in 1846 he with his father embarked in the mercantile trade at Noblesville. After a few months he left there and enlisted at Indianapolis for service in the Mexican war, entering the First Regiment of volunteer infantry, commanded by Captain John McDougal. He served from June, 1846, until October following when

he was discharged at the mouth of the Rio Grande River on account of disability. He then returned home and for eighteen months again gave his attention to merchandising at Circletown. Subsequently he was with an engineering corps, working on the Peru & Indiana Railroad, and after about one year he became assistant civil engineer on the Fort Wayne & Southern road. Thus he continued to be occupied until the latter part of 1853 when he accepted a like position on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad for five months. In 1855 he removed to Taylor County, Iowa, and entered into the mercantile business at Bedford, erecting the first frame building in that town. After a period of two years, in 1857, he was elected clerk of the circuit and county courts and discharged these official duties for two years. In 1861 he engaged in farming and in July of that year he raised the company known as the Taylor County Light Horse Company. Of this he was commissioned captain by Governor Kirkwood. A few months later at the request of the citizens of Andrew County, Missouri, Mr. Dale assisted in August, 1861, in the organization of the Union forces at Savannah and in two days organized a battalion of three companies of Union soldiers of which he was elected major. He received the commission known as the Fourth Missouri Battalion, M. S. M., and was soon detached to accept the position of colonel but accepted the lieutenant colonelcy of that battalion. Thus he remained until discharged, having been in the six months service. In April, 1862, he assisted in raising the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, M. S. M. Volunteers, and was commissioned major, serving until March 22, 1865. On August 12, 1862, he was wounded in Andrew County, Missouri, while in pursuit of a company of Confederates who were going north. Sometime succeeding this he was on detached duty, stationed finally at Jefferson City. He was mustered out March 22, 1865, and then returned to Iowa, there residing until November, 1866, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. From January, 1867, till May, 1868, he was in no especial business, and for three months thereafter traveled in Iowa for a St. Louis stationery house. Returning to this county he was elected sheriff and collector of the county, holding these offices for two years. In 1880 Mr. Dale was elected to represent the people of Cass County in the legislature, and has filled this position in a manner highly satisfactory to his constituents and with much credit to himself. October 17, 1853, he was married to Miss M. J. Cole whose death occurred in August, 1854. He was again married October 19, 1856 to Mrs. L. E. Dale (Blount). They have three children living: Denver, Zulettia and Major. Mr. Dale is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to blue lodge, chapter and commandery. He was an Odd Fellow and an encampment member. In 1863 he had a daughter six years old shot and killed while sitting with another child eight years of age. They were both killed by the same bullet.

E. C. DEACON,

of the firm of E. C. & A. G. Deacon, dealers in hardware, tinware, stoves, agricultural implements, owes his nativity to Canada, where he was born October 11, 1829. He was there reared and educated, and at the age of seventeen years engaged in school teaching, which profession he continued until 1848. In that year he removed to Lake County, Illinois, and embarked in the dry goods trade at Waukegan, Illinois, the firm being E. C. Deacon & Co. There he remained occupied in business until 1868, when he removed to Harrisonville and joined his brother in their present calling, purchasing the interest of W. H. Crotzer. This firm now carries as large, if not the largest stock in their line of any one in this county, and they have a trade that warrants them in conducting an extensive business. E. C. Deacon was married at Waukegan, Illinois, November 8, 1852, to Miss Arabella Strong, a native of Massachusetts. They have three children: John T., Andrew S. and Lillie. Mr. D. is one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge of Harrisonville, and a member of the chapter and commandery in that fraternity. The family belong to the Presbyterian Church. John B. R. Deacon, also a member of this firm, was born in Canada November 21, 1827. He there grew to manhood and received his education. In 1847, he was interested in the mercantile trade at Brighton, Canada, where he remained for eight years. In 1855, he removed to Missouri and settled in Harrisonville, and with W. H. Crotzer formed the establishment of which the present firm is the successor. Mr. Deacon was married October 25, 1846, to Miss Flovia A. Proctor, a native of Canada. They have two children living: John and Allie.

JOHN N. DENHAM,

section 6, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, December 23, 1863. While he was an infant the family moved to Cass County, Missouri, where he was reared to manhood and received his education. At the age of fifteen years he began learning the art of printing. In 1874 he was associated with H. Westbrook in publishing the Times, at Pleasant Hill, for about nine months, and in 1876 he, with H. P. Steele, managed the Cass County Times for nine months. In 1877 he became occupied in the meat market business at Harrisonville, in which he continued until the spring of 1882, when he started farming. He has a good farm of 101 acres, most all of which is under fence. Mr. Denham was married November 5, 1873, to Miss Lizzie Mahan, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Gertrude L. and Harry N. He is a member of the O. M. P. and the K. of H. orders.

CHARLES H. DORE.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Belknap County, New Hampshire, and was born December 29, 1818. He was there brought up to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of that vicinity. He followed the occupation of farming and the trade of stonemason for some time, and in 1841, removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, going thence to Natick. One year later, in December 1844, he emigrated to Buenos Ayres, South America, which was his home, for three and one-half years. In November, 1848, he returned to the United States and settled in his native county. In 1854, he removed to Maine, and located in the town of York, where he lived one year, thence to Iowa, making his abode in Chickasaw County, where he was interested in farming. In 1860, he was elected county judge of that county, serving one year, and in 1858, he was elected justice of the peace for two years. In 1864, he went to Franklin County, Kansas, and in about two years came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. In 1870, he was elected county clerk and held this position through the bond swindle, with honor to himself and credit to the county. His term expired in 1874. Mr. Dore was married January 26, 1850, to Miss Lydia A. Straw, a native of New Hampshire. They have one child living, Henry W.

BAYETT DOVETON,

a native of England, was, born in Summersetshire, December 14, 1848. He was there reared, receiving his education from the Hermitage College, of Bath, England, of which college he was a student from 1862 to 1866. He then entered the employ, as junior clerk, of the West of England Bank, and arose steadily from that position to teller. After six years service with this institution he emigrated to America, and settled in Montgomery County, Kansas, where he lived for four years, and for the following two years he was book-keeper of the First National Bank of Kansas City. He then came to Harrisonville, Missouri, and since then has been identified with the bank at this point as bookkeeper. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and also belongs to the O. M. P. and is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Doveton was married, in 1874, to Miss Ida Radford, a native of Canada. They have one child living, Fenton J.

LEE EMRICK,

section 29, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, where he was born November 23, 1843. He resided there until sixteen years of age, after which time he began his studies at Oberlin College, where he attended for one term. In the fall of 1860 he occupied the position of steward of

different packets on the lakes between the United States and Canada, and was so engaged until November, 1860, when he returned home, and commenced school teaching. The following summer he attended school at the Lebanon Academy, and in the winter of 1861-'2 was employed in school teaching in Darke County, Ohio. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in the Federal army, Company D, Sixty-Ninth Ohio Regiment, and in 1864 was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps of the Fifth Regiment, serving until the close of the war. He then went home, and after a month's stay, came to Cass County, Missouri, and began farming. He has a fine tract of land, comprising 420 acres, most of which is under fence. On the place is an orchard of 500 trees and, also a vineyard of some 600 vines. Mr. Emrick is among the largest bee raisers in the county, having at this time about 100 colonies. He was married March 10, 1868, to Miss Annie Holaway, a native of Missouri. They had four children, Victor, Warren, Eugene and Fleming. The latter is dead. Mrs. Emrick died June 9, 1875. He was again married October 12, 1876, to Miss Florence Milan, of Missouri. They have two children, Arthur and Stella. Mr. Emrick is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Grange.

T. D. EVANS & CO.,

are dealers in staple and fancy groceries, wines and liquors, and are also agents for Anhauser's beer. The subject of this sketch, and at the head of the above mentioned firm, was born in Wales, August 28, 1840. He was reared to manhood and received his education in his native country, and has been from youth engaged in the grocery business. In 1864, he immigrated to America and resided for two months in New York City, after which he went to Waupaca, Wisconsin. There he clerked in a grocery store for two years, and subsequently removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he followed the same business on the corner of Eleventh and Morgan Streets. In 1867, he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and was landlord of the Sherman House until March, 1868, when he settled in Harrisonville, Missouri, establishing his present business. He purchased the stock of Bossiger & Jones, and in 1870, erected the building which they now occupy. In 1879, Mr. S. J. Beattie became a member of the firm. They are doing a large business and have a capital of \$15,000 invested. Mr. Evans is an extensive owner of real estate in Harrisonville, and has four or five business houses and a like number of residences, besides 200 acres of well improved farm land. He was married February 22, 1869, to Miss Harrietta M. Briggs, a native of Louisiana.

JUDGE HUGH GIBSON GLENN

is the owner of a farm of 400 acres, on section 5. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1817. When seventeen years of age he came to

Springfield, Illinois, when he entered the store of a relative, there becoming thoroughly familiar with business. He had attended a high school for a year, and for those times was a good scholar. In 1838 he went into partnership with his relative in the pork packing business, and was very successful for two years, when he sold out and moved to Lexington, Missouri, and started a store. He lost \$5,000 by a dishonest partner, and after two years came to Harrisonville and engaged in farming for four years. Then, with other parties, he bought out James H. January's store and again embarked in merchandising, which he continued until 1861. After making a fine property, he lost everything through the war, except his farm. In 1846 he was elected sheriff and served for four years. In 1862 he was appointed county judge by Governor Gamble, and served with much ability. Mr. Glenn was appointed by parties interested to hold and pay out the Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds belonging to Cass County, of which there were \$100,000 issued. He was also a director for the building of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad. During the war, and since then, he has lived on his farm near the city. He was a thorough Union man during the rebellion, yet suffered much, and his estimate is that one-half of the farm implements of the county were destroyed, and one-third of the dwellings burned. He married Miss Letitia Breckinridge Suggett, daughter of William Suggett, of Scott County, Kentucky, on May 9, 1840, at the residence of her uncle, Rev. James Suggett, of Callaway County, Missouri. They have four sons living: William H., Allen, John M. and Nathan McK. They lost three sons and a daughter. Mr. Glenn is a Democrat in his political ideas. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Masonic order.

JOHN W. GRAHAM,

justice of the peace, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and was born December 18, 1835. He was reared at his birthplace till nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to Marshall County, Illinois, engaging in farming. There he resided till 1870, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he resumed agricultural pursuits, until he was elected justice of the peace in 1878. He then removed into Harrisonville and has since attended the discharge of the duties of that position. He is secretary of the Order of Mutual Protection, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His father, Thomas B. Graham, born in Virginia, was there married to Miss Elizabeth Ellis. They had four children, of whom John W. was the second child. He is a most excellent official and true to the trust imposed upon him.

CONRAD M. HACKLER,

Prominent among most excellent officials of Cass County may be mentioned C. M. Hackler, the popular county recorder. He was born

in Grayson County, Virginia, October 29, 1833. His father, George Hackler, a Virginian by birth, was there married to Miss Frances Boyer, also of the same state and of English parentage. They raised a family of nine children, of whom Conrad was the third child. At the age of seven years he was taken by the family to Johnson County, Missouri, there residing for two years. They then removed to Henry County, Missouri, and after one year came to this county and settled on a farm near East Lynne. When he was nineteen years old, Conrad engaged in school teaching, which occupation he continued until 1872. In January, 1862, he went to Texas and resumed teaching, and also followed other pursuits till 1866, when he returned to Cass County. In 1873 he embarked in the mercantile trade at East Lynne, and was so engaged till 1876. He was subsequently elected to the position of recorder of Cass County, entering upon his duties in January, 1879. Mr. Hackler was married October 20, 1870, to Mrs. Jane Williams, a widow. Her maiden name was Stewart. They have three children, Troy B., Gertrude L. and William H.

JAMES A. HAMMONTREE,

section 28, was born in Cass County, Missouri, August 28, 1837. His father, John Hammontree, was a native of Blount County, Tennessee, and was there reared to manhood and educated. He married Miss Roda M. Griffin. They raised six children, of whom James A. was the third. He was brought up and received his education from the public schools of Cass County, and has followed from his youth the occupation of farming. This family were early settlers, coming here in 1835. In 1861, Mr. H. located on the place where he now resides. He has ninety-nine acres of land above the average, well improved. In 1862, he enlisted in Captain Bradley's Company, in which he served for five months, when he was taken sick and compelled to return home. He was married November 29, 1859, to Miss Terrissa B. Hayes, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Lewis, Fralon and Jay. They are members of the Baptist Church.

JACKSON F. HAMMONTREE,

section 28, is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and was born May 18, 1839. He was here reared and educated, and during his life has been engaged in his present calling. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, commanded by Captain Bradley, serving for six months. He then returned home but soon after removed with his brother to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he resided until 1866, when he again came to Cass County. He then commenced farming on his place. He has one hundred and forty-two acres of land, all under fence, and upon it is a good barn, and his improvements generally denote him to be among the suc-

cessful agriculturists of this vicinity. Mr. Hammontree was married February 4, 1858, to Miss Nancy J. Hayes. They had four children, all of whom are now living: Julia F., born May 15, 1864; Willie, born October, 24, 1866; Theodore R., born September 6, 1868, and Mary E., born December, 20, 1870. Mrs. Hammontree died June 24, 1873. He was again married October 14, 1874, to Miss Mollie E. Grindsclaff, a native of Tennessee. They had one child, Elza, born October 10, 1875. This wife died December 23, 1877. Mr. Hammontree took for his third wife, Miss Susan Horton, of Kentucky, whom he married February 13, 1877. They have three children: Dora, born December 21, 1878; Allie, born December 25, 1879; Edgar L., born June 13, 1881. In 1881, Mr. Hammontree was elected to the position of justice of the peace of this township and is therefore a member of township board. The family belongs to the Baptist Church.

JAMES D. HAYDON,

section 26, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Boone County, Kentucky, where he was born January, 28, 1831. His father, Jarvis Haydon, was a Virginian by birth, and while young settled in Kentucky where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Stephens. They had nine children, James being the fifth child. Jarvis Haydon's death occurred June 21, 1852. Young Haydon was reared to manhood and educated in Cass County and has followed from his youth his present occupation on the same farm where he grew up. He has 280 acres of good land well improved, 160 acres of which is under fence.

J. W. HENTHORNE,

editor and publisher of the Cass County Republican, was born on the 25th of August, 1851, in Ripley County, Indiana. He passed his early life on a farm, enjoying ordinary opportunities for acquiring an education. In 1873, he began business life by clerking in a general store, thus being occupied until 1878, in which year he leased the Ripley Index, the only Republican paper in that county. In 1879, the paper was changed to the Index-Dispatch, and published independent of politics. A few months afterwards it resumed its former name, the Ripley Index. In January, 1880, Mr. Henthorne disposed of the printing office, and becoming impressed with the glowing accounts of this western country, came to Harrisonville, Missouri. Here he was first engaged as reporter for the Cass News, and filled this position until December, 1880, when he purchased a half interest in that paper. This journal was edited and published by Henthorne & Thum until January, 1882, when Mr. H. sold out to his partner. In June, 1882, he established and issued the first copy of the Cass County Republican, an eight page paper, devoted to

the interests of the county. Politically, it is published with Republican principles of the independent stripe. Mr. Henthorne is a brilliant journalist and his editorials abound in sparkling humor, besides sound logical truths. He has built up a sheet which is a credit both to himself and the citizens of Harrisonville.

JOHN B. HIGGINS,

proprietor of the Higgins House, is a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, and was born February 4, 1832. When sixteen years of age he removed to Warren County, Virginia, there residing for eight years. After this he took a trip to Colorado, where he was engaged in mining. In 1850 he was occupied in wagon and carriage making, and in 1853 for a short time was in the restaurant business. In that year he returned to Virginia and resumed the manufacturing of carriages until 1861. In October, 1862, he was taken prisoner by the federals and confined in Forts McHenry and Delaware at different times until January, 1866. He then followed farming until 1868, worked at carriage making until 1872, and subsequently farmed until 1876. In this year he came to Clinton County, Missouri, and after one year removed to Miami County, Kansas, where he was interested in the hotel business at Lewisburg. In 1881 he came to Harrisonville, Missouri, and took charge of the Higgins House, which he has since continued to conduct very successfully. Mr. Higgins was married February 10, 1852, to Miss Mary O. Copenhaver, a native of Virginia. They have five children: Nannie B., Ollie, Fannie, Charles R. and Katie.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY,

grocer, is a pioneer of this county, and one of the oldest settlers now living here. He is a native of Blount County, Tennessee, and was born April 15, 1809. He was there brought up until attaining his fourteenth year, when he removed to Monroe County, Tennessee, where he lived for twelve years. All of this time he spent in following agricultural pursuits. In 1835 he emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, and engaged in farming, which he continued until 1863, when he was compelled to leave the county. Then he moved to Pettis County, Missouri, and was in the hotel business at Dresden until 1865. Thence to Atlanta, Logan County, Illinois, where he kept a hotel for eight months. Returning to this county in the spring of 1866, he embarked in the grocery trade, the firm being Holloway & Foster. In 1878, he became sole proprietor, and has since continued the business. He is a man well known throughout the county, and one who is universally respected by all. Mr. Holloway was married August 16, 1831, to Miss Martha Secrest, a native of North

Carolina. They have had eight children, three of whom are now living, Mary E. M., Fleming V. and Helen J. Mr. Holloway is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was a justice of the peace of this township for five years.

SAMUEL W. HOOVER,

attorney at law and real estate agent, is a prominent young citizen of Harrisonville. The subject of this sketch was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, November 6, 1850. At the age of six years he removed with the family to Jackson County, Missouri, there residing for one year, after which time he came to Cass County. From 1868 to 1871 he attended school at Paola, Kansas, and from 1871 to 1873 was a student at the State University of Kentucky. He is a graduate of that institution. In 1874 he returned to this city, and began the practice of law. In 1879 he became one of the editors of the Times-Courier, but on May 15, 1882, he sold out his interests in that paper to his former partner, Mr. Steele. He has since devoted his entire attention to the practice of law and the real estate business. Mr. Hoover was married January 15, 1878, to Miss Mary K. Naylor, a native of Missouri. They have two children: Frederick W. and Mabel L. Mr. Hoover is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Honor fraternities.

PHILIP C. HORNEY, M. D.,

section 24, is among the old residents and medical practitioners of this county, and deserves more than a passing notice. He was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, April 2, 1824, receiving his literary education from Trinity College, in Randolph County. At the age of eighteen years he became engaged in school teaching, which he continued for twelve years, and during this time he gave some attention to the study of medicine. In 1849 he was a student of McDowell's Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri, and after taking a course of lectures, he came to Pettis County, Missouri, where he resided for one year. He then removed to Cooper County, where he remained one year; thence to Saline County, for a period of two years, when he came to Cass County, settling near where he now resides. In 1867, he moved on his present place. He has a fine farm, consisting of 200 acres, all of which is under fence. His buildings and improvements generally are excellent. The Doctor is well known throughout the county as a successful man in his profession and as a gentleman in every sense of the word. He was married, May 22, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Scott, a daughter of James Scott, an old settler of Pettis County, Missouri. They have three children: May, Willie

A. and Jim. He has taken an active interest in the Grange of this county, and was one of the delegates to the convention which organized the State Grange, and was the first Master of the Grange at Eight Mile, which, largely owing to his exertions, is now one of the largest in the state. He has also been master of the County Grange. His wife takes an active interest in that society, and had the honor to be chosen one of the representatives from the State Grange to the National Grange, which was the highest honor ever given to a lady of that order in Missouri. Dr. Horney is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1877 he, with others, organized the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company of Cass County, and has been its president since the organization.

GEORGE M. HOUSTON

was born December 16, 1836, in Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. His father, John W. Houston, born in 1807, in Columbia, was by occupation a civil engineer. His mother was formerly Mary B. Martin, born in 1809, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania. George M. received a thorough English education in his native town. He chose for his vocation in life the profession of civil engineering, in which he was employed for one year in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, and two years in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties. In 1855, he went to Philadelphia as a clerk in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he remained till 1861. He enlisted in the United States Army, September 1, 1861, as first lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment of Merrill's Horse, which was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, under special orders from General Fremont. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company A, and served in that capacity until 1864, when he was made major of the regiment. The regiment was disbanded in September, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He then removed to Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, and began the drug business, in which he is still engaged. In educational matters he has taken an active interest, and for many years was secretary of the board of education. He was married September 27, 1866, to Miss Mary F. May, who was born in Pike County, Kentucky, March 24, 1847, and was educated in Ironton, Ohio. Her father, Harvey G. May, was born in Pike County, April 27, 1825. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Houston consists of William M., Charles W., Anna May, Nellie B., Harry Howard, Chiel and Jessie. They lost one son, John H.

DANIEL P. INGRAM,

Sheriff of Cass County, was born in LaFayette County, Missouri, September 7, 1842. He was reared to manhood at his birthplace and received his education from the schools of that vicinity, following the occupation of farming. In 1871 he emigrated to Cass County, Missouri,

and embarked in agricultural pursuits, which he continued till he was elected to his present office in 1880. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Honor, also of the Order of Mutual Protection. Mr. I. belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He was married in January, 1866, to Miss Tobitha E. Thorp, a native of Tennessee. They have five children: Florence L., John W., Theodore E., Frank and Leslie. Mr. Ingram is a Democrat in politics, and always acts with that party. He is discharging his official duties in a manner highly commendable, and is a man well fitted for his position.

L. O. KUNZE,

jeweler. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany, where he was born April 12, 1833. He there grew to manhood and has followed from boyhood his trade of watchmaking. In 1855, he emigrated to America and for six months worked at his trade in New York City. He then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided for eighteen months, after which time he went to Dubuque, Iowa. In December, 1858, he located in Harrisonville, Missouri, and started his present business. He now carries one of the largest stocks in his line in the county, and is having an excellent patronage. In 1861, Mr. Kunze enlisted in the Southern army, in Company B, Sixth Missouri Regiment, serving until the close of the war, when he returned here and resumed business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. lodges. He was married October 21, 1868, to Miss Ella E. Price. They have three children: Opial, Leota, and Ludwig.

JOEL A. LOVERIDGE,

section 26, the subject of this sketch, was born in Monroe County, New York, Jan 15, 1826. He was there reared to manhood and educated, being engaged in farming and school teaching. The latter occupation he had followed from his twenty-first year. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and for the succeeding three years was occupied in mining and for the next ten years gave his attention to merchandising and keeping hotel. In 1864 he returned to New York, there residing for two years. In June, 1866, he removed to Miami County, Kansas, and two years later came to Cass County, Missouri. He now has 642 acres of land, among the most choice of any in the county, and well improved, upon which is one of the finest barns in this vicinity. His residence is far above the average. Mr. Loveridge was married December 16, 1867, to Lizzie S. Adams, a native of Vermont. They have five children, Leon, Vena, Arthur, Earl and Elsie. Mr. Loveridge is a member of the Grange. They belong to the M. E. Church.

JAMES E. MOHNEY,

merchant and postmaster at Eight Mile, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, December 25, 1854. At the age of twelve years he with the family emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Camp Branch Township, where he was reared. At the age of eighteen years he began the carpenters' trade which he continued until 1875 when he commenced school teaching, working at his trade during the summer until 1879. In 1882 he purchased the interest of F. Hyde in the general store at Eight Mile and has since conducted this establishment. He has a good stock of goods and is receiving a fair patronage. He is the present postmaster at that point. Mr. Mohney was married September 15, 1878, to Miss Addie Hyde, a daughter of Jacob Hyde, of Grand River Township.

WILSON B. MOUDY,

senior member of the firm of Moudy & Seaton, grocers and grain buyers, was born in Morgan County, Indiana, November 7, 1848. He resided there until 1856, when he removed with the family to Cass County, Missouri, where he was reared and received his education. At the age of sixteen years he became an employe of J. H. Williams, dry goods merchant, in the capacity of clerk. He remained so engaged for five years, after which, under the firm name of Moudy & Wilson, he was interested in the furniture trade for a season of eighteen months. He then embarked in his present business. He has a large stock of goods, and the firm is successful in its operations. In 1872 Mr. Moudy was appointed city treasurer of Harrisonville, and held that position continuously until 1881. In that year he was elected a member of the city council. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has attained the degree of Knight Templar. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and has held all the offices within the gift of that lodge. Mr. Moudy was united in marriage, August 27, 1869, to Miss Mary Frazee, a native of Indiana.

J. C. PARSONS & BRO.,

dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, agricultural implements, etc., established business at this point in 1880. They own the building which they occupy and carry a large and complete stock, and are doing an excellent business for so new a firm. Joseph C. Parsons, the manager and senior member of the firm, is a native of Marion County, Kentucky, where he was born April 10, 1852. He was there reared and educated, following the occupation of farming until 1876. In that year he removed to Cass County, Missouri, and was engaged in merchandis-

ing with the firm of W. W. Mardis & Co., (he being the Co.) until he, with his brother, established their present business. Mr. Parsons was married December 25, 1879, to Miss Kate Steele, a native of Iowa. They have one child: Josie F. Mr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and they are members of the Baptist Church. William G. Parsons, the junior member of this establishment, was also born in Marion County, Kentucky, April 9, 1856. He grew to manhood in that locality, receiving a collegiate course from the Gilead College of Hart County, Kentucky, in 1876-7. From boyhood he was interested in agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he became a member of this firm.

WILLIAM D. PEARSON,

real estate agent, is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and was born June 9, 1842. His father, Robert D. Pearson, was a Kentuckian by birth, and an old pioneer of this county. He was married here to Miss Jane Belcher, a native of Virginia. His death occurred January 23, 1873. William D. was the eldest of the family of children, and was here reared to manhood and educated, following farming the most of the time until 1861, when he enlisted in Captain Shanks' company at Pleasant Hill. He remained in the confederate service for nine months, after which time he was taken prisoner near Lexington, Missouri. After five weeks' captivity he was released on parole. In 1862 he removed to New Mexico Territory, and engaged in the saddle and harness trade at Union, in Mora County, there residing most of the time until 1872, when he returned to this county, and embarked in business in Harrisonville. Mr. Pearson was married July 18, 1872, in New Mexico, to Miss Laura C. Hayden, a native of Ohio. They have four children, Robert C., Zada L., Lulie C. and William D. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar in that order. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor. The family belong to the Baptist Church.

JAMES M. PHILLIPS,

section 1, was born in North Carolina, July 24, 1822, and when at the age of ten years, he accompanied the family to Kentucky, and after a year's residence there, removed to Green County, Indiana, where he lived for two years. They subsequently located in Lafayette County, Missouri, resided there one year and later came to Cass County, Missouri. In 1850, he settled where he now resides. He has three hundred and seventy acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is well improved. Mr. Phillips was married December 18, 1845, to Miss Mary Buler, a native of Tennessee. They have eight children: America J., John H., William J., Mary E., Andrew J., Mattie C., Charles

M., and Thomas W. In 1846, Mr. Phillips enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company B, Seventh Missouri Regiment, under General Taylor, and served for eighteen months. In 1863, he was a volunteer in the Missouri State Militia. He was an attendant at the first session of court held at Harrisonville, Missouri, and has held the office of road overseer for twelve different terms.

ELIJAH H. REID,

section 36, is a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky, and was born October 12, 1840. His father was also a Kentuckian by birth, and was there reared and married to Miss Maggie Igo. They had six children, of whom Elijah was the fifth of the living ones. He was brought up at his birthplace till fifteen years of age, when he removed to Cooper County, Missouri, there residing till 1856, when he came to Cass County. In 1870, he settled where he now lives. He has 320 acres of land, which is well fenced, and the improvements generally are excellent. Mr. Reid was married March 11, 1875, to Miss Sarah J. Britts, a native of Indiana. They have three children: Carrie, Grace A. and John B. Mr. Reid is a member of the Knights of Honor and A. O. U. W. lodges. He and his wife belong to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army in Company E, First and Fourth Missouri Regiment, serving until the close of the war. He participated in many well known battles, was wounded and captured at the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and confined at Fort Delaware till the close of the war.

WILLIAM A. RYAN,

farmer, section 8. The subject of this sketch was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 14, 1822. His father, David Ryan, was a Virginian by birth and moved from that state to Kentucky when but three years old. He there grew to manhood and was married to Miss Martha Burford also of Kentucky. They raised nine children of whom William was the sixth child. He was brought up in his native county and has always followed the occupation of farming and stock raising and dealing. In 1852 he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. He has one of the best and largest farms in the county, consisting of 800 acres of land in one body, most of which is under fence. Mr. Ryan was married September 1, 1844, to Miss Mary Dethelage, a native of Kentucky. They have six children living: Sarah J., Thomas D., Martha A., Mary B., Charles D. and William A. They are members of the M. E. Church.

P. S. RYLE, SR.,

is a native of Boone County, Kentucky, and was born November 17, 1828. David Ryle, his father, is said to have been the first white child

born in that county. He was there brought up and married to Miss Elizabeth Stephens. They had by this marriage five children, of whom Pembrook was the third. He was also reared and educated in his native county, following from early life the occupation of farming. In 1857 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Cass County, on the place where he now resides. He has a farm consisting of 220 acres of land, 185 acres of which are under fence. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, in Company I, Eleventh Missouri Regiment, serving three years. In 1865 he returned home, and has since been actively engaged in farming. Mr. Ryle was married October 3, 1849, to Miss Margaret A. Pressor, a native of Kentucky. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living: David, Thaddeus, Pembrook S., Ida, and Iva. They are members of the Baptist Church. He resides on section 15.

PEMBROOK S. RYLE

is a member of the firm of York & Ryle, proprietors of livery, feed and sale stable. The subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, and was born in Cass County, September 7, 1858. He has here spent his life, receiving his education from the schools of this county. His occupation was that of a farmer until he became a member of this firm in (1882). They have ten head of horses and are conducting their stable to its full capacity, thoroughly meriting the success which they are enjoying. Mr. Ryle was married July 30, 1882, to Miss Katie A. Adams, a native of Missouri. He is a member of the Equitable Aid Union.

WILLIAM T. SCHOOLEY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Cass County, Illinois, and was born July 23, 1844. He was reared and received his education in the schools of Virginia, Illinois, and began the studies of his profession in 1867, under M. H. L. Schooley, M. D., who was engaged in practicing there for over thirty years. In that year they came to Cass County, Missouri, settling in Austin. William then continued to study till 1871, after which he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, and in 1872, began practicing with his father at Austin, where they remained till 1873, locating then in this city. Soon he formed a partnership with J. F. Brookhart, M. D., which existed for nine months. The father and son were then together till the death of M. H. L. Schooley, after which time our subject was alone. In 1880, owing to ill health, he was compelled to give up his country practice, and now confines himself entirely to city patients. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. Dr. Schooley was married July 13, 1876, to Miss Jennie Easley, a native of Missouri.

GEORGE S. SPRING

is the popular editor of the *Vindicator*. The subject of this sketch, an able representative of the newspaper fraternity, was born in Madison County, Ohio, May 30, 1835. At the age of four years he was taken by the family to Licking County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood and educated, following farming and school teaching. In 1864 he was elected county surveyor of Licking County. In 1867 he emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. His farm, which consists of 240 acres, is in section 12, Grand River Township. In 1869 he was road commissioner and assistant surveyor of the county, which positions he held for eighteen months. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of public schools, and continued to discharge the duties of this office for six years. In 1878-'9 he represented Cass County in the State Legislature. Mr. Spring was married in December, 1863, to Miss Marietta Metcalf, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Charles W. In 1882 Mr. Spring became the editor of the *Vindicator*, the Greenback organ of this county, which he conducts with merit and energy.

C. W. STEELE,

of the firm of Steele & Dawson, publishers of the *Cass County Democrat*, was born on the 26th of September, 1854, at Indianola, Warren County, Iowa. He subsequently removed from there to Nebraska, and in 1860, accompanied the family to Colorado. His father was elected provisional governor of that state in 1859, and served with much distinction for two years. After remaining in Colorado for five years, Mr. Steele returned to Iowa in 1865, and attended school at Bonaparte, Van Buren County. In July, 1869, he located at Sedalia, Missouri, and in March, 1875, came to Harrisonville. He was deputy county clerk for four years, after which, in the spring of 1879, he embarked in the newspaper profession. He is now editor of the *Cass Democrat*, the leading journal of Democratic principles in the county, and as a forcible and logical writer has few equals. His editorials are well written, dealing in no glittering generalities, but stating facts in such a light as leaves no doubt in the minds of his readers as to what is meant. Mr. Steele was married October 16, 1878, to Miss Anna Abraham, daughter of Dr. I. M. Abraham. His parents are still living.

ANDREW J. SUMMERS,

dealer in agricultural implements and farmers' hardware, is a native of Monroe County, Virginia, where he was born June 26, 1844. He there spent his youthful days, receiving his education from the Emery and

Henry College of Washington, Virginia, where he attended for two years. In 1860-61 he attended the Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, and left that institution as a second lieutenant. He then enlisted in Company A, 60th Virginia Infantry of the Confederate troops, and after six months' service was appointed drill master of Wise's Legion, which office he held for ten months. He was afterwards with the 21st Virginia Cavalry, Company C, and at the burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, was taken prisoner, and was confined at Fort McHenry five months. He escaped at the expiration of that time, and, making his way to Louisville, Kentucky, joined Col. Jessie's command, with which he acted until able to join his regiment in 1865. He served with them until the surrender of Gen. Lee. He then removed to Louisville, Missouri, where he resided three months, when he returned to Virginia, and in 1870 emigrated to Cass County, Missouri. He was engaged in farming until 1874, and at that period became employed as traveling salesman for the McCormick farm machinery, continuing with them until 1879. He was occupied in a like capacity with the Champion Reaper Company until 1881, when he established his present business. Mr. S. is deputy sheriff of this county and also constable of this township. He was married November 12, 1867, to Miss Annie M. Jenkins, a native of Kentucky. They have four children: Andrew J., Susan O., John C. and George V.

PATRICK H. TAYLOR,

section 36, was born in Franklin County, Massachusetts, August 3, 1838. Jonathan Taylor, his father, was also a native of Franklin County, and was there reared and married to Miss Alvira Johnson, of the same county. They had twelve children, of whom Patrick H. was the fifth child. The family now reside in Fulton County, Illinois. At the age of eighteen months Patrick was taken by his parents to St. Lawrence County, New York, where they lived until 1853, then removing to Fulton County, Illinois. He was engaged in farming and school teaching until 1860, when he emigrated to Morrison County, Minnesota, and in the summer of that year was in the Red River Country, of British America. In the fall of 1860 he returned to Morrison County and resumed teaching until the spring of 1861. On his going back to Minnesota, in the fall of 1860, he came from the headwaters of the Mississippi River to Bell Prairie, Morrison County, a distance of five hundred miles, in a birch bark canoe. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, and after ten months spent in civil pursuits he again enlisted, this time in what was known as Hancock's Corps, but called the United States Veteran Volunteers. His service with them continued until July 20, 1866, when

he was mustered out as Second Lieutenant of Company C, the same regiment. He was a participant in many hard fought battles, among which may be mentioned those of Bull Run, Ball's Bluff and Savage Station. At this fight he was taken prisoner, and was in confinement at Richmond, Virginia, for three months, then being exchanged. Then followed the battles of Fredericksburg (first and second), Flint Hill and Gettysburg. After his discharge, Mr. Taylor returned to Fulton County, Illinois, and again commenced school teaching. In the spring of 1867, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and was occupied in teaching and farming until 1875, after which time he gave his entire attention to farming. He has a fine farm, comprising 133 acres of well improved land, above the average in this county. In 1867 he retraced his steps to Illinois, and August 29, of that year married Miss Harrietta R. Thomas, a native of Ohio. After that event he came to Cass County. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have seven children, Alvira, Ida, Benjamin, Mary, George, John and Charles. Mr. Taylor was township assessor and trustee of this township under the old township organization, and is the secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Cass County. This position he has held since its organization. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

AUGUSTUS A. TEMPLE,

proprietor of restaurant, is a native of Cass County, Missouri, and was born February 26, 1862. He was here brought up, receiving his education in the schools of Pleasant Hill. In 1880 he attended the State Normal University at Warrensburg, Missouri. From his youth he had been engaged in farming and stock raising till the spring of 1881. In January, 1882, he began his present business. He has a nice place, and is now doing the principal share of the business in his line in the place, and deserves his success.

OTTO F. THUM.

editor of the Cass News, is a native of Ripley County, Indiana, was born March 2, 1857 and is consequently twenty-five years of age. His ancestors were of German descent. Young Thum obtained his education through his own efforts, and by a careful observation in later life of men and things, has acquired such a literary knowledge as places him prominent among the intelligent men of this community. He commenced his journalistic career in January 1872, in the office of the Ripley County Journal, under the management of R. N. Papet, and in June 1873, he connected himself with the Ripley Index at Versailles. In November, 1878, he became publisher of that paper and subsequently he was in the Louisville, (Kentucky) Courier-Journal office for six months. He

removed to Cass County, Missouri, September 1, 1879, and in partnership with J. W. Henthorne, purchased the Cass News in December, 1880. In January 1882, he bought the entire office of which he is now sole proprietor. This paper is the leading representative of the Republican doctrine in this county, and Mr. Thum, though young in years, has given the Cass News a foremost position among the Republican organs of the state. Its general appearance is a model of neatness typographically, and its unswerving political record, and its efforts to keep supplied with the latest and most desirable news are qualities which enable its proprietor to demonstrate that a journal worthy of support will be maintained by an appreciative constituency. Mr. Thum was married on March 6, 1882, to Miss Ella, youngest daughter of Judge Obed Wilson, of Versailles, Indiana.

JOHN VOLLE,

confectioner and proprietor of bakery, was born in Germany, August 2, 1837. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to learn the bakers' trade at Colw Wurtemberg, Germany, where he served two years. He then (as was the custom) made the tour of all the principal cities, working at his trade but spent most of his time at Frankfort-on-the-Main. At the age of twenty years he emigrated to America in the sailing vessel "Rockland" of Boston, arriving in New York in December 1857. Soon after he removed to Galena, Illinois, and upon residing there four months, moved to Jones County, Iowa, where for three seasons he was engaged in farming, spending the winters in Galena, Illinois. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the federal army, in Company B, Ninth Iowa Infantry and served for four years, receiving his discharge at Clinton, Iowa, in July, 1865. In August following he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, stayed there for six weeks and then with J. Meuneus as a partner was occupied in the baking business, until 1866. Subsequently he settled in Kansas City, worked at his trade for a short time, and from there went to Topeka, Kansas. One month later he came to Harrisonville, Missouri, working a short time for T. Hart. He soon purchased the interest of his employer and has since continued the business. In 1869 he erected the building now occupied by him. On his arrival here he had very little money, and his success may be attributed to his industry and close attention to business. Mr. Volle was married June 18, 1871, to Miss Mary E. Burk, a native of Missouri. They have four children: Kate, Bessie, Maggie and Joseph. In 1880 Mr. Volle was elected a member of the town board and is now city treasurer.

EDWARD WEBBER,

proprietor of livery, feed stable and bus line, is a native of England, and was born September 9, 1844. In 1855, he, with the family, immi-

grated to America, settling in Livingston County, Illinois, where he resided for three years. From there they removed to Will County, Illinois, and here Edward was reared to manhood and received his education, following farming as his vocation during that time. In 1872, he came to Missouri and resided in Bates County for two years, when he returned to Illinois, remaining ten months. He again came to Missouri and was engaged in the restaurant business at Harrisonville for ten months, when he became landlord of the Blair House for the following year. After that time he was the lessee of the City Hotel and continued to be its host for one year. In 1878 he embarked in the livery business with one team of horses and a buggy and has worked his way up from that small beginning to his present successful business. He now has the largest barn in the county which extends the entire length of a block fronting on both streets. He also runs the city bus—the only one here. Mr. Webber was married January 29, 1872, to Miss Marietta Van Ripper, a native of New York. They have three children: Cora M., Roy and Edward E. He is a member of the Knights of Honor and also of the M. U. A. A. They are members of the Episcopalian church.

JOHN F. WHALEN,

real estate agent, was born in Clarke County, Indiana, August 12, 1832, and was there reared to manhood and educated, following coopering as his business. In 1855 he came to Missouri and settled in Cass County, engaging in the dry goods and grocery trade at Austin, where he remained till 1861. In that year he enlisted in the Confederate service for three years, after which time he returned to Indiana, where he resided till 1865. He then again came to this county and was occupied in different lines of trade till 1872, when he entered the dry goods business, under the firm name of J. W. McSpadden & Co., at Harrisonville. He was a member of that firm for two years, and for the following two years was interested in the stock business. After this time he embarked in his present calling. Mr. Whalen was married in January, 1851, to Miss Ellen Newgent, a native of Indiana. They have five children: John W., Lydia J., Nora, Eddie P. and Jake L. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also belongs to the Baptist Church. He takes a prominent interest in the politics of the county, and is a Greenbacker in his preferences.

BERNARD ZICK,

circuit clerk. The subject of this sketch is a native of Germany and was born in Speier-on-the-Rhine March 9, 1842. He was there reared to manhood and received his education from the schools of that vicinity. In 1854 he emigrated to America and settled in Marion County, Illinois,

where he resided until the breaking out of the war when he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of Company B, 8th Illinois Infantry. When near the close of the war he returned to Illinois, and in 1871 he was elected sheriff and collector of Marion County, serving one term. In 1874 he removed to Missouri and located at Pleasant Hill, where he engaged in merchandising till he was elected to the office of circuit clerk in 1880. He is discharging his duties in a very efficient manner;



POLK TOWNSHIP.



NATHANIEL B. ALDRIDGE

is the son of Jesse Aldridge, who came to Missouri from Alabama, and settled on Pony Creek, near the present site of the town of Freeman, where he remained only three years, then returning to Alabama. In 1855 he again came to Missouri, and from that time until his death, in 1861, resided in Cass County. He had a family of seventeen children, of whom Nathaniel was the eldest. He was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, October 24, 1827. He stayed with his father until his marriage, which occurred February 4, 1858, to Miss Mary Roupe, daughter of John Roupe. His family now numbers four children: Jesse, John, Isabel, and Dora. Soon after this event Mr. Aldridge secured a small farm adjoining Pleasant Hill, on the east, where he lived until Order No. 11 was issued, when he removed to the post. There he remained during the enforcement of the order. At the close of hostilities he purchased a farm, where he now resides, on section 20.

CHARLES W. ALLEN,

is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Allen, who came from Virginia soon after their marriage, and settled in Tennessee, where they remained until 1840; then removing to Missouri. Mr. Jacob Allen bought a claim two miles east of Pleasant Hill, where the family continued to reside until his death in 1859. His wife soon followed him, her death occurring in 1862. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Charles W. is the ninth. He was born September 23, 1842, in Cass County, and has lived, since he was six weeks old on the farm settled by his father. Young Allen, did not enjoy the advantages of a liberal edu-

cation, the only chances afforded him being the country schools of twenty years ago. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted under Captain Ballinger, and was at Independence, Big Blue and Marshall, and with Price and Shelby, on their famous raids. The greater part of twenty-two months' service was employed against the bushwhackers. He returned to his farming occupation at the close of the war. Mr. Allen was married to Miss Emma Roupe, daughter of John Roupe, December 5, 1870, at Pleasant Hill.

MARTIN BAILEY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 1, was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, June 11, 1844. His father, Charles Bailey, was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Van Hook, was a Kentuckian by birth. Martin Bailey was reared in his native county, where he was also educated. He was for many years engaged in teaching school, but has made farming his principal occupation during life. In 1872 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he now has a farm of 317 acres. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, 150th Indiana, and was mustered out in August, of the same year. July 3, 1873, Mr. Bailey was married to Miss Irene Scott, a daughter of Captain Robert Scott. She was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, August 6, 1853. They have had four children, two of whom are living, Charles H. and Arch W. Mr. Bailey is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W.

EDMON CAREY

is the son of Jefferson Carey, who came from Virginia, in 1828, to Lexington, Missouri. Shortly after he went to Wayne City, near Independence, where Edmon was born, June 1, 1832, he being the third in a family of eleven children. When he was four years of age his father removed his family to what is now Cass County, purchasing the claims of Charles and William English, who left the county in 1849, going to California. Jefferson Carey lived here until his death, which occurred in 1860. In 1850, Edmon sought his fortune in the gold fields, remaining in California for five years. He returned to Missouri in 1855, and was married to Miss Catherine Howe, daughter of William Howe, of Jackson County, on the 22d of December, 1855. Subsequently he purchased the farm where he now resides, and has ever since been engaged in farming and stock raising, with the exception of three years spent in Oregon, he having sold his farm in 1870, but later obtained possession of it. Mr. Carey has had twelve children, ten of whom are now living. Mary Jane is married to William Butcher, and Nannie S. is the wife of Daniel Holcomb, both living at Westport, Missouri. In 1863, when

Order No. 11 was issued, Mr. Carey went to Carroll County with his family, remaining there eighteen months. While in Carroll County he served a short time in the Missouri State Militia.

DR. ROBERT W. COLLINS.

For some time there lived in Bourbon County, Kentucky, William Collins, a prominent man, and his wife, Rachel, the parents of an interesting family of ten children, the seventh of whom is the subject of this sketch. Robert W. Collins was born May 31, 1837. He grew up in the family until the age of eighteen, when, in company with his older brother, Foster, he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Here he entered the office of Dr. John Stephens, and began the study of medicine. In 1861 he began the practice of his profession, but on June 12th of that year he enlisted under General Price, with whom he served his term of six months. Returning to Pleasant Hill, he entered into partnership with Dr. Cundiff. He enlisted in the Second Missouri Cavalry, was made assistant surgeon, and was with Gen. Joe Shelby in South Missouri. He was present at the battles of Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Lone Jack, Lexington, etc., and was captured at Hartville, but released on showing his surgeon's certificate. He surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, under Captain Adams, August 11, 1865. On his return to Pleasant Hill, Dr. Collins began practicing with Dr. Taylor, remaining with him until 1866. On the 28th of January he was married to Gabriella Rowland, daughter of Jesse P. Rowland. Seven children, three boys and four girls, are now living. Dr. Collins is a consistent member of the Christian Church. His wife is a Baptist. Soon after his marriage he removed from Pleasant Hill to his present home, one mile northwest of Strasburg, on section 30 of Polk Township, where he has a fine farm and home, the fruits of his rapidly increasing practice.

ELIJAH DAVIS

was born August 16, 1816, in Berks County, Pennsylvania. His parents were Richard and Susannah (Thompson) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania. He was the eldest of eleven children, of whom ten are still living. One, a sister, is in Empire City, Oregon, a brother is in Illinois, and the remainder are in Ohio. This family settled in Ohio in 1831, and the father died two years afterward, in 1833. At the age of thirteen years Elijah was indentured to John Halterman, with whom he remained until of age. Then he began to work by the month, until able to buy a small piece of land in Hardin County, Ohio. He was married, November 11, 1841, to Miss Mary Hasting, a native of Belfast, Ireland. In 1868 Mr. Davis came to Missouri, buying land ten miles southeast of Pleasant

Hill, in Polk Township, and now he has a nicely improved farm of 500 acres. His family has consisted of seven children, six of whom are still living: Lydia (wife of L. F. Davis), Joseph H. (who married Miss Cornelia Myers), William T. (who married Miss Susan Clark), John C. (who married Susan Warrenstaff), Hannah H., Rosannah (who died December 3, 1880), and Speer. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

RUFUS ESTES,

the eldest son of William and Dorothy Estes, was born February 7, 1840, in this county, on the farm which his grandfather, John Estes, purchased of the original settler, a Mr. Lynch. He lived at home until the outbreak of the war, when he enlisted under Captain Moss, at Pleasant Hill, for three months. His only service was at Lexington, with Price. He was discharged at Neosho, Newton County, and then spent the winter of 1862-63 in Clay County, going to Kentucky in the spring, where he remained one year. He returned to Clay County in the spring of 1864, but in the following fall went to Pleasant Hill, Pike County, Illinois. In a month he came back and accompanied a freighting party to New Mexico. On his return, in August, 1865, he drove a hack between Kansas City and Liberty. Cass County again became his home in the winter of the same year. He was engaged in farming for some time, and was married to Miss Martha Ann Martin, daughter of James C. Martin. Both Mr. Estes and wife are members of the Baptist Church. William C. Estes, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born May 14, 1813, in Kentucky, being the sixth of nine children. He early settled in Clay County, near Liberty, and was married May 16, 1839, to Miss Dorothy Skaggs. Soon after he came to Cass County, where his father had removed before him. He was engaged throughout his life in farming. Mr. Estes died November 15, 1881. He was the father of fourteen children: Rufus, Effie Ann, Angeline, Caroline, Parthena, Bliford, Pariles, Josephine, Mary E., Isabella, Sarah, Dorothy M., John W. and Joseph.

CALEB AND THOMAS N. HAYNES

are sons of Nathan and Elizabeth (Howard) Haynes. Their father came from North Carolina, in 1844 and settled near Lone Jack, where they lived for eleven years, then buying the present homestead, one and a half miles east of Strasburg in Polk Township. The family now consists of six children, four brothers and two sisters: Jane, (wife of John Croak), Flavin, J., Columbus C., Caleb, Sallie and Thomas N. Caleb Haynes was born November 30, 1848, in Jackson County, and Thomas N., April 1857, in the same county. They are owners of the homestead consisting of five hundred acres of well improved land and they handle quite a

number of cattle and hogs, feeding forty or fifty head of cattle and one hundred to one hundred and fifty hogs each year. Thomas Haynes has secured more than an average education, having attended Warrensburg Normal School, and he is now a student of the State University of Columbia, where he will remain until he finishes the course. He has spent about four years in teaching and is considered to be very successful as an instructor. They are unmarried. Before coming to Missouri, Mr. Haynes, Sr., was the owner of extensive iron works in North Carolina, but lost his property by being obliged to pay security debts. Upon reaching here, here he had but \$150, all told. He met his death in 1858, at the hands of Joseph E. Howard, now of Johnson County, with whom he had some dispute over a settlement of an account. In the difficulty he received a blow from a club, from the effects of which he soon died. The trial failed, from lack of evidence, to convict Howard of murder.

MRS. MARY G. HINSHAW

is the second daughter of Jeremiah X. and Martha Sloan, and was born near Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, June 9, 1832. When she was one year old the family moved to Cass County, where she grew up to womanhood, and at the age of seventeen, on June 10, 1849, was married to Nathan Hinshaw. Mr. H. was the son of Benjamin and Sarah Hinshaw, and was born in Surry County, North Carolina, on the 25th of June, 1827. When he was twelve years of age his parents came to Jackson County, Missouri, where they lived four years, at that time coming to Cass and settling on what is known as the Richard Sloan farm. Here the senior Hinshaw died, in 1849. Mr. Hinshaw and wife lived on the same farm until 1855, when they came to the present homestead, where, by diligence and hard work, he managed to secure a tract of land which, at his death, consisted of over eight hundred acres. During the war he served a short time in the militia, and lived in Pleasant Hill during the continuance of Order No. 11. He returned to his farm at the close of hostilities, and up to the time of his demise was engaged in farming and stock raising. On the morning of the 30th of March, 1876, Mr. Hinshaw left home on horseback for the purpose of driving home some stock which he had at a neighbor's. It was necessary to cross the creek about one mile from home, and the creek was filled to overflowing at the time. After driving the stock across he attempted to cross with his horse, but for some reason was unable to reach the shore, and the horse fell backward, throwing his rider under him in the water. Mr. H. was probably stunned by the fall, and after a fruitless struggle he sank in full view of three of his neighbors, who were unable to render the dying man any assistance. They immediately began the search for the body, but did not recover it until toward evening. Mr. and Mrs. Hinshaw were the

parents of ten children, one of whom died in infancy. Nine are now living : Thomas N., who married Martha A. Holcomb ; William Henry, who married Elizabeth Hood, and now living in Reno County, Kansas ; Martha Ann, wife of Thomas Holcomb ; Theophilus E., a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College, and now practicing his profession at Chappel Hill, Missouri ; Jeremiah Nathan, at home ; Sarah Lavesta, (wife of Harry Henderson ; Mary Green, Lillie May, and Emmet Wilson. Mrs. Hinshaw continues to live on the homestead and carries on her farming operations. She has a beautiful place, three miles east of Pleasant Hill, on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The house has a commanding view, and with its surroundings makes one of the most pleasant homes in Cass County. She is, and for years has been, a consistent member of the M. E. Church.

JUDGE JAMES WILLIAM HOOPER

was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, January 24, 1802, his parents being natives of that state. They moved to Tazewell County while the son was quite young, and remained there until 1829, when he, in company with his family, went to Indiana. He lived in Putnam and Hendricks Counties until coming to Missouri, in 1848. He then purchased land just west from Pleasant Hill of Charles Meyer ("Hopple") and had 220 acres, for which he paid \$7.50 per acre. There he resided until 1855, when he bought of Vorce Easley 160 acres on section 7, Polk Township, six miles northeast of Pleasant Hill. Mr. Hooper was the eldest of a family of six children, and the only one now living. He was married in Tazewell County, North Carolina, to Miss Elizabeth Stultz, in April, 1824. She died August 30, 1877. They were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, Sarah R., widow of James Hooper, Apphia Melinda and James D., who married Martha E. Shores, of Chappel Hill, Lafayette County. Mr. Hooper held a commission from Governor Noble, of Indiana, as a justice of the peace, for many years. He was appointed by Governor Sterling Price, in 1853, a judge of the court of Cass County, his associates being Judges Burns and Hawkins. He held this office but one year, as he had been appointed administrator of his brother Edley's estate, the law not allowing a person to hold both positions at the same time. Since the war Judge Hooper has repeatedly refused to serve the people in any capacity, claiming that more suitable men could be found. He is now living, at the age of eighty years, with his son, on his farm, a man well preserved in years and beloved by all.

BENJAMIN B. HUME

is the eldest son of Charles and Lucy Hume and was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, July 8, 1825. He grew to manhood on the farm and

at the age of thirty-four years he was married in Harrison County, Kentucky, to Miss Sarah T. Clifford on the 29th of November, 1859. Afterwards he was engaged in farming and driving stock to the eastern markets and while thus employed visited nearly all of the southern states in search of markets for his hogs and cattle which were driven several hundred miles over the mountains to Virginia and then southward. In the fall of 1867 he removed with his family to Missouri and began to make a farm from the raw prairie, and by persistent effort has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable home. His place is located one-half mile west and adjoining the village of Strasburg on the Missouri Pacific railroad, six miles east of Pleasant Hill. Mrs. Hume died on the 18th of October, 1865, leaving two children: Alpharetta, (wife of Jonathan Herndon, now residing in Bates County), and Granville W., a young man of promise and still living with his father. On the 28th of October, 1868, Mr. Hume was again married; his present wife being Miss Elizabeth Scott, a sister of Captain Robert Scott. Mr. Hume has held the office of justice of the peace since 1878, having been first appointed by the governor and afterward elected. He was an old line Whig during the time of that party but is now identified with the Republicans.

JUDGE FINIS E. JOHNSTON

was born in Cooper County, Missouri, April 6, 1821, and is the sixth of ten children. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Hammon) Johnston. The former was a native of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, and was one of Francis Marion's soldiers during the war, having served seven years with Marion and McDonald. The mother was born in Virginia. They were married in Warren County, Tennessee, and came to Missouri in November, 1817. While on the way to Cooper County, they stopped several days at Boone's Fort, in Howard County, and subsequently settled ten miles southeast of Boonville, where Mr. F. E. Johnston was born. His father had received a liberal education, and was a great scholar, and brought an excellent library to Missouri, so that the son had access to works on all subjects, and became familiar with many of the principal authors, though deprived of ordinary school advantages. The senior Johnston was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was with General Jackson at the great Indian battle of Horseshoe Bend, in Alabama. He was killed by being thrown from a wagon by a runaway team. The subject of this sketch has been reared on a farm and has made agricultural pursuits his life business. He has been twice married. First, to Miss Nancy B. Hawkins, of Cooper County, June 12, 1851. She died the 22d of the following March. He was married again February 2, 1854, to Miss Sallie A. George, also of Cooper County. They have had a family of eight children, five of whom are now living: Addie, Alexander F., Emma

E., who married L. D. Wilson, of Harrisonville, and who died March 1, 1882; William B., Robert C., Mary Sallie, (died August 21, 1880), aged eleven, and Lulu. Mr. Johnston and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. J. is a Democrat, and in 1876, he was appointed by Governor Hardin a justice of the county court to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge George W. Stevens. He held this position two years. At the election in 1880, he was chosen by the people for the same office which he had formerly so ably filled. His associates on the county bench are Judges C. H. Hockaday and W. P. Barnes. Judge Johnston has shown to the people of Cass County that they have reposed their interests in safe hands.

A. R. McGLATHERY

was born November 16, 1850, in Hampshire County, Virginia. He was the fourth child in a family of six children. His father John McGlathery, removed from Virginia to Champaign County, Illinois, in 1859, but remained only one year, coming to Cass County, Missouri, in 1860. He purchased land four miles east of Pleasant Hill, where our subject now lives. The father died December 12, 1874, and his mother, Mary McGlathery, February 14, 1879. On March 12, 1876, Mr. McGlathery was married to Miss Mary M. Fry, daughter of Samuel Fry, who died in this county in 1872. They had but one child, a bright boy now three years of age. During the war Mr. McGlathery took no active part, his only service being one expedition into Kansas after stolen horses. He has been identified with the M. E. Church for eight years.

DR. DAVID O. RAVENSCRAFT

is the eldest son of James and Minerva (Bailey) Ravenscraft, and was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, on the 21st of April, 1855. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and removed to the West in 1867, settling with their family in Polk Township, Cass County, Missouri, where they now reside. Until the age of eighteen years, David had limited facilities for education, but having a strong desire to become a physician, he put forth every effort to fit himself for the duties of his chosen profession. He attended school in the grammar department of the public school at Pleasant Hill, and was also a student at Poole College, which was then in existence. As soon as possible he began to teach, continuing it for five years, during which time he was a constant reader of medical works. In the fall of 1879, he commenced a course of medicine in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, where he remained until he received his diploma on March 2, 1881. On his return from college, he embarked in the practice of his profession, at Strasburg, where

by close application to duty he has built up a fine practice. He is a well-read man and is a thorough gentleman, and is universally respected by all with whom he comes in contact. The doctor was married on the 3rd of August, 1882, to Miss Ella C. Henderson, daughter of William Henderson, one of Polk Township's prominent farmers. Dr. Ravenscraft is a member of the M. E. Church, South. His wife, is also connected with the Methodist denomination, both having their membership at Pleasant Hill.

THOMAS ROUPE

is the son of John and Isabel Roupe who were natives of East Tennessee, where, in Blount County, on December 14, 1835, their eldest boy, Thomas, first saw the light. They had a family of thirteen children. In the fall of 1844 the family came west, settling at West Point, Henry County, Iowa, but not being satisfied there Mr. Roupe came to Jackson, County, Missouri, locating near the Cass County line. Young Roupe subsequently went to Arkansas and not finding a suitable location, returned and for several years kept "bachelor's hall" until at the age of forty-four he married Miss Mary Martin, daughter of Caroline Martin, of Pleasant Hill, on September 18, 1879. They have two children: John Garfield and Flora. Mr. Roupe's war record extends over only four month's actual service in the Seventy-seventh Missouri State Militia. At the expiration of that time he went with a wagon train to Salt Lake City, and on his return worked on the railroad which was then building. He is a Republican of advanced views and is one of a few who are in favor of compulsory education.

JEREMIAH XENOPHON SLOAN

was born in Barren County, Kentucky, July 18, 1809. His parents, Archibald and Rebecca Sloan came from North Carolina in 1806. John Sloan, the grandfather of Jeremiah Xenophon, was killed in one of the revolutionary battles. Archibald Sloan and family removed from Kentucky to Crawford, County, Indiana, in 1818, where Jeremiah worked in improving a farm until his marriage to Miss Martha Weathers, which occurred June 18, 1829. On the sixteenth of the following October they, in company with several others, started to Missouri. His worldly goods consisted of a horse, upon which the young wife rode, while the husband walked. They arrived in Jackson County the thirty-first of October, and located six miles east of Independence, where they lived one year. Thence to the present site of Westport, but sold out to the Mormons in February, 1833. He then settled where he now lives, four miles east of Pleasant Hill. The land was not yet surveyed, and was considered by the government to be of no value. In 1840 the land was

surveyed and sectionized, and Mr. Sloan then retained his original piece of land by conforming to the preemption act. He has lived at this same place ever since, with the exception of about twelve years, when in Pleasant Hill. His wife died December 31, 1848, leaving seven children, Cynthia Ann (wife of John Storms), Mary G. (wife of Nathan Henshaw), Archibald N., Eliza (wife of Uriel James), Labesta J. (wife of a Mr. King, now living in Texas), Wilson S. (who married Nancy Temple), and Richard W. (who married Helen Ward). Mr. Sloan was again married on June 18, 1849, to Mrs. Prudence Milton, whose husband was a son of John Milton. One son, Jeremiah, who married Rebecca Sloan, is the issue of this marriage. Mr. Sloan took part in the Mormon war, going with Captain Lucas to Far West, and was there when the Mormons surrendered. During the rebellion his time was spent between home and at Leavenworth and Paola, Kansas, and with the militia. He is the oldest resident of the county, now living within its borders, and his memory serves him well, and it is indeed interesting to hear him relate the wonderful experiences of those brave men and women who passed through many dangers and cleared the way for the busy world. He is well known, and has many friends.

JACOB S. STALEY

was born May 31, 1808, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. His parents, Christian and Nancy (Waggoner) Staley, were of German descent. Jacob was the youngest of seven children, and only one of these except himself is living—a sister, now in Kansas. The family early settled sixty miles above Marietta, on the Ohio River, and in 1813, they went to Fairfield, locating on the Sandusky purchase. Here his father died, January 25, 1831, and here young Staley learned the tanner's trade, and soon began business for himself. He married December 19, 1830, Miss Catharine Meeks. After this he worked at the tanning business from 1825 to 1852. In 1856, he came to Missouri and settled in one of the most commanding locations of Polk Township. Mr. Staley's family consists of Caroline, Thomas J., in the Interior Department at Washington City; Sanderson, who died in 1868, at Springfield, Illinois; Madison, Harrison, Fletcher, who died in Howard County, Kansas, in 1874; Lafayette, Sarah Ann, who died in Iowa in 1875; Mary Ann, who died in infancy in Ohio; Corrella and Eleanor, who died in 1853, in Iowa.

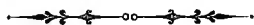
DAVID TAYLOR,

(deceased), was born in North Carolina, February 2, 1796. He was married on December 9, 1817, to Miss Susannah Simpson, who was born October 19, 1801, at Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Mr. Taylor became

a member of the Baptist Church at an early age, and in 1825 commenced to preach. He was not blessed with advantages for a liberal education, but was a great reader and studied his Bible by the light of a blazing pine knot after a hard day's work. He preached not for pecuniary results, but from a desire to do good. He removed to Henry County, Indiana, in 1829, remaining there until 1849, when he went to Warren County, Iowa. In 1870 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled three miles north of Strasburgh. He died October 22, 1881, his wife having died in Iowa, October 12, 1857. Mr. Taylor was the father of twelve children.



PLEASANT HILL TOWNSHIP.



HENRY G. AINSWORTH,

stock dealer and butcher, is the son of William Ainsworth, of St. Albans County, Vermont, and Sally (Green) Ainsworth, a native of the same state and was born in Jefferson County, New York, in 1825. In 1852 he came to McLean County, Illinois, where he bought a farm and improved it, remaining there for a few years. He afterwards sold out and moved to Kansas and was soon taken sick when he returned to his old farm in Illinois. He was obliged to take it back and lived upon it until 1866. Disposing of it for a large advance he was engaged in dealing in stock for three years, when he came to Missouri and settled in this place in 1869. He was occupied very largely in buying and shipping stock and for ten years was among the heaviest dealers in the vicinity. In 1878 or 1879 with his son Willard, he opened a market in connection with their stock business and they are having a thriving meat trade. Mr. Ainsworth has been successful in his business transactions; commencing with limited means he has become a leading and independent business man, with a reputation for honest, straight-forward dealing second to no one in the city. His son, Willard Ainsworth, was born in McLean County, Illinois, in 1857, and has been brought up to habits of industry. He received an excellent education at the State University of Missouri and took a thorough course at Spaulding's Commercial College at Kansas City and graduated with honor. He is now a well informed and

active business man. Mr. Ainsworth married Miss Frances Torey, of Jefferson County, New York, in 1850. Her father was Major Torey, of that county, and one of its first civil engineers and surveyors. He surveyed the county and layed out its towns in an early day. He is republican in politics and he and his wife are Presbyterians. They have four children living: Cora A., Willard, Fanny Edith and Minnie M. All have had good educational advantages and are among the promising young people of the city. Mr. Ainsworth is quiet and unassuming in his demeanor and has hosts of friends.

JAMES ALLEN,

real estate and stock dealer, is also extensively engaged in farming, having a landed estate of several thousand acres. He is a grandson of George Allen, who, together with his son, Jacob Allen, were both natives of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Wheeler. Her father, John Wheeler, was from Connecticut. James was born in Washington County, Virginia, May 27, 1829, and in 1838 his parents moved to Cass County, Missouri, locating two miles east of Pleasant Hill. At this early date the reader can judge as to the manner of their living and their surroundings. Young Allen was reared on a farm, and attended only the common schools of Cass County. When nineteen years of age he accepted a clerkship in a store at Independence, which he filled for two years. At the expiration of this period, in 1849, he, with a company of men, started for California, they being influenced by stories of the gold excitement. He was engaged in mining and prospecting till 1853, when he returned to Pleasant Hill. Shortly afterwards he embarked in the mercantile business, which he continued till the war compelled him to cease business. In 1862 he was appointed county and circuit clerk, and in November of the same year he was elected to the same offices, which he held till 1866. He was then re-elected to the position of circuit clerk, which he continued to fill till 1869. Having engaged in the mercantile trade the previous year, he returned to Pleasant Hill. He was occupied in merchandising till 1876, and since then he has been superintending his farming operations, dealing in stock and real estate. During the war Mr. Allen was for twenty-seven months in the state militia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the chapter. December 20, 1855, he was married to Miss Amanda M. Harrelson, who was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 18, 1834. She died July 29, 1860, leaving a family of three children, two of whom are living, William H. and Walter. Mr. A. was married the second time, December 13, 1881, to Miss Laura B. Duncan, who was born in Cass County, June 10, 1848.



James Allen

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG,

one of the earliest settlers within the present boundaries of Cass County, was born in Frederick County, Virginia, on June 21, 1814. His father, George Armstrong was a Pennsylvanian by birth, his parents having come originally from Ireland. He married Miss Margaret Poisal a native of Virginia. When John was but a child, the family removed to Shenandoah County and there he received his education. The senior Armstrong was a blacksmith by trade, and the son learned the same occupation which he followed in the state of his birth until 1837. Then he came to Missouri, locating at Palestine, in Cooper County, and in the fall of 1842 he settled in this county. He followed his trade at Pleasant Hill for eleven years, and then embarked in merchandising, which he continued until the breaking out of the war. During that conflict he remained in Pleasant Hill, taking no part in hostilities. Since the rebellion he has been engaged in farming, and is the owner of a small tract of seventy-two acres, a part of which is within the town corporation. Mr. Armstrong was married November 17, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Gibbons and by this union there have been three children, of whom two grew up: George S., was born January 27, 1841, and died in November, 1862. Mary M., born February 20, 1842 (now the wife of Dr. Buckner). Mrs. Armstrong was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah County, Virginia, August 5, 1803. Her father, Isaac Gibbons, was born in Pennsylvania, of Welsh descent. Her mother, formerly Mary Ganaway was a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Armstrong has been a member of the M. E. Church since 1832, and his wife since she was thirteen years of age

J. F. BENNETT,

editor of the Pleasant Hill Review, is a native of Lewis County, Virginia, and was born on the twenty-sixth day of March, 1842, being the son of Stuart and Margaret Bennett, *nee* Swisher. The former was born in Lewis County and the latter in Augusta County, Virginia. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm at his birth place until nineteen years of age. In 1861 he volunteered his services for the Confederate cause, entering the second company which went from his county. He was captured before going into active service and held until he had taken the oath of allegiance. After this, he removed to Illinois and supplemented his education which he had received in his native state by entering Hadding Seminary, Knox County, Illinois. The same year he engaged in teaching, and for several years proved himself an able, competent and successful instructor. Having formed a taste for the practice of law, in 1867 he went to Sedalia, Missouri, and entered the law office of Waldo P. Johnson. Returning to Illinois, he

continued his legal studies with A. J. Kirkpatrick, a prominent attorney of Warren County, Illinois, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He then came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Pleasant Hill, and purchased a half interest in the Review, and, in connection with Colonel Blakely, conducted this paper until 1872, when he sold out and went to St. Louis and became connected with the editorial corps of the Times. In 1874 he returned to Pleasant Hill, and since that time has been occupied in his present enterprise, and he ranks as one of the leading journalists of western Missouri. The Review is the faithful exponent of Democratic doctrine, and its influence is recognized throughout the county and district. His bold and uncompromising avowal of the principles of the party he represents, no less than his independence of thought and expressions in all matters pertaining to questions of public interest, combined with the general excellence of the Review as a newspaper, has won for J. F. Bennett an eminent reputation for ability in journalism. Mr. Bennett was married October 25, 1866, to Miss E. J. Walkup, a native of McHenry County, Illinois. Their family consists of four children, Bertha Lee, Edwin Mason, Francis Ewing and Gertrude Louise.

THOMAS J. BERRY,

farmer, section 18, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, June 19, 1819, and is a son of John and Polly (Coon) Berry. Thomas J. was reared and educated in his native county. When nineteen years of age he began to learn the blacksmith trade, which he continued to follow at his birthplace till 1842, when he went to Hopkins County, Kentucky, residing there and in other parts of that state till 1857. He then came to Cass County and located on a farm, there remaining till 1863, when he went to Bates County. In 1865, he removed to Montgomery County, Indiana, and in the following fall but one he returned to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He now has a farm of 116 acres, which is improved so that it will compare with the average of any in the county. He is also agent for the Champion Hay Stacker and Hay Loader, having for his territory Jackson, Johnson, Lafayette, Cass and a part of Bates Counties. Mr. Berry was married March 7, 1844, to Miss C. J. Russell, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell. She was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 1, 1820, and died February 22, 1878. He had by this marriage two children: James L. and Melzer. Mr. B. was again married May 22, 1880, to Miss Nancy Fenny, who was born in Clark County, Kentucky, March 4, 1842. They have one child, John.

B. M. BEST,

dealer in groceries, is the son of James D. Best, a native of Ireland, who came to America when three years of age. He married Miss Jane

Craig, a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania. B. M. Best was born in Washington, Washington County, July 10, 1847. He was reared and educated in his native town, and when fourteen years of age commenced the printer's trade, which he followed till January, 1864. Then he enlisted in Company A, 100th Pennsylvania Infantry, when only in his seventeenth year, and remained in service till the close of the war, losing his left hand in the battle of Poplar Grove Church. At the close of the war he went to Pittsburgh, where he was occupied in working at his trade till 1880, except for some time when he was in his native home. He was also for a period clerking in a grocery store. In 1880 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since resided, and where he has been engaged in his present business. Mr. Best was married, September 10, 1879, to Miss Emma M. Bell, who was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in June, 1858. They have two children, Nina M. and George T. Mr. B.'s brother, William Best, who has been working in the grocery, was born in Washington, Pennsylvania, December 1, 1849. When fourteen years old he learned the printer's trade, which he followed in Pittsburgh and his native home till 1874, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. Here he was engaged in farming till 1880. He is now employed as United States postal clerk.

WILLIAM BEYER,

proprietor of bakery and confectionery, was born in Saxon Germany, September 20, 1829. He was reared and educated in his native country and came to America in 1854. The following spring he went to St. Louis. While in his native country he learned the bakers' trade which he followed in different cities until 1867 when he came to Pleasant Hill. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and also the Knights of Honor. He has been a director of the bank in Pleasant Hill for four years. Mr. Beyer was married in September, 1867, to Miss Eustaina Diekerd, a native of Prussia. They have three children: Minnie, Julia and Matilda. Besides the bakery and confectionery business, in which he is receiving a liberal patronage, Mr. Beyer is also conducting a saloon.

G. C. BROADHEAD.

During the Revolutionary War among the prisoners taken at Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, was John Broadhead, of Yorkshire, England. He soon after settled in Albemarle County, Virginia. He had three sons, the elder two being twins, Thomas and William by name. Thomas moved to the southern part of Kentucky in 1818. William lived to be over ninety years of age and died about 1877, at his home in the valley of Southwest Mountains, Albemarle County, Virginia. The third son of John Broadhead was Achilles Broadhead, born in 1789. He was emphat-

ically a self made man, educating himself, afterwards teaching and obtaining honorable positions in the county of his nativity. He was an ensign of the Virginia army during the war of 1812. His wife was Mary Winston Carr, a daughter of Garland Carr, descended from one of the most honorable Virginia families, whose ancestors settled in Virginia at an early day (sometime during the seventeenth century) and originally of Scotch descent. She was born in Virginia in 1795, and died in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1852, beloved by all who knew her. Achilles Broadhead settled in St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1836, where he died in 1854, after having filled several very honorable offices in the county. The children of Achilles and Mary W. Broadhead were James O. Broadhead, Mary A., Garland C., Elizabeth M. and William F. James O. Broadhead is a well known and prominent lawyer of St. Louis. Mary A. married John H. Newby, and resides in Barker County, Texas. Elizabeth M. married Dr. H. B. Logan, and resides at Neosho, Missouri. William F. is a practicing lawyer, residing at Clayton, St. Louis County. Garland Carr, the third child of Achilles and Mary W. Broadhead, was born nine miles north of Charlottesville, Albemarle County, Virginia, October 30, 1827. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Missouri. His early education was chiefly confined to the parental roof, at least until his eleventh year. At home he obtained an early knowledge of the primary branches of an English education, and with examples of reading and study before him he early imbibed a passionate fondness for reading and chiefly of the mathematical studies. He was familiar with the Latin grammar before his tenth year. By his twelfth year he had become familiar with Plutarch, Rollin, Walter Scott's histories; those of the United States and of England he was familiar with. He would generally prefer the society of his books to that of his boy playmates, and works on natural philosophy and astronomy were his chief favorites before he attained his eighteenth year. Then with a map of the stars he and his sister would study out the position of the stars until the whole stellar vault would be familiar. From his seventeenth to his twentieth year he worked on his father's farm. Then for over a year he taught in the common schools.

In 1850 Garland C. Broadhead entered the Missouri University at Columbia, remaining there one year, during which time he mastered the mathematics and scientific course of the institution. He then first turned his thoughts to geology, but his intention then was to prepare himself for the profession of civil engineering. The course of mathematics at the State University being insufficient he sought a place where more advanced studies could be prosecuted. The Western Military Institute at Drennon Springs, Kentucky, was selected which was then a flourishing school, numbering among its professors Bushrod Johnson and Colonel Williamson, both West Point graduates, and Professor Richard

Owen, the distinguished geologist, a graduate of Hofwyl school, Switzerland. Under the instruction of Professor Owen additional interest was directed to the study of geology, and leisure moments were devoted to examining and collecting from the rich fossil beds of the silurian rocks of Drennon. Having passed the examination of 1852 with great credit our student left for Missouri. Two weeks after reaching home he obtained a position on a surveying party engaged in making surveys for the Pacific Railroad in Western Missouri where he was actively engaged at work until November. At that time the party were ordered to the vicinity of St. Louis, which journey they performed on foot, occupying two weeks in going two hundred miles. During the winter of 1852-53. G. C. Broadhead was employed in St. Louis in the office of the Pacific Railroad Company in compiling and drawing maps. In the spring of 1853 he was sent to Hermann, Missouri, to assist in locating the line of railroad preparatory to construction. He was immediately put in charge of the construction although he had never before that time seen a railroad built. He stuck to the charge until the iron was laid, superintending the various portions of a very important division of the road which occupied nearly three years in building. In May, 1856, being not in very good health he made the first trip east, visiting Niagara Falls, climbing over the cliffs and collecting specimens. Next visiting New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the native soil of Virginia, remaining there six months. In the spring of 1857 he was again for a short time employed by the Pacific Railroad Company but remained only two weeks on a survey when he was sent by the railroad company to assist Professor G. C. Swallow in making a geological survey of the Southwest Branch (now St. Louis & San Francisco Road). On this trip all the principal mining regions of Southwest Missouri were visited. He was then offered a permanent position on the Missouri Geological Survey. This he held for four years until the war of 1861 stopped the survey. During the year 1857 he assisted in making surveys of Osage, Maries and Callaway Counties. In 1858 he assisted Dr. J. G. Norwood in making geological surveys of Iron and Madison Counties, and later in the season he made suveys in Warren, Montgomery and Callaway Counties. Besides these he was actively employed in making geological surveys, chiefly in North Missouri, and in fact was in nearly all the counties north of the Missouri River.

The winter seasons were spent in Columbia, examining specimens, making maps and writing out reports. From 1861 to 1864, his career was unimportant, and he resided chiefly in St. Louis, occupying much of the time as a clerk in the United States Collector's office. In March, 1864, the Pacific Railroad company prepared to extend the construction of their road in Western Missouri, and Mr. Broadhead was employed by the company as an engineer. He relocated the line on a previous loca-

tion, made six years before, and was placed in charge of twenty miles of construction in Cass and Jackson Counties to Lee's Summit. This was a rough period for railroad building. Federal soldiers were stationed at the chief towns and the woods were the resort of bushwhackers who would occasionally appear and take what they were in need of, occasionally foraging on railroad men. The engineer corps were not molested, but kept close to their work giving no information to any party, and of course could take no part in the contest, otherwise they could not have worked and the building of the road would have been delayed. It was during the period of construction of this part of the road that an event took place that was destined to have an important bearing on the future of Mr. Broadhead. It was his acquaintance with and subsequent marriage to Miss Marion Wallace Wright. William Warlock Wright was married to Miss Malinda West. They were born in Simpson County, Kentucky, and settled in Cass County Missouri, somewhere between 1830 and 1840. William W. Wright bought and entered large tracts of land at and near where Pleasant Hill now is located. He laid off the original town of Pleasant Hill, since known as "Old Town," previous to 1845. He died in 1846, leaving a widow, who afterwards married Mr. H. M. Bracken. Mrs. Bracken died in Pleasant Hill, November 18 , respected by all. William W. Wright and Malinda Wright raised a family of six children, but only two survived, William W Wright and Marion W. Broadhead. Marion Wallace Wright was born in Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1843. She was married to G. C. Broadhead, December 20, 1864, in Pleasant Hill. The Pacific Railroad Addition and Miller's Addition to Pleasant Hill were laid off by Mr. Broadhead in 1865. In 1868, he was employed on the Illinois Geological Survey. During that time he made examinations and wrote the reports of surveys of nine counties of Illinois. From February 1870 to July 1870, he made railroad surveys between Marshall and Kansas City. From September, 1870 until September, 1871, he made surveys and attended to the construction of a railroad from Lexington to Nevada, Missouri. About this time the Missouri Geological Survey was reorganized and Mr. B. was appointed assistant, immediately entering upon the active discharge of his duties, continuing as assistant up to July, 1873. During that time he made surveys in southeast and western Missouri. In 1872, he with an assistant, made an examination of the geological structure from Kansas City up the Missouri to the northwest part of the state, thence southeast to Gallatin, Daviess County, thence down Grand River, thence up the Missouri River, on the north side to Kansas City, thence eastwardly to Waverly, thence southeastwardly to Brownsville, thence to Clinton. The winters were occupied in writing out the reports, occupying the day and often late at night.

In 1873 R. Pumpelly, then state geologist, resigned, and Mr. Broadhead was appointed in his place. This position he occupied with credit until the survey closed in 1875 by action of the legislature. Within nine months after his appointment as state geologist he got out a volume of reports of over seven hundred pages—this the work of himself and assistants. The volume of geological reports published by Pumpelly also contained over three hundred pages contributed by G. C. Broadhead. Another small volume was published in 1872, including previous reports of Mr. Broadhead and others. In 1876 he was one of twenty jurors of group I, geology and mines, appointed to look at the mineral exhibits of the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. The duties were arduous, and occupied two months' close application in very warm weather at Philadelphia. At the close of the work he was assigned to write up the report on "Bitumens Asphaltum," etc. He also wrote out special reports on certain exhibits, including those of Mexico, Brazil and several of the states. His report was the first completed, and includes the first part of the general report. As juror he was associated with Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, Dr. Th. Kjerulf, director of geological survey of Norway, Professor J. M. Safford, state geologist of Tennessee, and others. During 1879 G. C. Broadhead was engaged in making railroad surveys in Kansas, the latter portion of the year attending to railroad construction. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the census bureau, investigating the building stones of the country, especially their geological relations. During this work he traveled by rail over seven thousand miles, in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Arkansas. The children of G. C. and Marion Broadhead are four in number, viz.: Mary West, born in Pleasant Hill, April 28, 1866; Garland Carr, born in Pleasant Hill, January 4, 1873; Marion Gertrude, born in Pleasant Hill, May 21, 1877; Harry Howard, born in Pleasant Hill, October 29, 1879. Besides the regular geological publications above named, Mr. Broadhead has contributed numerous shorter articles, chiefly on geology, to the various societies and periodicals. He is a corresponding member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, the Kansas City Academy of Science, the Davenport Academy of Sciences, and was also for a number of years a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He was elected in 1878 a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the following year was elected a fellow of the same society. His library includes over five hundred volumes on scientific subjects, chiefly geology, among which are reports of geological surveys of most of the states and territories, Canada, European and Australian countries. His scientific collection embraces two thousand specimens of minerals, over five thousand specimens of fossils, illustrating all the various geological formations, three hundred specimens of building stones, two hundred specimens of archæology,

five hundred of conchology, two thousand of botany. Among these are many very rare and interesting. Persons desiring to see these collections are welcome.

F. T. BUCKNER, M. D.,

one of the leading druggists of Pleasant Hill, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Green County, November 29, 1836. He is a grandson of William D. Buckner, who was a native of Virginia, and a son of Robert R. Buckner, of Kentucky. His mother was also a native of Kentucky, her maiden name being Mary L. Tate. When F. T. Buckner was eight years of age his parents moved to Callaway County, where he was reared and educated, graduating from the Minster College, of Fulton, in 1863. He then began the study of medicine, with Dr. E. T. Scott as his preceptor. In the spring of 1865 he was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, and in August of the same year he located in Pleasant Hill. After practicing some two or three years he located on a farm, and was extensively engaged in farming till 1878, when he attended a term of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. Since then he has been occupied in practicing, and since February, 1881, has been interested in the drug business. He has been sole proprietor of this establishment since May, 1882. Dr. Buckner was married April 4, 1866, to Miss Mary M. Armstrong, a daughter of John M. Armstrong. She was born in Palestine, Cooper County, Virginia. They have had seven children, of whom there are five now living: John A., Elizabeth A., Mary P., Ella M. and Frances T.

H. G. BURGESS,

of the firm of Burgess & Little, liverymen, was born in Mason County, Kentucky, October 13, 1851. He is a son of O. B. and P. D. (Kilgore) Burgess, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. H. G. was reared in his native county, where he was engaged in farming till 1864. Then he moved to Clinton County, Missouri, and devoted his attention to farming, and also for some time was occupied in the livery business at Plattsburg. In 1877 he came to Cass County, where he located on a farm. In 1880 he began in his present business. Mr. Burgess was married, February 23, 1875, to Miss Maggie H. Temple, a native of Cass County, Missouri, born in April, 1856. She was a daughter of W. A. and Sarah A. (Olden) Temple, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. The family of Mr. and Mrs. B. consists of one child, Anna B. Mr. Burgess is doing a good business, and keeps his horses and buggies in excellent condition. He deserves his success.

R. N. BUSH,

a native of Kentucky, was born in Clark County, March 31, 1831. He is a son of Nelson and Nancy (Neal) Bush, the former of Virginia, and the latter a Kentuckian by birth. R. N. was reared and educated in his native county. In December, 1849, and for the following two years he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. He then began freighting across the plains, which business he continued till 1860, and during the same time was engaged in trading in mules, etc. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, in which he remained till the close of the war. Shortly afterwards he located in Pleasant Hill, and for eighteen months was occupied in the butchering business. Since then he has been interested in farming, except for six months, when in Waco, Texas. December 7, 1858, Mr. Bush was married to Miss Henrietta Flemming, a native of Kentucky. She was born September 5, 1830. They have had five children, of whom three are now living: Christopher, R., Charles S. and David.

J. B. CABNESS,

blacksmith, was born in Daviess County, Kentucky, January 15, 1831. His father, Milford Cabness, was a native of Tennessee. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Roland. They came to Missouri in 1831, and located in Jackson County, where they lived till J. B. was about eight years of age, then coming to Cass County. His mother had died in Jackson County, when he was two years old, and when he was twelve his father died. After this he made his home with John Farmer till he became grown. Being an orphan boy and living in a new country, he had not the advantage of such an education as the present day affords. When he was twenty-one he came to Pleasant Hill, where he learned the blacksmith trade, which he has since followed except for some time during the war. Then he served in the Confederate service as second lieutenant for three months. He was also for one year in the militia. June 4, 1856, Mr. Cabness was married to Miss Jane Majors, a native of Missouri, who died February 18, 1869, leaving four children, two of whom are living: Edgar and Emma A. Mr. C. was married again September 5, 1869, to Miss Margaret Price, who was born in Kentucky, October 10, 1842. Mr. C. and family are members of the Christian Church. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F.

EWEN CAMERON

is one of the firm of Cameron & Son, editors and proprietors of the Western Dispatch, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. His father was born in Scotland and when he emigrated to America located in Virginia, shortly

afterwards moving to Tennessee. His mother was a native of Tennessee; her maiden name was Mary Trumble. Ewen Cameron, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Franklin, Tennessee, March 31, 1813. He received only the advantage of a common school education and when but fourteen years of age, in the year 1827, he entered a printing office in Franklin where he learned the printers' trade. In 1831 he went to Nashville, Tennessee. He was there employed on different papers and at job work till 1838, when he moved to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he took charge of the Green River Gazette. This paper he continued to publish till the spring of 1840. At that date he moved to Warsaw, Missouri, where he was engaged in the printing business till 1850, having, during the first year of his stay there, established a paper known as the Osage Banner. In 1850 he came to Osceola where he edited the Osceola Independent for eighteen months. He then located on a farm in Benton County, and was interested in farming till the spring of 1863 except for the most of the time during the winters, when he was working at Jefferson City during the meeting of the legislature. In 1863 he moved to Boonville, Missouri, and was there at work at the printing business for three years with the exception of eight months during which time he was employed in St. Louis. In 1866 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since resided. He was connected with the Review till 1872, and in September of the same year he started his present paper. Mr. Cameron is now in his seventieth year and actively engaged at all work required in a printing office. He has followed the profession for fifty-five years and as a typo is *nulli secundus* of those in the West. April 11, 1839, he was married to Miss Clarissa Blakely who was born in Warren County, Kentucky, August 1, 1819. She was a daughter of James M. and Ann (Branham) Blakeley, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The family of Mr. Cameron has consisted of five children, three of whom are living: James E., Mary E. (now Mrs. Dunn) and Luella F. Mr. Cameron and his son publish a journal which is full of instructive and interesting matter, and the patronage which they are receiving from the people is no more than should be given them by those whose cause they so ably advocate.

J. E. CAMERON

was born in Benton County, Missouri, July 14, 1841, and is the son of E. Cameron, a native of Tennessee. His mother's maiden name was Clarissa Blakely. J. E. was reared in his native county, on a farm, and served for three years in the Confederate Army during the war. After leaving the army he settled in Boonville, and in 1866 commenced the printing business, with which he had been familiar from a boy. He married Miss Mollie Symington, in 1869. She is a daughter of the Rev. R.

S. Symington, an early settler of this county, and at present a resident of California. They have one daughter, Mattie.

JOHN F. CORDELL,

dealer in boots and shoes, is a son of Adam and Susan (Slater) Cordell, both natives of Virginia. John F. Cordell was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 27, 1838. He was there reared and educated, and when fourteen years of age he began to work at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for three years. He then learned the shoemaker's trade, and continued this in Virginia until 1859, when he went to Ashland, Ohio. Here he worked at both his trades till April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, in which company he served for four months. At the expiration of this time he re-enlisted in Battery D, First Ohio Light Artillery for three years, remaining in service until 1864, when he was discharged. At this time he was acting as first gunner, having served in Middle Tennessee and North Carolina, where he participated in many important battles. After being mustered out of service he returned to Ohio, and in 1868 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since been engaged in his present business. Mr. C. was married in April, 1867, to Miss Jane Thomas, of Ohio, by whom he has two children: William L., and Cordelia E. C. He was married again in July, 1877, to Mrs. Carrie T. Goss, whose maiden name was Stoneberg, a native of Iowa. They have two children: John F., and Alberta.

J. D. COOLEY,

of the firm of Meyers & Cooley, dealers in staple and fancy groceries was born in Jackson County, Missouri, May 19, 1845. His father, William D. Cooley was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Parthena (Cox) Cooley, of North Carolina. When J. D. was quite young his mother died. He was then brought to Pleasant Hill, and when he was two years old, his father died. He was educated in the common schools, being principally reared on a farm. He followed the occupation of farming till the spring of 1869, when he engaged in the livery business, which he continued till 1881, having in 1878 formed a partnership in his present firm. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the A. O. U. W. October 7, 1874, Mr. Cooley was united in marriage with Miss Laura Dawson, by whom he had three children, Benjamin, Lulu, and Mary. He was previously married in January of 1870, to Miss Jessie Myers, a daughter of W. H. Myers, who died September, 1870. His present wife was born in Carthage, Jasper County, Missouri, January 18, 1853. She was a daughter of A. M. and Mary (Hocker) Dawson, both of whom were natives of Kentucky.

JOHN S. CORNMAN,

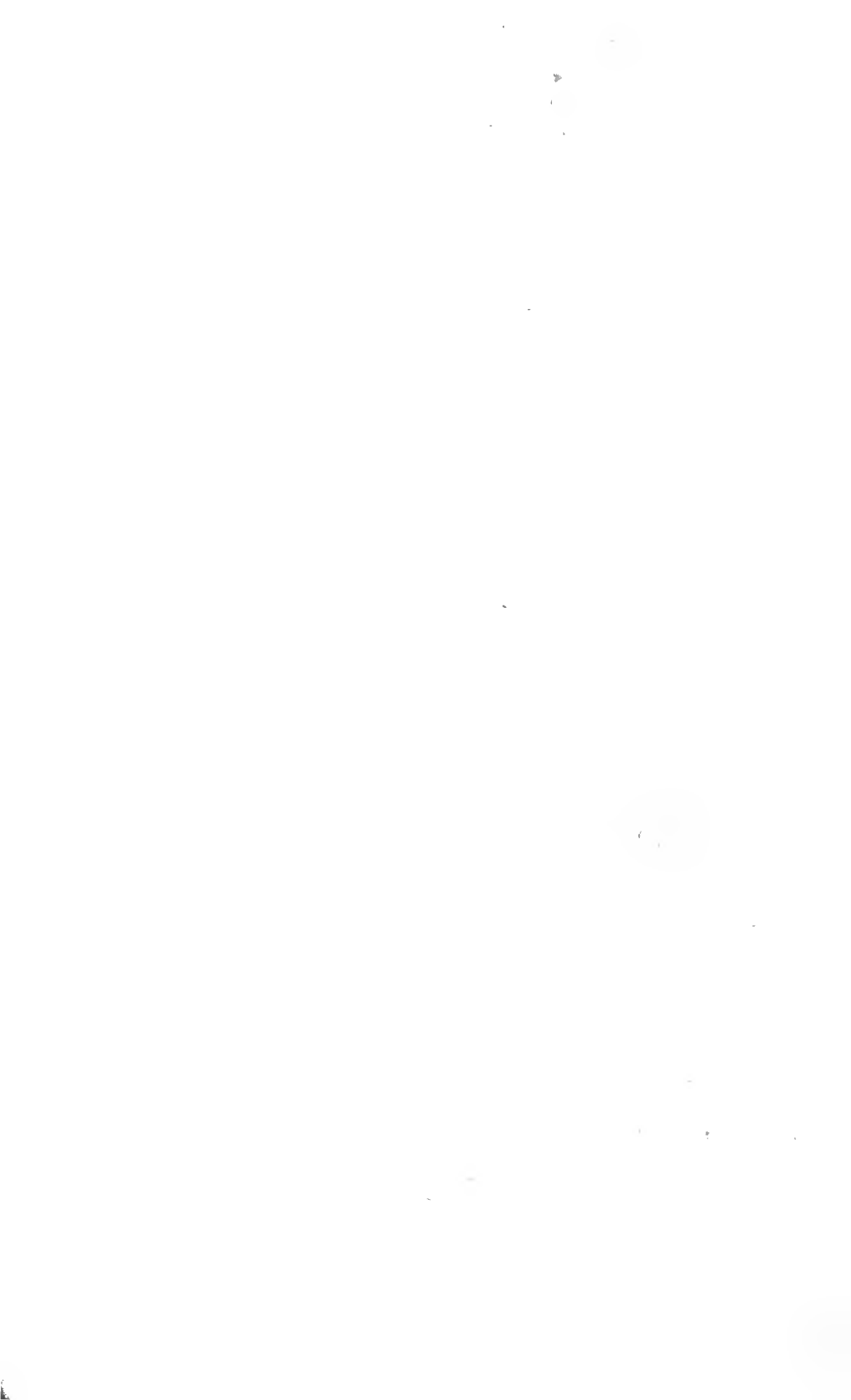
liveryman, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1843. He was principally reared in Ohio, whither his parents moved when John S. was six years of age. When he was fifteen years old he left his home and for many years traveled over the various territories and Australia, engaging in different branches of work. In 1868 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since been occupied in his present business. He is one of the most experienced liverymen in Western Missouri.

M. H. CRAIG,

retired, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, January 22, 1804. His father, John Craig, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose name previous to her marriage was Margaret McIlvain, came originally from Virginia. M. H. Craig was reared and educated in his native county, where he learned the trade of gunsmithing. This he continued to follow in connection with farming in Harrison County, till 1834, when he moved to Morgan County, Illinois. There he worked at the same business till 1863, when he located in the town of Concord, Illinois, being occupied for a short time in the mercantile trade. In 1873, he came to Pleasant Hill. He has now two farms in Cass County, one of 160 and one of 270 acres. July 17, 1825, Mr. Craig was married to Miss Sarah Humble, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 11, 1801. She died August 16, 1862, leaving eleven children, six of whom are living: William J., Robert H., Perry, Thomas P., Tebitha and Moses H.

SAMUEL L. CRIST,

was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, August 1, 1833. His father, Samuel Crist was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Miller, came originally from Ohio. The family of Samuel Crist consisted of eight children, Samuel L. being the third child. When ten years of age he moved with his parents to Adams County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, there being educated. In 1857 he began the trade of millwrighting, which he followed a short time. He afterwards traveled over the western states and territories, visiting Salt Lake City and other points, and in 1859 he located in Pleasant Hill. Since that time he has been principally engaged in milling. He has also worked at the carpenter's trade, which he follows at the present time. Mr. Crist was married in August, 1867, to Mrs. Mary A. Taylor, a native of Harrison County, Kentucky. Her maiden name was Musselman.





B. H. H. Curdiss M. D. A. E.

W. H. H. CUNDIFF, M. D., A. E.,

was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 15th of October, 1832. His father, Greenberg Cundiff, who was born in Bedford County, Virginia, about the year 1792, emigrated to Washington County, Kentucky, when nearly eighteen years of age, and soon afterwards married Miss Ann Sutton, of the same county. They had born unto them two daughters and two sons, the daughters older and the other son younger than William Henry Harrison Cundiff, the subject of this sketch. His father removed to Hardin County some twelve or fifteen years after his marriage and remained there until William was six years old, when he moved to Marion County with his family, including Elisha Cundiff, the grandfather of William. The eyes of the grandfather had been put out by a piece of shell during the siege of Fort Lower Sandusky, under Major Cochran, during the war of 1812. Here, in Marion County, young Cundiff grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education mostly in the old primitive log school houses of the neighborhood until 1848, when he attended St. Mary's College, near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky. From there he went to Campbellsville, Kentucky, on the 1st of January, 1850, and commenced the study of medicine under James A. Shuttleworth, M. D., subsequently graduating at the head of his class at the University of Louisville, March 5, 1852. After this he returned to Campbellsville and formed a partnership with his preceptor, which existed, with a short interval, until the 10th of October, 1854. In October, 1853, the doctor came to St. Louis and attended a full course of lectures in the University of St. Louis, and on the 3rd of March, 1854, the degree of A. E. was conferred upon him. During the Christmas holidays he visited Western Missouri, and especially Jackson County, where he became acquainted with Miss Anna E. Maddox, whom he married on the 21st of November, 1854. After he had received the above mentioned degree he returned to his old partnership with Dr. Shuttleworth until he again came to Missouri, preparatory to consummating his engagement with Miss Maddox, who was the only daughter of Larkin Maddox. After his marriage he moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and formed a partnership with W. T. Lamkin, M. D. They were both popular and successful physicians, and did a large practice until Dr. Cundiff's wife died, on the 8th of September, 1855. The doctor himself was brought to death's door by the same dreadful disease—typhoid fever. Weakened in body by disease and distressed in mind, he petitioned Dr. Lamkin to release him from the partnership, as he desired rest and retirement, which was granted with reluctance, as was also the case in the partnership with Dr. Shuttleworth. The latter part of the fall of 1855 and the winter following was spent in almost seclusion, save with his most intimate friends and his professional duties. He united with

the Pleasant Hill Presbyterian Church, under the administration of the Rev. Robert S. Symington, in November, 1855, of which church he has continued to be an honorable and active member without a broken link ever since, being punctual in attendance at all of the church meetings, including prayer meetings and Sunday Schools. He was elected a deacon in 1859, serving as such for twenty-one years, when, in March, 1880, he was elected an elder and a commissioner of his Presbytery to the general assembly, which met in Springfield, Illinois, in July, 1882. During that session, it will be remembered, fraternal relations were established with the Southern General Assembly at Atlanta, Georgia. He has been all this twenty-seven years prominent in contributing liberally of his time and money towards the support of the church in all of its needs. In 1856 he was nominated by the Union Democratic party for the legislature, and was elected over John F. Callaway, who was the American or Knownothing candidate, and one of the most popular men in the county. During his term of office in the legislature the Missouri Pacific Railroad was located through Cass County; where it now runs. This was mainly due to the doctor's untiring industry, and knowledge of men and means, that this location was secured, he having the casting vote upon a proposition then before the legislature which was absolutely necessary to the road's welfare over the Chapel Hill route from Warrensburg to Kansas City. From the end of his service in the nineteenth general assembly to the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1861, the doctor applied himself close to his profession. In 1861, at the solicitation of many staunch Union men of Jackson, Cass and Bates Counties, he became a candidate for one of the members from this district to what was afterwards known as the Gamble Convention. He canvassed the district from the Missouri to the Osage Rivers in midwinter on horseback, and boldly defended the Union cause and the "Stars and Stripes," but the Slaveocracy defeated him. The spring, summer and fall of 1861 waxed warm in and around Pleasant Hill, but he and five other Union men stood their ground, being in the service of the Federal army as contract surgeon, either directly or indirectly, nearly all the time from the beginning until he joined the army regularly.

On the 21st of November he was married to Miss Anna E. Williamson, of Jackson County, Missouri, the daughter of Robert C. and Sarah M. Williamson. It was a dark time to engage in matrimonial affairs; but it is doubtless true that even timid hearts become strong under the influence of pure and unalloyed love. So, amid the trials of our national existence, these two loving hearts were plighted for all that was in store for them. The doctor joined the Federal army on the 19th of June, 1862, as assistant surgeon in the Second Battalion, Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and was in the engagement at Lone Jack, on the 16th of August, 1862. When all of the Federal surgeons left he alone remained at his

post to attend the wounded, and bury the dead, surrounded by Confederate soldiers, among whom he could number many warm personal friends—as he had always been honorable in his opposition to the rebellion. He was commended for his bravery and faithful performance of duty on the field of battle by the commander of the Federal forces, and was afterwards transferred to the Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, on the 27th of September, 1862, and promoted to surgeon of the same for his faithful service to the wounded of that regiment. He served therein until the 2nd of September, 1864, when he was commissioned surgeon of the Thirteenth Missouri Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, and served in that capacity until the 4th of September, 1865. During this time he always held the highest rank in the command—when it was a brigade he held the position of brigade surgeon of the division or corps. He resigned while holding the position of medical director of the upper district of Arkansas, at Fort Riley, Kansas. While performing medical service in the Union command, which drove the rebel General Sterling Price from the state of Missouri for the last time, the Union people of Cass County put him upon their ticket, and elected him over two popular opponents; both of whom were Union men. Since that time he has been a Republican. He was again elected to the legislature in 1868, over Hamilton Gamble, who was the son of Governor Gamble. Since his term of service ended in the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, he has been engaged in the practice of his profession, and raising fine short horns of fashionable families, such as the Floras and the Rose of Sharons. He is now doing a leading practice in medicine and surgery, and is alive to every improvement in farming and stock raising, which latter industries are done under his direction. The doctor's most prominent traits of character are firmness, energy, and liberality to all Christian and charitable objects. He works with all of his might in whatever he undertakes; rarely, if ever, fails in the successful execution of all plans or undertakings which he originates, either private or public. He is liberal to his opponents and devoted to his friends.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,

farmer, section 6, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, May 6, 1842. His father, John Davidson, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Nancy Holcomb, a Virginian by birth. William was reared and educated in his native county. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Indiana Infantry, and remained in service till January, 1865, having been taken prisoner at the Battle of the Wilderness, in May, 1864. He was kept in prison for seven months, most of the time at Andersonville. In 1865 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has

since been engaged in farming. Mr. Davidson now has a farm of 178 acres. He was married, July 6, 1858, to Miss Alice VanHoy, who was born in Cass County, Missouri, February 24, 1846. They have two children, Mary A. and James.

JOSEPH DENTON

was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, July 31, 1821. His parents, Joseph and Dradenna (Hunt) Denton, were natives of Tennessee. They had a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living. Joseph Denton was the youngest child, and in 1829 he moved with his mother and the family to Randolph County, Indiana, (his father having died in Kentucky). He received the principal part of his education in Randolph County, and in 1839 he went to Benton County, and in 1866 moved to Jackson County, Missouri. In 1870 he came to Pleasant Hill. He was engaged in farming till 1870, when he retired from active business life, though to some extent he is interested in trading. September 22, 1842, Mr. Denton was married to Miss C. J. Hoover, by whom he had four children. But one now survives, Sarah Elmore. Mrs. Denton was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, December 7, 1825. Her father, Cornelius Hoover, was a native of Maryland, as also was her mother, formerly Rebecca Thomas. She was the third child in a family of nine children.

MORGAN DRYDEN,

section 7, was born in Worcester County, Maryland, August 17, 1809. He is a son of John Dryden, who was born and reared in England, and who, after emigrating to America, was married in Maryland to Miss Anna Morgan, a native of Maryland. Her ancestors were also natives of England. The family of John Dryden consisted of only two children, Morgan being the eldest. When he was about fourteen years old he left his father's home and went to Virginia, where he was engaged in various occupations, farming, etc. After remaining there two or three years he went to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, and after living there four or five years he went to Indiana. He made his home in Indiana till 1837, when he moved to Coles County, Illinois, there being extensively engaged in farming, he owning a farm of 1,200 acres. In 1839 he settled in Buchanan County, Missouri, where he resided until 1866, when he came to Cass County. Here he now has a landed estate of nearly 500 acres. During a greater part of his travels he was accompanied by his brother. Mr. Dryden is a staunch Union man, and during the war rendered great service to General Penick. He was married May 8, 1834, to Miss Elizabeth Gassaway, a native of Jefferson County, Indi-

ana, born in January, 1812. She died September 13, 1835. By this union they had one child, John G. He was married a second time, December 14, 1839, to Miss Sarah McNite, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, who was born in 1821. She died in 1872, leaving twelve children, seven of whom are now living. Henry C., Daniel W., Charles W., Mary, Jane, Julia and Emma B. He now lives with his son, D. W. Dryden, who was born May 26, 1851, in Buchanan County, Missouri. He was married September 7, 1872, to Miss Ida B. Pence, of Illinois.

JAMES M. DUNCAN

is of the firm of W. H. Duncan & Co., one of the leading dry goods houses in Cass County, they having the finest store room in Pleasant Hill. This is 27x95 feet, and was built in 1881, and first occupied in January, 1882. The firm is composed of James M. and Benjamin Duncan. James M. Duncan was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, September 29, 1839. His grandfather, was a native of Scotland, and his father, James L. Duncan, of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Sarah E. Morton, a native of Kentucky. In 1843 his parents moved to Pleasant Hill, where he has since resided. He has been engaged in selling goods in Pleasant Hill since 1845 (except during the war), his father having embarked in the business at that time. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, remaining on duty till the close of the war, being the greater part of the time captain and commissary of Shanks' regiment of Shelby's brigade. February 23, 1870, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Ella P. Reed, by which union they have had two children, one of whom is living, James M. Mrs. Duncan was born in Callaway County, Missouri, in 1844. She was a daughter of Preston B. and Mary F. (Tate) Reed, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri.

ROBERT T. ELMORE,

farmer, section 9, was born in Hampshire County Virginia, November 13, 1839. He is a son of William and Sarah C. (Kelley) Elmore, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. When Robert T. was three years old, his parents moved to Pickaway County Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1861 he went to Benton County, Indiana, residing there and in White County of the same state till 1866, when he came to Missouri, first locating in Jackson County. In March, 1881, he came to Cass County. He has followed farming from his boyhood, and now has a farm of 155 acres. September 3, 1864, Mr. Elmore was married to Miss Sarah Denton, who was born in Benton County, Indiana, August 20, 1843. They have one child, Sylvia.

E. M. ENSMINGER,

photographer, was born in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, December 25, 1812. His father Samuel Ensminger, was a native of Virginia, and his mother (formerly Maria Shendle), of Pennsylvania. When about nineteen years of age E. M. began to learn the blacksmith trade, working four years as an apprentice for twenty-five dollars. He then followed that occupation three years. He was engaged in various clerkships, a portion of the time in business for himself, until 1848, when he began the photograph business, which he continued till 1867. In 1868, he came to Pleasant Hill and embarked in the boot and shoe trade, and for nearly four years devoted his attention to mercantile pursuits. Since then he has been occupied in his present business, and is now the leading artist of Cass County. Mr. Ensminger was married May 20, 1840, to Miss Jane Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1863. They had three children: Jefferson C., Madison and Mary. He was married again June 26, 1867, to Miss Amanda Kerr, originally from Marion County, Ohio. By this marriage they have one child, Freddie.

HENRY FARMER,

though not the first was one amongst the early pioneer preachers of Cass County, Missouri, and few, (if any) were more zealous, more faithful, or more successful than he. He was born in Knox County, Tennessee, September 17, 1809, the son of John and Sarah Farmer, both natives of Virginia. He was reared and educated in his native county until nearly grown, when his father removed to Meigs County, same state. His early life was spent upon a farm, and his education was limited to such branches of knowledge as the farmers' sons in that day and that country usually received at the country schools. A part of his earlier life was spent in a distillery, where, financially he did a prosperous business, but being impressed with the evils attendant upon that calling and believing it to be a curse upon the community, at his own request, he was permitted by his father to retire from it, and ever after was a strong advocate of the temperance cause. Uniting with the Baptist Church, he entered the ministry and was ordained in 1838, and in the same year removed to Cass County, and located on the farm where he lived and where he died on the 30th of January, 1870, and on which his widow still resides, it being on section 31, township 46, range 30, and for many years, while actively engaged in the ministry he labored also with his own hands in cultivating and improving that farm. In 1844, he was married to Miss Clarinda J. Booth, a daughter of Peter and Fanny Booth, the former of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. By this union

here are now living four children: William A., Ellen J. (now Mrs. Ludwig), Thomas F. and Laura J. Four others have died. His excellent widow, who still lives upon his farm of 320 acres, respected and esteemed by all, was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, in March, 1825, and came with her parents to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1836. When Henry Farmer moved to Missouri, in 1838, he at once took rank amongst the first Baptist preachers of the country. Uniting with the Union Baptist Church, two miles west of Pleasant Hill, he served it as pastor almost the whole time from that date to the day of his death, and, in addition, preached and acted as pastor for many churches in Cass, Jackson, Lafayette and Johnson Counties. For twenty years in succession he served the Lone Jack Baptist Church in Jackson County as pastor, and it has been truly said of him that during that time in that one congregation

“He led within the gospel door,
Three hundred precious souls and more,
To whom the Bread of Life he brake,
And served them—not for lucre's sake.”

Though not possessed of a classical or theological education, nor gifted in oratory, as some preachers were, few, very few, were more successful in winning converts to the Master's cause. He had good native talent, strong reasoning powers, and a fair, self-acquired education, and the confidence of all who knew him. These were the elements that gave him success in his calling, and made him what he was—one of the noted preachers in the county. During the great civil war which afflicted and distracted the country from 1861 to 1866, political differences unfortunately impaired in some degree his usefulness, and was to him a source of much regret and sorrow. A steadfast friend of the Union himself, a large majority of those with whom he was socially and religiously connected were on the other side. He continued, however, as before, to preach the gospel of peace when all around him was war, and remained in the field of the ministry, which others abandoned for martial and military service; and owing to his known integrity, and his influence with the Federal authorities, he was often called upon to intercede, and often succeeded in his intercessions for friends and neighbors, who differed with him in opinion and whose sympathies were with the South; and no doubt there are persons yet living who were indebted for the possession of property, liberty, and perhaps life itself to the intercessions and the influence of the good Baptist preacher, with those who for the time had the power over them. Plain, faithful, earnest and unpretending, he might, in truth, be styled one of the old-fashioned preachers and teachers, laboring, as Paul did, with his own hands for a support,

and the local poet might have said of him, as he did of one who labored and preached with him in the earlier years of his ministry in Missouri:

How often it is, as in church I am sitting,
 My mind wanders back to the days of my youth,
 And faces and forms before me are flitting
 Of those who then preached the plain gospel of truth.
 In fancy I see the old pious, good teacher,
 Who urged me the way of salvation to know;
 The face and the form of the pioneer preacher
 Who preached on the border a long time ago,
 The plain, simple preacher, the good, honest preacher,
 The old-fashioned preacher of long time ago.

How often I think of his true self-denial,
 And often contrast him with men of to-day;
 Through heat and through cold, though great was the trial,
 He toiled in the vineyard, not asking for pay.
 The widow, the orphan, the poor and the needy,
 In sickness and sorrow had reason to know,
 In all their afflictions that none were so speedy,
 Relief and assistance on them to bestow,
 As the plain, earnest preacher, the good Baptist preacher,
 The old-fashioned preacher of long time ago.

But few of those old-fashioned preachers yet linger,
 But few now remain, and those few are ignored
 For men of more learning, and scorn with his finger
 Oft points at the men who so much have endured.
 More talented men are the bread of life breaking,
 And their words of instruction more fluently flow;
 But are they more useful, or more sin forsaking,
 Than the plain, simple preacher of long time ago?
 The plain, humble preacher, the well-meaning preacher,
 The old-fashioned preacher of long time ago.

When now on the Sabbath the old church I visit
 And his plain admonitions no longer I hear,
 'Tis strange, passing strange, can you tell me why is it
 His words to my mind will so often occur,
 While eloquent men, in language quite burning,
 Are preaching the gospel of peace and of truth,
 The mind is so vagrant it still will be turning
 To the plain, humble preacher I heard in my youth?
 The plain gospel preacher, the pioneer preacher,
 The old-fashioned preacher I heard in my youth.

They say that the age and the world are progressing;
 That old-fashioned preachers are needed no more;
 That men of more polish, more learning possessing,
 Must now take the places of those gone before.

Ah, well! With the world I must not be contending;
Perhaps it is so; but there's one thing I know—
While the greatest D. D.'s are their tenets defending,
I think of the preacher of long time ago.
The hard-working preacher, the plain, simple preacher,
The old-fashioned preacher of long time ago.

But the hand of death has borne him from us. On the last day of January, 1870, he was followed to the grave, as an aged lady expressed it, by the largest company of mourners she had ever seen at any burial, and in the cemetery of the old Union Church, the first organized in the county—the one with which he united in 1838, and where he preached so faithfully for more than thirty years—he reposes, with many, very many, of those who labored and toiled with him in the days of his usefulness.

REV. JEREMIAH FARMER

(deceased) was born March 26, 1810, in Anderson County, Tennessee, and died in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, October 27, 1881. His great grandfather, Henry Farmer, was married to Miss Aggie Burton, and moved from Lunenburg County, Virginia, to Halifax County, when the latter was a wilderness. He had three sons: Archibald, Henry and David, and one daughter, Jennie. Henry, the second son, was married to Miss Sarah Echols, and both were born between the years 1745 and 1750. They remained in Halifax County till 1796, when they emigrated to Anderson County, Tennessee. They had eleven children—three sons and eight daughters, all of whom raised families. After his removal to Tennessee he became a member of the Baptist church. His wife was a member of the Society of Friends. She died in 1825 and he in 1835. John Farmer, their son, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born in Halifax County, Virginia, July 4, 1784. He emigrated with his parents to Tennessee when but twelve years of age. About the year 1805 he became connected with the Baptist church and, in 1809, at the age of twenty-five, he married Miss Abigail Read, who was born in Rowan County, North Carolina, November 29, 1791. Her parents died when she was quite young and she was taken to Knox County, Tennessee, by her two uncles, William and Thomas Read, with whom she lived alternately. She was a woman of rare personal beauty and excellence of mind and character. Her husband, owing to the poor facilities of those days, received but little education and she none. Yet both were possessed with strong mental endowments. She became a member of the Baptist church soon after their marriage and he was a licensed preacher quite early in life, and was regularly ordained to the ministry in 1819. By his force of character and his intellectual power he rose to considerable eminence in his church and was highly esteemed

by that influential body of Christians. When the division occurred in the Baptist church on the subject of foreign missions in 1836, he identified himself with the Missionary Baptists. In 1839 he emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, and was moderator of Blue River Association at the time of his death which occurred May 2, 1845. His wife died several years previous, July 28, 1840. Their remains are interred in the cemetery two miles west of Pleasant Hill, Missouri. When our subject was five years old his father left Anderson County, Tennessee, and built mills and iron works in Knox County. Here he remained three years when he moved to Roane County and thence to Meigs County, where he engaged in the same business.

During this time Jeremiah was receiving such an education as the common schools afforded, and was well advanced in English branches, considering his age and the advantages he enjoyed. At eighteen he discontinued going to school and began to superintend his father's business, which he did for two years. In 1830, the father gave him an interest in the business, and he pursued it for four years. January 1, 1833, he was married to Miss Eliza Bailey, who was born January 6, 1813. She was a daughter of James Bailey, and grand daughter of David Bailey. Her mother was formerly Mary Rector, daughter of Cumberland Rector, and grand daughter of John Rector. They were married by Rev. Daniel Briggs, by whom also the husband was baptized in the following month, she having been a member of the church for several years previous. In June, 1837, Rev. Jeremiah Farmer moved to Cass County, Missouri, where he resided till the time of his death. He reared eleven children, two sons and nine daughters, all of whom were married and ten of whom are now living: Mary (married William Jones), Abigail (married John King), Coleman (married Elizabeth A. Harris), Rebecca (now deceased, who married James H. Callaway), Thomas (married Mattie Peyton), Louisa (wife of Nathan B. George), Elizabeth (married John T. Boswell), Nannie (now Mrs. D. G. Angus), Susie (married Charles W. Sills), and Fannie (who married J. S. Hayden.) Soon after coming to Missouri Mr. Farmer began preaching as a Baptist minister. For thirty years he supplied four churches, each once per month. The distances between the churches were often thirty to forty miles. The country was new, the congregations poor, and most of the labor was performed without compensation, and although he was compelled to cultivate other resources for the maintenance of his family, yet those obstructions did not deter this faithful follower of the Cross from preaching the unsearchable riches of the blood of the Redeemer. His labors were blessed and his efforts crowned with eminent success. During life he baptized over two thousand persons. In 1875, he returned to the place of his nativity (Anderson County) and found in the possession of a relative, William S. Farmer, a number of papers belonging to his grandfather and great-grandfather.

These papers were receipts of church tithings and other interesting business papers dating back to 1773, 1781, 1788, etc. They had been preserved in the family with remarkable fidelity and showed that his ancestors were prompt in meeting their obligations.

EDMOND R. GILL,

dealer in stoves and tinware, is a son of Joseph Gill, who was a native of South Carolina and among the earliest settlers of Missouri. His mother, formerly Martha Brawder, was a Kentuckian by birth. Edward was born in Carroll County, Missouri, May 15, 1824. When he was twelve years of age his parents moved to Fayette, Howard County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. When sixteen he began to learn the tanners' trade, serving an apprenticeship of four years. He then went to Warsaw, Benton County, and was there engaged in business till 1863, when he located in Mount Sterling, Illinois. He continued the same occupation till 1865, when he moved to Washington, Missouri, and in May, 1866, he came to Pleasant Hill. Here he has since followed his present business. Mr. Gill was married March 25, 1851, to Miss Fannie C. Fristoe, a daughter of M. Fristoe. She was born in Benton County, Missouri. Her death occurred April 9, 1854. Mr. G. was married again December 13, 1856, to Miss Martha D. Hood, a daughter of Wiley Hood. She was born in Polk County, Missouri, in August, 1839, and died August 27, 1881, leaving five children, Mariah B., Edmond R., Jr., Mattie H., Josiah B. and Robert H.

GEORGE GOSCH,

of the firm of Gosch & Olson, dealers in groceries, is a native of Germany, and was born June 16, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native country, and in 1852 he came to America, landing at Quebec on July 2, of the same year. He first began work on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, which was at that time being built. He then had no means, and commenced as water carrier at fifty cents per day. He continued railroading till 1856, when he went to California, where he was engaged in mining till September, 1858. Then he returned to Illinois, and the following spring moved to Kansas. Thence to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained for two years, and from there to Centralia, Illinois. After living there till 1865, he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and since 1866 has been engaged in his present business. He now has one of the leading stores in Pleasant Hill, and is considered to be one of the best citizens and business men of the town. He is also a member of the Pleasant Hill Woolen Mill Manufacturing Company, of which he has been chosen vice-president. Mr. Gosch was married in

May, 1863, to Miss Barbara Hess, a native of Germany. She died in December, 1871, leaving two children, Ida and George. In October, 1872, he was again married to Miss Rosina Rheinboldt, a native of Germany. By this union he has three children, Bertie, Arthur and Hans.

T. A. GRANT, M. D.,

physician and member of the firm of Grant & Howard, dealers in drugs, etc., was born in Greene County, Missouri, February 15, 1844. His father, V. O. Grant, was a native of New York and of Scotch descent. His mother's maiden name was Sarah M. Burks, a native of Alabama. When T. A. Grant was three years of age his parents and the family moved to Henry County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, and there resided till 1865, when he began the study of medicine, in the town of Clinton, with Dr. H. T. Cooper. In the spring of 1874 he was graduated from the Missouri Homœopathic College of St. Louis, Missouri. He then embarked in practice in Clinton, in which location he continued for three years, when he moved to Chanute, Kansas. There he resumed his practice till 1872, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, practicing in Harrisonville till 1874. Thence to Johnson County, and in 1877 he came to Pleasant Hill. He has during his entire medical life adhered closely to the principle of the homœopathic schools. He has been successfully engaged in the drug business since September, 1881. April 25, 1872, Dr. Grant was married to Miss Sarah S. Howard, by which union they have had four children, three of whom are now living, Harrison M., Linnie A. and Nellie M. Mrs. Grant was born in Johnson County, Missouri, November 19, 1853. She is a daughter of Joseph and Amanda (Simcock) Howard, both natives of North Carolina.

JAMES R. HICKMAN

was born in Shelby County, Kentucky, February 27, 1830. His father, Thomas J. Hickman, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, who was formerly Harriet Taylor, was a Kentuckian by birth. In 1844 the family of Thomas J. Hickman moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where James R. grew to manhood. When nineteen years of age he learned the trade of plastering, at which he worked for five or six years. He then began freighting, and continued this till 1860, having during this time visited the different points of interest in the West. In 1860 he commenced farming near Hickman's Mills, which he followed till 1862, when, on account of the war, he moved in the vicinity of Independence. There he remained till the enforcement of Order No. 11, when he went to Clinton County, Missouri. Here he was engaged in farming till 1867,

at that time coming to Pleasant Hill. He soon resumed work at his trade, following it till 1871. For four years thereafter he acted as deputy sheriff under A. C. Briant, his old partner in the freighting business. Since his residence in Pleasant Hill he has filled the offices of city marshal, collector and assessor. He is at present retired from active business life, devoting his time in looking after the cultivation of his farms. March 6, 1859, Mr. Hickman was married to Miss Ann J. Adams, who was born in Scott County, Kentucky, October 20, 1839, and who was a daughter of James W. and Susan (Black) Adams, both natives of Kentucky. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Hickman consists of six children: Callie, William, Robert, Duncan, Garland, and Josie.

G. M. HILL,

dealer in furniture, was born in Westmorland County, Pennsylvania, April, 24, 1832. His father, George Hill, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was also born in the same state; her maiden name was Christina Sutton. In 1840 the parents of G. M. Hill moved to Illinois. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools while residing in different counties in Illinois. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, as it was at that time known, remaining in that vicinity till 1862. He then visited Oregon, California, Idaho and other territories and returned to Denver in 1864, and in December, 1865, to Illinois. During the most of his stay in the mountains he was engaged in mining. In the spring of 1866 he came to Pleasant Hill, where for over two years he devoted his attention to the livery business. He then located on a farm where he carried on agricultural pursuits for five years. Subsequently for two years he was occupied in shipping and dealing in stock when he again commenced the livery business, which he continued some three years. Since the fall of 1881 he has been engaged in his present business. He is now the leading furniture dealer in Cass County. Mr. Hill was married April 30, 1866, to Miss Nannie J. Gouge, by whom he has four children. He is taking the greatest of pains to educate his children whose names are Iola M., Raymond, Ralph Lee and Guy. Mrs. Hill was born in Macon County, Illinois, December 1, 1846.

GEORGE W. HOLLOWAY

was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 30, 1846. He is a son of Samuel and Jane P. Holloway; the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. George was reared at his birthplace, being educated in the Bethel Academy of that county. In October, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Second Kentucky infantry of Morgan's command, and remained in service till the close of the war. He was a

prisoner of war from July, 1864, till October, 1865. In 1870 he began the drug business in Owenton, Owen County, Kentucky, having previously been engaged in teaching school in the same town. In 1879 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he was occupied in the drug business till 1882. Mr. Holloway was married June 17, 1868, to Miss Sarah A. Gordon, of Woodford County, Kentucky. She was a daughter of Thomas B. and Fannie M. (Greer) Gordon, both natives of Georgia. The family of Mr. Holloway consists of three children: Thomas C., Flora G. and Samuel N.

J. V. HON,

farmer, section 4, the fifth in a family of eight children, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, June 2, 1847. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Hawkins) Hon, were both natives of the same state as himself. In 1855 they moved to Cass County, Missouri, where J. V. Hon has since resided. His education was obtained here and in the University of Green Castle, Indiana, at which institution he attended three years, having entered it in 1869. After completing his education he was engaged in teaching for several years. He now has a farm of 343 acres. Mr. Hon was married September 4, 1872, to Miss Alice Durham of Indiana, who died in February, 1874. He was married again December 19, 1877, to Miss Emma Parrott, a native of Ohio.

J. D. IRVINE,

attorney and counselor at law, is a son of Robert and Magdalena (Thompson) Irvin; the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Ireland. J. D. Irvine was born in Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, September 27, 1852. He was reared and educated in his native town, and in 1870 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he began the study of law with John L. Morrison (now deceased). He was admitted to practice in 1874, and has since devoted his attention to his profession. From 1874 to 1876 he was city attorney, and was re-elected in 1881. Mr. Irvine is possessed of more than ordinary ability and a young man of great promise. He is a close student, and is respected by all who are favored with his acquaintance.

WILLIAM JONES,

dealer in lumber, is of Welsh extraction, his great grandfather having been a native of that country and among the earlier settlers of Virginia. His grandfather was born in Virginia, as also was Lewis P. Jones, his father, the date of the latter's birth being 1794, and his native county, Culpeper. In 1808 his parents and the family moved to Scott County, Kentucky. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Graves, a native of Frank-

lin County, Kentucky. They were married in 1817. Their family consisted of eight sons and three daughters: John Granville, born August 12, 1819; Ann Adeline, born January 10, 1821; William, born August 20, 1823; Lycurgus, born April 5, 1826; James, born December 2, 1828; Lewis Franklin, born March 5, 1831, and died August 4, 1837; Sarah A. born May 30, 1833; Marcellus, born December 9, 1835, and died March 28, 1849; Asa Payne, born November 12, 1837; Thomas Jefferson, born January 18, 1840; Eliza A., born July 31, 1844. In 1833 the family moved to Missouri and located in Jackson County. William Jones attended the common schools of that county, when a boy, but was compelled to work most of the time on a farm. The greater portion of his education was acquired after he had attained his majority, when he worked as a hired hand at ten dollars per month to obtain the means to prosecute his studies. In 1846 he came to Cass County, and taught school in this and Jackson Counties for about twelve years, teaching in Kansas City, West Point and Pleasant Hill. In 1851 he took up his permanent residence in Harrisonville. Before the civil war began he was engaged in merchandising in that place in connection with his father-in-law, Jeremiah Farmer. To avoid the incursions of marauders, after having been robbed of a large proportion of his property, he left Harrisonville during the war and settled near Lone Jack, taking with him the remnant of his stock of goods. This move did not make him safe, as the plunderers came and took the balance of his possessions, leaving him almost penniless. He then moved to Grand Pass, Saline County. Here he began coopering and farming, by which he accumulated some money, and in 1865 went to Lafayette County, two miles south of Dover. At this place he embarked in the culture of black mustard, which proved to be a very profitable venture, Mr. Farmer being connected with him at that time. In 1866 he and Mr. F. moved to Pleasant Hill, and with what they had saved from the wreck of their former property, and with that gained in after years, opened a lumber yard, Mr. Farmer attending to the sale of lumber while Mr. Jones continued the raising of mustard on a farm near the town. In 1867 he discontinued farming, and bought and improved the property where he now resides. Since then he has given his attention to the lumber business, and after the death of his father-in-law, which occurred October 27, 1881, he purchased the entire interest in the business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He has been connected with that denomination since he was nineteen years of age, and she from a girl. Mr. Jones was married March 28, 1850, to Miss Mary Melinda Farmer, a daughter of Jeremiah Farmer. She was born October 1, 1833. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Jones consists of four children: Sarah Eliza, born April 27, 1852; John Coleman, born January 10, 1855; Louisa Ann, born July 26, 1859, and Edward, born May 1, 1864.

GEORGE M. KELLOGG,

gardener, florist, dealer in ice, etc., is a native of Massachusetts and was born April 16, 1838. His parents were Seth and Sarah (Crosley) Kellogg, the former of Massachusetts and the latter of Connecticut. George was educated at his native home, and in Swanzey, New Hampshire. When eighteen years of age he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in clerking till 1857, then going to Olathe, Kansas. Here he remained one year, and thence to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he was interested in various occupations till August 24, 1859. He was then married to Miss Mary Swinehart, after which they moved to Brown County Kansas, where he was engaged in farming till 1864. Mr. Kellogg soon began freighting, and continued this till 1866, when he went to Independence, Missouri, and in 1867 he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Here he has since lived, and now has some of the finest property in the town and is one of the leading gardeners and florists in Western Missouri. Mrs. K. was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 20, 1837. They have eight children: Clara, Zadie, Georgia, Grace, Ralph, Jessie, Ella and Blanch.

O. KOLSTAD,

dealer in jewelry, watches and clocks, is a native of Norway and was born January 9, 1830. He was reared and educated in his native country where, when thirteen years of age, he began to learn the trade of watch making. After completing his trade he traveled over Europe and England, working in the different cities of each country. In 1852 he came to America, landing in Canada. He then followed his trade in Chicago and New Orleans for some time when he went to Texas where he was engaged in the same calling for about twelve years, when he settled in St. Louis. In 1866 he came to Pleasant Hill and here has since been carrying on business. For about six months, he also had a store in Kansas City and for about one year had one in St. Louis, at the same time doing business in his present location. He has, during his travels worked in many other points in the United States. He can justly be styled one of the best jewelers in the western country owing to the fact that he has devoted his attention to the profession for about forty years. In 1857 Mr. Kolstad went to Europe, where, on the 28th day of August he was married to Miss Nellie Wringsted, a native of Norway. They have had eight children, four of whom are living: Mary A., Peter, Maggie and Thorwald.

WILLIAM T. LAMKIN, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, was born in the town of Cynthiana, Harrison County, Kentucky, July 23, 1820. He is a grandson of Jacques Lamkin

and a son of Charles H. Lamkin, both natives of Virginia, of English descent. His mother, Mary Ann Lamkin, was a daughter of William Coleman, a native of Kentucky. William lived in his native county until 1835, when he came with his parents to Missouri, and located in St. Louis County. There he resided till 1846. His literary education was principally obtained in Kentucky. Until he attained the age of twenty years, he had been engaged in various occupations, clerking, selling goods, etc. In 1841, he went to Neosho, Newton County, when General J. H. McBride was prosecuting attorney of that county, and at that time began the study of law, which he continued for eighteen months. While there he acted as deputy sheriff for two years. In 1845 he went to St. Louis, and worked in a lumber yard, until May 1846, when he enlisted in the Mexican war. After arriving at Fort Leavenworth, he was taken sick and discharged, after which he returned to St. Louis. In September of the same year he went to Springfield, Missouri, and began the study of medicine under Dr. G. P. Shuckelford. In May, 1849, he commenced practicing in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, having been graduated from the McDowell College, of St. Louis, in 1853. He has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Pleasant Hill; except for something over three years, during the war, two years of which were spent in Lafayette County, and fifteen months in Morgan County, Illinois. May 11, 1848, Dr. L. was married to Miss Rhoda E. Jameson, a native of Kentucky, who died in April 1855, leaving four children, one now living, Eliza J. In July, 1855, he was married again, to Mrs. A. J. Fristoe, a native of Tennessee, who died in July, 1860. He was married the third time in April 1861, to Miss F. McHatton, of Harrison County, Kentucky, By his last marriage he has had ten children, four of whom are now living: Marian J., Lillie, Lewis F., and Harry.

W. E. LEWIS,

proprietor of saloon, was born in Germany July 31, 1847, and in 1866 he came to America, landing at New York. He received his education in his native country. After remaining in New York a short time he joined the United States Army, in which he served for three years, being located at sundry points in the Western Territories. He participated in many Indian skirmishes, and afterward went to Chicago, where he engaged in business. At the end of two years he was burned out by the great fire, and since then he has been located at different points in the South and other states, occupying various clerkships. A portion of the time he was interested in business for himself. He has resided in Pleasant Hill about ten years. Mr. Lewis was married in April, 1874, to Miss Mattie Fielding, a native of Tennessee. They have two children, Rosealla and Lillie.

FRANCIS W. LITTLE, JR.,

dealer in jewelry and musical merchandise, is also a partner in the livery firm of Burgess & Little. He was born in Sagadahoc County, Maine, April 12, 1855. His father, F. W. Little, is a native of the same state, as is also his mother, whose maiden name was Emma McKenney. When he was twelve years of age, his parents moved to Pleasant Hill. In 1870 he began to learn the jeweler's trade and embarked in the business at Lee's Summit, Missouri, in April 1874. There he continued for nearly two years, since which time he has been in his present location. October 31, 1876, Mr. L. was married to Miss Belle Best, of Lee's Summit. She was a native of Clay County, Missouri, and was a daughter of Thomas Best, a native of Kentucky. They have one child, Narcissa.

JOHN F. McAFEE,

manager and member of the Pleasant Hill Woolen Manufacturing Company, was born in Henry County, Indiana, June 17, 1848. He is a son of William and Ann (McKreger) McAfee, both natives of Pennsylvania. When he was about eight years of age they moved to Cass County, Michigan, where he grew to manhood. His father followed the woolen mill business during life, and to this calling John F. was reared. He has since continued it. In 1867 he went to Wisconsin, thence to Iowa, and in 1872 came to Pleasant Hill. Since then he has been engaged in his present business. September 6, 1864, he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-Eighth Michigan Infantry, and remained in service during the war, when he was mustered out as corporal. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., A. O. U. W. and K. T. fraternities. Mr. McAfee was married February 11, 1875, to Miss Katie Kirkpatrick, a native of Tazewell County, born January 7, 1854. She is a daughter of David and Fannie A. (White) Kirkpatrick. They have one child.

C. S. McARTHUR,

a prominent citizen of this vicinity, is United States claim agent and attorney at this place. Arthur McArthur, his father, was born at Limington, York County, Maine, on the 14th day of January, 1790, and was the ninth child in a family of eleven children of John and Mary (Miller) McArthur. John McArthur was a native of Perth, Scotland. Arthur McArthur, after receiving a preparatory course at Fryeburg Academy, entered Bowdoin College, from which institution he was graduated in 1810. He entered as a student at law the office of a Mr. Cushman, at Newfield, but completed his studies with Hon. Cyrus King, at Saco, and was admitted to the bar at Alfred, in January, 1815. He first opened an office at Sanford, but in 1818 returned to his native town and there entered

upon the practice of his profession, in which he continued to be actively engaged for over fifty years. He was an able lawyer, and for many years had an extensive practice. He filled high positions in his town and in all matters affecting its welfare he took a keen interest and was prominently identified with all educational and religious institutions of the place. A kind-hearted, generous man, genial, scholarly and gifted with rare conversational powers, he interested all who approached him and attracted their friendship. He was an honest man and true to every obligation in life. He died sincerely mourned on the 29th day of November, 1874. He was married on the 1st day of September, 1829, to Miss Sarah Prince Miltimore, a daughter of Rev. William Miltimore, of Plymouth, Maine. The family of Arthur McArthur were as follows: Arthur McArthur, Jr., born September 15, 1830. He was graduated at Bowdoin in 1850, then settled in Louisiana, and at the breaking out of the war entered the military service of his adopted state, and was killed in the battle of Winchester, Virginia, in May, 1862, being at that time major in the Sixth Louisiana Infantry. Gen. William M. McArthur, born July 7, 1832. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1853. He held many commissions in the United States Army, from September 7, 1861, (when he entered the Eighth Maine Volunteers as captain) till he was mustered out, January 18, 1866. He was brevetted brigadier-general from March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and in the action of Williamsburg road, October 27, 1864. He has also figured conspicuously in the legislature from York County, Maine, his native home. Catherine McArthur, born January 29, 1834, was graduated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary in 1853. She died at Limington, November 30, 1864. Duncan McArthur, born April 5, 1837; lost at sea from on board ship "A. B. Thompson," on his return voyage from Havre, France, March 1, 1854. Charles S. McArthur (the subject of this sketch), born at Limington, York County, Maine, July 9, 1839, and Malcolm McArthur, born June 23, 1841, was graduated at the United States Military Academy of West Point, New York, in 1865. He is now captain of the Seventeenth Infantry, United States Army. Charles S. McArthur was reared in his native town, attending the different academies at Paris Hill, Bethel Hill, and Fryeburg, in which institution Daniel Webster once taught. He then entered the Bowdoin College, but left when in his sophomore year. In 1860 he went to California, where he was for some time engaged in mining and teaching school, after which he worked in the United States revenue collector's office. In 1864 he returned to his native home and stayed in his father's office, where he studied law and assisted in the United States claim agency till August, 1867, except during the time when employed in teaching one term of school. He then moved to Ottawa, Kansas, and was principal of the city schools for five years, and after making a trip home he taught one

term of school and started a law office in Lacygne, Kansas, where he continued business till 1871. Then he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he was occupied in teaching till 1873, when on March 18, of the same year, he was married to Miss Isabel Painter. In the same month he was admitted to the Cass County bar. He has since been interested in the practice of law and attending to the United States claim agency, which, in connection with other business, he has looked over since 1864. In March, 1880, he located in Pleasant Hill, and since summer has been a partner in the real estate business with Mr. Bennett. From the time he came to Cass County till the time of his location in Pleasant Hill he lived in Peculiar, where he held for some time the offices of justice, city attorney and city clerk. He is a member of the following orders: I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W., and the O. M. P. Mrs. McArthur was born in McDonough County, Illinois, December 5, 1856. She is a daughter of Samuel and Nancy (Van Tirk) Painter, the former a native of Kentucky.

B. T. McDONALD.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most extensive stock dealers and shippers in Cass County, and is to some extent engaged in the fine stock business. His landed estate in this county consists of 692 acres and in Kansas of 4,055 acres. He is also interested in the Clark Falk mines, of Montana, where he spends a portion of his time. Mr. McDonald was born in Hart County, Kentucky, September, 22, 1844. He is a son of Mathew and Tebitha (Gosch) McDonald; they being natives of Virginia. In 1858, B. T. went to Zanesville, Ohio, where he completed his education. When a young man, he began clerking in a store. In 1859, he embarked in the grocery business, which he continued till 1862, when he went to Salt Lake City and was for some time engaged in freighting to Montana. He was also occupied in the mercantile trade in Virginia City, Montana. In 1869, he went to Bozeman, Montana, which town he helped to locate, and which is now one of the most flourishing cities in the territory. Then he was for three years interested in merchandising and was also in the banking business till 1878. In 1874, he had come to Cass County, Missouri, where he was married on January 4th of the same year to Miss Nannie B. Dunn. She is a daughter of Absalom Dunn, and was born in Cass County, Missouri, March, 15, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have two children, Benjamin T. and James M.

SAMUEL McANINCH,

who for forty-six years has been a resident of Cass County, was born in Casey County, Kentucky, April 10, 1805. His father, William McAninch, was also a native of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Ladusia

Rawson. When Samuel was six years of age his father died, and his mother married James Howell. The family then moved to Pulaski County, Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch lived until nineteen years of age, following agricultural pursuits. In 1828 he married Miss Margaret Myers, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1812. She was a daughter of Charles and Rebecca Myers. Her father moved to Missouri in 1835, and he was the first class leader and steward in the first M. E. Church in Cass County. Mr. McAninch came to Missouri in company with the family of his wife's father, and settled first in what is now Jackson County in 1835, and the following year came to Cass County, where he has since lived. Mr. and Mrs. McAninch have two children living, William, a practicing physician at Johnstown, Bates County, and Ladosia A., now Mrs. Shortridge. They lost one child, Angeline.

LOGAN McREYNOLDS, M. D.,

who has long been numbered among the prominent medical practitioners of Cass County, was born in Warren County, Tennessee, January 8, 1816. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Logan) McReynolds, both of whom were born and reared in Virginia, emigrating thence to Tennessee. When Logan was but eight years of age or in the year 1824, they moved to Saline County, Missouri, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and in the college of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. During his boyhood days he lived on a farm. In 1839, he began the study of medicine in Dover, Lafayette County, Missouri, with Dr. W. A. Culp, as his preceptor. He attended the first session of the McDowell College of St. Louis, which was in the winter of 1840-1. He began the practice of his profession at Savannah, Andrew County, Missouri, in which locality he continued his work till the fall of 1843, when he entered the Louisville Medical College, from which institution he was graduated the following spring. On July 28th following, he located in Pleasant Hill, where he has since resided, except at stated intervals. In 1849 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting till June, 1851. From the spring of 1863 to the spring of 1866, he lived in Saline County. During his residence in Pleasant Hill he has been engaged in the practice of his profession with a remarkable success. In 1880, on account of his failing health, he was compelled to retire from the labors of a physician. His place of residence is a place to be admired, being adorned with abundance of fruit trees, of all varieties; all has been prepared in this beautiful manner by himself. His official record is brief, having been for two years a member of the county court. July 1, 1847, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Webb. Mrs. McReynolds was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, August 18, 1827; she was a daughter of George Webb, who was a native of the

same town as herself. Her mother, formerly Nancy C. Callaway, was born in North Carolina.

THOMAS H. MARSHALL,

was born in Portage, County, Ohio, June 25, 1827. His father, Benjamin Marshall, was a native of North Carolina, and his grandfather, William Marshall, of Pennsylvania. His mother, Rebecca Marshall, was born in Pennsylvania. Thomas H. Marshall was reared on a farm in his native county, there being educated. When nineteen years of age he began to learn the carpenter's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship. In 1874 he went to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in working at his trade, and for some time labored at ship building. He then returned to Ohio, and in 1852 moved to Tama County, Iowa, the county which he helped to organize. In 1857 he took up his location in Nemaha, Nemaha County, Nebraska, where he lived till 1863, when he returned to Ohio. For some time he worked there for the Great Western Railroad Company, being division superintendent on bridge work from Kent to Gallatin. In 1860 he came to Pleasant Hill, and here has since resided. He has continuously worked at his trade and millwrighting, and for seven years has been proprietor of the Roak Mill, buying and sawing walnut lumber, grinding feed, etc., also dealing in grain. October 30, 1851, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Mary C. Bissell, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, October 8, 1830. She was the daughter of Allen and Hannah (Gilbert) Bissell, both natives of Connecticut. They have two children, Alphonzo A. and Elwood A.

W. T. MERS,

farmer, section 7, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, April 13, 1822. His father, John Mers, was a native of Pennsylvania. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Thompson and she was a Kentuckian by birth. W. T. was the third child in a family of seven children. He resided in his native county till grown, there receiving a limited education. In the year 1842, he moved to Decatur County, Indiana, but in 1845, returned to Kentucky, and was located in Nicholas County, 1854, when he went to LaSalle County, Illinois. From there he came in 1858 to Cass County, Missouri. He has followed farming from boyhood and now has a farm of 286 acres. Mr. M. was married in January, 1844, to Miss Phoebe A. Rickets, a native of Decatur County, Indiana, who was born in August, 1822. She died in 1869, leaving twelve children, seven of whom are living: Mary E., Malissa, DeWitt Clinton, Hester A., Samuel, Laura B., and Josephine. In 1871, Mr. Mers was married to Martha A. Moulton, who was born in Decatur County, Indiana, in 1827.

WILLIAM H. MYERS

is a member of the firm of Smith, Myers & Co., proprietors of the City Mills. This firm is composed of W. H. Myers and Benjamin C. Smith. Mr. Myers was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 20, 1820. His father, Charles Myers, was a native of Pennsylvania and was of German descent. His mother's maiden name was Hollie Hill, originally from Tennessee. When William was fifteen years of age his parents came to Missouri, in 1835, locating in Jackson County, and three years later came to Cass County. He was reared on a farm, and had only the advantage of a common education. He followed agricultural pursuits till 1851, from which time he was for three years engaged in selling goods. He then returned to his farm, and in the spring of 1853 he crossed the Rocky Mountains with a drove of cattle for California, returning in December of the same year, making the trip a success financially. During the greater part of the war he was engaged in freighting across the plains. In 1866 he embarked in the lumber business, which he continued till 1876, and since then he has been a member of the milling firm. He was also for a number of years interested in a banking house. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. August 15, 1843, Mr. Myers was married to Miss Josephine Hocker, from which union five children were born, two of whom are now living, William D. and Cora (now Mrs. Dunn). Mrs. Myers was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, February 28, 1824, she is a daughter of Alfred and Polly (Duncan) Hocker, the former a native of Maryland, who was once a representative of Lincoln County, Kentucky, in the legislature. Mrs. Hocker was also born in Kentucky.

Benjamin C. Smith, of this establishment, was born in Cass County, Missouri, July 6, 1844. He is a son of Hezekiah Smith who was born in North Carolina and who married, in Virginia, Miss Nancy Cooley, a native of that state. They came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1841. Hezekiah Smith, during life, was engaged in various branches of business, merchandising, farming, dealing in stock, etc., but principally in milling, to which Benjamin C. was reared. This he has followed mostly during his eventful career. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and K. of H. fraternities. November 19, 1869, Mr. S. was married to Miss Mary D., a daughter of W. H. Myers. She was born in Cass County, Missouri, in August, 1844, and died February 2, 1881, leaving a family of four children: Benjamin C., Mildred, Walter and Mary.

W. H. MYERS,

proprietor of Red Mill, Pleasant Hill, was born in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1832. His father, George L. Myer, was

also a native of the same county and was born in the same house. He was married to Miss Johannah Heffner of that county. When W. H. Meyer was six years of age his parents moved to Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was at that point engaged in clerking in a store till 1853 when he went to Australia where he was principally occupied in mining till 1867 when he returned to his adopted home. In 1868 he located in Johnson County, Kansas, where he was interested in farming till 1878, since which time he has given his attention to his present business. Mr. Meyers was married December 17, 1858, in Australia, to Miss Johannah Trent, a native of Ireland. They have four children: William and George, both born in Australia, and Lillie and Richard.

W. D. MYERS,

of the firm of Myers & Cooley, grocers, is a son of W. H. Myers, and was born at Lone Jack, Jackson County, Missouri. He was educated in the college of Lexington, Missouri, in which institution he remained five years. He then worked for five years with his father, who was engaged in the lumber business, and in 1874, he became a member of the firm, continuing as such for four years, when he began in his present business. He also has a number of farms near the town of Pleasant Hill, which he has cultivated. Mr. Myers is one of Pleasant Hill's most enterprising citizens, and has been several times a member of the city council. August 5, 1882, he was nominated for the office of county clerk. He was married January 25, 1871, to Miss Cena Moore. They have four children: Harry, Benjamin, Jessie and Katie. Mrs. Myers was born in Paris, Kentucky, March 19, 1852, and is a daughter of Henry T. Moore, who now resides in Pleasant Hill. Mr. M. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the Commandary.

JOHN T. NEAL

is a prominent farmer and breeder of fine cattle and sheep. He recently brought from Bourbon County, Kentucky, ten head of short horn cattle and twenty Cotswold sheep of the best grade, and contemplates making the stock business a specialty. He has a farm of 185 acres, which is well adapted to this industry. Mr. Neal was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, March 29, 1852. His father, John B. Neal, is also a native of the same county, and at present resides in Paris, the county seat. His mother, formerly Lucy Collins, was born in Bourbon County. John T. Neal was reared in his native county, and educated there and in Cincinnati, Ohio. He was engaged in farming and dealing in stock till June, 1882, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He was married January 3, 1882, to Miss Sallie B. Ireland, a daughter of Capt. Thomas A. Ireland. She was born in Owenton, Owen County, Kentucky, July 1, 1855.

S. B. NEYMAN,

undertaker and wood worker, was born in Butler County Pennsylvania, April 18, 1831. He is a son of Jasper and Rosana (Miller) Neyman, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father of Gasper Neyman came originally from Germany. S. B. Neyman was reared and educated in his native county. His father being occupied in the milling business the son took charge of the mill when eighteen years of age, at that time being in Mercer County. He remained there one year when he went to Decatur, Adams County, Indiana, where for a period of time he worked at the trade of millwright. From there he went to Liberty Mills, Wabash County, Indiana, and learned the trade of cabinet making. Here he worked till 1861 except for a short time while in Burlington, Iowa. In 1861 he located on a farm in Wabash County where he was engaged in farming till 1867 when he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Mr. Neyman was married November 29, 1855, to Miss Caroline Prugh by whom he had four children, three of whom are living: Frank, Carrie and Charlie. Mrs. Neyman was born in Preble County, Ohio, December 10, 1836. Her father Peter Prugh, was a native of the District of Columbia. Her mother, formerly Elizabeth Yantis, was a Virginian by birth.

W. H. PARKER,

justice of the peace, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, January 6, 1827. He was a son of William and Fannie (Collins) Parker, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. In 1841, the family moved to Missouri, locating in Jackson County, in the following March. W. H. was reared on a farm and received the principal part of his education in his native county. In 1849, he, in company with other parties, went to California, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting till the fall of 1850, when he returned to Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Here in connection with his brother and father he set up a circular saw mill, which was the first in this section of the county. He continued this work till August of the same year, but unfortunately met with a serious accident, losing one limb, which was caught by the saw. In 1853, he was elected justice of the peace, and in the latter part of the same year was appointed postmaster, which obligation he filled till 1863. He has since been occupied in various branches of business, and has been justice of the peace for about ten years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he has belonged since 1849. As a citizen he is a man who is respected by all who know him, and is deserving of more than a passing notice in the history of Cass County. He has endeavored to live in an honest and benevolent manner during life, and has many friends. He and wife have for many years been members of the Christian Church.

April 29, 1847, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Harriet A. Payne, by whom he has five children: William P., Millard F., Ewing W., Ina B. and Charles S. Mrs. Parker was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 1, 1830. Her father, DeYant Payne, was a native of Virginia, and her mother, whose maiden name was Harriet Naylor, was a Kentuckian by birth.

W. E. PEARCE,

dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, was born in England, November 3, 1823. He was reared and educated in his native country, and when thirteen years of age, he learned the tinner's trade, which had also been the trade of his father and grandfather. In 1844 he came to America, first stopping at Cincinnati. After working for some three years in different localities, he took a trip, lasting six months, to his native country and France. He then worked for some time in Quincy, subsequently locating in Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, where he was engaged in business for one year. Later, he went to California, remaining there occupied in mining for two years; then for a short time he was in business in Nevada, after which he again settled in Beardstown, Illinois. He remained there till 1866, having for five years been interested in milling. In 1866 he began his present business, at Pleasant Hill. Mr. Pearce was married July 1, 1856, to Miss Margaret E. Burns, who was born in New York City, November, 1836. They have seven children: Frances, Alida M., Jessie C., Gracie, Gilbert D., Ernest B., and Lester. Mr. Pearce's travels have been too extensive for us to mention all details in this sketch, but during the year 1863, he visited Oregon, California, British Columbia, Victoria, Vancouver's Island.

J. C. PELSOR,

carriage and wagon manufacturer, was born in Franklin County, Indiana, March 18, 1837. He is a son of John Pelsor, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, whither his parents had moved from Virginia in an early day. The mother of J. C., whose maiden name was Dorothy Morgan, was born in Vermont. When young Pelsor was twelve years of age his parents moved to Schuyler County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was reared to learn the carpenter's trade and farming. In 1856 he began to learn his present trade, which he followed in different locations till August 11, 1862. He then enlisted from McDonough County, Illinois, in Company A, Eighty-fourth Illinois, and in three months was detailed to the Pioneer Brigade. In August, 1864, he was transferred by order of the War Department to the United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and in July, 1865, was discharged. He then returned to McDonough County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming and wagon

making till the spring of 1867, when he came to Pleasant Hill. Mr. Pel-sor was married April 4, 1861, to Miss Mary Misener, by which marriage he has had six children, one only of whom is now living, Chester Guy. Mrs. P. was born in Franklin County, Indiana, September 20, 1842. Her parents were John and Eliza J. (Rodgers) Misener.

JOHN PENNINGTON,

farmer, section 17, is a son of Jonathan Pennington, a native of Virginia, who was married there to Miss Jemimah Neithercut of the same state. They had a family of twelve children. The subject of this sketch was born in Carter County, Kentucky, June 29, 1840. He was reared and educated in his native county and in 1858 moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, and in 1861 to Cass County. He has followed the occupation of farming during life and now has a farm of sixty-five acres. August 28, 1863, he was married to Mrs. Malinda Reed. They have eight children: William F., John W., Malinda J., James E., Charles J., Mary B. (deceased), Albert E. and Eliza F. Mrs. Pennington is a daughter of John Wheeler, and was born in Tennessee, January 12, 1833. She was previously married to A. James Reed by whom she has one child Victoria J. (Raup).

M. PRAGHEIMER,

proprietor of the New York Store and dealer in clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, merchant tailoring, etc., is the leading dealer in his line in Cass County, and the most extensive one ever located in Pleasant Hill. He has had great experience in mercantile life, having followed it from youth. Mr. P. was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 10, 1850. He was there educated, and when but a young man he located in Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, where he carried on an extensive business till 1879. Then he moved to Sedalia, and in September, 1881, he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was married September 2, 1874, to Miss C Greenwald, who was born in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1855. She was reared in Philadelphia.

REED BROTHERS

are extensive dealers in groceries. This firm is composed of T. B. and B. L. Reed. They are natives of Callaway County, Missouri. The former was born December 4, 1853, and the latter April 23, 1859. Their father, Preston B. Reed, was a native of Kentucky, and their mother, whose maiden name was Mary F. Tate, of Missouri. In 1867 they came to Pleasant Hill, where they have since resided. They were educated in the common schools and have principally followed their present business from boyhood, having embarked in business for themselves under

the present firm name in 1879. They are now among the leading grocers of Pleasant Hill. T. B. Reed was married December 4, 1877, to Miss Nora Gillespie by which union they have two children: Mary and Estella. Mrs. Reed was a daughter of William Gillespie and is a native of Cass County.

A. R. REED,

dentist was born in Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, January 18, 1855. His father, Preston B. Reed was a native of Kentucky, and was among the earlier settlers of Callaway County, and also of the town of Fulton, where he was for many years engaged in the practice of law, being among the most prominent attorneys in that section of the state. He was a representative in the legislature from Callaway County several terms. He died in Fulton in the year 1865. His widow now resides in Pleasant Hill. Her name previous to her marriage was Mary F. Tate, a native of Kentucky. A. R. Reed came to Pleasant Hill in 1867. He received his education in Fulton and Pleasant Hill. When he was seventeen years of age he began the study of his profession, to which he has since devoted his entire attention, having been graduated from the Missouri Dental College, of St. Louis, in 1876. He is now prominent among those engaged in the profession in Western Missouri. Mr. Reed was a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the K. of H. He was married August 7, 1882, to Miss Mary Armstrong, of Greeley, Colorado, but formerly of Warrensburg, Missouri.

CHARLES ROLLEY,

carpenter, was born in Henry, Marshall County, Illinois, August 8, 1850. He is a son of John and Jane (Bowman) Rolley, the former a native of England, and the latter of Ohio. Charles Rolley was reared and educated in his native county. In October, 1868, he came to Pleasant Hill, where he learned his trade and for six years he worked at the cabinet maker's trade. November 26, 1871, Mr. Rolley was married to Miss Florence Lawson, a native of Portsmouth, Ohio. She was born August 8, 1853. Her parents, Thomas and Maria (Smith) Lawson, were both natives of Kentucky. They have five children: Georgia A., William C., Pearl F., Harrison and Franklin.

H. W. ROWE,

(deceased), was a native of New York, and was born August 16, 1820. When he was thirteen years of age his parents moved to Washington County, Michigan. In 1867 he came to Cass County, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred February 6, 1881. His education was far above the average. His occupation during life was that of

a farmer. After coming to Cass County he was for several years engaged in the dairy business. He was married, December 25, 1845, to Miss Susan Jacobs, who was born in Tompkins County, New York, September 30, 1826. She died August 8, 1879. They had a family of four children, three of whom survive: Elbert E., George T. and Howard C. Elbert E., who was born in Michigan, March 14, 1850, came to Cass County with his parents, and until the past two years continued the dairy business, which his father started. He is now occupied in farming. He was married, December 27, 1869, to Miss Ella M. Hook, who was born in Lagrange County, Indiana, September 13, 1849. They have one child, Charles H. George T. Rowe, the second child, was born in Michigan, June 19, 1852. He came to this county with his parents, and is also engaged in farming. He was married, January 1, 1878, to Miss Albertie Burr, of Atchison County, Kansas, born July 11, 1859. She died November 19, 1881. They had one child, Nellie L. The youngest child living is Howard C., born June 18, 1866. The estate of Mr. H. W. Rowe is now owned by the three sons, who carry on business together. This estate consists of 258 acres of land.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, M. D.,

was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, December 7, 1816. His father, Joseph Russell, was a native of Virginia and at an early day emigrated with his parents to Kentucky where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Penn of that state and a descendent of William Penn. John T. Russell was educated in Bourbon and Montgomery Counties, principally in Houston's Seminary. When seventeen years old he began teaching school and afterwards studied law. After continuing this for a period of time he took up the study of medicine and in the winter of 1845-46 he attended the Transylvanian Medical College of Lexington, Kentucky. After teaching a few years he attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in the spring of 1851. From this time on he was for eighteen months engaged in the practice of his profession at Waveland, Indiana. He then went to Bourbon County, Kentucky, and continued the practice of the same one year, after which he was occupied in teaching till 1865, having for seven years previous been professor in the Eminence College of Henry County, Kentucky. He was principally teacher of natural sciences, languages, mathematics and chemistry. In 1865 Dr. Russell moved to Indiana where he remained till the following spring and in the fall of the same year he came to Cass County Missouri, locating on a farm where he lived till 1871. Then he came to Pleasant Hill where he has since made his home. He is now dealing in real estate, stock, loaning money, etc., having a landed estate of over 1,500 acres. July 6, 1857,

the doctor was married to Miss Fannie Giltner. They have three children: Rosa, now the wife of George Ingels, a merchant in Paris, Kentucky, Lorena and Minnie. Mrs. Russell was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, April 27, 1832. She was a daughter of John and Rosana (Sidener) Giltner both of whom were natives of Kentucky.

CAPTAIN ROBERT SCOTT,

stock dealer, is the owner of a landed estate consisting of 559 acres. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fayette County, March 23, 1819. His parents, John and Sallie (McDaniel) Scott, were born in the same state as himself. When he was three years of age the family moved to Harrison County, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. He was engaged in farming there till 1866, since which time he has been a citizen of Cass County, Missouri. He resided on a farm till 1881, when he moved to his residence in Pleasant Hill. In 1862 he organized a company of cavalry in Kentucky for the Federal service, of which he acted as captain for two years, when, on account of disability, he was mustered out of service. Captain Scott was married in August, 1847, to Miss Hannah VanHook, a native of Kentucky, who was born January 11, 1823. She died February 26, 1859, leaving four children. Of these two are now living, Alice and Irene. He was married to his present wife (formerly Miss Barbara Bailey) July 12, 1871. She was born in Montgomery County, Indiana, January 11, 1838.

L. D. SHAW

was born in Ray County, Missouri, March 20, 1842. He is a son of Thomas Shaw, who was born in Tennessee, and who married Elizabeth Cunningham, also a native of Tennessee. They came to Missouri about the year 1825, and located in St. Louis County, going thence to Ray County, where Mr. S. died in 1856, and his wife in 1877. They had a family of twelve children, six boys and six girls. L. D. is next to the youngest child. He was reared and educated in Ray County, and when quite young he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Price's army, remaining in service over three years. He then located on a farm, where he remained till 1867, when he moved to Chappel Hill, Lafayette County, there being occupied in merchandising till 1869, when he went to Richmond. He was engaged in the hotel business for about four years, after which he sold goods in Lone Jack till 1876, when he came to Pleasant Hill. Here he has since resided, and was interested in carpentering and contracting till 1881, when he was elected city marshal and collector. This position he now fills. Mr. Shaw was married January 6, 1864, to Miss Sallie Phillips, by

which marriage he has two children: Minnie and Herbert. Mrs. S. was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, July 26, 1843. She was a daughter of Anderson and Sallie (Lyons) Phillips, both natives of North Carolina.

J. O. P. SHERLOCK,

dealer in marble, granite monuments and head stones, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 7, 1835. His father, Henry Sherlock was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, *nee* Maria Brown, was born in Ohio. Young Sherlock was reared and educated in his native county. He learned the trade of stone cutting in Zanesville, Ohio, and served an apprenticeship there of three years, one year in Columbus and eight months in Cincinnati, under the most skilled workmen of that city. After this time he worked at his trade in various localities in Kentucky, Memphis, Tennessee; Huntsville, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky; Evansville, Centreville and Osborne, Indiana, and thence to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained till 1873; then he went to the mountains, and in 1876 he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since resided, having been engaged in his present business. Mr. Sherlock was married in October, 1859, to Miss Anna E. Swain, a native of Centreville, Indiana. She died July 28, 1871, leaving one child, Ida. Mr. S. was again married January 10, 1879, to Miss Georgie Lancaster, who was born in Indiana.

A. H. SHIVELY, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is one of the most distinguished practitioners of Cass County, Missouri, and was born in Taylor (formerly Green) County, Kentucky, March 15, 1828. His father, Jacob Shively, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German parentage. His mother's maiden name was Sophia Davis, a native of Maryland. A. H. was reared in his native county, and in 1848 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas H. Gaines, and was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville in 1852. He began the practice of medicine with his preceptor, continuing with him for four years, when he located in Campbellsville, Kentucky, from which place he came to Pleasant Hill in 1869. Here he has since devoted his entire attention to his profession. The year following his graduation he attended the same college. Dr. S. was married October 26, 1853, to Miss Kate Hodgins, by which union he has one child, Lou C. Mrs. Shively was born in Campbellsville, Kentucky, January 1, 1837. She is a daughter of Robert and Nancy (Miller) Hodgins, natives of Kentucky. The Doctor is a member of Jewel Lodge, No. 480, and of the R. A. C.

GEORGE H. SHORT,

carpenter and builder, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1840. He is a grandson of Wingate Short, who was a native

of Scotland and a son of Hamilton Short, of Sussex County, Delaware. Hamilton Short was married in Pennsylvania to Miss Elizabeth Rively, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Capt. George Rively, a commissioned officer in the war of 1812. George H. resided at his birth place till 1848, when he moved to Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, where he received his education. His father was by trade a carpenter, and from him the son learned the same business. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-fourth Ohio, which company was afterwards consolidated with Company I. He remained in service till the close of the war, when he was mustered out as sergeant. He was taken prisoner in July, 1864, at the battle of Atlanta, and held till the close of the war. During most of his time in service he was with Sherman, and participated in a number of important battles. After the close of that conflict he returned to his adopted home, where he worked at his trade till January, 1866, when he came to Missouri. The same spring he located in Pleasant Hill. Mr. Short was married, April 14, 1869, to Miss Hettie A. Paxson, who was born in Logan County, Ohio, November 13, 1849. She was a daughter of Roland Paxson, a native of Ohio. Her mother, whose maiden name was Phebe Wood, was also born in Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. S. consists of three children: Ernest A., George R. and Anna L.

JAMES A. SHUTTLEWORTH, M. D.,

was born in Marion (formerly Washington) County, Kentucky, May 19, 1813. His father, Allen, and his grandfather, John Shuttleworth, were both natives of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Anna Washington, originally from Maryland. James was reared on a farm near Lebanon, in his native county, where he received his literary education. The winter of 1833, he began the study of medicine in Lebanon with Dr. Michael Shuck. In 1836, he commenced the practice of his profession in Campbellsville, Taylor County, Kentucky. In 1851-2, he received a diploma from the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis. He continued his practice in Campbellsville till 1860, when he went to Lebanon, where he remained till the winter of 1864-5. Then he settled in Louisville and embarked in the wholesale book business and publishing till 1868; also during the winters he attended the medical colleges of that city. In the spring of 1868, he came to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he has since resided, except during 1877, when he was in Mercer County, Kentucky. He continued the practice of medicine with great success financially and otherwise till 1880, when he had a desire to retire from active labor. He was not only considered one of the most prominent and worthy physicians of this vicinity, but is one of our leading and respected citizens. He is now occupied in looking after the interests of his farms and other property. He was a Union man at the beginning of the war and

helped to organize a company of Union soldiers, but after slavery was abolished he became a Democrat. Dr. Shuttleworth was married May 1, 1837, to Miss Mary A. Lewis, who was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1812. She died in 1859. She was a daughter of Thomas and Anna Lewis, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The doctor's family consists of three children: Thomasann (unmarried and at home), Nettie (now Mrs. Preston, a widow living with her father), and James A.

D. F. SIBERT,

farmer, section 9, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, March 30, 1829. He is of German ancestry though his father, John Sibert, was a native of Virginia. His mother, Mary Armentraut, was also a Virginian by birth. D. T. Siebert was reared and educated in his native county, spending his boyhood days on a farm. He was then for a number of years engaged in teaching school, and afterwards for sometime occupied in various clerkships. For three years he acted as deputy sheriff. About 1859 he became interested in the mercantile trade which he continued till 1869. He was also engaged in different branches of business in other parts of the state. In 1870 he came to Missouri and located at his present place in Cass County. His farm consists of 150 acres of land moderately improved, containing a fair orchard. During the war he served in different capacities in the Confederate service. Mr. S. was married December 10, 1867, to Miss Clarinda B. Sibert, who was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia, February 14, 1839. They have one child, John L. born May 10, 1871. Mrs. Sibert was a daughter of Lorenzo Sibert, of Virginia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca G. Thrasher, was a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

SAMUEL SIMPSON,

farmer, section 31. He was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, April 29, 1829. He is a son of George and Nancy M. (Cutcheon) Simpson, both natives of Kentucky. When he was four years of age he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. In 1849 he came to Cass County, Missouri. He has followed the occupation of farming during life, and now has a landed estate of 230 acre. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, under General Joe Shelby, and remained in service till the close of the war. Mr. Simpson was married March 27, 1855, to Miss Sarah Thomas. They have had nine children, five of whom are now living: George W., James T., Samuel, John T. and Charley R. Mrs. S. was born in Grant County, Kentucky, July 29, 1832. She was a daughter of Thomas and Johannah Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Christian Church..

J. M. SMITH,

of the firm of J. M. Smith & Son, dealers in groceries, etc., is also engaged in farming, and looking after the interest of his landed estate. He was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, March 18, 1840. His father, Hezekiah Smith, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, formerly Nancy Cooley, of Virginia. In 1842 his parents moved to Cass County, where he has since resided. He was occupied in farming till 1879, since which time he has been engaged in his present business. He had also for five or six years previous to embarking in his present business been in the lumber trade. Mr. Smith was married June 19, 1861, to Miss Lizzie Tucker, of Johnson County, Missouri, who was born in North Carolina, September 8, 1842; she was a daughter of William P. Tucker, a native of North Carolina, as was also her mother, whose maiden name was Martha Clemmens. They have one child, Hezekiah T.

JAMES WILLIAM SMITH, M. D.

When we examine history and study the characters of self-made men, persevering, continuous and energetic effort seems to be the great secret of their success. Among those who may be mentioned as being among this class is he whose name heads this sketch. He is a son of J. L. and Mary E. (Davis) Smith, both natives of Carroll County, Kentucky. They had a family of eight children, J. W. being the third child. He was born in the same county as his parents August 10, 1851. In July, 1860, the family moved to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he obtained his literary education. When twenty years of age he began the study of medicine, which was contrary to the wishes of his parents and his uncle, R. H. Smith, M. D., of Owen, Kentucky, who was his preceptor. Consequently he had to teach school at intervals to defray expenses while preparing himself for the practice of his profession. He attended the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, two terms, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Kansas City in March, 1878. In 1879 he began the practice of medicine in Pleasant Hill, where he has since met with a considerable degree of success, and is considered prominent in the profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W., and examining physician of the latter order. December 24, 1878, Dr. S. was married to Miss Ballie Jarrott, a daughter of Rev. William Jarrott. She was born in Kentucky June 22, 1855,

JAMES GARRARD SPARKS,

proprietor of the Planter's House, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 26, 1856. His father, W. B. Sparks, a prominent man in



his day, was extensively engaged in raising and handling stock. His mother's maiden name was Fannie Breckenridge, a second cousin of Hon. John C. Breckenridge. They were both natives of Kentucky. James G. was educated at Blackburn University, Carlinville, Illinois, and at the Kentucky University, of Lexington, Kentucky. He came to Missouri, March 19, 1878. September 16, 1880, he was married to Miss Amanda Mers, a daughter of F. D. and Mary Ann Mers, Kentuckians by birth. In 1881 Mr. S. embarked in his present business, in which he has built up an enviable reputation and has proved himself a popular and efficient landlord. He is a man well thought of in this community.

THEODORE STANLEY,

president and treasurer of the Pleasant Hill Woolen Mill Manufacturing Company, is also engaged in farming and dealing in stock, having a fine farm, which contains 160 acres, adjoining the town, and on which he resides. He was born in East Hartford, Connecticut, March 1, 1815. His father, Martin Stanley, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Gaasbeck, came originally from Kingston, New York. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native city, and there attended school till 1832, when he entered Yale College, from which institution he was graduated in 1836. He then went to Georgia, and was occupied in civil engineering for the Georgia Central Railroad till 1842, when he came to Missouri and embarked in the mercantile trade at Boonville. This he continued for two years, at the end of that time settling on a farm in Cole County, near Jefferson City. He devoted his attention to farming, raising hemp, tobacco, etc., and while in that county acted as one of the county judges for seven or eight years. In 1867 he moved to his present place, where he has since resided and carried on farming. He was also for eight or ten years in the banking business at Pleasant Hill. He has been a member of the Pleasant Hill Woolen Manufacturing Company since the winter of 1880-'1. Mr. Stanley was married January 23, 1845, to Miss Martha M. Goode. By this union they have four children: Ada, Anthony D., Thomas G. and Theodore. Mrs. S. was born in Amelia County, Virginia, January 24, 1828. She is a daughter of Thomas and Eliza Goode, both of whom were natives of Virginia.

M. STEINEGER,

manufacturer and dealer in saddles and harness, is a native of Switzerland, and was born December 10, 1835. He was reared in his native country and was there educated, attending some very good schools. When sixteen years of age he came to America, locating in St. Louis, where he learned the trade of harness making, at which he worked in

that city till 1856. He then labored in different parts of Southeast Missouri till 1858, when he settled in Otterville, Cooper County, Missouri, where he engaged in business, also having a shop in Sedalia till 1864, when he was burned out. During the years 1862-3, he was a soldier in the state militia, and a part of the time worked at his trade for the government. The greater part of 1865, he spent in traveling in Europe. The spring of 1866, he came to Pleasant Hill, where he has since been occupied in his present business, and is now the leading manufacturer and dealer in his line in Cass County, having the largest stock ever in the county. Mr. Steineger was married January 15, 1861, to Miss Nancy Jaquess, a native of Tennessee. They have five children: Anna, Levicy, Minnie, Elizabeth and Charley.

JUDGE G. W. STEVENS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 5, was born in Louisiana, Pike County, Missouri, May 19, 1831. His paternal grandfather was a native of New York City, as also was his father, Joseph Stevens, who was taken to Cincinnati when four years of age. There he was reared and educated and learned the hatters' trade which he followed for many years. He was married in Cincinnati to Miss Almira Dee, originally from Vermont. They moved to Louisiana, Missouri, in 1829, and when G. W. Stevens was two years of age to Hancock County, Illinois, where the son was brought up and educated. In 1867 Young Stevens came to Cass County, Missouri. His landed estate consists of 280 acres, his farm being one of the best improved in this township. In 1872 he was selected a member of the county court of Cass County, which position he held by re-election for four years. In 1876 he was elected county sheriff, serving as such for four years. Judge Stevens is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. He was married September 20, 1853, to Miss Myra K. Worrel and by this marriage they have seven children: Joseph S., born June 19, 1854; Leila M., July 30, 1856; Harry W., June 24, 1858; Mary and Myra, twins, May 1, 1860; Stella, December 16, 1863; Harriett, January 5, 1866. Mrs. Stevens was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 8, 1833. Her father Elisha Worrel, was a native of Philadelphia, and her mother was also of the same state, her maiden name was Sarah Knott.

REV. R. S. SYMINGTON

was born upon a farm near Madison, Indiana, June 19, 1820. He resided upon the homestead until seventeen years of age, and in the fall of 1837 entered the college at Hanover, Indiana, from which institution he graduated at the close of the collegiate year in 1840. For two years he was

principal of a seminary at Charlestown, Illinois, after which he commenced his theological studies at the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, then located at New Albany, Indiana. During the last year of his course he preached at the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Louisville, Kentucky. Graduating in 1844, he removed to Missouri the same year under the direction of the Board of Domestic Missions. Upon arriving in this state he was invited to preach at the Auxvasse Church in Callaway County, where he remained for four years, and while there he organized the Augusta Church, and assisted in erecting a house of worship. In 1848 he received a call to preach at Independence, Jackson County, where a few scattered Presbyterians had met and taken some steps towards organizing a church. He completed the organization, gathered a large congregation and erected a substantial brick house in which to worship. In 1849 the Six Miles Church, about twelve miles from Independence, was organized, and here also a church was built. Mr. Symington toiled with them until the building was completed, returning to fill his appointments in the city on the Sabbath. The same year the Pleasant Hill church in Cass County sprang up. He visited many of the vacant churches in the Upper Missouri Presbytery, and during the year preached 360 sermons. The same year he helped to establish the church at Westport. In 1852 he was elected agent of Westminster College, for which he labored about eighteen months. His voice failing him, he retired to Pleasant Hill and built a female academy, and as often as able ministered publicly to the church. The little band of workers soon became a host, and it was deemed expedient to erect a house of worship there, which was finished in 1854. In 1855 he had so far recovered as to preach once a day. In addition to the duties of his school he agreed to preach one Sabbath at Kansas City and Westport, one in Sibley and one at Pleasant Hill, thus embracing a circuit of sixty miles, with fine opportunities for open air exercise. Receiving a call from the Kansas City church for his entire service, he accepted it, moving to that place in 1856, and there he resided until his health again failed, when, in 1862, he returned to Pleasant Hill. He resumed teaching, but on account of the border excitement, little could be done in that department. In 1863 the famous Order No. 11 was proclaimed by General Ewing, at which time he left the county and located at Mexico, Audrain County. Here the military corps occupied the church, burned the pews, and the building was much defaced. Securing permission from the government to use the church for the worship of God, Mr. S., with the help of the congregation, repaired it, and in less than a fortnight services were being held within its walls. After continuing to live in this locality for four years, he received and accepted a call from the Second Church in Pleasant Hill, in 1867. This church had no house, but in the second year of his ministry a building was erected at a cost of \$6,250, and paid for. In

1884, on account of the ill health of his wife, he was advised to take a trip to the coast with her, and on the last day of November, 1874, he started for California. He accepted an invitation to preach for one year at Cambria, 250 miles down the coast from San Francisco, made an appointment before leaving Missouri, and was on the ground and ready to fill it at the time chosen. This climate proving unsuited to the health of Mrs. Symington, a change was decided on, and in 1875, receiving a request to work in the church at Danville, Contra Costa County, he accepted it, and is at present settled in that locality, ever promoting the glorious work which he has so long followed. Thus, in brief, is a sketch of one of the first Christian ministers in Cass County.

WILLIAM A. SYMINGTON,

cashier of the Bank of Pleasant Hill, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, November 21, 1848. He is a son of Robert S. Symington, a native of Indiana, who is now engaged in the ministry of the Presbyterian Church at Danville, California. His mother's maiden name was Martha M. Scott, of Missouri. The subject of this sketch is the eldest child in the family of four children. He was reared in different parts of the state, though spending the greater portion of his time in Cass and Jackson Counties. He was educated in the Westminster College, Fulton, Callaway County, Missouri, and at Ashley, Pike County, in the Watson Seminary. In 1865 he accepted a position as clerk in a store at Mexico, Missouri, where he continued for two years. He then went to Independence, Jackson County, where he acted as deputy recorder for five years, when he accepted a position in the bank of Brown, Hughes & Co., in which he continued till 1877. Then he came to Pleasant Hill, and since that time has been occupied in the bank of which he is now cashier, excepting for one year, when he was engaged in the grocery business at Nevada. December 10, 1874, Mr. Symington was married to Miss Laura Mercer. By this marriage they have two children, Lola and Robert M. Mrs. S. is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born in the year 1851. She is a daughter of Thomas and Henrietta (Duke) Mercer, both natives of Missouri and among the early settlers of Jackson County.

C. T. THORNTON,

farmer, section 4, was born Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, October 9, 1809. His father, Charles Thornton, M. D., was a native of Virginia, and for many years a practicing physician in Bourbon County. The mother of C. T., formerly Ann W. Buckner, was a native of Virginia. Young Thornton was the fourth child in a family of five children. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and there resided till 1833, when

he located in Montgomery County of the same state. Since 1857 he has been a citizen of Cass County Missouri. He has followed his present occupation during life, and now has a landed estate of 440 acres. August 4, 1841, he was married to Miss Kate Hathaway, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 14, 1824. She is a daughter of Philip and Sarah (Williams) Hathaway, natives of Kentucky. The family of Mr. and Mrs. T., consists of eight children: William T., M. D.; Charles T., Philip H., John A., David A., James A., Mary T., (wife of O. W. Byram), and Katie W. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton are members of the Christian Church.

B. B. THORNTON,

of the firm of B. B. Thornton & Co., dealers in lumber, sash, doors, etc., is a son of J. T. Thornton, a native of Virginia, who now resides in Cass County. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Wherritt, was born in Illinois. B. B. Thornton was born in Putnam County, Illinois, March 23, 1859. In 1868 the family came to Cass County, Missouri. Young Thornton's education was principally received in Pleasant Hill. He has been engaged in the lumber trade in different parts of Southwest Missouri since 1878, and in January, 1882, he begun business in Pleasant Hill. Though a recent acquisition to the business interests of the town he is nevertheless taking a front rank among the men of energy and prominence in this place.

W. R. TYLER

was born in Baldwin, Cumberland County, Maine, March 24, 1829. He was a son of Joseph and Margaret (Libby) Tyler, both natives of the same state as himself. W. R. was reared and educated at his native home. When eighteen years of age he went to Massachusetts, residing in different locations, engaged in various branches of business, boat manufacturing, butchering, etc., till 1852, when he moved to Cleveland, Ohio. There he was occupied in running a meat market till 1857, when he settled in Texas. He was principally interested in raising stock till 1867, when he came to Pleasant Hill, and the greater part of the time since has been buying and shipping stock and carrying on a meat market. He has also for some ten years been in the ice business, but at the present time is not engaged in any active business. Mr. Tyler was married September 21, 1854, to Miss Harriet M. Lappens, who was born in Monroe County, New York, February 26, 1837. She is a daughter of William and Catharine (Near) Lappens, both natives of Dutchess County, New York. The family of Mr. Tyler has numbered six, three of whom are living: Ada, Laton J. and Clinton.

J. S. UNDERWOOD,

of the firm of Underwood & Edmondson, liverymen and dealers in stock, was born in Cass County, Missouri, October 11, 1844. He is a son of Wesley and Martha Underwood; the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter a Virginian by birth. J. S. Underwood has made Cass County his home and farming and dealing in stock his occupation during life. He began in the livery business in July, 1881, and since then has been quite successful. His stock is a good one and through his uniform kindness he has built up a good patronage.

R. W. VANHOY.

farmer, section 6, is a son of Clayton VanHoy, who was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, May 13, 1807, and who was there married October 23, 1827, to Miss Mary Walker; she was also born in Stokes County, North Carolina, in 1809. They had a family of ten children, five of whom are living: R. W. (the subject of this sketch), James H., John C., Alice A. (Davidson), and Reuben E. Clayton VanHoy moved to Missouri in 1841, and located in Cass County, and was for many years engaged in the carding business and merchandising. Afterwards he became occupied in farming, which he continued till the time of his death, July 12, 1878. Mrs. VanHoy, his wife, died in February, 1881. R. W. VanHoy is a native of Stokes County, North Carolina, and was born March 18, 1829. He came to Cass County, Missouri, with his parents, where he has since resided, except for a short time spent in Johnson and Bates Counties. During his boyhood days he assisted his father in the carding business, and clerked in a store. He was also for some time engaged in milling, and in the mercantile trade. In 1869 he moved to his present farm, which contains 203 acres. On April 12, 1853, he was married to Miss Huldah A. Slater, by whom he has two children, Mary W., and William C. Mrs. VanHoy was born in New Haven, Gallatin County, Illinois, June 7, 1826. Her father, Peter Slater was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, about 1805. For the greater part of his life he was interested in merchandising. When a boy he went to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Mary Goss, originally of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., born about the year 1808. They came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1843. Mr. Slater went to California, in 1848, where he died December 5, 1851; his wife died in March, 1847. They left nine children, five of whom are living: Huldah A., Virginia D., Mary S., William P. and Gabriel H.

JOHN C. VANHOY

is a son of Clayton Van Hoy, and was born in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, November 2, 1846. His education was obtained in the schools of his

native town, and he was for a period of time engaged in different mercantile pursuits. With that exception he has made farming his occupation through life, and now has a landed estate of 160 acres. He has also, to some extent, been dealing in stock. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. Mr. VanHoy was married March 5, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth A. Judy, by which union they have one child. Mrs. VanHoy is a native of Virginia, and was born August 29, 1849. She is a daughter of S. S. and Amelia R. (Gawger) Judy, both Virginians by birth.

REUBEN E. VANHOY,

a prominent farmer on section 6, is a son of Clayton VanHoy, and was born in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, August 29, 1851. He was educated in his native town, and has made farming his occupation principally during life. He now lives on the old homestead of his father, at which point the first settlement was made in Cass County, this date being in 1828, and by David Creek, who came from Indiana. Mr. VanHoy's farm contains 280 acres. He was married December 21, 1881, to Mrs. Ella Demming, a native of Cass County, Missouri, and a daughter of William Canada.

JAMES L. WARDEN, M. D.

James L. Warden, a prominent physician of this city, was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, April 8, 1853. The family, as its name imports, is of Scotch origin, James' grandfather having been a native of that country. His father, D. S. Warden, M. D., was a Kentuckian by birth and was for many years engaged in the practice of medicine. For several years previous to his death he was occupied in merchandising. The wife of D. S. Warden was formerly Miss Susan Adams, a native of Kentucky. When James L. was but two years old his parents moved to Missouri, and located in Warrensburg, where he received his education. He afterwards attended the Monmouth College of Illinois, from which institution he was graduated in the scientific department in 1873. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. A. H. Shively as his preceptor, with whom he has been a partner in the practice of the profession since January, 1879. In 1876 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky. He a member of the I. O. O. F. order. October 15, 1879, Dr. Warden was married to Miss Josie O'Connor, by which union they have one child, Josie L. Mrs. Warden was born in Corpus Christi, Nueces County, Texas, July 8, 1857. She is a daughter of Joseph O'Connor, a native of Virginia, an attorney and now judge of the circuit court in Nueces County, Texas.

CRIT WHALEY,

of the firm of Crit Whaley & Co., dealers in groceries, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, March 29, 1849. He is a son of Charles C. and

Amanda B. (Hill) Whaley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. Crit was reared and educated in his native county, where he was engaged in farming till 1871, when he came to Pleasant Hill. Upon first settling here he began in the livery business with T. A. Simpson, continuing for three years. They built the brick stable now occupied by Underwood & Edmonds. After closing out his livery business, Mr. Whaley embarked in the grocery business, which he has since continued, in partnership with his father-in-law. They are also dealers in and breeders of thoroughbred cattle to which Mr. Young devotes his entire attention. Mr. Whaley was married in Bath County, Kentucky, to Miss Fenton B. Young. She was born in the same county in June, 1852.

JOHN B. WHEELER,

farmer, section 17, was born in Washington County, Virginia, November 18, 1824. He is a son of John and Mary (Blesson) Wheeler, both natives of Virginia. John B. was the ninth child in the family, which consisted of eleven children. When he was quite young his parents moved to Knox County, Tennessee, where they lived till the spring of 1840, then coming to Cass County, Missouri. Young Wheeler was reared in the mountains of Tennessee, there being educated in the common schools. When he came to Missouri he located in the timber, the only settlements then made being along the streams. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of 180 acres. Mr. W. has taken great interest in educational matters, fully appreciating their value. During the war he was a northern sympathizer, and was for some time in the militia. He was married May 28, 1844, to Miss Irena J. Reed, by whom he has thirteen children, seven of whom are living: Fatima J., David A., Amanda A., Malinda F., Irena B., John T. and Jacob P. Mrs. W. was born in Jackson County, Missouri, January 30, 1829. She is a daughter of David and Fratina (Brock) Reed, the former of Kentucky, and the latter of Missouri.

R. C. WILLIAMS

was born in Danville, Kentucky, May 19, 1808, and is the son of John G. Williams, a native of England. His mother, formerly Ann Todd, was born in Scotland. R. C. was brought up and trained to farming and attending schools. He lived in his native state until coming to this county in December, 1878. He was married in 1836, to Miss Sarah M. Graham, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky. They have three children: Anna E. (now Mrs. Dr. Cundiff), John G. and Sallie S. (now Mrs. Stephenson).

JOHN B. WILLIAMS,

farmer and dairyman. The subject of this sketch is the only representative of the dairy business in Pleasant Hill. He carries on an extensive

trade, having access to 276 acres of land. He was born in Springfield, Ohio, October 18, 1835. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Burk) Williams, who were both natives of Virginia. They had a family of nine children. When John was an infant his parents moved to Cass County Michigan, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the Albion College of Calhoun County, Michigan. He followed the occupation of farming till 1870, when he engaged in the hotel business, in Dowagiac, Michigan. This he continued till 1875, and the following spring he came to Cass County, Missouri. Mr. Williams was married, January 12, 1860, to Miss Hattie Bedford, by whom he has two children, George J. and Reuben E. Mrs. W. was born in Utica, New York, November 29, 1838. She is a daughter of George and Ann (Smith) Bedford, both natives of England.

J. A. WOODMANCY,

postmaster of Pleasant Hill, is a native of Tompkins County, New York, where he was born March 7, 1830. He is a son of David and Esther (Hurd) Woodmancy, the former a native of Massachusetts and of English descent, and the latter of New Hampshire, and of French ancestry. David Woodmancy was by occupation a farmer, and was born in the year 1800. He now now lives in the state of New York. His family numbered seven children, three of whom are living ; J. A. being the fourth child. He was reared in his native county and educated in the Ithaca Academy, of the same county. For some six years he was engaged in teaching. In 1851, he began the study of law with Boardman & Dow, of Ithaca, where he continued one year, when he went to Syracuse, Onondaga County, New York. There he completed his study in the office of Comstock & Newcomb, remaining with them till 1854. He was at that point occupied in the practice of law till 1856, when he located in Chicago, where he continued to follow his chosen calling for six months. He was in the states of Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Kansas, till 1859, when he went to Colorado, settling in Central City. There he was interested in mining and prospecting for three years. Immediately after the battle of Bull Run he enlisted in Company E, Second Colorado infantry, which in the winter of 1863, was consolidated with the Third Regiment, afterwards known as Company C, of the Third Colorado Cavalry. He remained in service till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Fort Riley, Kansas. He shortly after located in Pleasant Hill, where for several years he acted as deputy surveyor, assessor, and deputy assessor. In 1869, he was appointed postmaster, which position he has since held. Mr. W. was also for a few years engaged in conducting a book and stationery store. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. August 22, 1865, he was married to Miss Lizzie Hon, by

which union they have four children : Mary E., Hurd W., John C., and Wirt. Mrs. Woodmancy was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, March 9, 1845, her father Levi Hon, was a native of Kentucky, as also was her mother, whose maiden name was Malinda Powell.

A. W. YOUNG,

tonsorial artist, is also a member of the firm of Young & Mahan, the leading insurance establishment in Cass County, who are doing business for about twenty different companies, among which are some of the most reliable in the United States and England. Mr. Young was born in Saxony, Germany, March 16, 1836. In 1853 he came to America, landing at New Orleans and locating in Pekin, Illinois, where he remained nearly two years. There he learned his present profession. He then went to Dubuque, Iowa, where he worked for some five years, thence to Chicago, and from there to Centralia, Illinois, where he remained till 1869. Soon after he came to Pleasant Hill and here he has since been engaged in following his chosen calling, having at this time the finest shop in Western Missouri. He has been occupied in the insurance business since July, 1877. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry and afterward in the First Illinois Cavalry, serving in all for sixteen months. Mr. Young is a member of the A. O. U. W. In June, 1867, he was married to Miss Johannah Rheinbolt, a native of Baden, Germany.



BIG CREEK TOWNSHIP.



WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Big Creek Township, Cass County, Missouri, October 21, 1857. His father, James Allen, now of Pleasant Hill, was a native of Virginia, but moved to Tennessee with his parents, and afterwards to Missouri, when they located near Pleasant Hill, being among the earliest settlers of the county. William's mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Harrelson, was a Kentuckian by birth. Young Allen spent his youth at school in Pleasant Hill, where he received his primary education. He afterward attended for two years Central College, in Howard County, during the years 1878 and 1879. Mr. Allen was married February 11, 1880, to Miss Martha F. Dewar, daughter of

Thomas and Mattie Dewar, of Pleasant Hill. After this he moved to the farm where he has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have one child, Walter D.

GEORGE B. ARNOLD,

section 21, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, on February 23, 1823, his parents being Isaac and Jane (Bryant) Arnold, of the same county and state. The early life of George was passed on a farm, and his education was such as could be obtained in the common schools. In October, 1845, his marriage to Miss Mary Robinson, daughter of Jacob Robinson, occurred in Garrard County, in which county she was born. Mr. Arnold was there engaged in farming until 1850, when he came to Missouri, and located in Cass County, near Pleasant Hill, where he was long occupied in farming, handling and feeding stock, etc. In the fall of 1867 he came upon his present farm, and his landed estate now consists of 270 acres, 230 being fenced; a good house, orchard, improvements, etc. He is quite extensively interested in the raising of superior cattle, and has the finest herd of thoroughbred short horns in this township. Mr. and Mrs. Arnold have nine children: Mrs. Walter Brannock, Mrs. Simeon Whitsett, Isaac, Jacob R., Henrietta (wife of Charles Brannock), Charles F., May, Elizabeth B. and George—one is deceased, William. They are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN P. BARNWELL,

section 17, was born in Jackson, Mississippi, October 1, 1839. Edward Barnwell, his father, was born, raised and educated in England. His mother, who was formerly Mary Ann Martin, was a native of Ireland, but was brought up and married in Nova Scotia. Edward Barnwell was a man of excellent education, and was professor of languages at Payder's College, near New Orleans. While in this college his first wife died, leaving three children, all boys, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. After the death of his wife Mr. B. returned to England, first placing his sons in a community of Shakers at Pleasant Hill, Kentucky. He married his second wife in England and then returned to the United States, locating in New Orleans, where he afterwards died. John P. Barnwell spent his youth on a farm and attending school during the winter months. When sixteen years old he left that community and went to Lexington, Kentucky, where he was engaged in working on a farm for one year. In March, 1857, he came to Missouri and was located for one year in Marion County, there attending the Palmyra Baptist Seminary. In the spring of 1858, he returned to Lexington, and was employed on a farm during that summer, but again came to Missouri in the fall and has since been

a resident of this state. In March, 1868, he moved to Cass County, and the same year came upon his present farm. Mr. Barnwell was married in Mississippi County, July 14, 1864, to Miss Perrilla A. Kirkpatrick. There are three children living by this union: Julia H., Emma B. and Lizzie May. Mrs. B. died September 23, 1876. Mr. Barnwell was again married in Cass County, October 10, 1878, to Miss Mary A. Greenlee, daughter of Porter Greenlee. She was born in Fayette County, Ohio. They have two children: Alice P. and Mark E.

WILLIAM H. BARRON,

a prominent farmer of this township, was born on September 27, 1833, and is a native of Centre County, Pennsylvania. His parents were John Barron, who was born in November 1799, and Jane Barron, *nee* Ferguson, also of Centre County. In the spring of 1854 William accompanied them to Iowa, settling in Muscatine County. His youth was spent on a farm, and he received a common school education. He commenced farming on his own account in Muscatine County, and continued to be so occupied until the spring of 1869, when he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, on his present farm, in section 18, Big Creek Township. He owns 106 acres of land, ninety-six acres being in the home place, and well improved. November 1, 1859, Mr. Barron was married in Muscatine County, Iowa, to Miss Nancy Jane Newell, daughter of James and Eliza Jane Newell. She was born in Clarion County, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. B. have six children living: Robert F., James Newell, Cora Blanche, Walter C., Marion Edna and William H.; one is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Barron are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is Democratic in politics, and in 1870 was nominated by his party and elected justice of the peace of this township. The duties of that office he so faithfully discharged that he has been re-elected, and has since held the position continuously.

JOHN M. BELCHER,

one of the earliest pioneers of Cass County, is a native of Lee County, Virginia, and was born September 3, 1825. He is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Price) Belcher, who were both Virginians by birth; the former was born in 1798. The father of Mrs. Belcher, Daniel Price, served in the Revolutionary war. In 1831, John M. removed with his father to Tennessee, and in the fall of 1832 he came to Missouri and located in Jackson County. There he continued to reside until 1841 when they settled in what is now Cass County, it then being included in Van Buren. The early life of John M. was passed on a farm, his opportunities for acquiring an education being very limited. He received the

greater part of his education through his own efforts. Mr. Belcher has been four times married; first in Jackson County, April 13, 1848, to Miss Jane Chrisman, daughter of Gabriel Chrisman. She was born in Lee County, Virginia. Mrs. B. died June 7, 1861, leaving two children: Gabriel M. and George W. November 3, 1861, his second marriage occurred to Mrs. Elizabeth Poe, a sister of his former wife and who died January 30, 1872. By this union there are four children: Mrs. Eugene Curr, Mollie, Eva and Mattie. He was married the third time in this county, April 4, 1874, to Mrs. Martha J. Collins who died October 30, 1878. August 31, 1879, Mr. Belcher took for his present wife Mrs. Eliza E. Hodges, daughter of Jacob Allen. She was born in Knox County, Tennessee, but was brought up in Missouri. After his first marriage Mr. B. located in Big Creek Township where he has since resided. In 1881 he came upon his present farm in section 23, which contains seventy-eight acres under fence, with fair house, etc. Mr. B. served in the Mexican war. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

GEORGE W. BELCHER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, was born in the state of Virginia, as was also his father. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Price, daughter of Daniel Price, a soldier of the Revolution, and one who drew a pension. In 1832, George W. was brought to Missouri by his father, who settled in Jackson County, where he lived some nine years. In the spring of 1841 he came to Cass County, and was among the earliest settlers here. He died in 1843. Young Belcher spent his boyhood days on a farm, but is principally a self-educated man. He entered the land where he now resides in 1831, and has improved a good farm of 260 acres—200 fenced—well improved. Mr. Belcher has been twice married. First, in this county, November 17, 1853, to Miss Harriet E. Smith, daughter of P. A. Smith, and who was originally from Kentucky. She died in 1873, leaving seven children, of whom Mrs. M. T. Smiley, America, Luke W., George W. and Jehiel S. are living, and Pouncy A. and Mary Jane are deceased. March 10, 1873, Mr. B. married, for his second wife, Miss Elvira Hodges, daughter of Welcome Hodges, who was a native of Tennessee, but who located in Platte County, Missouri, in 1842, moving to Jackson County in 1849. There he lived until 1860, when he came to Cass County, here dying, February 15, 1877. In January, 1862, Mr. Belcher enlisted as a private in Newgan's Battalion (cavalry) of the Federal service, and served for fourteen months, when he was mustered out. He subsequently served in the state militia until the close of the war. He was appointed second lieutenant in the Home Guards. In 1881, Mr. B. was elected school director of his district, and has held this office continuously since that time. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM W. BERRY,

a prominent resident of Big Creek Township, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, January 23, 1822. His father, John Berry, was born in Tennessee, April 17, 1793; he was one of the wealthy planters and large slave owners of that county, and died in Montgomery County, Kentucky, April 16, 1867. His mother, whose maiden name was Polly Coons, was also a native of the same county as her husband, and a daughter of John Coons, a well-to-do farmer of that period. William W. spent his youth on his father's plantation, and his education was limited to the common subscription schools. He was married in Nicholas County, Kentucky, May 18, 1843, to Miss Elizabeth C. Hon, daughter of Peter Hon, a prominent minister of the Dunkard Church, who afterward united with the Christian Church, and who was a faithful preacher until his death. Mrs. Berry died October 16, 1861, leaving six children: M. H. Berry, of Harrisonville, Dr. B. F. Berry, of the same place, a daughter, now Mrs. J. V. Kemper, of Sturgeon, Missouri, F. G., C. E. and W. B. Berry. He was married a second time, on June 11, 1862, to Mrs. Mary Robinson, of Bath County, Kentucky. They have by this marriage one son, Wallace Lee. In 1869 Mr. Berry sold out his property in Kentucky and came to Missouri, and on the third day of April, of that year, settled in Big Creek Township. He resides in section 26. Both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

COLONEL HIRAM M. BLEDSOE,

a prominent citizen of this township, owes his nativity to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he was born April 25, 1825. Hiram M. Bledsoe, his father, who was born in Cumberland County of that state, in August, 1798, married Miss Susan T. Hughes, of Bourbon County. In 1839, young Hiram removed with his parents to Lafayette County, Missouri. His earlier days were divided between working on a farm and attending the common school, where were taught only those English branches thought to be then so essential. For two years he was a student at the Lexington high school. After completing his education, he enlisted in 1846, in the United States service for the Mexican War, under Colonel A. W. Doniphan, and participated in the battles of Brazito and Sacramento, and was through Kansas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico, and down the Rio Grande River, being discharged at New Orleans. Returning to Lexington, Missouri, in the fall of 1848, he was engaged in farming until the breaking out of the civil war. In 1855, he had joined an artillery company for the state service, and at the commencement of the war this company was placed under the Missouri State Guards, under General Price. Mr. Bledsoe was captain of his company and had com-

mand of it during its entire service. In the fall of 1861, he organized a regiment in his county, whose term of service was six months, after which he returned to his artillery company. He participated in the various battles south of the Missouri River in the engagements under General Price, at the battles of Iuka and Corinth in the spring of 1862, and all the skirmishes of the Mississippi Valley. In the fall of 1863, he reported to General Bragg, acting as chief of artillery under General William Walker, in Georgia, until the general was killed at Decatur, Georgia, in July, 1864. After his death, Colonel Bledsoe was transferred to the division of Major General Claiborne, and acted as chief under him until his death at Decatur, in December, 1864. Colonel B. followed the fortunes of the Confederate army until the close of the war. In 1865, he returned to Lafayette County, Missouri, and until 1868, was engaged in farming there. At that time he came to Cass County, and settled on his present farm in section 28. He owns 400 acres of land, nearly all of which is fenced, with fair house, orchard, etc. He was married in Cooper County, in February, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Harrison, daughter of Albert G. Harrison. She was born in Callaway County, Missouri. Mrs. Bledsoe is a member of the Christian Church. In the spring of 1872, the colonel was appointed presiding judge of Cass County by the governor. In the fall of the same year he was nominated by his party and elected one of the county judges, and has been elected three times since. In 1878, he was honored by the people by being elected to the office of county collector. In every position to which Mr. B. has been called, he has discharged his duties faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested.

WILLIAM A. BRANNOCK,

a native of Harrison County, Kentucky, was born December 31, 1821. James Brannock, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Shanks, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky; the former in 1797 and the latter on the 28th of December, 1800. William A. spent his youth on a farm, receiving his education in the common English branches. He was married in Pendleton County, Kentucky, September 1, 1845, to Miss Louisa Colvin, who was a native of the county. She was the daughter of Mason and Elizabeth Colvin. After his marriage Mr. Brannock was engaged in farming for one year in Harrison County. In June 1847, his wife died, leaving one child Walker R. Brannock, of Pleasant Hill. Mr. B. subsequently located in Covington where he was occupied in contracting and building. In 1852 he began contracting on a railroad in Central Kentucky, continuing until its completion in September, 1854. During this time he became acquainted with and later (December, 1854) married Miss Elizabeth F. Kizer, a Kentuckian by birth, her father being Allen Kiser, Esq. Mr. Brannock imme-

diately moved with his family to Missouri, settling in Cass County on his present farm, and was among the pioneers here. He is now numbered among its most prominent citizens. He was one of the leading men in establishing the Agricultural Society and placing it upon a sound basis, and served as its president for five years and as director for twenty years. In 1876 he was appointed from Cass County by Governor Hardin one of the board of state centennial managers at Washington, D. C. He at present resides on section 20, township 46, range 31, and is the owner of 240 acres of land under fence, and a good, large residence and other improvements. He has forty acres of timber. He makes a specialty of raising and feeding and also shipping stock. Mr. and Mrs. Brannock have a family consisting of Charles W. and Eddie Lee.

GEORGE W. BRANNOCK,

section 20, an early settler of this township, was born on April 3, 1831, in Harrison County, Kentucky, and is the son of William and Mary Bannock, *nee* Craig, also Kentuckians by birth. The early life of George was passed on a farm and in attending school, where he received a common English education. In the spring of 1855 he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, entering the land where he now resides. He is quite largely interested in buying, feeding and shipping stock, and has some good grades. He owns 100 acres of good land, all fenced, with a good house, orchard and improvements. In September, 1861, Mr. Brannock enlisted in Colonel Ross' Cavalry Regiment of the Confederate service, and served for about twelve months during the war. In the fall of 1863 he went to Illinois, and was occupied in farming in Douglas County until October 1866, when he returned to his farm in this township. February 3, 1863, his marriage to Miss Mary E. Burns, of Kentucky, occurred on the place which he now makes his home. She was the daughter of Rice Burns, also one of the pioneers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Brannock have three children: William Rice, born in Douglas County, Illinois, April 30, 1864; Anna Burns, born in Cass County, Missouri, January 27, 1870, and Nettie Dillon, born in Cass County, Missouri, January 11, 1880. Mrs. B. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

COLEMAN R. BRUCE,

one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, February 22, 1847. J. T. Bruce, his father, a native of Virginia, moved to Missouri with his parents in 1832, and located in Cole County, being among the first settlers of that county. He married Miss Frances Vivian, of Cole County. Coleman R. moved to Cass County with his

parents in 1849, when his father purchased and located on the farm where he now resides. Young Bruce spent his youth on this farm, and received a common school education. He was married in Moniteau County, February 1, 1866, when nineteen years old, to Miss Alpha A. Moore, daughter of Franklin Moore. She was born in the county where she was married. In 1869 Mr. B. came on his present farm, in section 34, which he has improved. He owns eighty acres of land, all of which is fenced, with a good dwelling, etc. He has 400 acres under lease, and is farming 160 acres of this tract. He makes a specialty of raising, feeding and dealing in cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have had five children, four of whom are living: Cora Belle, Abner, Franklin and Smith. He is a member of the Church of God, and belongs to the United Workmen.

IRA E. BUTLER,

one of the substantial farmers of Cass County, was born in Sullivan County, East Tennessee, on the fourth day of March, 1830. His father, Aaron Butler, was born in Maryland, but reared in North Carolina. The maiden name of his mother was Charlotte Tyler, and she was a Virginian by birth. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Illinois in the spring of 1844, and settled in Macoupin County, where his father engaged in farming; the latter died in Scottville in the autumn of 1876. Ira E. spent his boyhood days on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in 1851 to Miss Eliza J. Elliot, a native of Morgan County, Illinois. After his marriage he became occupied in farming until 1853, and then removed to Scottville, where he worked at the carpenter's trade for some time, then operated a saw mill in connection with the lumber business, and a carding machine for one year. He later sold goods for two years and then embarked in the wagon making business, continuing the same until 1864, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war, and participated in the engagement at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely in Alabama. After being mustered out of the service, he returned to Scottville, Illinois, and for a year was sick from disease contracted in the army. In the fall of 1866, he moved to Hickory County, Missouri, and lived there until February, 1868, when he came to Cass County, where he entered into agricultural pursuits and building. Mrs. Butler died in 1871, leaving eight children, one daughter, now Mrs. Thomas Wells, and one who is now Mrs. Robert W. Butler, John M., Edgar W., James F., Dora A., Charles E., and Henrietta E. He married for his second wife, Miss Mattie Cline, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Cline, in St. Clair County, Illinois, October 9, 1876. By this marriage there are two children, George B., and Claud W. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church and Mrs. B. of the Cumberland Presbyterian.

JACOB J. BUTLER

was born on the 31st of January, 1834, and is a native of Scott County, Illinois. His parents were Thomas T. and Catharine (Libe) Butler, the latter of Tennessee and the former a Virginian by birth. In 1851, Jacob accompanied his father to Morgan County of that state. He grew to manhood as a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools. He was engaged in farming in Morgan County till the spring of 1862, then moved to Macoupin County, and made his home in this locality until March, 1866, when he came to Missouri, settling in Big Creek Township, Cass County, where he has since resided. In March, 1869, he came upon his present farm, in section 20, of 160 acres, nearly all of which is under fence. He is greatly interested in the stock industry, and at present has some fine thoroughbred Cotswold sheep. Mr. Butler was married, November 15, 1854, in Morgan County, Illinois, to Mrs. Elizabeth Kanada, daughter of John Arnold. She was born in Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have six children: Mrs. Homer Lasley, Thomas Newton, Floyd, Mary M., John A. and Edward G. Mr. and Mrs. B. and their eldest daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

J. ROBERT COLVILLE

was born in Clarke County, Indiana, in April, 1836. His father, Alexander Colville, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to the United States with an older brother when thirteen years old. He was employed on the Mississippi River for a number of years. He afterward located in Louisville, where he was engaged in mercantile business for several years. He married Miss Tirzah B. Robinson, a Kentuckian by birth, her parents having been among the pioneers of the state. J. Robert moved with his parents from Indiana to Illinois in 1845 and located in Hamilton County, but subsequently went to St. Clair County, where the father died in 1857. Young Colville passed his youth on a farm, receiving a common school education. He was married in St. Clair County, Illinois, March 1858, to Miss Angeline Berkley, daughter of Charles Berkley. She was born in Madison County, Illinois. After his marriage Mr. Colville resided on a farm in St. Clair County until the fall of 1866, when he came to Missouri and bought and improved his present place. He has eighty acres of land in a fine state of cultivation, with a good new dwelling and a young bearing orchard. He resides on section 28. Mrs. Colville died in September, 1867. He was married in Cass County, May 23, 1871, to Miss Margaret Virginia Markham, of Platte County, Missouri. Her parents were Thomas and Sarah Markham. Mr. Colville has four children by his first marriage and one child by the present marriage: Mary L., Cora C., William R., Charles

and Benjamin. Mr. and Mrs. C. and two daughters are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

REV. EDWIN A. EDDY

is a native of New York and was born December 12, 1838, in Rensselaer County, as were also his parents, John and Maria E. Eddy, who were of Scotch descent. In 1840, Edwin accompanied the family to Missouri and located in Lafayette County, they being among the earliest settlers there. He passed his younger days in school at Chappel Hill Academy, and afterwards attended the Masonic College, where for four years he took a course of law study. After leaving college he prosecuted his law studies under Judge Ryland until completing his course. In 1858 he went to Texas and was engaged in the practice of his profession at Waco until the breaking out of the war in 1861, when he returned to Missouri, resuming farming in Lafayette County until 1872. In February of that year he came to Cass County and took up his location on a farm in Big Creek Township. In 1870 he joined the Christian Church. In 1873 he commenced studying for the ministry and was ordained a minister in his church in 1878. He has been regularly occupied in preaching for four years and is now located at Louisburg and Freeman, Kansas, and Brosley and Index in this county. He resides on section 28 and is the owner of 180 acres of land, good house, orchard and other improvements. September 20, 1859, Mr. Eddy was married in Lafayette County to Miss Carrie Bledsoe, daughter of Elder Hiram Bledsoe. She was born in Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. E. have six children : Mrs. Isaac Arnold, Mattie, Sherman, Frank B., Harry and Birdie.

THOMAS HAYES, JR.

The subject of this sketch was born in Granger County, East Tennessee, November 7, 1837. His father, Colby R. Hayes, was originally from Burke County, North Carolina, as was also his mother, who was formerly Miss Sarah Payne. Thomas Hayes passed his youthful days on a farm in Tennessee, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in Granger County, May 22, 1856, to Miss Caroline Wolf, daughter of Charles Wolf. She was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee. After his marriage Mr. Hayes was engaged in farming in his native state till the breaking out of the war. In July, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company C, Twelfth Tennessee Battalion, under Colonel Pegran, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a private and in October was promoted to second lieutenant, and participated in one hundred and ten different engagements of importance, among which were the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Knoxville, Lynchburg and Stanton. After the close of the war he

returned to his farm in Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming till 1865. In the fall of this year he came to Missouri, and located in Cass County, near Pleasant Hill. He has 290 acres of land, all fenced, with a good house, a young orchard and fair improvements, and resides on section 13, within one and one-fourth miles of Pleasant Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have nine children: Nelson P., Sarah E., Charles H., Rosa Lee, Cora E., Thomas L., Mary J., James M. and Lydia C. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and of the United Workmen. He also belongs to the Mutual Protection Life Association.

JOHN C. HON,

one of the pioneers of Cass County, was born in Kentucky, October 27, 1819. Rev. Peter Hon, his father, was born in Kentucky, and was a minister of the Christian Church. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Clark, was also a Kentuckian by birth. J. C. spent his youth on his father's farm in Bath County, and was educated in the common subscription schools. He was married in February, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth L. Hawkins, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Hawkins. She was born in Bath County, Kentucky, where she was married. Her father, Isaac Hawkins, was one of the wealthy agriculturists of Bath County. After his marriage Mr. Hon was engaged in farming for some seventeen years. In the fall of 1855 he moved to Missouri and located in Cass County. In the following spring he settled on his present farm in Big Creek Township, where he now has 100 acres of good land, with a good brick dwelling, orchard and improvements. He resides on section 36. Mr. H. has given to his children some 350 acres of land. They have seven children: Isaac H., Mrs. James Parker, Mrs. James Neal, J. V., Mrs. Harry McAninch, Rice F., William H. and Mrs. Thomas Farmer. One is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Hon and children are members of the Christian Church.

REASON S. JUDY,

owes his nativity to Clark County, Kentucky, having been born within one mile of Winchester, March 19, 1809. John J. Judy, his father, who was born in Virginia, November 4, 1766, married Catherine Sullivan, of the same state. The father of J. J. Judy was born and raised in Switzerland, where also occurred his marriage. Upon emigrating to the United States, he enlisted as a soldier for the Revolutionary War, and fell in that conflict when his son was but six years of age. In 1819, Reason S. Judy, the subject of this sketch moved to Jackson County, Indiana, with his parents, where he passed his youthful days on a farm, receiving but limited opportunities for attending school. The greater part of his education has been acquired by self application, since reaching years of

maturity. September 25, 1832, he was married in Jackson County, to Miss Tarissa Blackwood, who was born in Clarke County, Indiana, being a daughter of James Blackwood. After his marriage Mr. J. followed farming for one year, when he embarked in the lumber and saw mill business, continuing for four years. In 1838, he disposed of his interests in this line and resumed his farming operations from 1838 until 1852. For two years succeeding this time he was in the mercantile business at Drusella. In 1854, he sold out this business, and in 1855 sold his farm, and emigrated to Missouri, settling in Big Creek Township, Cass County. He was an early settler here and farmed on this place until 1861. In February, 1862, Mr. Judy enlisted in Company C, Second Battalion, commanded by Captain Briggs, and participated in the engagement at Lone Jack, August 16, 1862. In October following, he was discharged on account of disability. In March, 1863, he was appointed sheriff of Cass County, and in the fall of 1864 was nominated by his party, and elected sheriff. In 1866, he was chosen his own successor and thus served in that capacity very acceptably for five and a half years. March 1, 1869, he returned to his farm on section 29, where he has since resided. He has 320 acres of land, improved, with a good house, barn, etc., 160 acres being in the home place, and 180 acres in other tracts. Mr. and Mrs. Judy have raised six children, but three of whom are now living: Mrs. A. J. Belcher, Mrs. E. A. Von de Veld, Mrs. Judge Clark; three are deceased, John J. and James B., who were both killed by Quantrell's men in 1862, and Araminta, who married David H. Daniels; at her death she left one child, Anna E. Daniels, who lives with her grandparents. They are members of the M. E. Church.

REV. NATHAN M. LONGFELLOW

was born near Urbana, in Champaign County, Ohio, April 11, 1830. His father, Joseph Longfellow, was a native of Maryland, where he was reared and where he married Martha Hall, a native of Virginia. He subsequently moved to Kentucky, and in 1805, settled in Ohio at an early day. There were but four other families in his township at this time, and he lived on one farm sixty-one years. He died on this place in 1866, aged ninety-nine years. Nathan M. spent his youth on his father's farm, his opportunities for acquiring an education being limited to the inferior schools of the period for a short time in the winter. When fifteen years of age he commenced learning the tailor's trade, and after finishing his apprenticeship he opened a shop for himself, which he conducted for a time, but having a consciousness of his limited education and a thirst for knowledge, he gave up his business and entered a select school in Greene County, and made the best use of his opportunities until he was qualified to teach. This occupation he followed for about

thirteen years in Ohio and Indiana, and proved himself a competent, successful and faithful instructor. In the spring of 1859 he was granted a license to preach by the Missionary Baptist Church, of which he was a member. The following year he was ordained. He was engaged actively in the ministerial work until 1879, when he was compelled to abandon preaching on account of a throat disease. In 1861 Mr. L. moved to Missouri and made his home in Pleasant Hill, Cass County, remaining at that point four years. After availing himself of the best medical treatment without success, he moved to his present farm. He preaches occasionally when his health will permit. He was married, April 11, 1853, in Fayette County, to Miss M. C. Creamer, a daughter of George Creamer, of that county. Their family consists of seven children: Rev. P. W. Longfellow, of Granville, Ohio; G. N., a daughter (now Mrs. J. A. Smith), Martha D., Robert O., Lizzie B. and Maggie O.

PLEASANT LONGACRE

was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, October 6, 1830. Richard Longacre, his father, was born in Virginia in 1791. He moved to Tennessee with his parents when a child. His mother, formerly Elizabeth J. Longacre, was originally from Virginia, born in 1793. Pleasant came to Missouri with his parents in 1839 and located first in Johnson County, where he lived two years and thence in 1841 to Cass County, the father purchasing a claim, land which afterwards came in the market and which he entered in 1847, and where the subject of this sketch now resides. Richard Longacre served in the war of 1812 and was first lieutenant. The last year of his service he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. He built the first frame house in Big Creek Township and at a time when there was but one building in Pleasant Hill and that was a log structure. Young Longacre spent his youth on his father's farm and was educated in common subscription schools. In 1849 he, with Colonel Love, went into the government service as teamster, with a quantity of money to Mexico to pay off the government troops. In 1857, in company with Woodson, Cook and others he went overland to California and was there engaged in the freighting business some three years. He returned to Missouri in 1860. Mr. Longacre was married near Knoxville, Tennessee, April 9, 1873, to Miss Martha E. McLaughlin, daughter of Andrew McLaughlin. After this he again went upon his farm. He has eighty-five acres of land with a fair house and improvements. He now resides on section 24, where he has lived for forty-one years. Mr. and Mrs. Longacre are members of the M. E. Church, South.

BENJAMIN. F. MILLS,

section 13, a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, was born February 5, 1829, his father, Charles E. Mills, having been born in Virginia, January

8, 1797. When nine or ten years of age he was taken to Kentucky, where he was reared. He married Miss Betsey Bell, of Fayette County, that state, born in 1797. She died in Big Creek Township, Cass County, in February, 1882, aged eighty-five years. In 1841, Benjamin Mills moved with the family to Missouri, locating in Lafayette County. His youth was spent on a farm, his education being obtained in the common subscription school. In December, 1863, he was married in this county to Bettie Griffith, daughter of James R. Griffith. She was born in Scott County, Kentucky. After his marriage Mr. Mills located on his present farm, which contains 158 acres, with 110 acres fenced, and an orchard containing two hundred bearing apple trees and other fruit. Mr. and Mrs. M. have two children, Charles N., born May 12, 1867, and Mary, born January 31, 1870. Mr. Mills was township trustee during the township organization. He takes great interest in stock, and has some thoroughbred cattle and one thoroughbred Percheron Norman horse. He and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

LEVI MOBLEY

was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, May 11, 1830. John Mobley, his father, was born and raised in the same county, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Vermillion. The former died in 1832. Levi Mobley afterwards moved with his mother to Tennessee and located in Granger County. He passed his youth on a farm and attended to some extent the common subscription schools, though the most of his education has been obtained by self application. He was married in Hancock County, Tennessee, in July, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of George Wolf. She was born in the county where she was married. After his marriage Mr. Mobley resided in Tennessee until moving to Kentucky in 1865, where he lived a year, and the year following came to Missouri and settled in Cass County. He moved on his present farm in 1872. In July, 1861, he enlisted as second lieutenant in the Confederate army, in Company D, Twenty-sixth Tennessee Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Fifteen months after his enlistment he was promoted to captain, and served through in that capacity. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and numerous other important engagements. He was wounded in a skirmish, June 22, 1864, and was not able for active service after that date. In 1847, he also served in the army for eleven months in the war with Mexico. Mr. Mobley is one of the acting justices of the peace of Big Creek Township, having been appointed to this honorable and important position in the spring of 1882.

J. J. NICHOLS,

section 14, a leading farmer and stock raiser of the county, was born in Madison County, New York, August 31, 1834, his parents being Asa C. and Sarah A. Nichols, *nee* Potter, both natives of the state of New York. The early life of young Nichols was divided between working on a farm and attending the common schools. This he supplemented with several terms' attendance at a prominent institute of the vicinity. In the fall of 1856 he went to Wisconsin, and located in Dane County, being engaged in teaching in the town of Albion. He purchased a farm in that county on which he resided for about one year, and then went to Kansas, where he remained for two years, looking over the country. He returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1859, and in the fall following he took a trip through some of the Southern States, spending the winter in travel. In the spring following he came to Missouri, and passed a portion of the summer of 1860 in Missouri and Kansas. In the fall of this year he returned to Wisconsin and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits in Dane County, from 1861 until 1867. In 1866 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he was married to Miss Susan L. Smith, daughter of Pouncy A. Smith, a pioneer of this locality. Mrs. Nichols was born in Jackson County. After this event Mr. N. spent one year in Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1867 he sold his farm in Dane County, and during the summer visited New York. Later he came to Cass County and located on his present farm where he has ninety-three acres sixty-three acres being fenced. He has good buildings and his fine orchard contains 200 bearing apple and some other fruit trees. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have five children living: Ida May, Jennie E., Elmer E., Asa J. and Mary E.; one is deceased, Dio L. Mrs. N. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and her husband of the Seventh Day Baptists. During the township organization he acted as township trustee.

MRS. AGNES J. PATTERSON,

section 27, was born in Ashland County, in the state of Ohio. Her maiden name was Agnes J. Jeffrey and her parents, John and Catherine (Bowman) Jeffrey, were natives of Scotland. Her youth was spent at the public schools, and she afterwards took a course of study which she completed and graduated at Oberlin, Ohio, in 1860. September 4, 1862, she was married in her native county to Mr. John Patterson, who was born in Scotland. He came to the United States with his father when fourteen years old and settled in Ashland, spending his earlier days on a farm. He received his education in the common schools, and when in his seventeenth year he began learning the house carpenters' trade. He subsequently familiarized himself with the trade of ship carpentering,

which he followed until 1867. After his marriage he moved to Brooklyn, New York, where he was occupied in working at his chosen calling until the summer of 1867. In July of that year he came to Missouri and settled on a farm in Big Creek Township, Cass County, where his widow now resides. This contains 120 acres, with 100 fenced, good improvements, etc. William Patterson, the father of John, died at the residence of his son in the spring of 1869. Mr. John Patterson died in February, 1874, leaving four children: John H., Thaddeus S., Andrew J. and Frank P. Mr. Patterson was a consistent member of the Congregational Church, to which Mrs. P. now belongs.

OLIVER PETERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, is a native of Switzerland County, Indiana, was born August 1, 1819, and is a son of John and Sarah Peters *nee* Cline, the former of Shenandoah County, Virginia, and the latter also a native of Virginia. In 1825, Oliver moved with his parents to Ripley County, Indiana, living there for some four years, when, in 1829, he went to Illinois, settling in Morgan County. He grew to manhood on a farm, and received a common school education. October 2, 1848, his marriage to Mrs. Mary Sullens, daughter of Alfred and Elizabeth (Shaver) Nicholson, occurred in Scott County, Illinois. She was born in South Carolina. After this Mr. P. went to Cass County, Illinois, where he followed farming for six years, then returning to Scott County. Here he purchased land, and upon it resided some thirteen years, when he sold out and came to Missouri, in the spring of 1867, locating on his present farm in this county. He has 140 acres, 120 being in the home place, fairly improved, with a good house and orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Peters have three children: Mrs. John R. Arnold, Mrs. Gabriel Ketterman, and Julia E. Mrs. P. has one daughter by her former marriage, Elander Sullens, wife of Joseph Taylor. They are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM L. PRATER,

section 36, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, was born in November, 1852. Isaac Prater, his father, was born and raised in Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Baird, was from Bath County. William L. moved to Missouri with his parents in 1853, and located in Cass County, where Mr. Prater, Sr., bought land, improving the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch. He occupied this place some five years, when he moved to Pleasant Hill and engaged in contracting and building. He afterward purchased a farm just south of town in Pleasant Hill Township, where he resided up to the time of his death, which occurred in the fall of 1862. Young Prater spent his youth on his

father's farm and received an education in the public schools. He was married January 15, 1871, in this county, to Miss Dilla Harden, daughter of R. W. and Delpha Harden, of Menard County, Illinois. After this he located on the old home place, where he resided until the spring of 1882, when he purchased and moved on his present place. Mr. Prater has eighty acres of land with a good house, orchard and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Prater have two children living, and have lost one: Maggie May, was born July 25, 1872, and died February 24, 1876; Charles Milton was born June 16, 1877, and H. Baird Prater was born September 24, 1881. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH M. REEDER

was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in September, 1830. George Reeder, his father, was a native of Georgia, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jennie Sherville, was from Blount County, Tennessee. George Reeder moved to Indiana and settled in Putnam County at an early day, there being no white settler within ten miles of his place. Mrs. Reeder died in 1842, when the subject of this sketch was but ten years old. In 1843, J. M. moved to Illinois with his father, who shortly afterwards died. The family then returned to Indiana, when Joseph went to live with an uncle. His youth was spent on a farm, he having but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. In the fall of 1853 he went through Illinois and Iowa, and finally entered land in Jasper County, Missouri. After living here about one and a-half years, he sold out and spent some time traveling through Kansas, finally settling in Dade County, Missouri, where he again entered land and where he was engaged in farming until February, 1862, when, on account of troubles incident to war times, he moved to Gentry County, locating in the vicinity of Albany. He resided in Gentry County some three and a-half years, then sold out in 1865, and returned to his old place in Dade County. Here he was occupied in farming some nine years. In April, 1874, Mr. Reeder moved to Cass County. He settled on his present place, in Big Creek Township, in the fall of 1879, and now has a fine farm of 154 acres, all improved, with fair house, barn and a young orchard. He resides on section 31. Mr. Reeder was married in Dade County, Missouri, in September, 1857, to Miss Lydia Gentry, daughter of B. Gentry. She was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, February 16, 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder have twelve children: G. W., Thomas N., Martha J., John R., Mary E., Joseph A., Minnie M., Rhoda E., Elizabeth, William, Katie and Gracie. Mrs. Reeder is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. R. served in Colonel Cranor's regiment in the Missouri State Militia until he was discharged.

JOHN W. ROBINSON,

an early pioneer of this township, was born February 1, 1827, in Garrard County, Kentucky, as was also his father, who died on the same farm on which he was born. His mother, formerly Mariah Fleece, was a Kentuckian by birth. John W. passed his youth and early manhood on a farm, his education being such as the common subscription schools afforded. In the fall of 1850 he moved with his brother-in-law, Mr. Arnold, to Missouri, and located in Cass County—among the first who made their home here. Mr. Robinson subsequently located on his present farm of 240 acres, of which 220 are in the home place on section 20, and this is well improved, having upon it necessary buildings, etc. He was here married in December, 1855, to Miss Anna Burns, daughter of Rice and Elizabeth Burns. Mrs. Robinson was born in Bath County, Kentucky. They had six children: Mrs. C. Moore, William H., Mary B., Maggie B., Jacob V. and Lena. Mrs. R. died April 5, 1879. Mr. Robinson was again married in Johnson County, April 13, 1882, to Miss Emma Lotspeich, daughter of Reason Lotspeich. She was a native of Ohio. Mr. R. makes a specialty of raising stock and has some good graded sheep. He is a member of the Christian Church and his wife belongs to the M. E. denomination.

JOHN C. SMITH, .

farmer and blacksmith, section 22, was born in Hart County, Kentucky, February 17, 1833. His parents, George P. and Susan R. Smith, were natives of the same state, the latter having been born in Barren County. John C. spent his youth on a farm, and was educated in common subscription schools. When in his sixteenth year he went to learn the blacksmith's trade, and worked under an instructor some three years. In 1857 he came to Missouri and located on a farm in Cass County, where he followed farming until 1862. He was married, January 17, 1861, to Miss Nancy M. McIninch, daughter of Jonathan McIninch. She was born in Kentucky. In the fall of 1863, Mr. Smith moved to Iowa and settled in Monroe County, and the following spring went to Hannibal, Missouri, and was engaged in working at his trade until the fall of 1865, when he returned to Missouri, and located at Pleasant Hill. Here he worked at his trade some nine years. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Smith moved on his present farm, some four miles southwest of Pleasant Hill, and has since been carrying on a farm and laboring at his chosen avocation. He has ninety acres of land, with sixty acres fenced, fair house, orchard and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children: Telitha S., George P., Lucy E. and Nannie O. They are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. S. belongs to the United Workmen.

OWEN W. TODD,

a leading farmer of this vicinity, is a native of Madison, Indiana, where he was born September 18, 1828. His father, David Todd, who was a son of Owen Todd was born near Urbana, Ohio, in August, 1799; he married Mary Ogle, daughter of Hiram Ogle, of Switzerland County, Indiana. Colonel John Todd, brother of Owen Todd and great uncle of the subject of this sketch was killed at the battle of Blue Licks in 1782. Mrs. Abraham Lincoln was a cousin of David Todd. Owen W. received his primary education at the public school, supplemented by one year's attendance at the high school of Beavay, Indiana. After completing his studies he was engaged in teaching for twenty-five years, the greater portion of the time in Indiana, but one year in Kentucky, one in Texas and some in Missouri. April 30, 1852, he was married in Beavay, Indiana, to Miss Elizabeth Ogle, who was a native of that place and a daughter of Achilles and Lottie (Bicks) Ogle. They had six children: Jennie (now deceased), Emma L., Wilmer W., Edgar E., Lida M. B. and Lottie O. Mrs. Todd died near Pleasant Hill in 1869. In 1875 Mr. T. was again married to Miss Rachel A. Burket who died some two years thereafter from the effects of a burn. His third marriage occurred in 1878 to Miss Martha J. Terrel, a daughter of Jesse Terrel, of Perry County, Ohio. Her death occurred in July, 1881. April 5, 1882, he took for his present wife Mrs. Mary A. Bramwell, a daughter of Solomon Losey, of Madison, Indiana. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Todd came to Missouri and settled in Cass County, locating on the farm which he has until recently owned in 1878. This place he has lately disposed of, and it is his intention to return to Indiana the coming autumn. He is a member of the Christian denomination and his wife of the Baptist Church.

E. P. TODD

was born in Madison, Indiana, December 4, 1830, his parents being David A. and Mary (Ogle) Todd, the former a native of Lexington, Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood, and moved to Ohio with his father, who was one of the earliest settlers of the state, Todd County being named in his honor. About the year 1820 David A. Todd went to Indiana, and was engaged in merchandising at Madison for about ten years, after which he purchased a farm in the vicinity and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. Here he continued to reside for about twenty years, when he sold out and moved to Vernon, dying there in 1864. His wife was a Virginian by birth, but was raised in Switzerland County, Indiana, her father being a large land owner there. She died in 1865. The early life of the subject of this sketch was divided between working on a farm and attending the primary public schools. When twenty

years of age he entered the State University at Bloomington, Indiana, where he remained for about two years. In the spring of 1852, in company with four other persons, he started overland to California, arriving in Placerville on the third day of August. He continued to live in the gold region for nearly eight years, when, in 1859, he returned to Vernon, Indiana. In August of that year he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, since which time he has made his home here. In 1866 he settled in Big Creek Township, and entered the place which he now occupies. He has 360 acres of land, all in one tract, with 200 acres fenced, good house, etc., situated on section 11. During the war Mr. Todd was engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Hill, and was assistant postmaster there. In 1866 he moved upon his farm, and in 1879 he again entered into business at Pleasant Hill, continuing to be so occupied for two years. May 7, 1862, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Farmer, daughter of James M. Farmer, who was one of the pioneers of this county, having come here in 1842. Mrs. Todd was born in Cass County. They have four children : Plumas F., born July 9, 1863; Vernar L., born August 7, 1867; Ivy J., born December 19, 1870; E. H., born April 7, 1873. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. T. and the two eldest boys are members of the United Workmen. Mr. Todd has five brothers, who have all been residents of Cass County, and all are men well known and highly respected.

DANIEL B. TUPES,

section 18, a native of Ross County, Ohio, was born May 28, 1845, and is the son of Peter and Susan Tupes, *nee* Groves, both of whom were originally from that same county. The former was a teacher by occupation and a man well known in Ross County; he died at his residence in 1852. Daniel B., passed his youthful days on a farm and received a common school education until grown. He subsequently attended the seminary at Forest Home for about four terms. After this he was engaged in teaching in Fayette and Darke Counties for nine years, August 29, 1872, he was married in Clarke County, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Griffith, who was born in Fayette County, being the daughter of Nathan Griffith. After his marriage Mr. Tupes resided in Fayette County for four years, occupied in teaching, at the expiration of which time he went to Darke County, where he followed the same profession until 1880. He then came to Missouri and settled on his present farm in Cass County, and since then he has given his attention to farming and stock raising. He has ninety acres of land, eighty acres being in his home place, well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Tupes have four children : Herschel, born May 2, 1874; Ernest, born September 28, 1875; David Peter, August 5, 1878, and Maggie May, August 10, 1881. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

ELMER A. VON DE VELD.

was born in Oneida County, New York, May 5, 1838. His youth was spent in select and private schools in Connecticut and New York. In 1854, when nearly eighteen years old, he went to the city of New York, where he was engaged on the Steamer Angeline Avery, as bookkeeper, and as such made a trip to Havana. He was on this vessel for some four months. In the winter of 1854 he returned to New York City and the following spring established a purchasing agency, continuing this business one year. During the year 1856 he was employed as a detective. In 1861 Mr. Von de Veld was in the employ of the government, bearing reports of the secret service in New Mexico and Mexico. In 1862 he took charge of the secret service of Missouri, and was enrolled as a soldier to cover movements, but was on detached duty the whole time until 1865. After being discharged in 1865 he located in Cass County. He was married in this county August 3, 1865, to Miss Catherine L. Judy, daughter of R. S. Judy, who was one of the pioneers and substantial farmers of Cass County. She was born in Indiana. Mr. Von de Veld subsequently engaged in the mercantile business at Harrisonville, in the fall of 1865, and continued in this business one year, when he closed out and embarked in the garden and field seed business. In the spring of 1867 he moved to Pleasant Hill and commenced the commercial brokerage business which he followed until August of that year, when he came to his present farm, where he is engaged in farming and raising field seed. He has 80 acres of land, all in cultivation, with fair house and improvements. He resides on section 29. Mr. and Mrs. V. have eight children living: Edwin A., James A., Eugene O., Adam R., Catherine T. Z., Mary N., Nettie J. and Gertrude H. Two are deceased. Mr. Von de Veld is sub chief of the Temperance Guards of the United States.

NEWTON WALKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, was born in Cole County, Missouri, August 30, 1828. William Walker, his father, a native of Sevier County, Tennessee, born in 1794, immigrated to Missouri in 1818, and located in Cole County, being among the very first settlers of the state. He married Miss Sarah Wood, originally from Cocke County, Tennessee. William Walker served in the war of 1812. He died at his residence in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1858. Newton W. spent his younger days on a farm, receiving his education in subscription schools. February 4, 1849, he was married in Cole County to Miss Mary J. Reamey, of Tennessee, and a daughter of James Reamey. She had moved to Missouri with her parents when two years old. Some time after this Mr. Walker located in the northern part of Johnson County, where he was engaged

in farming for a few years, being elected assessor in 1854. He served with great credit for four years, and in the spring of 1858, he embarked in mercantile pursuits at Fayetteville. This business he continued until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In 1866, he moved to Cooper County, purchased land and was occupied in farming, stock dealing and merchandising until 1869, in which year he sold his property in Cooper and went to Jackson County, locating four miles west of Lone Jack, where he lived for ten years interested in farming and the stock business. In the spring of 1869, he came to Cass County, settling on his present farm, which contains 160 acres of land, nearly all fenced, a large dwelling, good bearing orchard, etc., being on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Walker have a family of five children: Mrs. S. W. Hudson, of Jackson County, Alice, William A., Robert N. and Jeff. D. Mr. W. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and Mrs. W. of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination. The former belongs to the Masonic order.

ABRAHAM WERLINE,

section 28, an enterprising farmer of this township, owes his nativity to Delaware County, Ohio, when he was born December 25, 1815, his parents being Henry Werline, of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania and Catherine (Cline) Werline, a Kentuckian by birth. The youthful days of Abraham were spent at work on a farm, he receiving a common school education. February 22, 1837, he was married in Delaware County, Ohio, to Miss Naomi Elliott, daughter of John Elliott. She was born in Ohio. Her death occurred December 29, 1838. In June, 1844, he was again married to Miss Susanna Werline, daughter of A. Werline, and a native of Delaware County. After this, Mr. W. was occupied in farming at his birth place until moving to Missouri in the spring of 1867, when on the 5th of April, he landed at Pleasant Hill, locating on his present farm. He has 213 acres of land with 160 acres in his home place—good house, orchard, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Werline, have had thirteen children, ten of whom are living: Albert, Marion, Jerome, Lewis W., Catherine, John C., Henry, Frank L., Oliver C., and Mary E. They are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS J. WHERRITT,

the subject of this sketch, a native of Richmond, Madison County, Kentucky, was born March 30, 1830. Barton Wherritt, his father, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Peacock, were also Kentuckians by birth. The latter was a daughter of William Peacock, who served in the war of 1812, and who was wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Malden, being a pensioner of the government. Thomas J.

Wherritt moved from Kentucky with his parents to Illinois in 1836, and located in Sangamon County, at Island Grove, west of Springfield, where they resided some sixteen years. In the spring of 1852 they moved to Missouri and settled in Cass County. In the following spring the senior Wherritt bought the place in Big Creek Township, where his widow still resides, and where he died in August, 1864. T. J. Wherritt spent his younger days on his father's farm, attending the common schools. He was married in Cass County, March 30, 1859, to Miss Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell. She is a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky. Mr. Wherritt has 140 acres of land in section 15, with 100 fenced and in cultivation, good house, orchard and improvements. They have five children: H. Clay, Barton, Robert Emmett, Charles F. and Russell W. Mrs. Wherritt is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CHARLES WOLFE,

section 35, a substantial farmer and stock man of this township was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in March, 1833. His father, Charles Wolfe, was from the same county, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia McCoy, was a native of Granger County. The subject of this sketch passed his youth on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in Granger County to Miss Sarah P. Whitsett in November, 1860. His wife was the daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Whitsett and was born in Granger County. Mr. Wolfe was engaged in farming up to 1861, and after the breaking out of the war he was taken to Mobile and forced into the Confederate service, but soon after he hired a substitute and returned to his family. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in the Eighth Tennessee Battalion, Confederate cavalry, and served until the close of the war. In the fall of 1865 he moved to Missouri and located in Cass County, coming upon his present farm in the spring of 1874. He has a fine place of 160 acres, all fenced with good house, barn and fine orchard. Mr. Wolfe's first wife died July 7, 1872. He was again married in this county February 15, 1874, to Miss Matilda Jane Hayes, daughter of George Hayes. Mr. W. had two children by his first wife and two by his present wife: James L., (Sarah E., Amy Lee and Effie May, deceased), and an infant son. They had the great misfortune to lose three of their loved ones in August, 1882, within eight days of each other by diphtheria.



RAYMORE TOWNSHIP.



JOHN R. ALSWORTH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1835. Isaac Alsworth, his father, was born in the same county in 1797, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Ralston, was also of the same state. The former was a farmer by occupation, and died in the county of his birth in March, 1872. John R. spent his youth on his father's farm and attending the common schools of Westmoreland County. He was married there October 18, 1860, to Miss Catherine S. Bierer, a daughter of John L. Bierer. Mrs. A. is a native of that county, where she was raised and educated. After this Mr. Alsworth was engaged in farming until 1875, when he sold out his Pennsylvania property and moved to Missouri, locating in Cass County on his present place. He has a fine farm of 240 acres in a good state of cultivation, all fenced, with dwelling and barn, located just east of Raymore, and there is a young bearing orchard of 150 apple trees, also peaches and other fruits upon the place. Mr. Alsworth has a family of nine children: William E., James M., Hattie T., Maggie Belle, Isaac M., Henry B., Lizzie Maud, Thomas P. and John Boyd. Mr. A., his wife and the four oldest children are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH P. BAILEY,

proprietor of livery and feed stable, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Barren County August 13, 1833. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Foster) Bailey, were both Virginians by birth. Joseph P. passed his youth on a farm receiving a common school education. When he was nineteen years old he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, and worked in Barren and Monroe Counties at this business for seven years. He was married at his birth place January 22, 1855, to Miss Sarah Wilbourn, who was born in the same county as himself. She was a daughter of James Wilbourn. Soon after Mr. Bailey engaged in farming in the spring of 1857 and farmed for two years. In the spring of 1859 he moved to Indiana and located on a farm in Warrick County, and farmed one season. In the spring of 1860 he embarked in the hotel and livery business at Newburg, Indiana, which he followed about two years. He then went to Wayne County and farmed one year. In the spring of 1863 he came to Illinois, and after one season spent in Cumberland

County he disposed of his crop and returned to Indiana. In the spring of 1865 he located in Cass County, Missouri, and farmed about twelve years. In the fall of 1877 Mr. Bailey sold his property and went to Texas, settling in Hayes County, where he resumed agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock for about four years. In May, 1882, he again came to Cass County, locating at Raymore, where he started the livery business. He has a good barn and stock and is doing a fair trade. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have four children: William Z., Oliver S., Elizabeth Parish and Thomas Tilden. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church.

AMOS B. BLYHOLDER

is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, June 8, 1837. His father, J. G. Blyholder, a native of Germany, was raised in Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rosanna Bearer, was born in Pennsylvania. In 1840 the family moved from Westmoreland to Armstrong County. Amos B. was raised as a farmer and received a common school education. He was married in Butler County, Ohio, January 29, 1863, to Miss Eliza Ann Riggs, a daughter of James F. Riggs; she was born in Butler County. After this Mr. Blyholder was engaged in farming in Armstrong County until 1878, when he moved to Missouri and located in Big Creek Township, Cass County. He came upon his present place in the spring of 1879, and now has 240 acres of land, all improved, with 80 acres in his home place in cultivation. He resides on section 14. Mr. and Mrs. Blyholder have eight children: Lizzie, Ann, James T., George C., William A., Charles N., Nancy J. and John F. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SIMON CAMPBELL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1850. His parents were John Campbell, born in 1822, and Ann (Barnett), both natives of Pennsylvania. Simon moved with the family to Ohio in 1856, and located in Fayette County. He passed his younger days on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of Fayette County. He came West to Illinois in February of 1868, and settled in McDonough County, where he farmed some two years. In the fall of 1870, he located in Cass County, Missouri. He was married in this county, November 21, 1872, to Miss Celia Carl, a daughter of Joseph Carl; she is a native of Ohio. Mr. Campbell is at present engaged in the livery business at Raymore, and also conducts a boarding house. He contemplates building a hotel this season, which is an institution much needed at this point, and which he is competent to manage. This will be run in connection with his livery business. Mr. and Mrs.

Campbell have two children, Charles Otto and Ida May. They are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

DAVID M. CLENDENEN,

section 3, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was born February 9, 1843. His father, David Clendenen, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Barr, were born in the same county. David N. grew up on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools. He came to Missouri in 1869 and located in Cass County, where he bought land and improved a farm. He was married here March 13, 1878, to Miss Nancy E. Funk, a daughter of John Funk, of Raymore Township. Subsequently Mr. Clendenen settled on the farm where he now resides. He has forty acres of land all in cultivation with a good orchard and a good hedge. Their family consists of one child, Florence, who was born November 9, 1880. Mrs. Clendenen is a member of the United Brethren Church.

COLUMBUS COTZ,

a native of England, was born in the county of Sussex April 16, 1832. His father, William Cotz, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Goodsale, were natives of that country. Columbus passed his youth on a farm and at school, receiving a good common education. In 1852 he commenced learning the carpenters' trade. He worked at the business but a short time, and then served some three years in familiarizing himself with the milling business, which he made his principal occupation for about two years. In 1860 he emigrated to the United States, and spent about six years in different parts of the Union, working at his trade in a number of places. He came to Missouri in 1866, when he bought land and located on a farm in Cass County. Mr. Cotz was married here in October, 1869, to Mrs. Ina Walrond, originally from Tennessee, and a daughter of Daniel Cloud. Mrs. Cotz has two children by her former marriage, Jennie, (now the wife of Henry Carr), and Anna J. Walrond. Mr. and Mrs. Cotz have one son, William H. Mr. C. has a farm of eighty acres, enclosed with a good hedge, and upon the place is a good house and a fair orchard, situated on section 32. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS BENTON COX,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, March 6, 1842. William Cox, his father, a native of Ohio, was raised in Indiana; his mother's maiden name was Sarah Clipse. Thomas B. was brought up as a farmer and received a common school education. He

enlisted in July, 1861, in Company A, Seventh Missouri cavalry, and served three years and three months during the late war. He participated in numerous engagements, among which were the battles of Lone Jack and Independence Missouri, Prairie Grove, White River Springs and Pea Ridge, Arkansas. After the war he returned to Daviess County, Iowa, where he had enlisted. He was married in his native county, March 28, 1866, to Miss Amelia Ann Umstead, who was born in that county and a daughter of Alonzo and Amelia Ann Umstead. Mr. Cox resided in Indiana some three years after this event, and in March, 1866, he moved to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he lived one summer and then returned to Indiana. Two years later he came to Missouri, in the fall of 1868, and bought land and improved a farm in Cass County where he now resides. He remained on his farm for some five years and in the spring of 1874 he rented it and moved back to Indiana, staying four years. In the spring of 1878 he returned to his place in this county. He has 125 acres of land close to the town of Belton in a fair state of cultivation, a good house and young orchard, located in section 7. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have a family of six children: Marietta, William A., Blanchie C., James T., Maudie Belle and Archie.

WILLIAM J. CRAIG,

farmer and stock dealer, section 13, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, January 26, 1835. His parents, Moses H., and Sarah (Humble) Craig, were both Kentuckians by birth. William J., spent his youth on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools. He was married in his native county, April 6, 1854, to Miss Sarah R. Pointer, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Pointer, of Morgan County. After this he farmed two years, and then moved to Hancock County, where he resided three years, going thence to McDonough County; here he tilled the soil and handled stock some seventeen years. In 1879 he sold out his property in Illinois and came to Missouri in the spring of that year, purchasing his present farm in Cass County. He has 330 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, a large residence, a good barn, and a young orchard. The farm is fenced principally with hedge. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have five children: Tabitha, (now Mrs. Aaron Thomas), Sarah Louisa, (now Mrs. Nathan Preston), George N., William Robert and Flora Pearl.

COLUMBUS DEFABAUGH,

section 27, is a native of Indiana and was born in Morgan County September 21, 1856. David and Mary (Zehring) Defabaugh, his parents, were born in Fairfield County, Ohio. The former was a carpenter by trade and followed that business for twenty-five years. He moved to

Missouri in the fall of 1868 and located in Cass County on a farm, where he engaged in farming. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He was married here December 25, 1879, to Miss Alice May Griffith, a daughter of N. L. Griffith, of Cass County. She is a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Defabaugh have two children, Harry Elwood, born September 23, 1880, and Grace Estella, born January 9, 1882. After his marriage Mr. D. located on his present farm. He has eighty acres of land, all in cultivation, with a fair house and a young orchard. He is a member of the M. P. Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Defabaugh is an energetic young man and a thorough farmer.

WILLIAM N. EVANS,

the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Warren County in June, 1833. John Evans, his father, was born in South Carolina in 1781, and was of Scotch descent. He served in the war of 1812 and participated in the battle of New Orleans. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Osborn, came originally from North Carolina. William N. Evans moved to Missouri in 1843, with his brother-in-law, Joseph Gillman, and located in Lafayette County. He spent his youth on a farm with fair opportunities for acquiring an education at the public schools. When eighteen years old he, in company with Martin Pomeroy and others, made a trip across the plains to California, and was occupied in mining for two years. He returned in 1853 and went to Illinois, and located in Madison County, where he was married March 1, 1860, to Miss Ellen Hayes, a daughter of John Hayes. Subsequently Mr. Evans engaged in farming in Illinois for about eight years. In the fall of 1868 he sold out and moved to Missouri, and settled in Cass County, where he bought land and improved his present farm. He has 160 acres in this township, near the town, all in cultivation, with a good residence, barn and orchard. He resides in section 16. Mr. Evans lost his first wife by death in February, 1869. There are two children by this marriage, Maggie Hayes and Anna May. He was again married here February 15, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Yost, a daughter of George J. Yost, of this county. She is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1843. They have five children: George J., Thomas F., William F., John O. and Laura Ellen. Mr. Evans is Republican in politics and was nominated by his party and elected trustee of Raymore Township in 1876, and held this office for three consecutive years with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. He was elected by his party as a justice of the peace in the fall of 1880 and re-elected in 1881, which position his natural ability, fairness and discretion enables him to fill with distinction. Mrs. Evans is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. E. belongs to the M. E. Church and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

O. P. FAIRLEY,

section 9, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, June 18, 1838. His parents were John Fairley, a native of Pennsylvania, and Mary (Lamb) Fairley, originally from North Carolina. O. P. moved with the family to Iowa in 1845, and located in Jones County. He was raised on a farm and obtained his education mostly by self application. He was married in Jones County, Iowa, September 22, 1859, to Miss Herpalice Horridge, a daughter of Arnold Horridge. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Mr. Fairley lived in Iowa about six years. In 1866 he sold out his property there and went to Kansas, settling in Cherokee County, where he improved a farm, living upon it for four years. In 1870 he came to Missouri, when he bought land and improved his present farm in Cass County. He has 120 acres near the town of Raymore, all fenced and well improved, with a good new dwelling and a young orchard of 375 apple, 300 peach trees, and a variety of other fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Fairley have eight children: Charles J., Ada M., Ralph L., Nellie M., Francis M., Bessie N., George H. and Oliver P. They are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL H. FITCH

is a native of Kentucky and was born in Fleming County, January 16, 1831, his parents, Nathan and Mary (Fitzgerald) Fitch also being Kentuckians by birth. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm, and in 1849 moved to Illinois with the family, locating in Caswell County. They lived there three years, and in 1852 returned to Kentucky. Samuel H. was married in his native county March 12, 1854, to Miss Sarah J. Fitch, a daughter of John and Minerva Fitch. She was also born in Fleming County September 4, 1835. Mr. F. lived in Fleming County some three years after this date, and in the spring of 1858 he moved to Jefferson County, Indiana, where he bought land and improved a farm. Two years later he sold out and moved back to his native state, where he purchased a farm, lived upon it about four years. In 1864 he disposed of his interests there, and in December went to Illinois and located in Shelby County. There he resided about two years, retraced his steps to Indiana in the fall of 1866 and settled on his old farm in Jefferson County. After about two years, in 1867, he came to Missouri and located in Johnson County in the fall of that year, and in six months came to Cass County in the spring of 1868, where he has since resided. He moved on his present farm in the spring of 1869. He has seventy-five acres of land in a fair state of cultivation, good house and orchard, located in section 33. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch have five children: Charles G., Bettie M. (now Mrs. Luther Willis), Minnie R. (now Mrs. D. H.

Hawkins), John and William P. Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the M. E. Church South. The former belongs to the United Workmen Order.

JOHN FUNK,

farmer and stock dealer, section 12, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1817. Daniel Funk, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania. Christian Funk, his grandfather, served in Washington's army during the War of the Revolution. John's mother, whose maiden name was Julia Ann Schrader, was also a Pennsylvanian by birth. Young Funk spent his youth on his father's farm with but little opportunities for receiving an education, his schooling consisting of about three months attendance at a subscription school during the winter season. However, he is a man well posted on the general issues of the day, and is one of the most successful farmers and stock dealers in the county. He was married in his native county, January 31, 1837, to Miss Elizabeth Zumbro, a daughter of the Reverend Joseph Zumbro. She died June 28, 1854, leaving five children: Daniel, Susan (wife of James Tarr), Mary A. (wife of J. B. Clendenen), John S. and A. Z. Mr. F. was again married in Westmoreland County, September 20, 1855, to Miss Anna Monroe, daughter of Joseph Monroe of the same county. There are four children by this union: Nannie E. (wife of David Clendenen), James F., Florence and Maggie J. This wife died October 13, 1863. Mr. Funk was married the third time on November 3, 1865, to Mrs. Sarah S. Woods, a daughter of George Berger, she is also a native of Westmoreland County where she was raised and educated. In 1870 the subject of this sketch sold out his property in Pennsylvania and in the spring of 1871 moved to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he purchased land and improved his present farm. He has four hundred acres of land in cultivation, fenced mostly with hedges. He has a large residence in a beautiful location overlooking the surrounding country and his yard is ornamented with evergreen and forest trees, shrubs and flowers. Upon the place is a good bank barn and everything indicates the thrifty and careful farmer. There is an orchard of four hundred apple trees with some fine varieties of peach, pear and plum and an abundance of small fruits. Mr. Funk is Republican in politics and has twice been elected assessor of his township and was also elected collector one year. He takes great interest in the political issues of the day. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

DANIEL J. FUNK,

farmer and stock raiser, the son of John Funk, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where he was born, June 27, 1843. His

parents were both born in the same county. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Zumbro. Daniel J. grew to manhood on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He was married in his native county, September 9, 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Clendenen, a daughter of Davis Clendenen. Afterwards he was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania until 1869, when he moved to Missouri, in the fall of that year, and located in Cass County. Since coming here, Mr. Funk has bought land and improved two farms. He came to his present place in the spring of 1876, and now has 155 acres, all fenced by a good hedge and in cultivation, with a fair house, barn and good orchard, on section 10. Mr. and Mrs. F. have three children: John, born November 9, 1871; David F., born January 12, 1873, and Gracie, born December 3, 1877. Mrs. Funk is a member of the United Brethren Church.

LEE GLANDON,

station agent and telegraph operator at Belton and Raymore, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 24, 1845. His father, James M. Glandon, was also a native of Ohio and was born April 15, 1815. He was a tanner by trade but engaged in farming to some extent. His mother's maiden name was Agnes Carnahan, of the same state. The early life of Lee was passed on his father's farm and in attending the common schools, until he was seventeen years old. On August 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, where he was wounded in the arm and disabled for duty for six months. He was at the battle of Chickamauga, and all of the battles of the Atlanta campaign, and with Sherman to the sea, and lastly at the battle of Bentonville, North Carolina; from there he went to Washington City, and took part in the grand review. He was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, June 1, 1865. In 1866, Mr. Glandon enlisted in the regular army, in the Eighteenth Infantry, and was with this regiment until 1869, receiving his discharge at Salt Lake City. He then went to Kansas City, Missouri, and was engaged in railroading, while he devoted some time to and learned telegraphing, continuing in the employ of the railroad company until June 4, 1871, when he met with an accident which caused the loss of his foot. In July, 1872, he came to Raymore, and since that time has filled the position of agent and operator for the stations of Raymore and Belton, devoting a part of his time to each station. He is a man of good business qualifications and one in whom the railroad company places implicit confidence. His duties he discharges to the satisfaction of the people. Mr. Glandon was married in Raymore, October 24, 1878, to Miss Eliza Kenaga, a daughter of Mrs. A. L. Kenaga. She was born in Ohio, but moved to Missouri with her parents who were among the early settlers of the territory

embraced in Raymore Township. Mrs. Glandon died at Loveland, Colorado, (whither she had gone for the benefit of her health), November 20, 1881. Mr. G. has one child, a son, Clyde C., who was born September 3, 1880.

L. F. GRAY, M. D.,

one of the leading physicians of Cass County, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Belmont County, January 5, 1833. Ogden Gray, his father, originally from New York, was born in 1797. He served in the war of 1812, is a government pensioner and is living at this date (1882). His wife, formerly Mary Ann Lapin, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. L. F. Gray spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the common schools during the winter months. When in his twentieth year he was a student at Sharon College, in Noble County, Ohio, and after leaving there he was engaged in teaching school. In 1854 he went to Illinois, where he taught one term. He commenced the study of medicine at Cuba, Fulton County, Illinois, in 1855, with Dr. Alexander Hull, one of the most prominent physicians of that county, and graduated at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, in the spring of 1857. After finishing his studies at college, the Doctor began the practice of his profession at Cuba, Illinois, where he remained some two years. In 1860 he moved to Limerick, and continued in the practice of medicine seven years. In 1869 he came to Missouri and located in Raymore Township, Cass County. He located in Raymore in the fall of 1871, and erected one of the first business houses in the place, residing in this building five years, or until moving into his residence in the north part of the town. He has a fine residence property, consisting of ten acres of land, and his front yard is ornamented with evergreens, shrubs and flowers. Since locating at Raymore the Doctor has built up a large and increasing practice, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. He was married in Lafayette, Stark County, Illinois, December 25, 1857, to Miss Lydia Morey, a daughter of Rev. Amos Morey. She is a native of Ohio. They have two children, Horace and Milton A. Dr. Gray and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

NATHAN L. GRIFFITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 25, 1826. His parents, Elijah and Susan (Rhinehart) Griffith, were both Virginians by birth. The former moved to Ohio in 1813, and was one of the pioneers of Clinton County. In 1828 the family went to Fayette County. Nathan L. passed his earlier days on a farm, and had but limited opportunities for receiving an education, at the subscription schools. He was married in Fayette County, Ohio, June 1, 1851, to Miss

Margaret Franklin, daughter of Jacob A. Franklin. She was a native of the county in which she was married, and died there, October 2, 1867. Mr. G. was again married, in Clarke County, Ohio, February 16, 1869, to Miss Mary A. Elder, a native of Clarke County, and a daughter of Robert and Nancy Elder. He was engaged in farming, in Ohio, until 1875, and in March of that year he moved to Missouri and located in Cass County, on his present farm. He has 250 acres of land, 160 acres in his home place in cultivation. There is a good large residence, barn and out buildings, and a thrifty young bearing orchard of 600 trees, with a selection of fruits upon the place. He also has a farm of eighty acres near Raymore, improved. Mr. Griffith has five children by his first marriage: Adelia (now Mrs. Zach Ferguson), Elizabeth (now Mrs. D. V. Tupes), Jacob, Alice (now Mrs. C. Defabaugh), and Benjamin. The children by his present wife are: David E., Anna M., Arthur L., Nancy May and Sue. Mr. G. is a Republican in politics, and was nominated and elected township trustee, in the spring of 1881. He enlisted in the spring of 1864, in Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served four months in the war of the rebellion, participating in the battle of Cynthiana, Kentucky. Mr. Griffith and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS B. HANNA.

Among the prominent business men of Raymore is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, November 4, 1835. Thomas Hanna, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Priscilla Barton. Thomas B. spent his youth on his father's farm and was educated in the public schools of Wayne County. After completing his studies he was engaged in teaching for a short time, and then entered a store as clerk, which position he held for one year. In the spring of 1857 he embarked in the mercantile business in Williams County and also in the manufacture of potash and pearl, continuing in business at this place some four years. In the spring of 1861, at the breaking out of the rebellion, he closed up his commercial interests and enlisted as a private in Company A, Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but when his company was organized he was elected second lieutenant and served in that capacity while in the army. He was discharged in May, 1863, on account of sickness and disability, having served some eighteen months. He participated in the battle of Stone River. After his discharge Mr. Hanna returned to Ohio, and the next August went to Illinois and followed farming for one year. In September, 1864, he re-enlisted in Company F, One hundred and forty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served until the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to Bureau County, Illinois,

where he was married August 17, 1865, to Miss Sarah E. Chambers, a native of Fremont County, Ohio, and a daughter of B. S. Chambers. Soon after he moved to Iowa and located in Butler County, where he resumed agricultural pursuits for about three years. Then he sold out his property and moved to Missouri, settling at Greenwood, where he resided one year, after which he purchased a farm near Strasburg and farmed for one year. He then returned to Greenwood and commenced the grocery business in the spring of 1871. Six months later he brought his family and stock of merchandise to his present place of business. Mr. Hanna built one of the first business houses in the town of Raymore, the building, since enlarged and improved, which he now occupies. He carries a good stock of general merchandise and is having a successful patronage. He has been the postmaster of the town since the establishment of the office in 1871. He is a man of good business qualifications, public-spirited and full of enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have a family of three children: Ben. S., Edna B. and Roy.

NATHAN E. HARRELSON,

farmer and capitalist, is the owner of several thousand acres of land (much of it in improved farms) in Missouri and Kansas. He was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, January 10, 1807, and is the son of Jeremiah Harrelson. The greater part of his youth was spent in Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his father in 1831, and settled in Lafayette County and thence to Jackson County. After one year he returned to Lafayette County, improved some land which he had bought and then sold it to Rev. Finis Ewing. Coming again to Jackson County he settled near Independence, purchased a farm on Round Grove Creek, raised one crop and soon entered into trade at Pleasant Hill with W. W. Wright, in 1835. While so engaged he assisted in organizing Cass County (then Van Buren County) and was at the first election. Previous to this, however, in 1834 he was employed by John Slayton, of Jackson County, to peddle with an ox team over these vast prairies, exchanging goods for stock and all kinds of furs and barter. After continuing in business at Pleasant Hill for one year, he disposed of his interest to his partner and purchased lands in Heart's Grove, Jackson County, opened a farm and sold it in a short time to the McCoy Brothers, of Independence for merchandise. He subsequently bought the Younger ferry and lands on the Missouri River in Jackson County, now the site of Randolph, and started a store. He remained there until 1845 organizing the town, selling lots etc., and did a large business. In 1845 he came to the place where he now lives, near Belton, where he bought a large tract of land, made good improvements, built a residence and other buildings. In 1849 he left this home for the land of gold, stopping there until the

spring of 1851, when he returned with his anticipations fully realized. While in that country he was engaged in supplying the miners with goods and the necessities of life, and upon his returning home in 1852-3, he bought a saw and flouring mill in Kansas City with T. H. West. In a year or so he sold to Mr. West, and in 1854 commenced the freighting business to New Mexico for the government. Disposing of this in 1855 to Messrs. Bartleson & Sons he began dealing in and raising mules and stock and entering and purchasing lands. During the war he was a positive Union man but lost his buildings and property, valued at \$45,000 dollars. In the spring of 1863 he went to Colorado with a large herd of cattle and located the noted Cocheco Springs, where he made a large stock ranch and obtained Governor Evans' certificate for the same. After getting his stock well fixed he again engaged in the freighting business for the government with his son William, continuing it until 1866. Soon after he returned to Cass County. He has been largely interested in dealing in mules and stock, and for the last eight years has been cultivating and leasing his lands, improving his magnificent home and surroundings and endeavoring to enjoy the fruits of his toils and busy life of care and anxiety. Mr. Harrelson married Miss Maleta West September 1, 1831. She was the daughter of James West of Simpson County, Kentucky. They had five children, three of whom are living: James W., William H. and John B. They lost two daughters, Martha died in infancy and Amanda M. married James Allen, Esq., and died, leaving two sons: William and Walter. Mrs. Harrelson died September 28, 1880, lamented by all who knew her. Mr. H. was an old Whig but is now a Democrat and is an active member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES W. HARRELSON,

section 30, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, March 6, 1836. His father, N. E. Harrelson, is a native of North Carolina, where he was born in 1807, and his mother, whose maiden name was Maleta West, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky. The former moved to Kentucky with his parents when a small boy, and there he grew to manhood, being married in Simpson County. Afterwards he came to Missouri, locating in Lafayette County, in 1828 or 1830. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county, and subsequently went to Jackson County, and from there to Cass County, in 1845. He was also one of the pioneers of Cass County. Here Mrs. Harrelson died, September 28, 1880. The youth of James W. was passed on his father's farm in this county, and he was educated at Chappel Hill and Liberty High Schools. He was married in Lafayette County, in November, 1868, to Miss Olie Fulkerson, a daughter John H. Fulkerson. She was a native of the county in which she was educated and married. This lady died at Pleasant Hill, September 24,

1869, leaving one son, Nathan O. Mr. H. was married to Miss Anna Shelton, his present wife, in Lafayette County, May 7, 1872. She was born in Virginia, and is a daughter of Henry Shelton. They have four children: Maleta, Frank S., Sallie Wilson, and Anna. They have lost one child. After his marriage, Mr. Harrelson was engaged in the lumber business at Pleasant Hill for two years. In 1870 he sold out and commenced in the sawmill and lumber business in Clay County. In 1872 he moved to his farm in Raymore Township, and now has about 2,000 acres of land, all under fence, with 1,600 acres in a fair state of cultivation, a good house and a bearing orchard. He is extensively engaged in grazing, feeding and dealing in stock, and handles from 400 to 600 head of cattle a year, and also a good many hogs. In 1861 he went to Texas and spent some four years visiting places of interest in Texas and Mexico. After returning he took a trip to Utah, visiting Salt Lake and other places of note.

PETER HEIVLY

was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1834, and was the son of Peter and Susan Heivly, *nee* Buck; the former was a painter by trade. The early life of Peter was spent on a farm, he attending the common schools. He was married in his native county February 28, 1854, to Miss Margaret Stine, a daughter of Jacob Stine. She was born in Clinton County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1832. After this marriage Mr. H. farmed in Pennsylvania some four years. In the spring of 1858 he moved to Illinois, and resumed agricultural pursuits in Lee County some ten years. In the fall of 1868 he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he bought land and improved his present farm. He has one hundred and sixty acres well-fenced and in cultivation, with a good house a young bearing orchard, located in section 27. Mr. and Mrs. Heivly have four children: Jacob A., William O., Lizzie A. and Howard W. Mrs. H. is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

J. B. HIXON,

merchant at Raymore. The subject of this sketch was born in Canada December 23, 1825. Timothy Hixon, his father was born in North Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mercy White, was born in Canada, and is of a noted family; her brothers are retired officers of the British navy; the former served in the war of 1812, in the British army. J. B. spent his youth in attending school, and received a good education in the English branches. When seventeen years old he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, at which he worked some four years in Canada. In 1846 he came to the United States and located at Chicago, where he followed his trade for two years. He then went to

Ogle County, where his father had previously moved and purchased a farm, and was engaged with his father in working on a farm some two years. In 1852, he crossed the plains with Crowell's company, to California, and spent over twenty years in the gold fields, occupied in prospecting and mining. During the time on the Pacific slope he was as far north as Alaska, and as far south as Mexico. He returned from California in 1873, and for nearly two years was in Chicago. In the spring of 1876 he came to Missouri, and located in Belton, Cass County, where in partnership with his father, he embarked in the mercantile business, continuing here for four years. In the fall of 1880, Mr. Hixon built his business house in Raymore, and opened out a stock of general merchandise, and is doing a prosperous business. He was married at Raymore July 13, 1879, to Mrs. Frances Pyle, of Belton, and a daughter of George Taylor; she is a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Hixon has one son by her first husband: William A. Pile, a merchant at Joplin, Missouri. Mrs. H. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

AMOS M. HUBER,

the subject of this sketch, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Lancaster County, December 24, 1854. His parents, David and Maria (Mecartney) Huber, were born in that same county. Amos passed his youth on his father's farm, attending the common schools. He was also a student at the State Normal for six months, where he acquired a good English education. In 1876 he moved to Ohio, and was engaged in teaching there some eighteen months. In the spring of 1878 he returned to Pennsylvania, but after a short time came to Missouri and located in Cass County. He has 160 acres of fine land near the town of Raymore, section 8, and this place is in a good state of cultivation—a fair house and a bearing orchard of ninety apple and some two hundred peach trees. Mr. H. was married in 187— and has one child, David M., who was born January 28, 1881. Mr. Huber is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT IRVIN,

farmer and stock raiser, sections 33 and 34, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was born March 15, 1828. John Irvin, his father, was a native of Ireland; his mother, formerly May Young, was born in County Caven of that country. Robert was raised a farmer and attended the common schools during the winter. He was married in the county of his birth October 4, 1854, to Miss Jennie Simpson, a daughter of William Simpson. She is also a native of Westmoreland County. After this he moved to Wisconsin and located at LaCrosse, where he was engaged in the lumber business for five years. He then

gave his attention to farming for four years. In the spring of 1864 he sold out and located in Mercer County, Illinois, where he farmed for ten years. Disposing of his interests there, he went to Aledo and embarked in the grain and stock business for about one year. In 1875 he came to Missouri and settled in Cass County on land which he had previously purchased in 1868. He now owns three hundred and twenty acres, all fenced and in cultivation, upon it there being a good house, barn and outbuildings and a fine orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Irvin have two children, Susie and John S. Mr. I. and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

ALBERT KALB,

hardware merchant at Raymore, owes his nativity to Ohio, having been born in Franklin County September 6, 1847. His father, George W. Kalb, was born in Maryland; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Claybaugh. The former was one of the early pioneers of Ohio, whither he moved with his parents in 1805, when but three years old, they settling in Franklin County on a farm. Albert spent his youth on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools until fourteen years old, when he attended two terms at the Vermillion Institute, and afterward the Union Business Institute at Oberlin, where he graduated in 1866. In 1864 he enlisted in Company K., O. N. G., and went out in April, serving some five months. He participated in the battle of Ware Bottom Church. After his discharge, at Columbus he resumed farming in Ohio until 1869. The summer of 1869 he spent in Indiana, and in the fall following he came to Missouri and established a ranch in Jasper County, where he lived until February, 1870, when he sold out and went to Jackson County. He remained there during the summer, and in the fall of 1870 he purchased land in Cass County and improved a farm, following agricultural pursuits some ten years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Raymore and worked with Mr. Wanamaker in the grain business about one year. In 1881 Mr. Kalb embarked in the hardware and lumber business, and has established a good and profitable trade. He takes great interest in the political issues of the day, is Republican in politics and was nominated and elected constable of Raymore Township in 1873. Mr. Kalb was married in Bellefontaine, Ohio, December 29, 1874, to Miss Anna S. Stevenson, a daughter of James E. Stevenson. She is a native of Logan County, Ohio. They have two children: Ethel Belle, born May 8, 1879, and Theresa M., born April 12, 1881. Mr. K. and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic and is post commander at Raymore, Missouri.

WILLIAM H. KING

was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 22, 1835. Newel King, his father, was a native of North Carolina, but was raised in Ohio, where he moved when about twelve years old. His mother, formerly Clarisa Dearst, was originally from Gallia County, Ohio. William H. grew up on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in his native county, December 6, 1856, to Miss Harriet Swisher, a daughter of Peter and Sarah Swisher. She is also a native of Gallia County, and was born May 11, 1839. She was raised and educated there. After his marriage, Mr. King farmed some fourteen years in Ohio. He moved to Missouri in the fall of 1870, and located in Cass County, coming to his present farm in the spring of 1873. He has 160 acres of land, all fenced and in cultivation, with a good house and a bearing orchard, located on section 27. Mr. and Mrs. King have two children: Irena (now Mrs. C. V. Greenlee), and Peter Perry. There is also one grandchild, Lloyd W. Greenlee. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM LASLEY

is a prominent grain dealer at Raymore. The subject of this sketch was born in Gallia County, Ohio, August 29, 1850. Matthew Lasley, his father, was also a native of that state and was born in October, 1815, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Eakin, was a Pennsylvanian by birth. William grew to manhood on his father's farm, attending the common schools. He was afterward a student at the Cheshire Academy of Gallia County for three years and received a good English education. In 1871 he came to Missouri, locating in Cass County in June of that year, where he purchased land and improved a farm. Here he was engaged in farming some nine years. In March, 1881, he sold his farm and embarked in the grain business in company with Mr. Wanamaker. This firm have a large elevator and are handling as much grain as any establishment in Cass County. Mr. Lasley was married January 7, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Lightcap, a daughter of T. F. Lightcap, who is one of the substantial farmers and stock men of this locality. Mrs. Lasley is a native of Pennsylvania. They have three children: Morris B., Virgil May and Aggie. Mrs. L. is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

ZENAS LEONARD,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, October 15, 1845. His father, Zenas Leonard, Sr., was born in Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, and his mother whose maiden name was Isabelle Harrelson, was a native of Kentucky. The former was one of the first per-

sons who went on the overland route to California. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on a farm in Missouri, with three year's residence in Colorado. His education was received in the common schools and Pleasant Hill High School. He was married in Cass County in March, 1872, to Miss Lizzie Duncan, daughter of James Duncan, of Pleasant Hill. She was born in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard have three children : James Lawrence, William and Lucy Belle. After his marriage he located on a farm and engaged in farming and stock dealing. He moved to his present place in March, 1875, and now has two hundred acres of land nearly all fenced with a fairly good house and a young orchard. He makes a specialty of handling and shipping stock, and he is also dealing in some fine Herefords, and thoroughbred short horn cattle. Mr. Leonard is a man of excellent business qualifications, a good farmer and a genial gentleman. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS F. LIGHTCAP,

farmer and stock dealer, section 13, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, December 31, 1832. His parents were Solomon and Jane (Allsworth) Lightcap ; the former was born in 1804 in Cumberland County, and the latter in Westmoreland County. Thomas was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in his native county January 8, 1852, to Miss Margaret Baldrige a daughter of Thomas Baldrige. She came originally from the same county as himself. Mr. Lightcap was engaged in farming in Pennsylvania until 1872, when he moved to Missouri and settled on his present farm in Raymore Township, Cass County. He has 294 acres of land in cultivation, with 200 acres in fine meadow. The home place of 170 acres is all fenced with hedge and divided into 40-acre fields. He has a good residence situated on a commanding location, with a yard ornamented with forest trees, evergreens and flowers. Mr. Lightcap has a family of six children: Agnes Jane, (now Mrs. A. Z. Funk, of Allen County, Kansas), Mollie E., (now Mrs. Wm. Lasley), Alexander, (now engaged in the sheep business in Kansas), Samuel E., Charles M. and Lydia T. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM A. LIGHTCAP,

farmer, section 10. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania and was born in Westmoreland County September 4, 1839. His father, Solomon Lightcap, was born in Cumberland County, and his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Allsworth, was a native of Westmoreland County. William A. spent his youth on his father's farm and

was educated in the common schools. In August, 1864, he enlisted as a private in the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery and served until the close of the war, being promoted to first duty sergeant. He participated in the battle of Manassas Junction, and after his discharge he returned to his home in Pennsylvania. He was married in his native county December 11, 1866, to Miss Lizzie F. Morrow, daughter of James and Susan Morrow. She was born in that county, and there was raised and educated. After this Mr. Lightcap was occupied in farming until 1870. In the spring of this year he moved to Missouri, locating in Cass County in the following June, where he purchased land and improved his present farm. He has eighty acres all in a good state of cultivation, with seventy-five acres in timothy and clover meadow. There is a fair house and a nice thrifty young bearing orchard upon the place. Mr. and Mrs. Lightcap have three children living and one deceased: Emma Bertha (died March 3, 1871, aged three years); Clara A., born January 12, 1872; Josephine M., born November 19, 1875, and Agnes Jane, born September 22, 1881. Mr. Lightcap and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM D. McCLANAHAN,

the subject of this sketch, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Fayette County, August 19, 1839. His parents, Elijah and Harriet McClanahan *nee* Dunlap, were also Kentuckians by birth. William D. moved with the family to Missouri in 1851, and located in Jackson County, where his father bought land and improved a farm. The son was raised on a farm and educated at the common schools. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company F, Fourth Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the engagements at Lexington, Missouri; Pea Ridge; Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; Jenkins' Ferry, and some other important battles. After the war he returned to Missouri, and in the fall of 1867 he moved with his father from Jackson County to Cass, where the senior McClanahan died, in February, 1871. William D. McClanahan was married in Cass County, September 20, 1876, to Miss Mary Peters, daughter of John Peters. She is also a native of Kentucky. They have two children, Thomas E, born August 6, 1877, and Frances Lee, born February 27, 1880. Mr. McClanahan has a good farm of eighty acres of land, with a fair house, barn and outbuildings. There is a good orchard with some select varieties of fruits on the place; located on section 36. Mr. McC. is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church.

ROBERT P. McKINLEY,

The subject of this sketch is a native of Illinois, and was born in Jo. Daviess County, July 7, 1849. J. J. McKinley, his father, was born

in Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Atkins, in Fulton County, Illinois. Robert P. spent his youth on a farm and received a common school education. He came to Missouri in 1872 and located in Jackson County, where he lived five years. In 1877 he moved to Cass County and bought land and improved his present farm. He has one hundred and sixty acres, well improved, with a fair house and a young orchard, and resides on section 21. Mr. McKinley was married in this county, February 23, 1875, to Miss Jennie Ward, a daughter of Lewis and Mary Ward. Her birth place was Knox County, Illinois. They have three children: Bertha, Frank R., and Edna. Mr. and Mrs. McKinley are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. The former is a carpenter by trade, and worked at this business in both Illinois and Iowa. In 1873 he went to Colorado, and for one season followed bridge building.

JAMES M. NICHOLS,

farmer, section 13, was born in Edgar County, Illinois, October 27, 1835. His parents were James and Susan (Patrick) Nichols; his father was born in Virginia, while his mother was a Kentuckian by birth. James M. moved with the family to Missouri in 1836 or 1837, locating in Gasconade County, from whence they went to Jasper County and then to Andrew County. During their residence in the latter county the senior Nichols was elected county surveyor. In the fall of 1848 they settled in Warren County, Iowa. Here James Nichols had a contract for carrying the mail from Indianola to Des Moines and the subject of this sketch also carried it for a number of years. He was married there December 27, 1861, to Miss Mary Ann Latham, a daughter of Joseph Latham. She is a native of Ohio. After this he was engaged in farming in Warren County until 1868, and in the fall of that year he sold out and returned to Missouri, and in the spring of 1869, purchased land and improved his present farm. He has eighty-two acres of land all in cultivation, fenced with a good hedge, a residence and a fine large orchard with an abundance of apples and peaches being upon the place. Mr. Nichols has a family of four children: Elmer G., Lizzie Lewella, Lora May and Mary Edith. Mr. N. and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

REV. ROBERT G. RANKIN

was born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1822. Andrew Rankin, his father, who was a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States with his parents when twelve years of age. His mother, formerly Anna Stitt, was born in Pennsylvania. Her father, David Stitt, was a

soldier in the Revolutionary War. Robert Rankin grew up on a farm, attending the common schools of his native county. He afterward spent one year at a select school, and has acquired a good English education. He began studying for the ministry in 1843, and served three years as an itinerant before being ordained in 1850. He devoted his time almost exclusively from 1846 to 1872 (some twenty-six years) to the ministry in the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. was married in Westmoreland County in the fall of 1848, to Miss Catherine Waggoner, a daughter of Solomon Waggoner. She was a native of that county. From the time of his marriage, in 1848, to 1862, he was engaged in preaching east of the Alleghany Mountains, and from 1862 to 1872 his labors were west of the Alleghanies. His first wife died in Centre County, in 1853, and he was again married, in Blair County, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Ale. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he bought land and improved a farm. Mr. Rankin since coming to Missouri has improved four farms in Cass County and Raymore Township. He has three children living by his present marriage: Lemuel A., John M. and Jabez O. Alvin N., aged nineteen years, and a young man of much promise and ability, was drowned at Leocompton, Kansas, while bathing, August 7, 1882. Mr. R. is Republican in politics, and takes great interest in the political issues of the day. He was nominated by his party to represent his county in the legislature at the convention in August, 1882.

JOHN R. REED,

carpenter and builder, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, August 30, 1853. His parents were natives of that state. John R. was raised on a farm and was educated in the common schools. When eighteen years old he commenced learning the carpenter's trade, and worked as apprentice for three years, and then two years as journeyman in his native county. In the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri and located at Raymore, and has since followed the business of contractor and builder in and about this town. He spent one year in Colorado, whither he went in the spring of 1879, and during that season he worked at his trade and prospected in the mines. He returned late in the fall and was married at Raymore, January 1, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Ann Wanamaker, a daughter of E. Wanamaker. She was born in the same county as himself. Mr. and Mrs. Reed have one child, Luella, who was born October 19, 1880. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. R. has a good residence property at Raymore, which he has finished in a workmanlike manner. He belongs to the Masonic order.

S. H. RODGERS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Barlow, Washington County, Ohio, June 12, 1832. Thomas Rodgers, his father, was a native of the state of New York, and was born in the year 1789; the birthplace of his mother, formerly Eleanor Gard, was Ohio. S. H. Rodgers spent his youth on his father's farm and attended the common schools. He was also a student at the Barlow Academy for two years and received a good English education. He was married at Athens, Ohio, November 15, 1859, to Miss Margetta B. Sanderson, a daughter of Robert and Margaret B. Sanderson. She is a native of the town where she was married. After this Mr. R. located in Mercer County, Illinois, and was engaged in farming until 1858, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of that county. He is Republican in politics and takes a deep interest in all the political events of the times. He was nominated by his party for sheriff in the fall of 1860, and was elected to that important position and served for two years. In September, 1862, before the expiration of his term, he enlisted in Company K, One hundred and second Illinois Infantry, and when his company was organized he was elected captain. He served until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. After his discharge he returned to Mercer County. In 1867 he sold his property in Illinois and came to Missouri, settling in Cass County at Pleasant Hill, where he embarked in the mercantile business. He was in trade here for two years. In 1869 Mr. Rodgers moved on a farm in Peculiar Township and resided there for three years. In the spring of 1872 he came upon his present place, on section 35, in Raymore Township. In the fall of 1874 he received the nomination by his party and was elected sheriff of Cass County, and served for two years, or, until the expiration of his term of office, with credit and ability. He has 320 acres of fine land in a good state of cultivation. His large residence is located on an elevation of the rolling prairie, with a beautiful yard ornamented with evergreens and shrubs, all denoting good taste and refinement. Mr. and Mrs. Rodgers have a family of five children: Robert D., Nellie L., Katie B., Helen M. and Mary A. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

REV. T. J. SHEPPARD

was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, August 25, 1844. Alfred B. and Emily (Douthet) Sheppard, his parents, were both Kentuckians by birth. The former was born in 1814. He was an officer in the Black Hawk War; was a carpenter by trade, and was also engaged in farming. He died in Moniteau County in June, 1846. T. J. Sheppard spent his youth from the age of six to fourteen years, in attending school. He moved

with his mother and family to Johnson County, in 1858, where he improved a farm and there followed farming until 1862. In February of this year he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and served nineteen months, when he was discharged for disability incurred while on post of duty. He re-enlisted, however, in the fall of 1864, and was elected captain of Company G, 136th Regiment Enrolled Militia. In 1866 Mr. Sheppard joined the Methodist Protestant Church, and in the year 1868 he began preaching. His theological education has been obtained wholly by self culture and in the field of conflict. He was ordained a minister of his church in August, 1868, and has since devoted his entire attention to the ministry and the cause of Christian religion. He has spent ten years of this time in Cass County and during that period has built two churches in the county, one of which is at Raymore. He was chosen a delegate and represented his church at the conference of the Methodist and Methodist Protestant Churches at Baltimore, in May, 1877. Mr. Sheppard was married in Dade County April 5, 1863, to Miss Sarah F. Poe, daughter of Colonel John Poe, of that county. They have a family of six children: Virginia Ellen, William A., Emma A., James E., Hattie Belle and Walter. Mary F. died at Greenwood, where she was attending school. Mr. Sheppard has a farm of eighty acres in section 22, with fair improvements.

ELIAS WANAMAKER,

grain dealer, is among the prominent business men and pioneers of Raymore. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Westmoreland County June 11, 1833. Peter Wanamaker, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Keck, was also a native of that state. Elias spent his youth on a farm, and received a common school education. His father died in 1852, when the son was nineteen years old, and thereafter he took full charge and management of the farm, conducting this place for five years. He was married in Westmoreland County in December, 1856, to Miss Susan Kameron, a daughter of Adam Kameron. She came originally from the county in which she was married. In 1860 Mr. Wanamaker engaged in the grain business at Manor Station, and continued at that place for ten years. He moved to Missouri in the summer of 1870, and located first in Jackson County, where he bought a farm, following agricultural pursuits for some two years. He subsequently sold out there and came to Cass County, settling at Raymore in 1872. Here he has since been occupied in the grain business. From the time of his location here he has built a large elevator and so greatly extended his business that he now handles as much grain as any one firm in Cass County. He is a pleasant and agreeable gentleman socially and an excellent business

man. Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker have two children living, Lizzie M. and William F.; one is deceased, Sarah. He and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. WEBB,

farmer, section 34, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, June 1, 1847. His father, Joseph Webb, was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio with his parents when a child, and there he was raised. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Wycoff, was a native of Ohio. George W. spent his youth on a farm, attending the common schools until he was fifteen years old. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 46th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army until the close of the war. He participated in numerous important engagements, among which were the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Vicksburg, the battle of Black River, Mississippi, Mission Ridge and Atlanta and all of the engagements in Sherman's campaign to the sea. He was wounded at Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864, by a gunshot wound in the left arm. After his discharge he returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1865 he went to Illinois and located in McLean County and farmed there three years. In the spring of 1869 he moved to Kansas where he lived one season. In the spring of 1870 he came to Missouri, settling in Cass County, and in 1875 he came on his present farm. He has eighty acres of land, all fenced with good hedge and wire, a fair house and a young orchard. Mr. Webb was married in this county February 23, 1873, to Miss Sallie Griffith, daughter of J. W. Griffith, of Cass County. This wife was killed by a falling house in a tornado July 29, 1876. There is one child by this marriage, Charles Elmer. Mr. Webb was again married to Miss Emily Griffith, a sister of his first wife, December 24, 1878. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. W. belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

JOHN G. WILLIAMSON

was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, March 18, 1847. His parents, R. C. and Sarah Williamson, *nee* Graham, were both Kentuckians by birth. John G. accompanied them to Missouri in 1859, and located near Pleasant Hill, Cass County. He was raised on a farm up to his sixteenth year, and was educated in the common schools. In 1863 he enlisted in the Federal army, in the State Militia, and served two years in the War of the Rebellion. He was married here December 28, 1870, to Miss Mattie A. Copeland, of this county, and a daughter of J. C. Copeland. After his marriage, Mr. W. moved to his present farm, which he had formerly partially improved. He has 120 acres of land, all fenced and in cultivation, with a good house and a young orchard, located in sec-

tion 28. Mrs. Williamson died March 31, 1874, leaving one child, Sarah Etta. He was again married in this county December 1, 1881, to Miss E. J. Campbell, a daughter of John Campbell, and a native of Lafayette County, Missouri. Mr. Williamson and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Republican in politics, and was nominated and elected by his party assessor and township clerk in the spring of 1881. He belongs to the Grand Army of the Republic.

WILLIAM E. YOST,

farmer and stock dealer, section 5, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, July 27, 1839. His father, George J. Yost, was born in Maryland, but was raised in Kentucky. His mother, Elizabeth (Ritter) Yost, was a Kentuckian by birth. William E. moved with his parents to Missouri in the spring of 1852. They first located in Jackson County, where they lived two years, then coming to Cass County and settling near Harrisonville in Grand River Township, making this their home until March, 1862. The subject of this sketch passed his youth on his father's farm and received a common school education. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted in the Confederate service in September, 1861, in Company C of Colonel Irvin's cavalry and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge. He served until May, 1862, when he returned home from the army, and then spent some three years traveling through Colorado and New Mexico. He was married in Cass County January 20, 1879, to Miss Fanny Umstead, a native of Indiana. Mr. Yost has 920 acres of land, all under fence. There are two good residences, a barn and two orchards, both bearing, upon the place. He makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock. Mr. and Mrs. Yost have one child, Maud Ellen, born August 8, 1881. Mrs. Y. is a member of the Baptist Church.



MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.



DELL BARKER,

proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Yates County, New York, in 1849, and with his parents moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan. In 1853 his father died, leaving quite an estate, and through a dishonest administrator, the mother was defrauded out of the entire property. In 1856 she removed with her family to Dane County, Wisconsin,

and in 1859 to St. Charles County, where young Barker worked on a farm for one year ; then he entered a tobacco factory, and in 1862 he followed that business in St. Louis. In 1863 he purchased a cigar store and had a flourishing trade but in a year sold out and opened a grocery store at Valparaiso, Indiana, continuing to conduct it for about a year. In 1866 he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Chicago, after which he went to Covington, Kentucky. There he resumed the tobacco business but his health failed and he moved to Decorah, Iowa, taking a stock of cigars and tobacco. In 1868 he traveled for a tobacco house of Indianapolis. In 1869 he was married to Miss Mary M. Cooper, of Ottawa County, Michigan, and again soon settled in Decorah. Through his own industry he had saved some \$10,000 but loaned it, as he afterward found, to irresponsible parties, and lost it all. He had nothing left but two revolvers which he traded for two old horses and then went to Minnesota. He continued trading in horse flesh and finally started a livery stable in company with another person ; disposing of it in 1871, and paying up all his indebtedness. Going directly to Cincinnati, Ohio, he commenced draying in connection with the fine horse trade, and was greatly prospered. During 1873 he met with reverses and then commenced selling lumber, etc. His wife's health failed and she subsequently died, leaving two children : Eva M. and Irvie, who were taken charge of by their grand parents. Mr. Barker wandered over the western country and in time returned to Cincinnati where he met Miss S. F. Schofield, whom he afterwards married. They went to White Pigeon, Michigan, and from there he came to Cass County, Missouri, and entered the livery business. He has a good stable and keeps it well stocked. Besides this he keeps a saloon and fine billiard hall, and also owns a half interest in a stable at Freeman, Missouri.

BENJAMIN BARR,

farmer, section 12, ranks among the foremost young citizens of this township, and is a man of great ambition and good education. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, January 8, 1856. His parents were Benjamin and Barbara (Goff) Barr, both of whom were natives of that same county ; the former was born on August 17, 1825. After their marriage, which occurred December 18, 1845, they remained in Lancaster County till 1871, when they came to Cass County, Missouri. Here the senior Barr made his home until his death, November 8, 1881, he having in possession, at that time, about 800 acres of fine land, including a spacious and beautiful residence within one-half mile of Belton. His barns and orchards of the choicest varieties of fruit and the surroundings indicated the successful agriculturist. He left, besides his wife, eleven children to mourn his loss, seven sons and four daughters : Mary

A., Emma, Kate, Fannie, Barbara, Anna, Sarah, Samuel G., Benjamin John and Abraham. The subject of this sketch may well be classed among the rising men of this county. He devotes his entire attention to farming and stock raising.

A. F. BLAIR,

breeder of short horn and Hereford cattle, section 12, was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1833, being a son of John P. and Susan (Ogden) Blair. They were also natives of that county, and were there reared and educated. They were married in 1831. John P. Blair was born in 1800 and died in 1868; he was a distant relative of the Hon. Frank P. Blair. His wife was born in 1810, and is still living at the old homestead. They had a family of three daughters and five sons: Hannah E., Jane A., Susan M., A. F., Samuel, James H., John Q. A. and Winfield Scott. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in his native state, and began life as a farmer. In 1857 he came West and devoted many years to freighting on the plains. During two years of the late war, he was in the quartermaster's department at Rolla, Missouri, and Fort Scott, Kansas. In 1865 he returned to the plains, and the following year settled where he now resides, commencing to improve his place. His farm, located about one and one-half miles northeast of Belton, comprises some 270 acres, finely improved, including orchards, etc. He has been a breeder of short horn cattle for many years, and in 1881 imported from England one male and one female of the Hereford breed. He is one of the leading stockmen of this county. February 7, 1867, Mr. Blair was married to Miss Nancy P. Johnson, a daughter of Thomas and Esther Johnson, *nee* Ramsey. She was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1841. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife belongs to the church.

JAMES H. BLAIR,

farmer and breeder of short horn cattle and Berkshire hogs, section 24, is a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and was born March 1, 1841. His parents were John P. and Susan (Ogden) Blair. James was raised, educated and commenced life in his native county as a farmer. In 1861 he responded to his country's call and enlisted in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served till the spring of 1863. He was then discharged for disability, having been wounded at the battle of Bull Run. He came west and was in the quartermaster department for some time at Fort Scott, Kansas. He later spent some years on the plains with his brother, A. F. Blair. He was married October 4, 1866, to Miss Rebecca Reed, a native of Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, born March 13, 1848. She was the

daughter of Marshall and Sarah (McKelvey) Reed, who were natives of the same county. Her mother died in 1875, but her father is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Blair settled where they now reside in the spring of 1866, it then being a wide, wild prairie as far as the eye could reach. Their place is situated about one and a half miles south of Belton and includes 240 acres of choice land, almost level, but sufficiently rolling to afford excellent drainage. His barn is the largest in this township, being 40x60 in dimensions and complete in all its apportionments. This is upon an elevated point and commands a beautiful view of the surrounding land. From his residence the country within a radius of from five to ten miles is plainly visible. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Blair consists of three children, two sons and a daughter: Gertrude, born August 16, 1871; Frank, born July 4, 1868, and Charles, June 11, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. B. are both church members. The former is a Mason.

HON. A. C. BRIANT.

Prominent among those who have proven themselves most deserving of public gratitude, and one of the substantial pillars of the Commonwealth of Missouri, is the name of Alexander Chapman Briant, born in Cooper County, Missouri, on the 16th of December, 1827. His father, William Briant, was born in Virginia, February 7, 1793, and at an early age removed with his parents to Logan County, Kentucky, where they settled. William Briant was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Barnett, who bore to him three children: two daughters, Elizabeth and Judith, and a son, Davis. Mrs. Briant died in 1824. He afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Sloan, sister of Rev. Robert Sloan, an eminent divine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by whom he was the father of ten children—three sons and seven daughters. His daughters were: Nancy K., Angeline, Phœbe, Caroline, Margaret J., Sarah Ellen, and Martha Rebecca. The sons were: Alexander C., George W. and Robert S. When Alexander was eleven years old, his parents moved westward, locating in Lafayette County, Missouri, and there he received the principal part of his education. In 1846, it being deemed expedient to make another move, Jackson County, Missouri, was chosen for a home, and soon after the subject of this sketch began to hew his way, almost unaided to positions of honor and usefulness. At the age of twenty-five years he was united in marriage, July 27, 1852, to Miss Susan G. Moore, the daughter of Travis G. Moore, a native of Kentucky, who located in Jackson County at an early day. Mrs. B. is a lady of rare social and domestic attainments. From 1859 to 1867 Mr. Briant was engaged in transporting goods across the plains to Mexico. Often a party to immense contracts with the United States Government for the transfer of stores, he was under weighty responsibilities, which proved a test of no ordinary degree. But an iron will, coupled with courage and sagac-

ity, crowned his efforts with success. In 1870 he was elected to the office of sheriff and also collector of Cass County. In the discharge of his duties there was not a hardship which he would not meet, no danger he dare not incur. He held the office of sheriff for four years to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. It was during his term of office that the "Gun City tragedy" was enacted, and in this emergency he was, of all men, the most needed. The county court had become corrupt and strangely bold in crime, and with the assistance of the county attorney they fraudulently issued, for their own personal gain, \$229,000 in railroad bonds, and so secretly and skillfully was the affair transacted that the citizens knew nothing of it until the guilty parties had nearly escaped. Sheriff Briant was at that time absent from the county seat, engaged in his official duties at Pleasant Hill. As soon, however, as he learned of the deed he took, upon his own responsibility, urgent steps to save the county and arrest the perpetrators. Learning of the direction of their flight, he telegraphed to St. Louis, offering \$1,600 reward for their capture, and his prompt action soon told of the arrest of two of the offenders and the deposit of \$174,000 of the bonds in that city. On reaching St. Louis he found the bonds in the express office. Suit for their recovery was instituted at once, and although the bonds demanded by law was \$400,000, the honest official proved equal to the demand, giving his own individual pledge to indemnify against loss, and secured the bonds. The chief parties to the steal were finally all arrested and gave bonds to answer to a criminal charge. Before the time for trial, however, they became so badly boastful of their malfesance by which they had laid an awful debt on an already impoverished county, the stern men covertly met at Gunn City, barricaded the road at that point, stopped the train on which they were traveling, and dealt out to them a terrible death. This vigilance of Mr. Briant also saved the county from being liable for the balance of the bonds—\$55,000—which had been sold in Kansas City by County Attorney Cline. The governor of the state sent quite a force of militia to keep down the excitement. Before they arrived within the borders of Cass County, Mr. B. so assured the chief executive of the ability and purpose of the home officials to prevent further trouble that the militia were immediately recalled. In 1874 Mr. Briant was elected to the legislature from Cass County. He took his seat in the Twenty-eighth General Assembly, one of the most important sessions ever held. Although this was his first legislative experience, he proved an able defender of the rights and principles of his section of the state. For years he has been a member of the state executive and congressional committees, and has held positions of trust without intermission through a long course of inflexible uprightness. His political principles are Democratic, of the old school. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL BRIGHT,

farmer, section 20, is the owner of a farm consisting of 200 acres of improved land, surrounded and sub-divided by hedge, and well watered. A number of acres are devoted to fruit culture. Mr. B. is a native of Canada, and was born in 1829. He is the son of Michael and Rosana Bright, natives of Germany. Samuel was raised and received an excellent education at his birth place. When twenty-six years of age he went to Grundy County, Illinois. In 1860 he married Miss Anna C. Swan, a native of Sweden, born in 1840. She came to America with her parents when but a mere child. She was brought up and educated in Grundy County, Illinois. Mr. B. moved to Johnston County, Kansas, in 1865, where he improved a farm and devoted much time to the live stock business. Mrs. B. died December 27, 1879. In 1880 he sold out and purchased his present farm. July 3, 1881, he married Miss Ella Rose, a daughter of E. Z. and Rebecca (McDorman) Rose, and a native of Ohio. He has a family of two sons: Fred Charles and Henry Lewis.

FRED BUDDEY

was born in July, 1851, in Bender, Prussia, Germany, his parents being Henry and Mary Buddey, *nee* Humbler; the former died in 1877, at the age of sixty-four years, and the death of the latter occurred in 1878, when she was seventy-two years old. Fred was brought up in his native country and received an excellent education at the Wishichid University, of Germany. He learned his trade—that of blacksmith—from his father, who was the proprietor of a large shop, employing many hands. In 1869 he emigrated to America, landing in New York City, and soon after went to Racine, Wisconsin, and was in the employ of several manufacturing companies there—Mitchell's Wagon Works, and those of Fish Brothers, and also with A. R. Case. In 1872 he came to Belton and built the first blacksmith shop in the town. Here he remained until 1875, when he went to Nebraska, but after residing there until 1876 he returned to Belton. This has since been his home. He now owns a good residence and shop, besides several valuable lots and other real estate in this place. Mr. Buddey has gained what he now has by his own efforts. He is an excellent mechanic and through his ambition and knowledge of business has built up an excellent trade which is on the increase. He employs none but the most skilled workmen, and has spared neither pains or expense in securing competent assistants. November 16, 1873, he was married to Miss Emma Barger, who was born in York County, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1853. Her parents came originally from Germany. Mr. and Mrs. B. have one child, Susie L.

A. J. CONNELLY,

dealer in hardware, agricultural implements, buggies, etc., and agent for steam threshers and McCormick's self-binders, was born in Platte County, Missouri, on the first of April, 1857. His parents were J. H. and Elvira M. (Johnson) Connelly; the former, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1833, in Logan County, and there received his common schooling, completing his course at Bethany College, of Virginia. The Honorable Benjamin Bristow and himself began the study of law together, at Elkton, in the office of Frank Bristow, one of Kentucky's brilliant lawyers. After being admitted to the bar to practice in all courts, he came to Missouri and located at Platte City, Platte County, devoting his time to the profession of his choice. He was united in marriage in September, 1855, to Miss E. M. Johnson, a native of Kentucky, who with her parents moved to Platte County in 1840; where she was raised and educated. Their family consisted of one son and a daughter: A. J. and Anna M. In 1867 he moved with his family to Johnson County, Kansas, and purchased a large farm near Olathe, where he practiced law for many years. In 1872, he represented that county in the legislature, and during the Greeley movement was candidate for prosecuting attorney, being defeated by six votes. General Grant at that time carried the county by 1,200 majority. Mr. C. was at one time candidate for district judge, including the counties of Wyandotte, Johnson and Miami. In 1881, he entered the lumber trade at Kansas City, the firm being known as Anderson & Connelly. A. J. or "Bud," as he is more familiarly known, was raised in his native county and received his education in that and Johnson County, Kansas. He started in life for himself as a clerk with McCurdy Brothers, of Olathe, Kansas. After one year's experience, he went to Kansas City, and entered the employ of Fred. P. Ranney, boot and shoe dealer, as salesman and bookkeeper, remaining two and a half years; then he returned to McCurdy & Brothers, then at Lawrence, Kansas, and after six months hard work he concluded to turn his attention to farming. He settled on the farm and soon after—July 20, 1879—married Miss Viola M. Hargis, daughter of J. N. and Mary (Findlay) Hargis. Her father, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1820, and her mother was born in Howard County, Missouri, in 1829. Mrs. Connelly was born May 18, 1859, in Jackson County, Missouri, and was there brought up, receiving a part of her education at Jefferson City. She was also graduated from St. Mary's Convent at Leavenworth, Kansas. They have had one child, who is now deceased. In 1881, Mr. C. settled in Belton, and was the founder of the establishment now owned by John McCarthy, and which he disposed of January 1, 1882. He then started his present business. He now has a store well filled with goods in his line, neatly arranged; and being a man of great ambition and fine

business qualities, is succeeding beyond his expectations, a success which he richly merits.

J. M. DOUD,

farmer, section 29, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, July 17, 1830, and is the son of Edwin Doud, who was born in Vermont in 1800, and who married Miss Julia Ann Fletcher, of New York State. The former died in Michigan in 1874, but his widow still resides in that state in the seventy-fourth year of her age. J. M. Doud was raised in his native county, and there received an excellent education, also learning the trade of stone mason, which has been his principal occupation during life. In 1851 he accompanied his parents to Michigan, and in 1854 he was married to Miss Malinda Winslow, who was born in 1835 in White Pigeon, Michigan, where she was reared and educated. Mr. Doud was a resident of Cass County, Missouri, for some years before he located where he now resides. In 1874 he lost his wife by death. She left four children: Jennette, Charles E., William H. and James. Mrs. Doud was a devoted Christian and a member of the Baptist Church. In 1878 Mr. D. came upon his present place. He has eighty acres of land, well improved and above the average of this township. This is surrounded by a hedge fence, and has upon it a good house and barn. About eight acres are devoted to the raising of fruit.

WILLIAM DOWNING,

farmer, section 28, has a farm consisting of 240 acres of well improved land, with good buildings, fruit, etc., and watered by a spring. He is a native of Lake County, Ohio, where he was born in 1833, being a son of William and Eliza (Simmons) Downing. His father was born in Vermont, but went to Ohio in an early day and purchased a farm, which he improved, residing upon it till his death in 1877. The mother of William was a native of Connecticut. She moved to Ohio when quite young, and there she grew up, married and now resides at the old homestead. The subject of this sketch was reared in Lake County, Ohio. He was married December 30, 1861, to Miss Abbie Campbell, a native of Lake County, born in 1837. She was the daughter of J. and Sarah (Rees) Campbell, the former of Vermont and her mother of Connecticut. The latter is still living, but the father died many years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Downing came to Missouri in 1867 and settled near Lee's Summit, Jackson County, Missouri, and in 1869 came to their present place. In 1877 Mr. D. rented the farm and moved east, but in 1879 returned to the western home. They have four children living: Clifford A., Sarah E., Eliza A. and Cora. Mrs. D. is a member of the Christian Church.

W. B. EDELEN,

section 16, was born in 1827, in Marion County, Kentucky, and is the son of Leonard and Susan (Bruce) Edelen; the former of Washington and the latter of Lincoln County, Kentucky. Leonard Edelen was among the leading men of Washington County, and for many years was occupied in merchandising. They were married, lived and died in Marion County, Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, being brought up in the mercantile channel from boyhood, consequently it came quite natural for him to enter life as a merchant. In 1841 he made his first venture and opened a general stock at Harrodsville, Kentucky, doing a good business there. In 1857 he sold out and turned his attention for the next four years to farming. At the breaking out of the late war in 1861 he again opened a store at Danville, Kentucky, and at one time was a large operator in whisky and cotton but through the dishonesty of his partner, lost heavily. In 1867 he moved to Jessamine County, Kentucky, and engaged in farming and the live stock business till moving to Cass County, Mo., in 1872. Mr. E. was united in marriage in 1852 to Miss Eveline B. McAfee, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, and the youngest daughter of General Robert and Mary (Crocket) McAfee. Her father was lieutenant governor under Governor DeSha, and was in the senate and legislature for many terms. He was also minister to South America for four years under President Van Buren. Mr. and Mrs. Edelen have a family of six children living: Laura H. (wife of C. H. Moore), James M. (now in California), Henry D., Lou Belle, Willie H. and Thomas Brown. They have lost two who died in infancy. They are both members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. E. now owns 100 acres of well improved land two and a half miles southwest of Belton. All this has been obtained since coming here as he left Kentucky without much means. Two acres of land are devoted to fruit.

FAILOR & NIGH

are the proprietors of the Belton Flouring Mill, which was established soon after the town was started. In January, 1878, this firm came to Belton and purchased the concern, remodeled the building and overhauled the entire machinery. This is now a superior mill; both the burr and roller processes are used, and its capacity is thirty barrels every eight hours. It does strictly a merchants' business, and has a large trade in the city and adjoining towns, and the excellent qualities of the flour have won for the proprietors a degree of favor enjoyed by few in this Western county. Mr. Failor is a native of Crawford County, Ohio, and was born in 1847, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Crawford County at an early day. There he was raised

and educated. He began life by trading in live stock, machinery, etc. During the late war he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was stationed at Fort Worth. In 1867 he came West and settled in Jackson County, Missouri, and farmed near Lee's Summit until locating in Belton. He was married in 1875 to Miss D. A. Boyer, of Crawford County, Ohio. She was the daughter of J. P. and Charlotte Boyer. Mr. and Mrs. Failor have a family consisting of two children, Fanny F. and an infant. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Nigh was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1848, his parents being Gideon and Susan Nigh. His father, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, was born in 1824, and his mother came originally from Union County, Pennsylvania. Young Nigh was educated at his birth place, and in 1871 commenced the woolen business. He was married in 1875 to Miss Amelia Joy, a native of Jefferson County, New York, born in 1851. She was the daughter of S. H. and Susannah Joy, of New York, and went to Ohio in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Nigh have two children, Leon and Nellie. They are members of the M. E. Church.

M. V. FERGUSON,

farmer, section 9, is a native of Johnson County, Missouri, and was born February 27, 1836, being a son of Martin and Mary A. (Kennedy) Ferguson. Martin Ferguson was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, June 28, 1802. His parents were Robert and Mary A. (Scott) Ferguson. The former, a native of Boston, went south when quite young. He was married in 1794 in East Tennessee to Miss M. A. Scott, of North Carolina. Martin Ferguson was married in 1829 to Miss M. A. Kennedy, of Hamilton County, Tennessee, born May 12, 1807. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Milles) Kennedy, natives of Virginia, who went to East Tennessee in 1806. Martin and his wife moved to Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1829, and remained there till 1834, going thence to Johnson County, Missouri. In the fall of 1840 they came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled near Pleasant Hill, and in 1849 to Dolan Township. In 1855 they located where they at present reside. They have six children living: Robert, Connelly, Milton, Adolphus, Mary A. and Minerva E. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on all their various moves and finally came to where he now resides. He was educated in Cass County. He was married December 20, 1850, to Miss Susan Cummins, a native of Mercer County, Kentucky, born February 22, 1836. She is the daughter of Alexander and Susan Cummins. Her father, a Virginian by birth, served in the Revolutionary War. Her mother was a native of France and came to America when quite young. Mrs. F.'s parents died in Kentucky when she was quite young, and she moved to Missouri with a relative. In December, 1861, Mr. F. enlisted

in Company B, Tenth Regiment Missouri State Guards, and served a short time. In January, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Colonel Eugene Ervin's regiment Confederate States Army, and served during the entire war. He was held a prisoner for many months at Camp Morton (Indiana), Fort Delaware and Point Lookout. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have a family of five children living: Edwin A., M. P., William M., Ida M. and Richard. They have lost two, Alexander C. and Robert Lee.

JACKSON FERREL,

farmer, section 28, is the owner of 160 acres of improved land, well watered by good springs, and surrounded by hedge fence. Situated about the center of the farm are good buildings and plenty of fruit. Mr. Ferrel is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and was born June 20, 1837. His parents were Joseph C. and Anna (Fitzhugh) Ferrel. His father, who was a native of Virginia, was born in 1802, and died September 8, 1851. When he was eighteen years of age he had gone to Louisville, Kentucky, and learned the cooper's trade, working at the business some four years. When twenty-four years old he was married, his wife having been born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1809. In 1830 they came to Missouri and settled where Independence now stands, having entered the land. Then they went to Fire Prairie and thence to Willis' Mill, all in Jackson County, Missouri. In 1840 he settled in Cass County, Missouri, near West Union Postoffice, remaining there till 1845. Subsequently he entered 160 acres of land in section 20, township 46, range 33, and settled himself for life. Jackson Ferrel was principally raised in Cass County, and in 1855 began the life of a freighter on the plains as assistant wagon master. In 1859 he entered the employ of Majors, Russell & Waddle, as wagon master, and made many trips to the far West. In 1861 he went to New Mexico, and in 1863 was all through Old Mexico, returning to Cass County, Missouri, in 1866. He was with Colonel Kit Carson when he was camping in Arizona. Mr. F. married April 23, 1873, Miss Frances Ellis a native of Covington, Missouri, born February 12, 1838. She was the daughter of William G. and Susan G. (Arnold) Ellis, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a family of two children Lewis G., and Hugh C. They are raising one girl Allie Lee. Mr. F. is a member of Lodge No. 145, A. O. U. W.

E. P. GARRISON,

farmer and dealer in live stock, section 9, is a native of Vernon County, Missouri, was born in 1848, and is a son of M. W. and Mary S. Garrison. The former, a native of Barren County, Kentucky, was born in 1815, and died in 1871. His mother was born in Tennessee, in 1821, and died in 1866. They were married in 1846, and some years afterward

came to Cass County, Missouri, locating near Harrisonville. Young Garrison was raised and educated in Cass County. During the war the family lived in Lafayette County, Missouri, but returned to Cass County in 1868. During the year of 1872-3-4, he was deputy sheriff of Cass County, under A. C. Briant. Mr. G. is quite familiar with the details of the Gunn City tragedy. He was married in 1874 to Miss Sarah Ferrel, a daughter of Joseph C. and Anna Ferrel, and an adopted daughter of A. C. Briant, who raised and educated her; she was born in Cass County, Missouri, in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. G. have a family of three children: William Briant, Susan Guthrie and Mary Velma. Their religious preferences are with the Cumberland Church. Mr. G. has a well improved and large farm, watered by the best of springs.

H. H. GRIMES,

breeder of short horn cattle, section 13, is the owner of a farm one mile east of Belton, containing 200 acres of some of the richest soil in this section of the country. He is the pioneer in the introduction of the celebrated short horn cattle into this section, and at present has some fine specimens of Berkshire hogs and Cotswold sheep. His brother, George Grimes, is a noted breeder of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. G. was born in Ross County, Ohio, some eighteen miles west of Chillicothe, but was reared in Pickaway County. He was the son of Benjamin Grimes, a Virginian by birth, and Sarah (Meekins) Grimes, of Maryland. His father died when the son was quite small, and when twelve years of age, he took charge of the farm, assuming the responsibility, and, in fact, proving himself capable of discharging the duties in a manner creditable to one older in years. November 22, 1859, he married Miss Hester A. Farlow, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born December 11, 1842. Her parents were John and Elizabeth (Poolks) Farlow. The former was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and her mother of Salisbury, who in her early years went to Ohio, where she married and settled. The father died in 1868, and the mother in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. G. lived for many years near Genoa Post Office, Ohio, and in 1868 came to Cass County. They have a family of nine children living: Ida M., Lora H., Sarah E., Charles F., Grant G., Jessie, John F., Floyd, and an infant. They are both members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Grimes is a careful and enterprising farmer, as well as a gentleman of great taste in floral ornamentation. His spacious front yard, with its display of flowers, attracts the notice of every passer-by.

B. F. HARGIS,

of the firm of J. N. Hargis & Son, bankers, Belton, was born in Howard County, Missouri, May 29, 1852, and is a son of J. N. and Mary Hargis,

nee Findley. The former, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1820, and when some two years old removed with his parents to Howard County, Missouri, where he received a good education. In 1847 his marriage to Miss Mary Findley occurred, she having been born in Howard County in 1829. In 1856 Mr. H. settled in Lawrence, Kansas, but the year following returned to this state and located in Jackson County, near Lee's Summit, where B. F. Hargis, the subject of this sketch, was reared and educated. He commenced business life as a banker with W. H. Colburn & Co., of Lee's Summit. In 1874 the bank of J. N. Hargis & Son was organized, with the son as manager. He has since given his attention to the duties devolving upon him in a manner highly satisfactory to those with whom he has business transactions. This bank is located in a handsome brick structure, and is one of the most solid institutions, financially speaking, to be found in Cass County. Mr. Hargis was married April 7, 1880, to Miss Pet Lillard, who was born in 1859 in Boyle County, Kentucky. Her parents were Thomas and Mary (Bright) Lillard, the former of Madison and the latter of Lincoln County, Kentucky. They are at present residents of Boyle County. Mr. and Mrs. H. have one child, Bennie. The former is largely interested in a cattle ranche in Barbour County, Kansas.

J. C. B. HARGIS,

dealer in live stock, section 11, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, where he was born in 1857. His parents were J. N. and Mary Hargis. The early youth of the subject of this sketch was passed in his native county, where also he received his education. In 1872 he embarked in business for himself in Cass County, as a farmer and dealer in live stock. He now owns quite a body of land, finely improved and well watered by springs. Good buildings are upon the place. Mr. Hargis was married December 22, 1880, to Miss L. Gill, of Jackson County, Missouri. She was born November 27, 1860, and was the daughter of Marcus and Mary Jane (Barton) Gill, the former of Bush County, Kentucky, born April 19, 1813, and the latter of Clark County, same state, born August 27, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Hargis have one child, Sue B. He is the owner of an extensive stock ranch in Barbour County, Kansas.

REV. B. M. HOBSON,

is a native of Halifax County, Virginia, and was born October 7, 1810. There he grew to manhood and received a good common school education, graduating in 1837, from Chappell University, North Carolina, and later from a theological seminary. Soon after he entered the ministry and continued to be so engaged, until within the past few years when he was obliged to retire on account of age. Many years were spent

at Louisville, Lexington and Danville, and other points in Kentucky. He devoted his ministerial life in the interest of the Presbyterian Church, old school. He now resides on section 22, and owns 320 acres of land in this township. Mr. H. has been married three times; first, to Miss Susan Lyle, a native of Virginia; his second wife was Miss Elizabeth Lyle, a sister of his former wife. His present marriage to Miss Martha Barber, occurred May 5, 1856. She is a native of Danville, Kentucky, born February 9, 1824. Their family consists of two sons, James B. and Benjamin L., the former was educated at Danville, Kentucky. Benjamin L. devotes his time to the interest of the farm and cares for the wants of his parents.

THOMAS HOGARD,

section 23, was born near Montreal, Canada, October 27, 1833. His father, H. Hogard, who was born in 1800 in Yorkshire, England, married in 1832 Miss Ann Tyson, of Lincolnshire, born in 1811. The former died in 1853 and the latter in 1874. In 1831 the senior Hogard had gone to Canada, and for many years he was gardener for Lord Carlisle. He was a man of excellent education, being fluent in the Latin language and able to write Greek. Thomas Hogard, the subject of this sketch, learned the carriage business and had an extensive trade at Oxford, Canada West. He was married November 28, 1862, to Miss Mary J. Larue, a native of Darlington, Canada, born February 10, 1838. She was the daughter of Samuel and Jane (Dixon) Larne. The former, a native of France, was born in 1800 and died March 8, 1882. Her mother, who was born in Ireland in 1812, is still living in Minnesota. Mr. and Mrs. Hogard settled in Wabasha County, Minnesota, after their marriage and resided there till they came to Missouri. They have a family of two sons: Frank, born February 7, 1864, and Fred, born May 4, 1867. Mr. H. is an extensive cattle and sheep raiser and feeder. He has a farm containing 215 acres of improved land, well watered by springs and surrounded and sub-divided by hedge fences. The buildings are above the average. He settled here in 1868 and made these changes, having lived in Jackson County during the years 1866 and 1867.

HOLLOWAY & WALTON,

dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, queensware, etc., occupy an enviable position among the commercial men of this city, and have placed their business on the firm basis of financial prosperity. The senior member of the firm, Mr. J. C. Holloway, is a native of Jackson County, Missouri, having been born near the Cass County line, where he was reared and educated. He is a son of John G. and Nancy (Collins) Holloway. J. C. began life as a farmer near where

he was brought up, improving a good farm. During the late war he responded to the call of the Southern Confederacy. He was taken prisoner, but soon escaped and again entered active service in 1863, and served under General Price. He was at the battles of Elk Horn, Cain Hill, Marks Mill, and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana. Returning home he again resumed farming. In 1871 he disposed of his place, and for the next ten years was a resident of Johnson County Kansas, where he improved a farm. In 1881 he entered his present business. He was united in marriage in 1870 to Miss Ella Pinkston, a native of Gallatin County, Kentucky. She came to Missouri with her parents, in 1868. They have four children: Edna, Syrena, Anna and Tommy. They are both members of the Christian Church. The junior partner in the house, Mr. E. H. Walton, is a native of Morgan County, Missouri, and was born February 7, 1841. His father, J. Walton, who was born in Western Pennsylvania, in 1809, was married in Gibson County, Tennessee, to Miss Letitia Caton, she being a native of the county, born in 1818. They came to Missouri at an early day and were pioneers of three counties. They had eleven children, seven sons and four daughters: Nancy, Mary, Martha, Jerusha, M. E., W. J., T. J., J. B., E. H., R. P., and W. T. Mr. W. died in 1875 and his wife in 1873. When he was eleven years of age E. H. moved with his parents to Independence, Jackson County, Missouri, where he was raised and educated. In 1859 he came to Cass County, and settled in Mount Pleasant Township, near the Kansas state line. At the outbreak of the war he went to the front and enlisted in Colonel Eugene Ervin's regiment. He was in General Price's command in the Mississippi Valley, and was taken prisoner at Grand Gulf, being confined as such at Alton, Illinois. Soon after he was taken to City Point, Virginia, and exchanged, subsequently joining his regiment. Later he was transferred to the southwestern trans-Mississippi department and served until 1865. He returned from the war and devoted his time to farming until 1877, when he went to Texas. There he resumed agricultural pursuits and was occupied in the stock business until 1881, when he again came to Cass County, and entered into the mercantile trade. Mr. Walton was married February 15, 1871, to Miss Emma Holloway, a daughter of John G. and Nancy (Collins) Holloway. She was born in 1852, in Jackson County, Missouri, where she grew up and was educated. They have six children: Ida P., Alex, Myrtilia, Bertha, Ruba and Ellenora. Mr. and Mrs. W. are both church members. Though embarking in business here at a comparatively recent date, the firm of Holloway & Walton have already won the regards of the people, and by their uniform low prices and courteous demeanor to patrons have succeeded in building up a good trade. They have an intelligent perception of the requirements of the people who thoroughly appreciate their efforts.

ISAAC J. HOLLOWAY,

farmer, section 3, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1832, and in 1835, with his parents, moved to Boone County, Missouri. Soon afterward he located at Westport and then in the southwest section of Washington Township, Jackson County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. In 1857 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and made his first purchase of land where he now resides. Mr. H. has been twice married—first, February 18, 1852, to Miss America A. Wilson, a native of Kentucky, born February 9, 1835. She died July 26, 1858. His second marriage occurred in March, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Keeney, of Jackson County, Missouri, born March 6, 1836. Her father, Jacob Keeney, the son of Michael and Nancy Keeney, was a native of East Tennessee, born March 8, 1818, who, when thirteen years of age, went to Lafayette County, Missouri. In 1832 he moved to Jackson County and in 1839 to Cass County. He married Miss Julia Fox. The subject of this sketch had three children by his first marriage: William A., born November 7, 1853; Sarah A., born February 1, 1855, and Isaac M., born February 18, 1857, and who died July 16, 1858. By his second marriage there were four children: Samuel R., born November 24, 1861; John A. D., born October 9, 1863, died January 6, 1881; E. L., born April 6, 1866, and James W., born May 31, 1875, died February 3, 1881. Mr. Holloway has a farm containing 310 acres of good land, mostly improved, with good buildings, well watered and under a high state of cultivation.

J. JOHNSON,

manufacturer of boots and shoes, is a native of Denmark, where he was born in 1844. He was raised and educated there, and in January, 1866, emigrated to America, locating in Wisconsin. He spent many years in working at his trade in Dodge County, of that state, and subsequently went to Auburn, Kansas, where he devoted some two years to the manufacturing of boots and shoes. In 1872 he established business in Belton, being one of the pioneers in the town. He has taken much interest in promoting the welfare of the place and has served as councilman a number of terms. Mr. Johnson was married in 1869 to Miss Margaret Hughes, who was born in Ireland, and who came to this country in 1868. Their family consists of three children: William, Anna and John. Mr. J. has endeavored to learn every possible thing connected with his trade, and believes that whatever is worth doing should be done well. His work has found a ready sale. He richly merits his success.

SAMUEL KAUFMAN,

proprietor of bakery and dealer in confectionery, cigars, tobacco, etc., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 14, 1850. His father,

Solomon Kaufman, a native of Southern France, was born in August, 1802, and was there raised and educated, learning the trade of weaving. In 1827 he went to Affaltrach, Germany, and opened a large cloth manufacturing establishment, employing about one hundred hands and making a gray military cloth. This business he continued until within a few years past, when he turned his attention to real estate matters, now owning a good deal of land worth \$1,500 per acre. During the revolution of 1848 he held a first lieutenant's commission and served during the entire war. In the late war of France in 1870 he received a large contract from the king for his cloth. He first married Miss Sophia Pifferting, who died in 1845, leaving two daughters, Barbara and Rose. In 1848 he was married the second time to Miss Jennie Maas, a native of Germany. She was born, raised and educated at Baden. From this union seven children were born: Fannie, Rachel, Theresa, Bettie, Carrie, Samuel and Sigmond. The parents are still living. They are all members of the Jewish Church. Samuel, or Sam, as he is familiarly called, was brought up and received an excellent education in his native country. In 1865 he graduated from Heilbroun College, and in August following started for America, landing at New York City. He immediately went to Winona, Minnesota, and entered the employ of an uncle, a clothing merchant. In 1867 the uncle sold out and opened a clothing house in Chicago, Sam remaining with him until 1868, when he accepted a position in a boot and shoe house at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1870 he became employed by Levi Royalty, general merchant at Lexington, and in 1872 worked for M. Pragheimer, general merchant at Richmond. In March, 1875, he purchased a full stock of goods and opened an establishment of his own. Being ambitious and possessed of good business principles, he was soon in command of a large trade and was obliged to increase his stock from time to time. In 1877 he moved to Danville, and September 15, 1878, sold out his entire stock and accepted a position as general manager and purchasing agent of the boot and shoe department of Leubry & Bros. at Memphis, Tennessee, remaining with them till 1879. Then yellow fever drove him to his family at Philadelphia, where he resided till December 1, 1879. He soon went to Sedalia, Missouri, and entered the employ of M. Pragheimer. September 13, 1881, he came to Belton and took charge of a branch house. January 7, 1882, the store was closed and Mr. K. established his present business March 1, 1882, and has met with good success. He was united in marriage April 13, 1875, to Miss Fannie Pragheimer, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; born July 22, 1855. There she was raised and educated, being the daughter of Samuel and Eliza (Long) Pragheimer, natives of Germany. Her father was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he was educated, and spent some seven years in the banking house of the Rothschilds. When about thirty years of age he went to Philadelphia and for the next twenty

years was engaged in the grocery business, and for eight years did an extensive clothing business. Since that time he has lived a retired life. He is in his seventieth year. He was married at Philadelphia in 1842, his wife being a native of Edinburgh. She was educated at Frankfort, Germany, and went to Philadelphia with a brother when at the age of twenty-four years. They raised a family of nine children, three daughters and six sons: Carrie, Fannie, Jennie, Solomon, Abraham, Isaac, Morris, Myer and Jacob. Mr. and Mrs. K. have three sons: Irvin C., born May 10, 1876; Sidney J., born February 8, 1878, and Leslie G., born November 23, 1881. They are members of the Jewish Church.

JOHN B. AND GEORGE T. KERR,

farmers, section 20, are owners of 230 acres of finely improved land, with plenty of water and timber, and upon their farm is a spring said to be the best in Cass County. These gentlemen are both natives of Madison County, Kentucky. The senior brother was born April 4, 1850, and the younger, September 13, 1854. They were sons of Sampson and America (Stone) Kerr, natives of Clark County, Kentucky, who were raised and educated there, and after being married, settled in Madison County, Kentucky. Their father did a mercantile business in Kentucky for a number of years. Their mother died in 1857, leaving six children living, four boys and two daughters: W. Frank, C. D., Lizzie, Catherine, John B. and George T. In 1865 the father and his family came to Missouri and settled at New Santa Fe, in Jackson County, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits till 1878. Then he located where his two sons now reside. He died July 18, 1881. John and George Kerr are both members of the Christian Church. They are men of high moral standing, steady, industrious and much respected by all.

DR. G. L. LOVE,

a prominent physician and surgeon of this county, was born in New Madrid County, Missouri, April 18, 1849, and was a son of Rev. George W. and Elizabeth Love; the former a native of Ray County, East Tennessee, was born in 1818, and with his widowed mother settled in Johnson County, Missouri, in 1834. There he completed his education and entered the ministry when twenty years of age. His wife was born in Fairfax County, Virginia in 1821, and when eighteen years of age came to Missouri with a brother. G. W. Love and wife are now residents of Westport, Jackson County, where the former is engaged in practicing medicine, he having graduated in 1849, from the St. Louis Medical College. The subject of this sketch commenced the study of medicine under his father and for a time attended the Kansas City Medical Col-

lege of which he is a graduate. After completing his course in 1871 he located at High Blue and soon after came to Belton. Dr. Love is recognized as being one of the leading physicians of this place and has secured, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the citizens of this vicinity. September 7, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma P. Bartleson, of Kansas City. Her parents were John T. and Susan Bartleson, *nee* Young. The doctor is one of the foremost Masons in the state and has the honor of being captain general of Knights Templar. During the years 1876 and 1877 he was district deputy grand master.

JOHN MCCARTHY,

dealer in hardware, tinware, stoves, harness and farm implements, was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, in 1856, and is a son of Thomas and Mary McCarthy. His father, a native of Ireland, was raised in Scotland, and in 1852 emigrated to America. His marriage occurred in New Brighton, New Jersey, his wife having been born and raised in England. She came to this country in 1842. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Albany County, New York, and while young learned the tinner's trade, at which he worked until moving West. In 1877 he came to this city and embarked in his present calling in January, 1882, and owing to his superior business ability and thorough knowledge of the industry with which he is connected, has secured for himself an acknowledged position as an influential and capable business man. His efforts have indeed been crowned with success.

F. B. OLDHAM,

dealer in groceries and provisions, tobacco, cigars, notions, etc., was born in Madison County, Kentucky, April 26, 1826, his parents being Enoch and Harriet Oldham, natives of the same state. The former was born in 1801 and died in 1879. The mother was born in 1805, and is still living, and at present resides at Lee's Summit, Jackson County. F. B. spent many days during his boyhood upon the old mound, at Boonesboro, Madison County, Kentucky, the remains of Daniel Boone's fort. In 1843 he came to Missouri with the family and settled in Jackson County, when he began life as a farmer. In July, 1848, he married Miss Eveline Whitsett, a native of Kentucky, born August 29, 1828. Mr. O. was quite successful in business until 1857, when he met with a financial reverse. In 1860, with his family, he moved to Miami County, Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock raising, and during the years 1863 and 1864 he spent his time on the plains. In 1865 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and for some time was an extensive farmer. He first settled near High Blue, and subsequently came to Belton. He enjoys a

good trade, has a well managed establishment, and appreciating the needs of his customers, keeps a complete assortment in his line. He is well known, and is one of the few men who have contributed towards the advancement of Cass County. He has ever taken a warm interest in the welfare of churches and schools. Mr. and Mrs. Oldham are both active members of the Christian Church, and for years have donated liberally thereto.

T. W. PITCHER,

was born in Jackson County, Missouri, February 9, 1847, and is a son of one of Jackson County's early settlers. His parents were Thomas and Nancy Pitcher, who came to Missouri in 1830, being originally from Kentucky. The former was proprietor of a large flouring mill at Independence and the son soon became interested in its machinery. In the course of time he was an engineer. In 1861, he enlisted under General Raines for six months service during the war, participating in the battles of Rock Creek and Lexington. He was taken sick and returned home, after which he re-enlisted under Colonel Jones, and was attached to General Price's command. He was with him during the entire war, and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana. Returning to Jackson County, Missouri, he devoted his time to farming till 1875, when he moved to Belton, Cass County, Missouri. Mr. Pitcher was married to Miss Jennie Smith in 1871. She is a native of Pike County, Kentucky, born January 2, 1851. They have one child, a daughter, Bettie. They are both members of the Christian Church. During the late war Mr. Thomas Pitcher was a captain under General Price.

GEORGE W. POWELL,

a man well known in business and social circles of Cass County, located here in 1868, and came to his present place in 1871. He is the owner of a fine farm of 480 acres of well improved land, watered by living springs, which afforded an abundance of water during the dry season of 1881. Mr. Powell is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born September 6, 1845. He is the son of James and Julia (Baldwin) Powell. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and, with his parents, moved to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1812. He was married in 1836, his wife being a native of Belmont County, Ohio, born in 1815. The former died July 9, 1854. His widow resided in Ohio until a few years ago, when she came to Missouri with the subject of this sketch, who was raised and educated in his native county. He began life as a farmer. He was married October 10, 1867, to Miss Annie Malott, of Monroe County, Ohio, born in July, 1848. Her parents were Frederick and Elizabeth Wilson. The former was a native of Ohio, and the mother of Pennsylv-

vania. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have but one child, a son, James A. They are members of the M. E. Church.

JAMES F. ROBERTS,

farmer, section 29, is the owner of 180 acres of improved land, surrounded and subdivided by a hedge fence. Upon it are good buildings and well arranged stock yards. Mr. Roberts is a native of Madison County, Kentucky, and was born March 12, 1839, being a son of S. and M. (Park) Roberts. His father, a native of North Carolina, was born in 1798, and died in 1863. His mother, who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1809, died in 1851. James F. was raised in Madison County, Kentucky and when seventeen years of age began working at odd jobs and by the month. In 1855 he went to Brown County, Illinois, where he remained till 1859, then coming to Cass County, Missouri. He farmed for two years and during the late war spent his time in New Mexico and Colorado. In 1869 he purchased his present farm. March 26, 1874, he married Miss Mattie Oldham, a native of Cass County, Missouri, born June 7, 1857. Here she was raised and educated, her parents being W. H. and Mary (Moore) Oldham, now residents of Arkansas. Mr. and Mrs. R. are both members of the Christian Church. They have four children: Alexis, Emily, George P. and Nellie. Mr. R. is a Mason.

ROBINSON & WALLER

are extensive dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, seeds, etc. This firm is composed of J. B. Robinson and B. F. Waller, men of high commercial standing in this community. Mr. R. was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1845, and is the son of Benjamin and Virginia (Bryant) Robinson, Kentuckians by birth. When six years old he accompanied his parents to Missouri, they settling in Jackson County, where he was reared and educated, attending school at Independence. In 1866 he entered into mercantile life at New Santa Fe, where he remained until 1869, then moving to Hickman's Mill. In 1861 he became a resident of Belton and was engaged in conducting a general merchandise store until 1877, when he disposed of his interests. The following year he embarked in his present calling. Mr. Robinson was married September 23, 1868, to Miss Laura Young, of Mississippi, a daughter of James and Mary Young. They have two children: Mary M. and Benjamin J. They are both members of the Christian Church, and Mr. R. is a Mason. He has contributed fully as much towards the benevolent, social and religious interests of this town as any of her worthy citizens. Mr. B. F. Waller, his partner in business, owes his nativity to Kentucky, where he was born in 1842. His parents, S. P. and Malinda (Robinson)

Waller, also born in that state. In 1855 B. F. came to Jackson County, Missouri, with the family, where he was educated. August 10, 1861, he responded to the call of the south for troops and enlisted for the war. In February, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company C, Sixth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Missouri, being captured at Champion's Hill, May 18, 1863. After being released he returned to Kentucky, where he remained until 1867, then again coming to Jackson County, Missouri. In 1871 he located in Belton, and in 1878 associated himself in business with Mr. Robinson. They have a spacious room well stocked, and we can safely say that few firms in this section of the country ever started in trade with a more complete knowledge of business than this one, and their past success is but a proof of their future prosperity.

J. V. ROBINSON & SON,

dealers in dry goods, furnishing goods, groceries, provisions, glass, carpets, hats and caps, etc., are among the leading business men of Belton. J. V. Robinson was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, in 1823, his parents, John and Fannie (Berry) Robinson, both being Virginians by birth. His father was born in 1798 and died in 1863, and his mother, who was born in 1803, departed this life in 1856. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Jessamine County, Kentucky, and for twenty years thereafter lived in Clark County, where he devoted his time to farming and working at his trade, that of blacksmith. He has been twice married, first in 1846 to Miss Jane Bush, a native of Clark County, Kentucky, born in 1828. She died in July, 1857, leaving one son, Frank G. His second marriage occurred in 1858 to Miss Mary Hampton, who was born in the same county in 1841. By this union there is one child, Mamie. They are members of the Christian Church, and Mr. R. has devoted both time and money in forwarding the interests of this church. Frank G. Robinson, the junior member of the firm, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1850, growing to manhood in Clark County. He was educated at Winchester University of Kentucky. He came to Missouri with his father and for many years has been associated with him in the mercantile business. December 22, 1870, he married Miss Fannie Lillard, of Boyle County, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas N. and Mary (Bright) Lillard, the former of Madison and the latter of Lincoln County, Kentucky. They now reside in Boyle County. Mrs. R. was educated in her native county and received her education at Shelbyville. They have one child living, Thomas L. One is deceased, Mary J. They belong to the Christian Church. The firm of J. V. Robinson & Son established business in Belton in 1871 and the success which they have achieved is a fitting result of honorable effort, and since locating

here they have maintained a prominent position. They own considerable real estate in Cass County and also have a cattle ranch in Barbour County, Kansas.

DR. A. J. SANDS,

druggist, is proprietor of one of the pioneer business houses of Belton, having embarked in this calling in 1872. He is a graduate of the New York Medical College of New York City, from which institution he received a certificate of honor. He is a thoroughly competent druggist, and at present carries a full line of fancy articles, perfumery, paints, oils, toilet goods, etc. A. J. Sands originally came from New York, having been born in Delaware County. His parents were Stephen H. and Melinda (Austin) Sands, who were of Scotch descent, but natives of Delaware County. The former was a son of Abel J. Sands, an extensive dealer in fine horses. He imported the celebrated race-horse Eclipse to America. The mother of A. J. was the daughter of Gen. Parden Austin, who built the first grist mill and tanyard in Delaware County, and who was one of her most wealthy citizens. The parents of the subject of this sketch were residents of that county for many years, and from there moved to Canada, thence to Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and finally settled at Decatur, Nebraska, where they died, in 1876, within the short space of thirty days. When the Doctor had completed his education he went to Chicago, remaining there a short time. Then for many years he traveled through the Southern States, spending much time at St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans, and also visited Cass and Bates Counties in 1856. In 1859 he located in Fillmore County, Minnesota, and practiced medicine some two years, then going to Decatur, Nebraska. He practiced there till 1863, when he received from the United States Government a commission as surgeon of the Nebraska Scouts. He did service through Nebraska, and at Fort Randall, Fort Sulley, Long Lake, and was at the building of Fort Rice. He was in many Indian engagements, and on one long tedious march was obliged to subsist for eight days on three hard-tack biscuits. They made a forced march to the Black Hills, passing through the Yellowstone country, and driving the Indians far into British America. Returning to Fort Berthold, on the Missouri River, he soon went to Sioux City, where he was mustered out. He again moved to Decatur, Nebraska, and practiced his profession for some three and one-half years; thence to Onawa City, Iowa, and in 1868 he came to Missouri, locating in West Point, Bates County, where he devoted his time to the drug business and his profession. In 1872 he took up his residence in Belton. Dr. S. has been twice married. He was united in marriage to his present wife, formerly Miss Malissa Hawkins, May 1, 1870. She was a native of Pettis County, Missouri, where she was raised and educated, being the daughter of Birt Hawkins, a

prominent citizen of that county, and a relative of the late Abraham Lincoln. The Doctor's family consists of five children: A. J., Sarah A., Almitta M., Edward L. and Edgar Dell (twins). He is a Royal Arch Mason.

SCOTT & MARCH.

are extensive dealers in grain, etc. The firm is composed of George W. Scott, and W. M. March. The former was born in West Virginia, April 11, 1835, and was the third son and sixth child of Jonathan and Frances Scott, *nee* Standfield, natives of West Virginia; where they had been raised and educated, and were married in 1822. Their family consisted of eight children: Jonathan, Adeline, Robert W., Benjamin, Rebecca, George W., James M., and Virginia. In 1837, the family started for Missouri in wagons, and upon reaching a certain village in Kentucky, their eldest son Jonathan was taken sick and died. Then they came by steamboat to Hannibal, Missouri, which was their home for six months, when the senior Scott purchased a farm near Clinton, Monroe County. There they remained until 1839, when they moved to Florida, Monroe County, for the purpose of educating the children. The year following the father died when forty-four years of age. The mother died in 1847, in her forty-sixth year, leaving George W., in charge of S. P. Clapper, with whom he resided until 1852, after which he spent some three years in working at the wagon and carriage business, and when not thus employed, devoted his time to study, thus improving every moment. During the years 1857-8 he was in the mercantile business at New Santa Fe, Jackson County, Missouri. In February, 1858, Mr. S. was married to Miss Susan E. March, an estimable lady, a native of Greene County, Illinois, born January 14, 1839. She was the daughter of George W. and Mary A. March. She was principally brought up in Jackson County. They have one daughter, Fannie L., and a son John. Mr. and Mrs. S. are devoted members of the M. E. Church, South.

W. M. March, the junior member of this firm, owes his nativity to Greene County, Illinois, where he was born in 1845. His parents were George W. and Mary A. March, and with them he moved to St. Louis County, Missouri, thence to Brown County, and finally to Jackson County. There he was principally raised and educated. He began life as a farmer, but in a few years turned his attention to the grain business. He has been thoroughly conversant with the growth of Belton since its start, and has contributed materially in its prosperity. He is well known in social life and esteemed by all. No firm in Belton ranks higher in business circles than Scott & March. They were the first to engage in the grain trade here and have been foremost in any movement tending to the advancement of this place. In connection with their grain business, they are extensive breeders of Hereford cattle, and have a herd of

eight superior animals, all but two of which were imported. Among those imported in 1880, are : Taurus the Second, Victoria, Hermione the Fourth, Countess' Third, Prettymaid Fifth, and Bellona Second. Those American bred are Graceful B. and Princess A.

J. M. SMITH,

of the firm of Smith & Keeney, dealers in groceries, provisions, queensware, cigars, tobacco, etc., was born February 28, 1849. His parents were both natives of Kentucky and after being married settled at Independence at an early day. The subject of this sketch accompanied the family to Cass County, in 1870 and settled in Mount Pleasant Township. His father died in 1873 but the mother still survives, enjoying the company of her children. While young J. M. learned the carpenter's trade. He came to Belton in 1877, and here he has since continued to make his home. He was married in 1870 to Miss A. J. Keeney, of Cass County, Missouri. They have a family of three children : Allie, Thomas F., and Bertha. They are both members of the Christian Church. The business partner of Mr. Smith, J. F. Keeney, is a native of this county and was born February 10, 1845. He was a son of Jacob and Julia Ann Keeney and was educated and brought up in Cass County. Mr. K. was married in 1869 to Miss L. Smith a sister of J. M. Smith. She was born in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1855, and died May 3, 1881, leaving three children : Dora E., Minnie Ann and Orie Lee. He is a member of the Christian Church. The firm of Smith & Keeney carry a full and complete stock of the most standard goods and have in addition to groceries a full line of sewing machines. They are men of few words, yet by their courteous conduct and gentlemanly manner have won the esteem of all.

THOMAS W. TODD,

dealer in groceries, provisions, dry goods, furnishing goods, boots, shoes, etc., was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, September 5, 1830. His parents were William and Jane Todd of the same county, they having been raised and educated there. His father died at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1833, and his mother was married the second time, in 1848, to Mr. John Corbin, of Orange County, New York. In 1857 they moved to Missouri, and in 1858 Mr. C. departed this life. His widow is now a resident of Kansas. When three years of age Thomas W. was taken to Kentucky, and for three years resided with his grandfather. Subsequently with his uncle, Beverly Todd, he moved to Randolph County, Missouri, remaining there the following year, when he went to Independence. There he was reared and received his education. In 1857 he entered the employ of G. B. Thomas, a merchant at Kansas City,

remaining with him until 1860. He then entered into partnership with John LaHoy, and purchased a stock of goods and established a trading post in the Cherokee Nation. The war soon broke out, and he was obliged to leave his entire stock and take refuge in other parts of the country. Finally he was taken prisoner and sent to Fort Scott, then to Fort Lincoln, and, in September, 1862, to Kansas City. Not being able to secure a hearing, he subsequently, through a friend's efforts, (Mr. Pain), was released. He then entered the employ of Mr. James M. Ward, and devoted his time to merchandising, and during 1865 made two trips to Denver as a freighter. Many times during the late war Mr. T. narrowly escaped with his life on account of being taken for the noted bush-whacker, George Todd, of Missouri. During the years of 1866 and 1867 he was in the employ of Joseph Lorie, general merchant, at Kansas City. The firm of Todd & Gilham was established at Hickman's Mills in 1870, but in 1874 he sold out to F. F. Simon, and in 1875 came to Belton. Mr. T. was united in marriage September 6, 1877, to Miss Mary L. Bruce, a native of Cass County, Missouri. Here she was raised and educated, being a daughter of Edmond and Susanah Bruce. Her father was from England and her mother a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Todd are both members of the Christian Church. Their family consists of two sons, Thomas W., Jr., and Bruce. Mr. T. is courteous and affable in his demeanor and earnestly devoted to the interests of his county. He is securing a large share of the trade here, and brings to the management of his business an intelligent perception of the demands of the people.

C. TRICKLE,

farmer, section 24, is the owner of a farm consisting of 140 acres of fine land, well watered. He is a native of Ohio and was born in 1823, being a son of Thomas W. and Mary (Young) Trickle. His father was born in Maryland in 1792, and when eighteen years of age enlisted and participated in the war of 1812. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800. They settled in Ohio after their marriage and in 1825 moved to Indiana, and in 1834 to Rock Island, Illinois, coming to Clay County, Missouri, in 1836, and locating near Liberty. They soon went to Jackson County, Missouri, and in 1855 entered land in Cass County. Mr. T. was one of the pioneers and during the late war moved to Kansas, and in 1863 was killed on his farm in this county by unknown parties. His widow died in 1852. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents on their various moves and in Clay County, Missouri, started out for himself. His early life was a roaming one. In 1843 and 1844 he spent the time in Old Mexico, and till 1851 was traveling through the western territories and southern states. In 1851 he went to Illinois and married Miss Agnes Dwire, a native of Ohio, who, with her parents,

had moved to Illinois in 1833. In 1864 Mr. and Mrs. T. went to California and in 1865 came to Cass County, though the former had been here many years before. They have a family of four children: Thomas J., Alexander, Julia and Elvira. Thomas Trickle, the brother of C. Trickle, was born in Indiana January 29, 1833. He was principally raised in Missouri, and in 1854 embarked in business for himself by entering some 320 acres of land in Cass County. During the late war he served in Company A, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was married in 1867 to Miss Mary J. Powell, of Cass County, Missouri, born in 1844. They have a family of five children: Mary E., Martha A., Emeline, Lewis L. and Rosa L. Mr. and Mrs. T. are church members.

J. S. WEST,

farmer, and breeder of fine horses, section 26, was born in 1854, in Jackson County, Missouri. He was a son of Edward and Susan West, natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri with their parents at an early day. They are now residents of Westport. Edward West was a captain under General Price in the late war, till 1863, when he was appointed quartermaster. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county. He was married October 30, 1877, to Miss Alice Morris, a native of Cass County, Missouri, born in 1854. She was a daughter of J. C. and Alice (Gibony) Morris, and when twelve years of age had moved with her parents to Jackson County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. West have a family of two children, Mary A. and Anna. They are both members of the church. Mr. W. now owns a good farm, well improved and watered. He settled where he now resides in 1875, coming from Jackson County. He makes a specialty of raising fine saddle and trotting horses, and is very successful.

CHARLES M. WILLIAMS,

the present popular editor of the Belton Mirror and attorney at law, was born in Cass County, Missouri, July 7, 1852. He was the eldest son of James H. and Henrietta (Son) Williams. His father was originally from East Tennessee, born in 1816 and when eighteen years of age he came to Missouri, devoting a number of years to farm labor near Weston, in Buchanan County. His marriage occurred in Platte County which was the native county of his wife, she having been born in 1822. After this, Mr. and Mrs. Williams settled in Cass County and the former entered land near Harrisonville on which he made some improvements. In the course of time he moved into the town and for fifteen years was engaged in the mercantile business, accumulating a fine fortune; but during the late war he suffered some large losses by theft and in going

security for others. Being a staunch Union man, Southern sentiment was against him, and at times his property was beyond protection. At the close of that memorable conflict he resumed merchandising, with satisfactory results. In 1864 his first wife died, leaving a family of seven children. Mr. W. was again married to Miss Arminda Son, a sister of his former wife, and by this union there were three children. He was a member of the Christian Church and for many years served as elder. On the 4th of March, 1882, he departed this life. Charles M. Williams was brought up in Harrisonville and received his education at the Kentucky State University, which institution he attended for some four years. Subsequently he returned home and in 1874 was admitted to the bar to practice law in all courts. September 7, 1876, he married Miss Nana S. Stair, a native of Wisconsin and a daughter of Edward and Martha Stair. They came to Cass County in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have one child, Roy E. The former publishes a most interesting paper, a model of neatness typographically, and advocates the wants of the people in a manner eliciting the warmest praise. As a lawyer he is possessed of great knowledge, is a close student and a rising citizen of this county.

THOMAS F. YOST,

proprietor of livery stable, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, in 1845, and is a son of G. J. and Elizabeth (Ritter) Yost, natives of Kentucky. The former was born February 22, 1806, and died September 17, 1875. His mother, who was born in June, 1813, died August 28, 1869. They had a family of nine children, Thomas F. being the youngest. In 1855 he accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, and the year following came to Cass County, settling in Raymore Township. Here he was raised and educated, and for many years devoted his time to agricultural pursuits and the raising and shipping of stock. The present year he came into Belton. Mr. Yost now has a splendid barn, 48x100, a frame structure, and has it well stocked with fine horses, carriages and buggies. He is receiving a liberal patronage from the people of this vicinity.



UNION TOWNSHIP.



P. H. ALDERSON,

farmer, section 17, is the owner of a farm consisting of eighty acres of improved land. He is a native of Simpson County, Kentucky, and was born January 25, 1828. His parents were William and Margaret (Boren) Alderson, natives of South Carolina, who with her parents had moved to Tennessee, where they were married in 1817. After this they settled in Simpson County Kentucky, and in 1856, came to Missouri. The father was born December 19, 1795, and died April 10, 1861. The mother was born December 19, 1794, and died in Kansas, November 28, 1874. They had a family of nine children : John B., Nancy P., James C., Erwin, Benedict, David H., P. H., Jane, Vincent. The senior Alderson, while in Kentucky, was an extensive trader in live stock, and supplies for Southern plantations, and in 1842 met with financial reverses. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in Kentucky, and after coming to Cass County, Missouri, devoted many years to teaching school in this and Jackson Counties, and also Johnson County, Kansas. He was married December 29, 1870, to Miss Louisa Dye, of Simpson County, Kentucky, born March 31, 1831. She with her parents had early moved to Platte County, and to Cass County, Missouri in 1853, when they settled in Mount Pleasant Township. She was the daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Dye. The former was born in 1805, and was raised in Allen County, Kentucky : he died in Missouri in 1871. Her mother, originally from Sumner County, Tennessee, was born in 1810, and is still a resident of Cass County, Missouri. After being married they settled in Tennessee, in 1830, and moved to Simpson County, Kentucky, in 1837 ; coming to Cass County, Missouri, in 1851. They had seven children : L. J., James A., Elizabeth C., Levina J., Samuel F., Carolina E. and Isaac P. Mr. and Mrs. Alderson finally became located in Union Township, where they have since made their home. Mrs. A. is a church member.

L. M. CAMPBELL,

farmer and stock raiser, owns a farm consisting of 120 acres of improved land, that will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. Campbell was born in Lake County, Ohio, in 1842. He was raised near the home of the late President Garfield, and is a son of Jeremiah and Sarah A. (Reeves) Campbell. His father was a native of New York, and his

mother of Long Island. They were early settlers of Lake County, Ohio. L. M. Campbell was educated in his native county and when nineteen years old enlisted in Company G. Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, in 1861 and was under General Custer, being the color bearer for his regiment. He served during the entire war and was mustered out at St. Louis. Mr. C. was married in 1866 to Miss Rachael M. Payne, a native of England, born in 1847. Her parents were James and Lucy Payne, natives of England, who came to America in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell settled in Jackson County, Missouri, in 1866, and in 1869 located where he now resides. In 1878-79-80 he lived in Lake County, Ohio, then returning to Missouri. Mrs. Campbell died February 13, 1882, leaving three children: Mildred, Olive and Francis.

C. J. DALTON,

farmer, section 20, is a native of Granger County, Tennessee, and was born in 1834. He is a son of Merideth and Delpha (Rucker) Dalton. The former was born and principally raised in Virginia and went to Tennessee when a young man. The mother was born in North Carolina, but raised in Tennessee, where they were married and subsequently resided. The father of C. J. died when the son was quite young, and his mother when he was some fifteen years old. Then being without a home he was obliged to work from place to place and devote what he might obtain from his labor towards educating himself. In 1854 he married Miss Lucretia Dalton, a daughter of Jackson and Mary Dalton, and a native of Tennessee, born in 1834. They settled on a farm and prospered. During the entire late war Mr. D. served as lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. In December, 1865, with his wife, he started for Cass County, Missouri, with very little money and a few household goods. Upon arriving at St. Louis they found themselves without means, but through a kind friend procured enough to get to Pleasant Hill. There he worked by the day until he had finances enough to procure a horse. Soon after that was taken and never found. After many years of hard labor and discouragements we find this man the owner of a fine farm of 240 acres of good land. They are both church members.

JOSEPH R. DIVELBISS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, became a citizen of Cass County in 1867, at which time he purchased his present farm and made all its improvements. The farm consists of 140 acres of land, surrounded and sub-divided by hedge, well watered and with good buildings. He was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 1, 1838, and is a son

of Frederick and Elizabeth (Wetzel) Divelbiss, natives of the same County, and of German descent. The father died in 1866, in his sixty-third year, and the mother still survives in the eighty-third year of her age. Joseph R. started out in life for himself by working at day labor. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry and served nine months. He then went to Illinois and worked by the month till December, 1864, when he was drafted in Pennsylvania, and returned and served till May 5, 1865. Then again he moved to Illinois and farmed till 1867, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He was married January 3, 1864, to Miss Eveline Fritz, a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania, born April 26, 1841. They have a family of four children living: Harvey V., born January 17, 1872; Thorton H., born January 2, 1876; Rosa M., born July 26, 1877, and Lucretia B., born August 31, 1880. One is deceased, Effa R., born December 22, 1873, and died September 10, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. D. are both members of the M. E. Church.

FRED. FRITZ.

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1838, being a son of Frederick and Margaret (Bivens) Fritz, both natives of Pennsylvania, and among the first settlers of Franklin County; there they lived the remainder of their days. The subject of this sketch resided with his parents till 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-First Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, serving some ten months. He afterwards enlisted in the Seventeenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, under General Sheridan and was at the fight at Winchester, when the General made his famous ride. At the close of the war, Mr. F. returned home, and was married in 1865 to Miss Elizabeth G. Phillips, of Pennsylvania. The following year he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. They have a family of two children living: Thaddeus S., and Bertha R. Mr. Fritz owns 280 acres of fine fertile land, well improved and watered. He began life poor and without help and through his own industry and good management, has succeeded in acquiring a competency.

JUDGE C. S. HOCKADAY

at present resides on his farm in section 10, which is a choice one, improved by himself from the raw prairie. He purchased and commenced improving it in the fall of 1868. Mr. H. is a native of Callaway County, Missouri, where he was born, December 24, 1840. There he was raised and educated. His parents were Hon. E. O. and Laura C. (Hart) Hockaday, the former a native of Clark County, Kentucky, born

July 10, 1805, and the mother of Albemarle County, Virginia, born October 31, 1817. They were married February 13, 1838, in Callaway County, Missouri. The senior Hockaday had gone there in 1833, and Mrs. H. went with her parents in 1830. They lived in that locality till 1870, when they came to Cass County. Mr. H. was a merchant at Fulton for many years, and represented that county in the general assembly during 1852-53, and was county judge some eight years. He had a family of ten children, five daughters and five sons: Samuel E., Charles S., Ann E., Martha D., Eliza W., Thomas H., Mary C., George O., Francis H. and Henry A. Charles S. Hockaday responded to his country's call, September 25, 1861, and enlisted in Company A, Fifth Regiment M. V. M., serving for eight months. He then enlisted in Company E, Tenth Regiment M. S. M., afterwards consolidated with the Third Regiment M. V. C., and served in Missouri and Arkansas. In 1866 he was in the territory after Indians. He was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, April 26, 1866. He returned to Callaway County, Missouri, and after farming some two years, came to Cass County. In the fall of 1878 he was elected presiding county judge, and has always taken the stand for a compromise with railway bondholders. Judge H. married, February 1, 1870, Miss S. E. Young, a native of North Carolina, born June 29, 1853. They have a family of three children living: Charles E., Thomas O. and Leon M.; having lost three: Ed. R., Earl J. and Claude. They are both church members.

MILTON A. SHAW,

farmer, section 10, is the owner of 212 acres of well improved land, surrounded by hedge and under a high state of cultivation. This property is the result of his own industry and good management. He began life as a poor boy and for many years devoted his time to the care of his parents, and at their death commenced life's battles to his own interest. Mr. Shaw was born in Christian County, Kentucky, March 20, 1832. His father was a native of the same county and his mother came originally from Richmond, Virginia. Milton started for himself when twenty-nine years of age as a farmer, which occupation he has since followed with the exception of the year 1866, when he was engaged in the grocery business in Kentucky. He was married July 1, 1866, to Miss Mary D. Williams, a native of Rutherford County, Kentucky, born in September, 1842. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Rutledge) Williams. In 1867 they came to Cass County, Missouri, and farmed rented land till 1869, then purchasing their present home, and of which they may well feel proud. Mr. and Mrs. S. have a family of three children, one son and two daughters: James H., Ida M. and Sarah E. One is deceased, William Thomas. They are both church members.

WILLIAM A. WHITE

is one of Cass County's pioneers, having come here in 1856, when he entered about 1,500 acres of raw prairie. This he improved, and in later days has divided it among his children. He now resides with a single son and widowed daughter in section 1. Mr. W. is a native of Bedford County, Virginia, where he was born May 4, 1815. He was married in Mason County, Virginia, in 1840 to Miss Sarah Leftwich. She was born in Mason County May 4, 1820, and died June 27, 1867, leaving a family of six children: J. M., born in 1840; Matilda J., born August 16, 1845, (married T. W. Jetter, who was born May 4, 1839. He died August 15, 1877, leaving three children: Sallie A., Edna E. and Tindsley W.); John A., born March 5, 1848, (now a resident of Clay County, Missouri); James H., born July 18, 1850, (also a resident of Clay County); Milton S., born November 12, 1852, and Ann C., born July 16, 1856, (the wife of James L. Dyer. They have a family of two children, William H. and Edna May). The subject of this sketch served as a soldier during the late war with General Price, and at the close of the hostilities held a colonel's commission. He commenced life as a manufacturer of salt, and was for a long time manager of one of the largest establishments in Virginia.

J. M. WHITE,

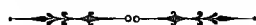
farmer, section 5, is the owner of 160 acres of fine land, surrounded and subdivided by Osage hedge fence, well watered by springs, etc. He was born in West Virginia in 1840, being a son of William A. and Sarah (Leftwich) White. In 1856, with his parent, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled some four miles east of where he now resides. He assisted his father on the farm till 1861, and then enlisted in the southern army and served during the entire war. After this he went to California and remained a short time, when he returned to his birthplace in Virginia. In 1868 he again came to Cass County, Missouri, and finally went to Kansas City, where he was engaged in the mercantile business till 1870. At that time he began to improve his present farm, it then being nothing but wild prairie. In 1876 he was united in marriage with Mrs. S. Bradford, whose maiden name was Godden. She is a native of Somerset, England, born in 1847. She came to America in 1866. Her parents were George and Mary Godden, natives of England. Her father was born in 1814 and died in 1861. Her mother is still living and resides in England, at the age of sixty-five years. They were married in 1842. The family of Mr. and Mrs. W. consists of two children, W. J. and W. A. Bradford.

H. D. WILLIAMS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, has a farm of 160 acres of land, well improved in every particular, with good buildings. He settled where he now resides in 1873. Mr. Williams is a native of Yadkins County, Tennessee, and was born December 6, 1845. His parents were J. R. and Theresa M. (Carter) Williams, now residents of Cass County, who came here in 1849. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in this county, and began business for himself in 1869. He farmed in Peculiar Township for three years, afterwards locating in Union Township. Mr. W. was married October 19, 1873, to Miss M. Wilson, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, born January 26, 1854. She with her parents had come to Cass County, Missouri, in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a family of two children, a son and daughter: Laura Bell and John R. They are both church members.



WEST PECULIAR TOWNSHIP.



HENRY BARNARD,

farmer, section 4, was born in England in August, 1821. His father, William Barnard, and also his mother, whose maiden name was E. W. Cross, were both natives of England. Henry emigrated with his parents to the United States, and landed at New York June 1, 1831. They settled in St. Joseph County, Michigan, where the senior Barnard purchased a large tract of land, and where he resided for a number of years. The subject of this sketch passed his youth on a farm, and received a good education at the common schools and at the university. After reaching years of maturity he had charge of a part of his father's farm. In 1852, in company with others, he started for Australia, and took passage from New York November 15, 1852, sailing direct to Melbourne, Australia, where he arrived March 7, 1853. Here he was engaged in the gold fields in mining and speculating for some thirteen years. In June, 1866, he started for London, which he reached in August following, and after spending some time visiting the land of his nativity and the scenes of his childhood, he crossed the Atlantic to New York, the trip occupying twenty-eight days. Mr. Barnard returned to Michigan October 28, 1866, having been gone fourteen years, with the exception of a few days. In June, 1869, he came to Missouri, and located in

Cass County, where he purchased 491 acres of land and improved his present farm. He has 470 acres fenced and in a fair state of cultivation, with house and out buildings. Mr. Barnard was married in this county December 20, 1880, to Miss Anna Hilbus, a daughter of Joseph Hilbus. She is a native of the State of Missouri.

JAMES A. BURNEY,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, December 29, 1825. His father, James C. Burney, a native of Alabama, moved to Missouri in an early day, and was one of the pioneers of Cooper County. He came to Cass County in the year 1839, bought land and improved a farm near Pleasant Hill. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Sloan, a daughter of Alexander Sloan, he married in Tennessee. The early days of the life of James A. were passed on his father's farm, he having but limited opportunities for attending school, but by self application and observation he has acquired a good business education. Mr. Burney was married in Jackson County, May 19, 1853, to Miss America Moore, a daughter of Travis Moore. She was born in Jackson County Missouri. The year following his marriage he purchased the land and improved the farm where he has since resided. He has 590 acres, 470 acres of which are fenced and in cultivation. There is a good residence and out buildings, fine orchard and fencing upon the place. Mr. Burney is a successful farmer, a man highly esteemed by those who know him and one of the leading men of his township. He is Republican in politics and was appointed justice of the peace of his township in 1866. He was afterwards elected and again re-elected, and with the exception of two years has filled this important office continuously since that time. He and his wife have had ten children, of whom nine are living: Charles F. (deceased, a young man of fine promise and attainments died in Harrisonville, where he had just commenced the practice of law, April 18, 1880, at the age of twenty-five years), Travis J., William Leonard, Ida L., Elizabeth M., A. Lincoln, Mary E., Margaret J., Carl S. and Edith. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He resides on section 18.

ROBERT S. BURNEY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 21, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Lafayette County, December 19, 1837. His parents were James C. and Jane (Sloan) Burney. The former was a native of Alabama. Mrs. B. was a daughter of Alexander Sloan, Esq. James C. Burney moved to Cass County in 1839, and improved a farm near Pleasant Hill. His son, Robert S., was raised a farmer until his mother's death, which occurred February 12, 1853. He received a common education in the subscription schools of those days, and in 1854 he engaged with others in freight-

ing on the plains for the government. This he followed during the summer months for nearly eleven years, going through Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. He was married in Colorado, January 8, 1865, to Miss Mary J. Adams, a daughter of Rev. B. M. Adams. She is a native of Missouri, and was born in Jackson County. Her father was one of the pioneers of that county, and was a minister in the Baptist Church. In the spring of 1866, Mr. B. located on a ranch in Colorado, near Canon City, where he resided one year. In the spring of 1867, he moved his family to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Dolan Township, near Freeman, where he was occupied in farming and stock raising until the spring of 1871, at which time he sold his farm and went to Colorado. For two and a half years he worked at the same vocation in that vicinity. In 1873 he bought his present property, and in the fall of this year he returned and located on the farm where he now resides. He has 240 acres of land, 80 acres in his home place, all in a good state of cultivation, with a dwelling, barn and orchard, which contains some fine varieties of fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Burney have six children: Carrie J., Robert H., Mattie B., Mary A., Clara M. and William J. He and his eldest son and daughter are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. B. belongs to the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM S. CALLAWAY,

farmer, section 28, was born in Cass County, Missouri, April 25, 1847. John F. Callaway, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary C. Morrow, were natives of Tennessee. Major John Callaway, grandfather of William S., served in the war of 1812. His son, John F., moved to Missouri in 1832 and settled in Polk County, but sold out some ten years later, then coming to Cass County. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, and in June, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company F., Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. He participated in the fight at Westport and numerous other engagements. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri. Mr. Callaway was married here December 21, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Wills, a daughter of Alpheus Wills, of this county. She is a native of Hampshire County, Virginia. Mr. Callaway was subsequently engaged in farming in Lafayette County, for some three years, and in December, 1874, he moved to Cass County and located on his present farm. He has eighty acres of land, all in cultivation with a young orchard. He and his wife have a family of four children. Mary C., John F., Cora J. and Thomas A. Mr. C. is a member of the United Workmen.

RICHARD A. CONOVER, M. D.,

is among the prominent physicians of Cass County. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Morgan County, December 28, 1831. His father,

Rev. James Conover, who was born in Woodford County, Kentucky, in 1804, married Miss Martha Ann Reading, a native of Scott County, that state. The early life of Richard A. was passed on his father's farm and attending school, where he received a common education, supplemented with a two years' course at Eureka College. In August, 1854, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. R. B. M. Wilson, of Washington, Illinois, one of the leading physicians in the state, and in March, 1859, was graduated in medicine and surgery from the St. Louis Medical College. After completing his study at St. Louis, he began the practice of his profession with his preceptor, remaining with him six months. He then located at Eureka, Illinois, and continued practice there until August, 1862. At this date the Doctor enlisted as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In September, 1863, he was promoted to surgeon, which important position he filled until the close of the war. During his term of service he was surgeon in chief of the Post of Memphis, and the district of West Tennessee. After the close of the war he returned to Eureka, and continued the practice of his profession until 1868. In October of 1868, he moved to Missouri and located in Peculiar, and has since continued his chosen calling, in which he is most successful. Dr. Conover was married in Tazewell County, Illinois, near Tremont, October 3, 1854, to Miss Sarah Fisher, a daughter of Jesse Fisher. She is a native of that county. They have eight children: Clara May, Anna M., Leila (now Mrs. H. H. Knepp), Lelia, Jessie, Katie, Charles C. and Richard A., Jr. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Knight Templar. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

JAMES S. CONOVER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, April 25, 1854. His parents were Rev. James Conover, a native of Woodford County, Kentucky, born in 1804, and Ann (Reading) Conover, of Scott County. James S. moved to Missouri in 1869 and located in Cass County, where his father purchased 360 acres of partially improved land. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm and received a common school education, and afterward attended the Eureka College some two years and also one term at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at Peoria, Illinois. He was married in this county March 15, 1877, to Miss Vandilla J. Urton, daughter of William and Martha Urton. She is a Virginian by birth. They have two children, Lula May, born April 6, 1878, and George Clinton, born August 10, 1880. After his marriage Mr. Conover settled on his farm, and has since devoted his time to farming and stock raising. He has eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with a fair house and orchard

He is a young man of energy, a good practical farmer and is bound to succeed. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

MOSES H. CRAIG., JR.,

farmer, section 12, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, in May, 1842. M. H. Craig, his father, a native of Kentucky, was born in Bourbon County in 1804, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Humble, was also a Kentuckian by birth. The former moved to Illinois in 1835 and located in Morgan County. Young Moses spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the common schools. He was married September 1, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Morrison, who was a daughter of John Morrison, and originally from Morgan County. Mr. Craig was engaged in farming and stock dealing in Morgan County for some sixteen years after this, then selling out and moving to Missouri in the spring of 1880, when he settled in Cass County on his present farm. He has 270 acres of land, all in a good state of cultivation and fenced mostly with hedge. There is a fair house, orchard, etc., upon the place. He resides on section 12. Mr. and Mrs. Craig have four children living: C. Edwin, Thomas P., Charles P. and Alma J. Two are deceased. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes great interest in the advancement of the order. He has filled all the chairs in the Blue Lodge.

JAMES W. DUCKWORTH,

section 5, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 12, 1836. His parents were Thomas and Delila (Bradley) Duckworth; the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Fayette County, Kentucky. Thomas Duckworth was a farmer by occupation but devoted most of his time to the handling and shipping of stock. James W. passed his younger days on a farm and at school until fifteen years old, when he was engaged with his father in trading in stock and shipping it south. He enlisted in the Confederate service in the fall of 1861; first in Captain Robert Stone's company and was in this service for twelve months. Directly after he re-enlisted and was in the secret service until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat, Princeton, Virginia, Blue Springs, Chickamauga, siege of Knoxville and several other engagements of less importance. After the close of the war Mr. Duckworth returned to Winchester, Kentucky, and embarked in the livery business which he followed some two years. He resided in his native state until 1875 and was occupied mostly in farming and trading south in stock, during that time. In 1876 he came to Missouri, locating in Cass County in March of that year and since coming to the state he has lived for three years in Jackson County, and has been engaged in

farming and stock raising. Mr. Duckworth has 120 acres of land with fair improvements. He was married in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 18, 1874, to Miss Nancy C. Lyle, daughter of Claybourn Lyle, who was one of the wealthy farmers and stock dealers of Clark County, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth have four children: Ernest, Easter, Benjamin K. and John. Mr. D. and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES W. EATON

section 28, was born in Franklin County, Maine, September 1, 1830. His parents S. W. and Mary Eaton, *nee* Hason, were also natives of the same state. Charles spent his youth in Franklin County, on his father's farm, and received part of his education in the common schools. He also attended the high school a few terms. He was married in his native county March 22, 1857, to Miss Lois Averill, who was a daughter of Moses Averill, and originally from the county where she was married. In the spring of 1858 Mr. E. moved to Illinois, and located in Mercer County on a farm. He remained there ten years, farming and teaching during the winter months, and in the spring of 1868 sold out and came to Missouri and settled in Cass County, purchasing his present farm. He has 160 acres of land all in a body, with a good residence in a beautiful location. An excellent orchard, with some select varieties of fruits, is upon the place. Mr. Eaton is one of the directors of the Cass County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He and his wife have one adopted child, Ida A. Mr. and Mrs. Eaton are members of the M. E. Church.

CHARLES W. FISK,

the subject of this sketch, is a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Worcester County, October 4, 1823. His parents, Charles and Sarah (Lawrence) Fisk, were natives of the same state. The former served in the war of 1812. C. W. Fisk resided on a farm until eighteen years of age, and received his education in the common schools. When eighteen he commenced learning the cabinet maker's trade, at Springfield, Massachusetts, and worked at this business some five years, four years of the time being in Connecticut. In 1846 he was engaged in manufacturing musical instruments, and afterwards established a factory and was proprietor of a manufactory of organs at New Haven, Connecticut. In the fall of 1866 he disposed of this business and moved to Missouri, buying land and improving his present farm, in section 14. Mr. Fisk owns 160 acres, with 90 acres well fenced, and also has a large residence in the town of Peculiar. He is an enterprising farmer, and the appearances about his place indicate the successful agriculturist. He was appointed postmaster of Peculiar in the fall of 1868, and has been occupying the same position since that date. He is the proprietor of the town and had

the town surveyed, laid out and established. Mr. Fisk was married in Windom County, Connecticut, to Miss Adeline Barrett, a daughter of E. Barrett. She was a native of Connecticut, and died September 17, 1878, leaving one child, Effie E. Mr. F. was again married, in Cass County, June 25, 1881, to Miss Mary Bell, who was born in Pennsylvania. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

NATHAN F. GOODMAN,

a Virginian by birth, was born in Albermarle County, that state, March 20, 1810. His father, Nathan Goodman, was a native of the same county, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Mildred Clarkson, a daughter of Monoah Clarkson. In 1817 the family moved to Kentucky, the elder Goodman buying a large farm in Bourbon County. He was one of the substantial farmers of the county and had a large number of slaves before the war, to whom he was one of the kindest of masters. Young Nathan passed his younger days on his father's plantation and was educated in common English branches in a private school. He was married in Bourbon County June 19, 1845, to Miss Eliza Parker, a daughter of George Parker, of that county. After this he moved to Scott County, where he bought a farm and was engaged in farming up to 1860, when he sold out, then going to Fayette County. Here he followed agricultural pursuits for seven years. In the spring of 1868 he disposed of his farm in Fayette County and came to Missouri, when he purchased about 400 acres of land in Cass County and improved a farm. Mr. Goodman has at present 180 acres of land in a fair state of cultivation, with a good residence and a fine orchard and vineyard. He has his place nearly all fenced with hedge and well watered. He resides on section 8. They have seven children: Mary E. (now Mrs. William Holloway), George W., Charles L., James W., Cora (now Mrs. Dr. T. P. Holloway), Franklin and Lulie May. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN W. GRIFFITH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Virginia in July, 1820. His parents, Elijah and Susan (Rhinehart) Griffith, were also natives of that state. The family moved to Ohio and located in Fayette County, when the subject of this sketch was a child. He passed his youth as a farmer's boy, attending the public schools during the winter months. At the age of sixteen years he took full charge and control of the farm and acquired those habits of industry and careful management which have made him so successful in later years. He was married in Fayette County, in December, 1843, to Miss Catherine Hidy, a daughter of John

Hidy. She came originally from the county where she was married. Her parents were Virginians by birth. After this event Mr. Griffith was engaged in farming and stock raising in Fayette County for a number of years, or until 1869, when he moved to Missouri. In February of that year he bought land and located in Cass County, on his present farm. He has 800 acres, fenced mostly with hedge, and divided into forty and eighty acre fields, and in a fair state of cultivation. His residence is one of the best farm residences in Cass County, finished in a neat and substantial manner, and situated on a fine location. Mr. and Mrs. G. have raised a family of nine children: Marinda (now Mrs. John Shackelford), Susan (wife of N. C. Osborn), Mary (wife of Daniel Tway) Elijah J. (at present in Oregon), Orvil W., Carrie (now Mrs. J. M. McDaniel, of Oregon), Sarah E. (now Mrs. George Webb), Ettie D. and Charles L. Mr. Griffith and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES R. HAINLINE,

farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Marion County, February 13, 1847. Isaac Hainline, his father, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Fanny Roberts, was a native of North Carolina. The former came to Missouri in an early day and was one of the pioneers of Marion County. James R. was raised on his father's farm and attended the common schools of his neighborhood. He came to Cass County in the fall of 1871, and two years later moved upon his present farm. He was married in this county, April 17, 1878, to Mrs. Sarah E. Dudley, a daughter of Alpheus Wills. She is a Virginian by birth. Mr. and Mrs. Hainline have one child, Nellie. He owns a fine farm of 500 acres of land with 440 acres fenced and mostly in cultivation, and devotes a large portion of his time to handling and dealing in stock and is a successful farmer and trader. Mrs. Hainline is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

HENRY A. KNEPP

is among the enterprising farmers of West Peculiar Township. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Centre County, March 24, 1845. William and Sophia (Peters) Knepp, his parents, were also born in Pennsylvania. Henry A. moved to Michigan with the family in 1863, and located in St. Joseph County. He grew up on a farm, receiving a good education at the common schools and at Colon Seminary. In the fall of 1867 he came to Missouri and settled in Cass County on his present farm, which has been mostly improved by himself. He also has 160 acres of improved land in Miami County, Kansas. His home place

contains 180 acres in cultivation, with a good residence and an orchard. Mr. Knepp was married in this county November 6, 1867, to Miss Rachel Ann Martin, a daughter of Alfred Martin, and who was born in St. Joseph County, Michigan. She died May 11, 1877, leaving two children, Ella S. and William M. He was again married at Peculiar September 3, 1879, to Miss Leila Conover, a daughter of Dr. Conover, one of the leading physicians of Cass County. Mrs. Knepp was born in Illinois. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Knepp is Republican in politics, and was honored by his party with the nomination and was elected collector of his township in 1874. In 1880 he was elected assessor and township clerk.

ANDREW J. PHILLIPS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, is a native of North Carolina, and was born January 3, 1832. His parents, Mordecai and Jane (Gordon) Phillips, were also born in North Carolina. In 1838 the family moved to Missouri and located in Cass County, the senior Phillips buying land and improving a farm near Pleasant Hill. The early life of Andrew J. was passed on his father's farm, he having but limited opportunities for attending school. The greater part of his education has been obtained by self-application. He was married in Jackson County, February 5, 1857, to Miss Fannie E. York, who was a native of that county and a daughter of Jonathan York. After his marriage, Mr. Phillips took charge of a portion of his father's farm for three years, and then purchased the land, in the spring of 1861, and improved his present place. He has 280 acres fenced, with a good house, barn and orchard, all denoting the thrifty and industrious farmer. Their family consists of nine children, living: Rhoda (now Mrs. Alfred P. Bruce), Finess E., Laura E. (wife of William Lofland), Andrew M., James Albert, Bora D., Fanny E., Ada P. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, in which he is a deacon, and has been for some seven years.

HENRY W. SANDERSON,

farmer and blacksmith, section 15, was born in Athens County, Ohio, May 19, 1840. Robert Sanderson, his father, a native of Scotland, emigrated to the United States when a young man. He married Margaret Frazier, also of Scottish ancestry. Robert Sanderson was a jeweler by trade, and upon coming to Ohio settled at Athens, where he carried on his business some fifty years. The subject of this sketch attended the public schools of Athens and received a good education in the common English branches. In 1855, when fifteen years old, he commenced learning his trade and worked at it for six years. In 1861, when a call was

made for troops at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted April 19 in Company C, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three and a half years. He participated in the battle of Stone River, where he received two wounds, one in the head and one in the shoulder. He was also in the engagement at Perryville, and was on detached service at Mission Ridge and in numerous other fights. After his discharge Mr. Sanderson returned to Ohio, and was engaged in working at his trade until he moved to Missouri in 1867, when he located at Pleasant Hill. Then he entered a store and in 1870 he came to Peculiar. He was married at Warrensburg, Missouri, June 1, 1870, to Miss Mary Rothrock, a daughter of Robert Rothrock and a native of White County, Indiana. After moving to Peculiar Mr. S. carried on his trade and also farmed. He has a nice place of 160 acres in cultivation, with a good house and orchard. He and his wife have four children: Robert A., Laura Maud, Jessie W. and Lizzie. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. S. belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

ROBERT L. SLOAN,

merchant, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Lafayette County, July 18, 1838. His father, the Reverend Robert Sloan, a Kentuckian by birth, was born in 1801. He moved with his parents to Tennessee and afterwards to Missouri, in 1818, locating in Cooper County, and being among the earliest settlers of that county. He was a minister in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and devoted his life to the cause of Christianity. He came to Cass County in 1852. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret D. Ewing, was from the same state as himself. Robert L. spent his youth on a farm, receiving a liberal education in the common schools and at Chappel Hill College. When seventeen years old he was engaged in a store in Kansas City, where he worked most of the time for five years. In the spring of 1861, he took charge of his father's farm in Cass County and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits for about four years. In the fall of 1875, he opened out a general stock of merchandise at Peculiar, and is doing a fair business. Mr. Sloan is a man of sterling worth and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He was married in this county February 13, 1873, to Miss A. M. Wood, daughter of Benjamin Wood. She was born in Lexington, Kentucky. Mr. S. and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM F. SPENCE,

farmer, section 9, was born in New Haven County, Connecticut. Thomas Spence, his father, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States when eighteen years old. He married Calthina Bassett, of Connecticut.

The youth of William F. was divided between working on a farm and attending school ; he received a good education in the common English branches, and when seventeen years old commenced learning the machinist's trade at which he worked for a number of years through Massachusetts and in his native state at Burmingham. He came to Missouri in December, 1866, and located in Cass County, buying land and improving his present farm. He has 160 acres of good land, with an orchard. Mr. S. is democratic in politics and was nominated and elected justice of the peace of his township at the election of 1881. He previously served as township clerk for two terms. He takes great interest in educational and school matters and has been one of the directors of his district for six years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders.

ROBERT N. URTON,

farmer and stock raiser resides on section 20. The subject of this sketch is a native of West Virginia, and was born in Taylor County, October 25, 1849. His father, William Urton, was born in Hampshire County, near Romney, and his mother, formerly Martha Morehead, was born in Greenbrier County, the same state. Robert N. grew up on his father's farm, obtaining a common school education. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1869, and located in Cass County, where he resumed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Urton was married at Concord, Morgan County, Illinois, March 25, 1874, to Miss Mattie Conover, daughter of the Rev. James and Martha Conover, and a sister of Dr. Conover, of Peculiar, Cass County. Mr. Urton moved on his present farm the spring after his marriage, and now has eighty acres of fine land in cultivation, with an orchard of select varieties of fruits. They have had two children, of whom but one is living : James W., was born in January 1876, and died in August of the same year ; Ocie Gray was born January 5, 1882. Mrs. Urton is a member of the Christian Church.

A. WILLS.

Among the substantial farmers and pioneers of Cass County, is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, December 17, 1815. His parents were Benjamin E. Wills, who was born near Baltimore, Maryland, and Charity (Furr) Wills, a native of Loudoun County, Virginia; her father, Enoch Furr, lived to be over 100 years old. Alpheus was raised on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of his early day. He was married in Hampshire County, Virginia, October 19, 1842, to Miss Lucy Ann Thompson, a daughter of John and Emily Thompson; she came originally from the county where she was married. Her mother is living with her, and is

eighty-four years old. In 1856 Mr. Wills moved to Missouri and located in Jackson County, where he lived some two years. Coming to Cass County in 1858 he settled on land previously bought and improved. Since that time he has been a resident of this county and has improved several farms. He owns 1,200 acres of land, with 700 acres in his home place, well improved, a good, neat residence, barn and a bearing orchard upon it. He resides on section 13. Mr. and Mrs. Wills have eleven children: B. T., J. W., Gibson, Thomas J., Charles L., Osborn, Sarah E., (now Mrs. J. R. Hainline), Mary V., (now Mrs. Charles E. Wers), Elizabeth, (now Mrs. Wm. Callaway), Martha B., (now Mrs. John W. Urton), and Katie. One, Jane T., is now deceased. Mrs. W. and her mother are members of the M. E. Church South.

JAMES E. WILSON

is among the substantial farmers and stock dealers of Cass County. He is a native of Delaware and was born January 24, 1840. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Bartlett) Wilson, were also born in Delaware. In 1849 the family moved to Missouri and located in Cooper County. James E. spent his youth on the farm, having but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. After reaching years of maturity by self application he has obtained a liberal literary knowledge. He was married in Cooper County, November 5, 1867, to Miss Sophia Warren, a daughter of Solomon T. Warren. She is a native of Delaware. Mr. Wilson came to Cass County in the spring of 1867 and bought land in Index Township. After his marriage he settled on that farm where he was engaged in tilling the soil from 1867 to 1878, at which time he sold this property and purchased his present farm in Peculiar Township. He has a fine body of land of 740 acres all fenced with the exception of 20 acres, a good hedge nearly enclosing the place. He has a large dwelling, well situated with a neat and tasty yard, ornamented with evergreen and forest trees. His orchard contains three hundred apple trees, some peach and a variety of small fruits. He resides on section 8. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have four children: Minnie W., J. Edgar, Howard J. and H. Belle. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, South.

MANWELL WILLIAMS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 32, is a brother of T. C. Williams, a prominent farmer of this township, and was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, August 7, 1841. He moved to Missouri with his father, J. R. Williams, in the fall of 1848, and located in Cass County, and here received a common school education with one year's attendance at the Harrisonville high school. His youth was spent on the farm. Mr. Wil-

liams was married in this county April 4, 1875, to Miss Sarah B. Urton, a daughter of William Urton, of Peculiar. She is a native of Virginia. After his marriage he settled on his present farm. He has 460 acres of land all well fenced and watered and in a good state of cultivation. There is a large residence and an excellent barn upon the place. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS

is a farmer and stock dealer, on section 29. The subject of this sketch is a native of Missouri, and was born in Peculiar Township, Cass County, April 9, 1853. His parents, John R. and Thurza M. (Carter) Williams, came originally from North Carolina. The former moved to Missouri in 1844, and located in Cass County, where he improved the farm on which he now resides. Thomas C. was raised as a farmer, attending the common schools. He also spent one term at the Harrisonville High School and one year at the graded school of Westport, receiving a good education in the English branches. He was married here, December 8, 1881, to Miss Fanny Vankirk, a daughter of C. P. Vankirk. She is also a native of this county, and was born on the farm where she was married. Mr. Williams has an excellent place of 560 acres of land, with 420 acres fenced, a good residence, barn, and an orchard of a select variety of fruit. He makes a specialty of feeding and dealing in stock.



PECULIAR TOWNSHIP.



MRS. ELIZABETH BAILEY

was born in St. Francis County, Arkansas, December 25, 1827. Her parents were Green Storey, a native of Illinois, and Matilda (Hensley) Storey, a Kentuckian by birth. In 1837 the former moved his family to Missouri, and bought land and located in Cass County. He was a thrifty farmer and at one time the heaviest tax payer in this county. Mrs. Bailey was married at her home in Cass County March 7, 1844, when in her seventeenth year, to W. J. R. Bailey, who was born in Tennessee in 1825. He moved to Missouri with his father, William, in 1840. W. J. R. Bailey entered land and improved a farm in Cass County directly after his marriage. In 1853 he sold out and went to Bates County, where he improved another farm, on which he resided five years. In

1858 he sold his Bates County property and returned to Cass County, cultivating a place in Grand River Township. In 1868 he disposed of this and bought the land now occupied by his family and where he died March 15, 1880. This farm consists of 100 acres of land, with a fair house and orchard with a fine selection of fruits, and is located in section 14. Mrs. Bailey has five children living: Matilda (now the wife of Isaac L. Rice), William P., George M., Mary J. (now Mrs. Jacob Myers) and Andrew J. Four are deceased. Mrs. Bailey is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, as was her husband.

CLARK L. BENTON,

is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Montgomery County, July 3, 1820. His father, John Benton, was also born in North Carolina, December 28, 1777; he was a soldier in the United States army in the war of 1812. His mother, whose maiden name was Janet McCauley, came originally from Scotland, having emigrated to the United States when a child; she was raised in North Carolina. The family moved to Tennessee in 1832, and located in Carroll County. C. L. Benton, spent his youth on his father's farm, and received his primary education at the common schools. When eighteen years old he went to Indiana, and attended the Bloomington Academy some six months. When in his twentieth year, he was married in Hendricks County, Indiana, December 5, 1839, to Miss Mary Gentry, a daughter of Richard and Jane Gentry, and a Kentuckian by birth. In the fall of 1841, Mr. Benton returned to Tennessee, where he was engaged in farming some ten years. In the spring of 1852, he again went to Hendricks County, and resided there four years. In the fall of 1856, he moved to Missouri, and settled in Harrison County, where he bought land and improved a farm where he lived until the fall of 1861; thence to Decatur County, Iowa, purchased land and made it his home until the summer of 1865. In the spring of 1863, he took a trip through the West, and spent two years visiting all of the states and territories west of Missouri. He returned to his home in August, 1865, and in the following winter sold his Iowa property, and in the spring of 1866, came to Missouri, and located in Clay County. A short time after he moved to Jackson County, and resided near Lone Jack, for seven years. In the spring of 1873, he took up his residence in Cass County, and improved his present farm. He has a fine place of over 116 acres, with ninety acres in cultivation, a neat new dwelling and a thrifty young orchard; he resides on section 7. Mrs. Benton died December 22, 1869, leaving eight children living: R. G., Margaret E., (wife of J. D. Billiter), James H., Anlay M., John C., David W., Rosanna (wife of M. Defabaugh), and Thomas H. Mr. B. was again married in Pleasant Hill, August 25,

1870, to Miss Sarah Arnold, daughter of Stephen and Nancy Arnold. She is a native of Indiana. They have three children: Jessie, Lilly and Nancy. Mr. Benton is Democratic in politics, and was elected justice of the peace, while a resident of Harrison County. Since coming to this county he was first appointed justice of the peace of his township in 1873, and was afterwards elected and re-elected, and has filled the office for nine consecutive years, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows Orders.

HENRY S. BERKSTRESSER,

one of the substantial farmers of this township, was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1828. His parents, John M. and Barbara Berkstresser, *nee* Sheckler, were also natives of that state. Henry S. spent his youth on his father's farm, and received an education in the common schools of his county. He was united in marriage February 29, 1852, to Miss Margaret Stone, daughter of William Stone, of Huntingdon County, and there she was born. After his marriage Mr. B. was engaged in farming some two years, and in the spring of 1854 he moved to Illinois and purchased a farm in Bureau County. Here he devoted his attention to farming and stock raising for some seven years. In the spring of 1861 he sold his property in Illinois and settled in Johnson County, Iowa, near Iowa City. Here he bought land, and spent his time at farming and the stock business for six years, thence to Cass County, Missouri, in the fall of 1867. Here he bought raw land and improved it, and now has one of the best farms in Peculiar Township. He has 160 acres in his home place, all in cultivation, a good, large dwelling, nearly new, and an orchard with a fine selection of fruits. He resides on section 10. Mr. B. is Republican in politics, and was nominated by his party and elected collector of his township in the spring of 1876 and filled this responsible and important office with ability and credit. He and his wife have eleven children: Frank, Mrs. Walter Kennedy, John W., Mary, Emma J., George, William, Irvin, Catherine, Rosa and Charley. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Church of God. He belongs to the Independent order of Odd Fellows.

JEREMIAH BRICKER,

one of the leading farmers of Peculiar Township, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, August 18, 1829, and is the youngest of eleven children. His father, George Bricker, was born in 1790 and died January 12, 1872, in the same county. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Hill, was a daughter of John Hill, a revolutionary soldier, and was born in

1789. She died in March, 1873. Jeremiah's early life was spent on his father's farm, and although his school advantages were very limited, he has, by improving his opportunities out of school in reading and observation, acquired such knowledge as gives him a prominent social position. He married Miss Susan Anghinbaugh June 10, 1850. She was a daughter of Philip Anghinbaugh, a native of the same county; he was a shoemaker by trade, but kept a public house until his death. After his marriage Mr. B. engaged in farming in Franklin County and also was interested in the threshing business, and his machines were running in this and adjoining counties until his removal to Missouri in 1869. He then settled in Peculiar Township and improved his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. B. have nine children living: Eugene H., born May 16, 1853; Eliphalet H., born February 1, 1856; Mrs. James Rease, born April 14, 1858; Mrs. Edwin Stutts, born March 13, 1860; Eber A., born September 1, 1862; Martha I., born November 20, 1864 (she died January 28, 1866); Skiles W., born November 7, 1866; Charles E., born December 5, 1869; Thomas A., born December 2, 1871, and Elizabeth C., born August 7, 1875.

ROBERT A. BROWN

was born in Roane County, Tennessee February 8, 1808, and was the son of General John and Mary M. Brown, *nee* Allison. His father was born September 15, 1779, in North Carolina. When seven years of age his widowed mother, with himself, three brothers and two sisters, removed to Roane County, Tennessee, where he married Miss Mary M. Allison January 15, 1805. He held the position of sheriff of Roane County for twenty-four successive years, and then resigned. He was a colonel in the Creek war under General Jackson, and at the close of the war he was elected brigadier general of the state militia of East Tennessee. He died in Roane County September 10, 1846. His wife was born February 1, 1774, and died October 13, 1827. R. A. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Kingston, East Tennessee, at Rittenhouse Academy. He was brought up on a farm. In the fall of 1842, he removed to Van Buren, now Cass County, Missouri, locating on a farm near Harrisonville, where he still resides. He became an extensive land owner, and prior to the late war owned a large number of slaves, and to these slaves he was known to be ever kind and indulgent. Mr. Brown was politically a Whig until the disorganization of the party, since which time he has been a strict adherent and supporter of Democracy. While taking a lively interest in political affairs, he has steadily refused to become a candidate for office, although repeatedly solicited to do so. In the fall of 1861 he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for a seat in the convention called to consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal Union. He was elected by a large majority as a delegate from

the district composing the counties of Cass, Jackson and Bates. He served in two sessions of that convention, discharging his duties to the satisfaction of his constituents. At the time of his election he was a supporter of the Crittenden compromise measures, but neither a secessionist or coercionist, but when the great question came up in the convention Mr. Brown voted that Missouri should not dissolve her connection with the Federal Union. About May 21, 1863, he resigned his seat, being induced thereto by the clamors of his constituents, who were in favor of the emancipation ordinance, and rather than violate his conscientious convictions of right he preferred to resign. Throughout the war he was opposed to the policy of coercion. None but the denizens of this section of Missouri will ever fully know the danger which surrounded them in 1863. No one felt safe away from military posts. Mr. Brown lived three miles from the nearest military post, and Captain Blake, the commandant had authorized him to arm himself for protection against thieves and plunderers, who infested the region. One night about twelve o'clock a band of these maulauders sought to gain admittance to his house, and failing in this, commenced firing into the building and making fiendish threats. Mr. Brown, single-handed, killed three of the assassins, when they retired. He surrendered himself to the military authorities, asking the fullest investigation, and Captain Blake made searching investigation and acquitted him of blame and justified his acts. The case was afterwards taken before General Thomas Ewing, at Kansas City, who not only justified him, but applauded his course in the whole affair. This was not the only time during those dark days when he was forced to defend himself and family. He has been a communicant of the Methodist Church since 1837, and is still an official member. He has contributed liberally toward the enterprise of his church, in one instance almost paying for a church building. Although now in his seventy-fifth year, Mr. Brown is erect, hale and strong, and but few persons as old are as well preserved. He was never known to be intoxicated, to use profane language or to use tobacco in any form; he never bet in a game of hazard, never danced and never left a promise unfulfilled when there was any earthly power to comply. He was married October 27, 1836, to Miss Mary J. R. Gillenwaters in Rhea County, Tennessee. She was the daughter of William T. and Elizabeth Gillenwaters, and was born in Rhea County December 30, 1819. She was educated in her native state at the academies of Knoxville and Athens, receiving a thorough classical course, and she is a woman whose graces of mind and person have endeared her to all who enjoy the pleasure of her acquaintance. Her father was a native of South Carolina, and partially reared in East Tennessee. He went as a soldier in the Florida War when only seventeen years old. He married and settled down in Rhea County, doing business as a merchant and farmer. He

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held the office of postmaster for twenty-five years when he resigned. He removed to Cass County, Missouri, in the fall of 1842 and died June 18, 1865. Her mother was born in Jefferson County, East Tennessee, October 18, 1778, and died January 27, 1851, in Cass County, Missouri. There have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown the following children: William G., April 11, 1838; John, born March 29, 1840, and died in Dallas, Texas, March 4, 1864; Thomas, born March 24, 1842, and died April 18, 1862, being taken prisoner at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and taken to Alton, Illinois, where he died; Robert A., born December 3, 1844; Elizabeth G., now Mrs. H. C. Daniel; Samuel E., born February 1, 1850, and Walter R., born July 18, 1853.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,

a pioneer of Cass County, was born in East Tennessee, April 11, 1838, and is a son of R. A. and Mary J. R. (Gillenwaters) Brown, natives of Tennessee. William G. accompanied his parents to Missouri in the fall of 1844, and located near Harrisonville, Cass County, in the following spring. Here, upon his father's farm, he passed his youth, his education being such as the subscription schools afforded, supplemented with an attendance of one year at the Fayette High School. In the fall of 1861 he went to Texas, and in the spring of 1862 enlisted in the Tenth Missouri Cavalry, under Colonel McDonald, serving through the war. He took part in the battles of Helena, Arkansas; Prairie Grove, Second fight at Springfield, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, and various others. After hostilities had ceased he went to Texas, and in May, 1876, returned to Harrisonville. He was employed in a store there for a year, and on April 12, 1870, was married in this county to Miss Mary E. Glen, who was born here August 8, 1850. Her parents were H. G. and Lutecia Glen. They had three children: Robert Hugh, born January 30, 1871; W. G., born December 2, 1879; and an infant son, born August 21, 1882. Mrs. Brown died August 27, 1882. Mr. B. owns 360 acres of fenced land, with good improvements, house, etc., located on section 33. He keeps some good graded stock. Mrs. B. was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM BENTON CANNON,

section 21, is a prominent man of this township, and was born in Morgan County, Illinois, April 9, 1840. His father, Samuel Cannon, was a Kentuckian by birth. His mother's maiden name was Pelina Herrell. William B. spent the principal part of his youth in school at Lynnville, where the senior Cannon was engaged in the mercantile business. In February, 1870, he came to Missouri, and located in Bates County, but

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in about four months moved to Cass County. His father's family came here the following fall. In the spring of 1882, the subject of this sketch purchased his present farm of 80 acres, all of which is in cultivation, and upon it is a good new house. October 10, 1877, Mr. Cannon was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Frazier, who was born in Kentucky, and a daughter of J. G. Frazier. They have two children: Claude H., born June 9, 1880, and Pearl, born January 1, 1882. August 7, 1861, Mr. C. enlisted in Company B, Twenty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served for three years. He participated in the battles of Belmont, Missouri (where he was wounded), Murfreesboro, Mission Ridge, and numerous other engagements, including that of Chickamauga. After his discharge he returned to Morgan County. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

HENRY B. DEVORE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 26, was born in Callaway County, Missouri, January 10, 1826. His father, Moses Devore, was a native of Kentucky, where he was raised and where he married Miss Lydia Biddle, a daughter of Richard Biddle; her native state was Maryland. In 1825 Moses Devore moved to Missouri and located in Callaway County. In 1827 he returned to Kentucky on business and while there was taken sick and died. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, having very limited chances for schooling. He, however, acquired a thorough knowledge of the common English branches by self culture, and has devoted some twelve years to teaching in the public schools. He was also engaged in mercantile business in West Missouri for a short time. September 14, 1856, he was married in Clay County, Missouri, to Miss Mary Vance, daughter of Solomon Vance, of that county, where she was also born. Subsequently Mr. Devore settled on a farm in Clay County, where he resided until the spring of 1877 when he sold out and the following spring came to Cass County; then he took up his location on his present farm where he has 300 acres of fine land with a fair house and orchard. He is a good farmer and has his place fixed in good condition with fences and improvements. He and his wife have a niece and nephew, Ella and George M. Gallop, living with them. Mrs. Devore is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

WILLIAM S. ELDER.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bedford County, March 25, 1834. Robert R. Elder, his father, was born in the same county, in 1800. He was a millwright by trade, but followed farming as his principal business. He died in Pennsylvania,

April 14, 1864. His mother, whose maiden name was Matilda Smouse, was born in the same county. The early life of William S. was passed on his father's farm, he receiving only a common school education. He was married in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1857, to Ann L. Keagy, daughter of Jacob Keagy, of that county. There is one child by this marriage, David K. Elder, of Harrisonville. Mrs. E. died May 24, 1861. Mr. Elder was again married August 18, 1864, to Miss Catherine Carper, daughter of Frederick Carper, also of Bedford County. After this he was engaged in farming in Bedford County until 1867, when he sold out his property in Pennsylvania and moved to Missouri, locating in Cass County. He brought prairie land, which he improved, and in 1875 purchased his present farm, near Harrisonville. Mr. Elder has 234 acres of excellent land, all under fence, with fair house, orchard and improvements. He is a thorough agriculturist and one of the most successful in this township. He resides on section 26. Mr. and Mrs. E. have four children: Emma, Howard C., Alice, and Mary.

WILLIAM P. FERGUSON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 26, was born at Elizabethtown, Staten Island, March 18, 1838. His father, William Ferguson, a native of Ireland, emigrated to the United States when a young man. He married Miss Mattie Patterson, originally from the same country as himself. In 1842 the family moved to Illinois and located in Cass County, where William P. was raised on a farm. His education was received in the common schools. He was married in Cass County, Illinois, November 24, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Higginson, daughter of Edward Higginson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She was born in that city. After his marriage Mr. F. resided upon a farm in his adopted county and after about two years sold out, and in the fall of 1866 came to Missouri, settling upon his present place in 1870. He has eighty-five acres of fine land, all improved, with an orchard containing select varieties of fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson have three children living: Ella May, John Olin and Anna B. One is deceased, William Harry, who died March 10, 1872, at the age of three and a half years. They are members of the Christian Church.

BENJAMIN F. FOWLER,

section 28, an early settler of Peculiar Township, owes his nativity to Madison County, Kentucky, where he was born January 1, 1829. His parents, Thomas and Emily (Tevis) Fowler, were also Kentuckians by birth, the former having been born February 2, 1799. Benjamin passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, his education being obtained in the subscription schools. As he was the only son, a great share of the

work fell upon him, and his literary knowlege has been acquired by self application and close observation. In 1854, he removed to Missouri, and after stopping one year in Cooper County, came to Cass County in 1855. Here he was married October 26, 1859, to Miss Susan Mary Harris, a daughter of Fleming and Nancy Harris. She was born and brought up in this township. Some time before this, Mr. F. had entered land near Pleasant Hill, on which he settled after his marriage. This place he sold in 1866, and in the fall of that year, moved upon the farm he now occupies, consisting of over 167 acres, 120 of which are fenced and improved. He has a large dwelling and fine orchard on the premises. Mr. and Mrs. Fowler are the parents of nine children, eight of whom are living: Nannie F., Ettie May, James Everett, Harry M., Mary E., Thomas F., Tessa Alice and Myrtle Agnes. One is deceased, Clara Belle. He, his wife and two eldest children are members of the M. E. Church, South.

ISAAC HON

was born in Bath County, Kentucky, February 14, 1842. His parents, J. C. and Elizabeth L. (Hawkins) Hon, were both Kentuckians by birth. Isaac Hon accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1855, and located in Cass County on the farm where the family now reside. The youth of the subject of this sketch was spent on his father's farm and during the winter months attending the subscription school. He was married at the age of twenty-two years, December 29, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Wiley Bailey. She was born in Cass County. After his marriage Mr. Hon settled on a farm and has since devoted his time to farming and stock raising. He moved to his present place in the spring of 1882, and now has a fine tract of land consisting of over 100 acres, with 80 improved, a good new house and a fine orchard. He resides on section 2. Mr. and Mrs. Hon have three children: Harvey T., born February 18, 1867; William W., born December 16, 1868, and Earl, born July 6, 1881. They mourn the loss of one child, a daughter, Lucy L. Hon, who was born November 29, 1865; she died in January, 1866. They are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hon enlisted in the Confederate service in the fall of 1862, in Colonel Lewis' regiment, and was in the army about one year, participating in the battle of Lexington, Missouri.

HARRY V. HURST,

farmer and stock raiser, sections 17 and 18, was born in Cass County, Missouri, June 27, 1858. His father, Colonel E. V. R. Hurst, a native of Kentucky, was a man of great ability and good education, having graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute in June, 1855. He married Miss Susan M. Thornton, also of Kentucky, and in 1856 moved to Mis-

souri and purchased land in Cass County, where he improved a farm and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, organized a company and was elected captain, but shortly after was promoted to colonel, in which capacity he served up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1862. He participated with his regiment in the battle of Lexington, where he had three horses shot from under him. At the battle of Wilson's Creek he was wounded, and then returned to his home, and was shortly after shot on his own farm by Union soldiers. H. V. Hurst passed his early youth on his father's farm. He attended the Central College in Howard County two and a half years, where he received a good education in the English branches. In the fall of 1879 he took a trip to California and spent one year on the Pacific slope, there being engaged in railroad construction. In the fall of 1880 he returned to Missouri, and in November 29, 1881, he was married in this county to Miss Mary Judy, daughter of J. J. Judy, and grand daughter of R. S. Judy, of Cass. She is a native of Kansas, where her father was killed during the war by Confederate soldiers. After his marriage Mr. Hurst moved on to the old homestead where he now resides. He has 320 acres of land all fenced, with fair improvements. He is an energetic young man and has a bright future before him. Mrs. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

LARKIN P. LOWRY

was born in Tennessee May 25, 1826. His father, Thomas Lowry, was born May 25, 1803, in North Carolina and was there raised, and afterwards married to Miss Catherine Pilkinton, of the same state. In 1825 he moved to Tennessee and after living there some three years went to Illinois in 1829, locating in Gallatin County in 1831, where he purchased land and improved it. He was one of the first settlers of the vicinity. Larkin P. was raised on a farm, his opportunities for obtaining an education being rather limited, though for a while he attended the subscription schools. He is principally self educated. After becoming grown he removed to Madison County in the spring of 1845, and was there occupied in farming and stock raising until the spring of 1854, when Macoupin County became his home. He lived upon a farm which he had purchased until the spring of 1866, and after selling out came to Missouri and located in Cass County, buying raw land. From this he has made a beautiful farm of 170 acres, 160 of which are in cultivation, his residence being situated in section 22. In August, 1861, Mr. Lowry enlisted in Company B, First Missouri Cavalry, under Colonel Ellis, and was in service for about fifteen months, when he was discharged on account of disability. He took part in the battles of Silver Creek and Pea Ridge and numerous skirmishes. He is a Republican in politics,

but made the race for justice of the peace of his township on an independent ticket and was elected by a large majority. Before this he had been elected collector of Peculiar on an independent ticket and served for two years. In 1849 he was married in Madison County to Miss Elizabeth Jane Martin, daughter of David Martin. She was born in Illinois and her death occurred in December, 1863. Mr. L. was again married in Madison County in September, 1864, to Mrs. Mary Ann Lowry, also of Illinois. They have four children living: Clara A., Charlie G., Alice Emma and Thomas B. They are members of the Christian Church and Mr. L. belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

M. P. LYNDSE,

farmer, section 6, the subject of this sketch is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Natick, October 17, 1854. His parents, Benjamin and Sarah J. Lynds, originally came from Nova Scotia. They early emigrated to the United States and located in Massachusetts, where Mr. Lynds was engaged in the carpenter business. In 1856 they moved to Chicago and here he followed his trade about one year, and until the death of his wife in the spring of 1857. M. P. Lynds passed his youth at school in New York and St. Louis, and received a good education in the common and higher English branches; he also devoted some time to the study of the languages. After completing his studies in June, 1873, he took a trip to California and spent some five years in that state and Nevada. While in the latter territory he was engaged in the grocery business and in February, 1878, he returned to St. Louis and was occupied with his father in contracting and building. Mr. Lynds was married in St. Louis County, in May, 1881, to Miss Eliza Colman, a daughter of the Hon. R. G. Colman, ex-senator of St. Louis County. In the spring of 1882, Mr. L. came to Cass County, and located on his present farm. He has 160 acres of land, all fenced, with a fine new residence. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS McCALL,

section 22, is among the leading men of Peculiar Township. He is a native of Gallia County, Ohio, and was born March 11, 1841. Benjamin McCall, his father was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1818. After his marriage he located in Gallia County, where he was engaged in farming, and being a man of good education he was also occupied in teaching for a considerable time. He held the office of justice of the peace for a number of years, and filled various other official positions in his township. The mother of Thomas, whose maiden name was Frances Holmes, also owes her nativity to Columbiana County. The subject of

this sketch spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. He was united in marriage, October 12, 1861, to Miss Eliza Ferguson, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and a daughter of Isaac and Patience Ferguson. From this period Mr. McCall was interested in farming in Ohio for about nine years. In the fall of 1870 he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, moving on his present farm in the spring of 1876. He has 180 acres of land in cultivation, with a good house and a young bearing orchard of fine varieties of fruits. He is Democratic in politics, and was nominated by his party and elected collector of the township in the fall of 1880. Mr. and Mrs. McCall have five children living: William Elsworth, Homer, Flora, Benjamin, and James D. Two are deceased. He and his wife are members of the Free-will Baptist Church. Mr. McC. belongs to the Odd Fellows order.

WILLIAM McDANIEL,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, December 28, 1815. Asa McDaniel, his father, was born in the same state in 1776. He emigrated to Hendricks County, Indiana, in 1829, and was among the earliest settlers in that locality. He died in 1853. His wife (formerly Sarah McCollum) was a native of the same county as himself. William passed his boyhood days on a farm, his educational advantages being rather limited. He was married in Hendricks County March 4, 1841, to Miss Mary R. Kennedy, daughter of Jesse Kennedy. She was a Kentuckian by birth, but was reared in Indiana. After this Mr. McDaniel improved a farm in his adopted county, and resided upon one place for nearly thirty years. He is Democratic in politics and was nominated by his party and elected assessor of Hendricks County in 1854. He was re-elected a number of times and served with credit to himself and satisfactorily to all for ten years. He was justice of the peace for four years, and upon again being chosen to fill that position refused to accept the trust, as was the case in minor offices. In the fall of 1872, he sold his property in Indiana and the spring following came to Missouri, settling in Cass County upon his present farm. He owns 380 acres, of which 280 are fenced, with a good house, orchard and improvements. Mr. and Mrs. McDaniel have eight children living: Mahlon R., Menton J., Sarah Ellen, Sanford A., Asa A., one daughter (Mrs. A. Grammon), one (the wife of William P. Sweat), Josephine (wife of Isaac Pence), and one adopted son, Joseph T. Hunley. Mr. McD. is a member of the Baptist Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

SAMUEL MCPHEREN,

section 11, was born within eighteen miles of Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee, December 12, 1821, and was the son of Amos and Hester

(Morris) McPheren ; the former, a native of Tennessee, was born September 25, 1796, and was of Scotch ancestry ; the latter was a Virginian by birth, born in 1796. In 1828 Samuel removed to Illinois with the family, locating near Jacksonville, in Morgan County, and being among the pioneers in that vicinity. After living there three years they went to Greene County, and here the father still survives at the age of eighty-six years. Young McPheren was raised a farmer's boy, having but limited school advantages ; during the winter he attended the common subscription schools. April 4, 1843, his marriage to Miss Sarah Huitt occurred in Greene County. She is the daughter of John W. Huitt, now living in that county who is next to the oldest pioneer settler of Greene County. There Mr. McPheren resided until the spring of 1869 when he came to Missouri, settling in Pleasant Hill. Here he purchased property on which he made his home until moving to his present farm in the fall of 1861. This place he had been conducting for five years previous. It contains 160 acres with fair house, orchard, etc. He and his wife have had six children of whom four are living : George, Samuel Avis, Sarah V. and Minnie Olive. James Wilkinson and Rosanna Jane are deceased.

CLARENCE B. PRICE,

section 33, is one of the pioneers of this vicinity, having been born near Harrisonville, Cass County, Missouri, April 23, 1849. He is a son of Silas and Mary Ellen Price *nee* Brook, both Virginians by birth, the former having come from that state to Missouri in 1846 or 1847, locating in this county. He had previously bought land near Harrisonville, where his family resided, the mercantile business claiming the most of his attention. He died in 1858. Clarence B. was raised on a farm and attended the common subscription schools, and also spent two years in a higher school. For six years thereafter he was occupied in working in a store. October 23, 1873, he was married in Freeman, Cass County, to Miss Albina Stephens, daughter of Thomas and Mary J. Stephens. She was born in this county. Her father was a native of Virginia, and her mother was a Kentuckian by birth. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Price moved to Freeman, where he was interested in a store for two years, and in the spring of 1876 he located upon a farm. In the spring of 1877 he came upon his present place. He, with his two brothers, has 280 acres of land, 205 of which are fenced and improved. He and his wife have three children living : Neta A., C. B. and Emmett. Two are deceased. Mr. P. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and she belongs to the Missionary Baptists.

JOSEPH RAWLINS,

a substantial farmer and stock raiser of this county, was born in Lawrence County, Indiana, in November, 1837. His father, also Joseph Rawlins, who was born in 1796, in Kentucky, served through the war of 1812, and at this time is still living at the age of eighty-six years. He receives a pension from the government. He married Miss Sally McManis, also a Kentuckian by birth. When a young man he had gone to Indiana as a soldier, and, afterwards located in Lawrence County, of which he was one of the pioneers. He was its first sheriff, and was one of the directors of the old State Bank. The subject of this sketch received his primary education in subscription schools, supplemented with about fourteen months' attendance at college, some of the time at the Asbury University of Greencastle, Indiana. The senior Rawlins was a miller by occupation, and the son superintended his father's mill for about two years. In June, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, the first regiment leaving the state for three years' service. He served his term, having participated in the engagements at Rich Mountain, in July, 1861; Shiloh, Stone River, Mission Ridge, and numerous others. At the last mentioned battle he was wounded in the head, and after receiving his discharge he returned home (to Indiana), in July, 1864. In January, 1865, he was married, in Bedford, Lawrence County, to Miss Lizzie Campbell, daughter of John L. and Lydia Campbell. She is a native of Ray County, Missouri. For some eleven years after this Mr. Rawlins was engaged in milling and farming in the county of his birth, and then he sold out and purchased property in Cass County, Missouri, in the fall of 1876. Subsequently he settled upon the farm he now occupies, in section 3, which contains 320 acres, in a body, all improved. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins have seven children: Sally L., Nellie M., Jessie, Charles C., Homer, Fred, and Frank. Mrs. R. is a member of the M. E. Church.

GEORGE ROBERTS,

section 27, was born in Darke County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1827. His father, Samuel Roberts, was a native of that state, but moved to Ohio with his parents when a small boy, afterwards farming in Darke County. His mother, formerly Rebecca Beal, was born in Greene County. The early life of George Roberts was passed on his father's farm and in attending the common schools of his native county, where he received a fair education. He was united in marriage to Miss Delilah Mote in January, 1850. She is a daughter of Jonathan Mote and was born in Ohio. In 1852 Mr. Roberts located in Randolph County, Indiana, and was engaged in farming there for four years. In 1856 he went to Illi-

nois, purchased land and improved a farm in Randolph County. Here he resided thirteen and a half years, when he sold his farm in the fall of 1869 and came to Missouri, settling in Cass County. In the fall of 1875 he moved upon his present farm near Harrisonville, and now has 120 acres of superior land, with a fair house and an orchard of twenty acres with a fine selection of fruits. Mr. Roberts is a thorough farmer and has one of the best places in his township. He and his wife have four children living: Mrs. Ira Rarick, of Douglas County, Kansas; Mrs. James G. Cannon, Samuel J. Roberts and Rosetta D. Roberts. Two are deceased. They are members of the Christian Church.

MAT. H. SHARP,

farmer, section 20, is one of the very earliest settlers in this county. He was born in Peculiar Township, Cass County, Missouri, February 15, 1836, and is a son of Samuel Sharp, a Virginian by birth, who was there reared, and where he was married to Frances T. Lyon. He moved to Missouri and settled in Cass County in an early day. Mat. H. spent his youthful days in working on the farm, having very few opportunities for attending school. In October, 1857, he was married here to Miss Julia A. Shisher, who was born in Lafayette County. Her father was Allen Shisher, Esq. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Colonel Hay's Cavalry Regiment, Company A., commanded by Captain Bowan, and served about one year. He participated in the battle of Springfield, Missouri, and after receiving his discharge, removed to Illinois, in September, 1863, settling in Adams County, where he was occupied in agricultural pursuits for three years. In the fall of 1866, he returned to Cass County, which has since been his home. He owns 114 acres of land, seventy being in cultivation; fourteen acres are devoted to an apple orchard and other varieties of fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp had ten children, seven of whom survive: Samuel S., Mattie L., Mary F., Minnie A., Van E., Eugene W. and Charles H. Mrs. S. died in March, 1872. He was married again in this county, June 10, 1875, to Miss Mary S. Hardy, daughter of John J. Hardy. She was born in West Virginia. They are members of the M. E. Church, South.

ISAAC SMART

is numbered among the substantial farmers and stock dealers of this locality. He was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 27, 1809. His father, John Smart, born in Pennsylvania in 1769, was a brother of Joseph Smart who represented Marion County, Ohio, in the legislature for twelve successive years. He married Nancy Shoup, a native of the same state as himself. Isaac spent his youth and early manhood on his

father's farm until twenty-two years old, receiving a fair common school education. He was married in the county of his birth June 23, 1831, to Miss Rachel Hedges, daughter of Elijah Hedges. She came from the same county as himself and was born December 27, 1814. For twenty years after this event he was engaged in farming and stock raising there, and at that time sold out and removed to Morgan County, Indiana. He first purchased a farm and subsequently a saw mill which he operated in connection with his agricultural interests for two years. He remained here for sixteen years and upon selling out his farm and mill bought land elsewhere, on which he lived until the fall of 1864. This he disposed of later, and in the fall of 1865 came to Missouri, locating in Cass County on his present place; he has 200 acres, though but 140 are in cultivation. Upon this is a good house, barn and orchard, situated on section 28. Mrs. Sharp died June 5, 1847, in Fairfield County, and Mr. S. was again married there October 21, 1849, to Miss Hannah Defabaugh, daughter of Daniel and Hannah Defabaugh. She was also born in that county. By his first marriage he reared a family of eight children and by the latter union there are six children: Mrs. George Mondy, John, William, Mrs. A. F. Summers, Mrs. John Brown (deceased), Mrs. William Surber, Mrs. Irene Ward, Isaac Wesley (deceased), Mrs. Augusta Stimson, Fletcher, O. B., Mrs. Amos H. Bailey, Mrs. Rolin Abbott and U. S. Grant. While in Indiana Mr. Smart served four years as justice of the peace of his township and has also held the same position in Cass County. Politically he is a Republican.

FLETCHER SMART

owes his nativity to Putnam County, Indiana, where he was born November 12, 1852. His parents, Isaac and Hannah (Defabaugh) Smart, both came originally from Fairfield County, Ohio. Fletcher accompanied the family to Hendricks County when a child, residing there for seven or eight years, when they moved to Morgan County. Isaac Smart served for a long time as justice of the peace of his township, and in October, 1865, he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he has since lived. The early life of the subject of this sketch was passed on a farm, his education being such as the common schools afforded. February 26, 1874, he was married in this county to Miss Cynthia A. Smith, of Montgomery County, Illinois, and a daughter of John E. and Martha A. Smith. For one year after his marriage he lived upon a rented place and in the fall of 1880 purchased his present farm, moving upon it in the spring of 1881. He has eighty acres of land with a good house on section 16, an orchard and other improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Smart have two children, Effie May, born May 25, 1876, and Leroy, born February 19, 1880.

JAMES C. STULTS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 2, was born in Greene County, East Tennessee, January 22, 1820. His father, John Stults, was born in 1792, in the same county, and was reared on the same farm on which the subject of this sketch was afterward born. He served in the Seminole Indian war in Florida. James' mother, formerly Jane Colier, was born in South Carolina; her brothers are prominent men in Alabama. James C. spent his youth on a farm, and was educated in the common English branches mostly by his own efforts. In the spring of 1841 he moved to Kentucky, and was engaged in working on a farm near Lexington for some time. From there he went to St. Louis, and was employed as night watchman of private property. Subsequently he lived in Galena, Illinois, for two months, going thence to Wisconsin. From this state he removed to Clayton County, Iowa, and entered land and became occupied extensively in farming until the fall of 1867, when he sold his interest there and in the spring of 1868 came to Cass County, Missouri. He then settled where he now resides and improved his farm, which consists of two hundred acres of good land, with fair improvements, and a choice orchard of selected fruit. Mr. Stults was married in Clayton County, Iowa, June 24, 1847, to Miss Elvira Ames, daughter of James M. and Lacy Ames. She was born in New York, but principally reared in Ohio. Their family consists of six children living: Andrew A., Edwin J., Arthur W., Henry S., Lafayette and Winfield S.

WILLIAM M. THOMPSON

is a native of Cass County, Illinois, where he was born in June, 1856. His parents were John L. and Nancy Thompson *nee* Elliott, originally from Ireland. The former emigrated with his parents to the United States when a child, and was raised in Illinois. His wife also grew up in that state. In 1866, William accompanied the family on their move from Illinois to Missouri, when they located in Peculiar Township, Cass County. He passed his younger days on his father's farm, and was educated in the common schools of this county. February 25, 1880, his marriage to Miss Mary Belle Williams, daughter of George Williams, occurred in Harrisonville. She was born in Texas, and is a stepdaughter of C. M. Hackler, of that city. After being married they moved to Bates County, but only remained there one year, then purchasing his present farm, in the spring of 1881. Mr. Thompson has 100 acres of land, all fenced and in cultivation, an orchard containing choice selections of fruit being upon the place, which is in section 22.

JAMES WEATHERS,

farmer and stockraiser, section 35, was born in Indiana, September 16, 1835. His parents were Jesse and Ellen (Burk) Weathers. The former

was a Kentuckians by birth, and the latter a native of Virginia. James accompanied the family from Indiana to Illinois and located in Warren county, where the senior Weathers purchased land and improved a farm of 200 acres. The subject of this narrative passed his youth on his father's farm, attending the common schools. He came to Missouri in June 1877, and the following fall bought his present farm, to which he moved in the spring of 1878. He has one hundred acres of land with eighty acres in cultivation, a neat dwelling, a fine orchard, and outbuildings. Mr. W. is a good farmer, and everything about his place denotes thrift and frugality. He was married in this county February 14, 1878, to Miss Amanda Lamb, a daughter of Charles Lamb; she was born in Morgan County, Missouri, September 17, 1858. They have one child, Ellen, born January 29, 1882. Mr. Weathers and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a small farm of forty acres in Monroe County, Iowa.

WILLIAM WEATHERS

is a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, and was born November 5, 1838. His father, Jesse Weathers, came originally from Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eleanor Burk, was a Virginian by birth. In 1848 his parents removed from Indiana to Illinois, settling in Warren County. William was raised a farmer's boy and received a good education in the English branches. He was married in Warren County in June, 1865, to Miss Sophrona Jewell, daughter of Reuben Jewell. She was born in that county. After his marriage Mr. Weathers located on a farm. For three years, from 1860 to 1863, he had been engaged in selling clocks. In 1876 he came to Missouri and in the spring of that year became a citizen of Cass County, moving upon his present farm. He owns 120 acres of land in cultivation, and upon the place, which is in section 26, is a good house, barn and orchard. Mr. and Mrs. W. have two children, Eva, born May 15, 1867, in Warren County, Illinois, and Edwin C., born February 22, 1872. Two are deceased.

WILLIAM C. WEBSTER,

farmer, section 1, is a native of Parke County, Indiana, and was born February 28, 1832. His father, Rev. John T. Webster, was a native of Ohio, born September 4, 1798. His education was limited to the advantages of the common schools of the period. In early life he formed habits of industry and economy and promptness in all his business transactions, which characteristics followed him through life. At an early age he united with the M. E. Church, and his zeal in the cause of religion and his deep piety developed his talented powers, which gave evidence of a superior mind. He was appointed a leader and seemed

to excel his compeers. Subsequently he was licensed to officiate as exhorter. In 1824, he emigrated to Parke County, Indiana, where he opened a farm. Here he received a license as a local preacher. With much timidity he submitted to the call, and soon became one of the most popular preachers of his day, and through his instrumentality scores were added to the church and became the subjects of converting grace. As a citizen he was highly honored by the community in which he lived. He held the office of justice of the peace three consecutive terms with honor to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. In 1847, he removed to Knox County, Illinois, and served the church with great acceptability as local preacher. In 1855, he settled near Palmyra, in Warren County, Iowa, where he died December 24, 1869, mourned by an entire community. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Price, was also born in Ohio. William's early life was spent on his father's farm, and his primary education was received in the common schools. He subsequently attended Cherry Grove Seminary, Knox County, for a year and a-half, receiving a good English education. He was married in that county October 17, 1858, to Miss Mary Louisa Moler, of Ohio, and a daughter of Lewis Moler, who went to Illinois when Mary was quite young. In 1859, Mr. W. removed to Warren County, Iowa, where he improved a farm, remaining there until 1866. Then he sold out and came to Missouri, and purchased his present homestead on section 1. His farm consists of 100 acres of finely improved land, supplied with abundance of fruit, and everything about the premises indicates thrift, and he has proved himself to be one of the most successful agriculturists of Cass County. Their family consists of seven children living: Stephen B., Jay P., Lee H., Grant M., Charlie D., Ina, William M. Three are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the church of God. Mr. W. belongs to the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS,

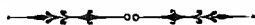
section 16, the son of Jacob and Melvina (Kivett) Williams, both natives of North Carolina, was born in Randolph County of that state February 13, 1848. The former was brought up at his birth place. John divided his time in early life between working on his father's farm and attending the common schools of his native county. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1869 and settled in Peculiar Township, purchasing and improving a farm. In February, 1882, he bought his present place, which contains 80 acres of cultivated land, with two good wells upon it and a choice orchard. Mr. Williams was married in this county December 22, 1870 to Miss Letha Frazier, daughter of Gordon Frazier. She is a Kentuckian by birth. They have five children: Jessie G., Maudie B., Fred Morgan, Bertha May and James L. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Christian Church.

FINES T. WILSON,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, September 24, 1831. Andrew J. Wilson, his father, was born in Kentucky, but moved to Cooper County, Missouri, at an early day, being one of the first settlers there. He shortly after went to Jackson County and from there came to Cass County, in March, 1833, when he located near Pleasant Hill, and was also a pioneer of this county. He is said to have been the first representative of Cass County in the legislature, and represented his county in this body some three times during his life. He was married in Kentucky to Miss Elizabeth Williams, a Kentuckian by birth. Fines T. grew up on his father's farm, receiving an education in the common schools of the county. He was married November 16, 1852, to Miss Amanda M. Webb, daughter of Marshal M. Webb. She was born and raised in Tennessee. After this Mr. Wilson located in West Point, in Bates (then Cass) County, and engaged in contracting and building; he has worked at contracting in all some twenty-five years. He resided in West Point about one year and then removed to Cass County. In 1871 he came on his present farm, and since that time has been devoting most of his time to farming and stock raising. He has 122 acres of land, all improved, with a fair house and a young orchard. He resides on section 2. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have eight children: John B., Andrew M., William C., Charley Q., Fines Lee, Stephen F., Minnie L. and Martha Leona. He also has in his family a niece of Mrs. Wilson whom they are raising, Irena Mers. Mrs. W. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.



INDEX TOWNSHIP.



WILLIAM ADAMS,

farmer, section 6, is the only child of John and Margaret (Durr) Adams, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter a Virginian by birth. William was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, January 4, 1817. He was there brought up by his grandfather, Durr, on a farm and has followed the same occupation during life. In 1842 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and here has since resided, except for a short time during the war, when, on account of Order No. 11, he went to Johnson County, Missouri. His landed estate contains 233 acres, which will compare in

improvements with any of the township. Mr. Adams was married in September, 1840, to Miss Elizabeth Black, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1866. They had fourteen children, ten of whom are living: Margaret C., John H., A. M., Laura B., Ellen A., William T., James A., Sarah V., Mary A. and Robert. April 7, 1867, Mr. A. was married to his second wife, Mrs. Nancy L. Hunt, who was born in Warren County, Kentucky, January 11, 1824. When she was seven years old her parents moved to Missouri, locating in Lafayette County, where she was married April 4, 1841, to John B. Hunt, a native of Warren County, Kentucky. He died in Cass County in June, 1862, leaving four children: Matilda C., Tandy W., Louisa J. and Samuel W. Mr. and Mrs. Adams are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. ADAMS,

farmer, section 6, is the son of William Adams, and was born in Greene County, Illinois, December 20, 1842. At that time his parents were on their way to Cass County, Missouri. He has made this county his home during life, and now has a farm which contains eighty acres. During the war he served two years and eight months in the Confederate service. He was married in October, 1868, to Miss Amanda Gloyd, a daughter of Daniel Gloyd, and a native of Johnson County, Missouri. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Charles, William and Pearl J.

DAVID P. BIRD,

farmer, section 19, is the owner of 160 acres of fine land, well improved, with an orchard of select fruit. He is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and was born May 15, 1827. His father was born in Christian County, Pennsylvania, and his grand father was from Germany, and came to America and served under General Washington during the Revolution. His mother, formerly Ann Roberts, was a native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and when eight years old accompanied her parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, where she was raised and educated and afterwards married. They subsequently settled in Muskingum County. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and at the age of nineteen years he learned the cabinet making business, working at this some two years. Then he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and for a while devoted his time to farming, later going to Hocking County, and afterwards to Fairfield County. Here he remained till 1862, when he became a citizen of Union County, and in 1870 came to Cass County, Missouri. Since then he has devoted his time to farming and sheep raising. Mr. Bird was married in July, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Young, who was born March 27, 1827, in Fairfield County, Ohio. She was the

daughter of Matthew and Nancy (Curry) Young, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bird have a family of five children : Clara, George, Lucy, Flora and Charles.

J. H. BLANK,

merchant and grain dealer at Gunn City, is a native of Lancaster County Pennsylvania, where he was born, November 13, 1839. His parents were Samuel and Fannie (Umbles) Blank, also of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received his education in his native county, and was interested in the grocery business for some years. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1869, and worked on a farm till 1872, when he started his present business, which has successfully and steadily increased. Mr. Blank was married in February, 1873, to Miss B. E. Yoder, a native of Logan County, Ohio. They have two children living, Oliver U. and Sarah E. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of Omish Menonite Church.

JOHN BRISCOE,

farmer, section 30, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, February 16, 1826, and is a son of William Briscoe, who was a Kentuckian by birth and one of the early settlers in Cooper County. His mother, Frances Briscoe, was a native of Tennessee. John was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1851 he came to Cass County, Missouri. He has made farming his principal occupation during life and now owns an estate containing sixty acres. In 1849 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining till June, 1851, when he returned home via the Isthmus of Panama. Previous to his going to California he had traveled over New Mexico in 1848. In 1863 he enlisted in Company K, Fifteenth Kansas, and remained in service two years. In 1846 he enlisted in the Mexican war, serving in Company C, First Missouri. Mr. Briscoe was married September 18, 1852, to Miss Sarah C. Campbell, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1868. Of the family by this union five children are living : Alice, William, John, Laura and Robert. Mr. B. was again married February 20, 1869, to Mrs. Julia Clawson, whose maiden name was Tribble, also originally from Kentucky.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY.

farmer and stock dealer, section 19, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 12, 1820. His parents were William and Permilia (Eaton) Buckley, the former of Maryland and the latter of Kentucky. William was reared in his native county and there learned the cooper's trade, which he followed in connection with farming till 1865. In the spring of 1866, he came to Cass County, Missouri, from Nicholas County, Kentucky, having gone there when he was seventeen years of age. He

now has a landed estate of 492 acres, and upon it is one of the best houses in the township. In June, 1841, Mr. Buckley was married to Miss Sallie A. Dailey, a native of Fleming County, Kentucky. She died in November, 1842, leaving one child, Margaret M. He was married the second time in September, 1845, to Miss Amanda Mess, also of Fleming County. She died in 1853, leaving three children, one of whom is now living, Winfield S. He was married again in January, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth J. Filson, who was born April 14, 1824, in the same county as himself. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

J. M. C. BULLOCK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, is a son of J. B. Bullock, Esq., and was born in Christian County, Kentucky, February 16, 1819. He was principally reared in his native state and came to Cass County, Missouri, with his parents in 1840. He has made farming his occupation during life and is now the owner of 1,300 acres, all excellent land. Mr. B. was married March 17, 1852, to Miss Mary F. Bladen who was born in Ohio, May 15, 1836. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hereford) Bladen. Her death occurred September 29, 1860. They had two children: William B. F. and Susan E. (Hudson). Mr. Bullock is a Mason. William B. F. Bullock, the only son of the subject of this sketch, was born in Cass County, Missouri, February 1, 1853. He has lived at the home of his father during life. He was married January 18, 1877, to Miss Clara Bird, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 4, 1854. They have two children: D. E. and an infant.

SILAS E. COMBS,

farmer, section 7, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, May 22, 1821. His father, Ennis Combs, M. D., was a native of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, formerly Mary S. Hinde, was a Kentuckian by birth, and of English ancestry. Silas was reared and educated in his native county on a farm. In 1842 he moved to Missouri and located in Saline County, where he was engaged in farming till 1851, when he went to Jackson County. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri. In 1875 he took a trip to California and remained there two years. His farm now contains 150 acres of land. He has held many minor offices in the different counties where he has resided, and has been constable in Index Township for nearly six years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected township collector. Mr. Combs was married August 30, 1842, to Miss Martha J. Prewitt, who was born in Fayette County, Kentucky, March 17, 1822; they have had thirteen children, eight of whom

are living : Bettie (Sanders), Dote (Thomson), Samuel W., Susan E. (Heightower), Florence (Nunn), Robert L., Dollie H., and Mattie W. Mr. Combs is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He belongs to the M. E. Church.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

farmer, section 32, is a native of Spencer County, Kentucky, and was born November 8, 1824. His father, John M. Davis, a Kentuckian by birth, was by occupation a farmer. He married Eliza Sterling, originally from the same state as himself. She is now living at the age of eighty-three years, and resides with her son, James. The latter was raised and educated in his native county, and in 1845 he went to Texas and farmed till 1848, when he returned to Kentucky. In 1860 he came to Missouri, settling in Johnson County, and the following year located in Cass County, where he has since resided with the exception of the years of 1863-'4-'5-'6, when he lived in Anderson County, Kentucky. Mr. Davis married September 12, 1854, Miss Sarah F. Wilson. They had a family of four children: John W., William H., Margaret A. and Eliza J. Mrs. Davis was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, March 8, 1833. Her parents were Travers and Mary (Green) Wilson, both of whom were born in Kentucky. Mrs. Davis died June 12, 1878. Mr. D. owns 104 acres of land, comprising the oldest settled farm in this township. It is fairly improved.

JOHN H. DAVIS,

farmer, section 29, was born in Anderson County, Kentucky, May 1, 1832. His father, James Davis, was a native of Kentucky, as was also his mother (formerly Tebitha Jewell). The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and received a good common school education. In 1847, with his parents, he moved to Morgan County, Illinois, and in 1854, to Christian County, and in 1857, came to Clay County, Missouri. There he remained till 1859, when Cass County became his home, and here he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life and is now the owner of a good stock farm of 180 acres, which will compare favorably with any in the township.

A. B. DUNN,

farmer, and stock dealer, section 30, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, August 20, 1828, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Burton) Dunn, natives of the same county, as himself. A. B. was reared on a farm and received a common school education. In 1856 he came to Cass County, Missouri, first locating in Pleasant Hill Township, where he resided till 1867, when he moved to his present place. Here he has

a farm of ninety acres. Mr. Dunn was married January 4, 1849, to Miss Nancy Powell who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, in 1833. She died in 1869, leaving five children, four of whom are now living: James L., John A., Nannie B. and George A. He was married for the second time August 7, 1870, to Mrs. Rebecca Brooksheir, whose maiden name was Crews, also a native of Madison County, Kentucky. He belongs to the I. O. O. F. and is a member of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS DUVALL,

farmer, section 33, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, October 31, 1823. His father, Thomas Duvall, was a native of Maryland, and was amongst the early settlers of Kentucky, where he was married to Hannah Davis, of that state. Thomas was raised and educated in his native county, and farmed there till 1849, when he went to California by ox team. Here he remained till 1853, and while there was engaged in mining. He returned to Kentucky, and in the spring of 1854, came to Missouri, and in 1856, located in Cass County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 246 acres of improved land. Mr. D. was married May 9, 1854, to Miss Caroline O'Bryan, who was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, September 6, 1826. Her father, Thomas O'Bryan, was a native of Kentucky, and her mother, formerly Martha Grant, of Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1828, and located in Cooper County. Mr. and Mrs. D. have nine children: Anna A., Martha E., Thomas C., Flora E., William G., Kittie A., John P., Nannie C., and Ollie C. Mrs. Duvall was formerly the wife of Jacob Duvall, a brother of the present husband, to whom she was married, October 13, 1847. Jacob Duvall was born in Kentucky, July 18, 1819, and came to Missouri in 1844. He died in California in September 1852.

D. C. ELLIS,

physician and surgeon, Index, is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Power) Ellis, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ireland. D. C. Ellis was born in Adams County, Ohio, January 22, 1833. He was reared on a farm in his native county, where he received the benefits of a common school education. Subsequently he entered the Antioch College of Yellow Springs, Ohio, at the date of its dedication, in which institution he was studiously occupied for two years. After this he attended school at Manchester, Ohio, and for a period of time was engaged in teaching. He began the study of medicine in 1845, with Dr. Samuel Ellis, of Greensburg, Kentucky, and attended lectures at the Sterling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, in 1858-'9. In the spring of 1861 he organized Company H., Seventh Independent Cavalry, which

was attached to the Sixth Ohio Cavalry, and he commanded the same three years, when he was mustered out. He was then appointed by the adjutant general of the United States captain in the Fourth United States Veteran Volunteers, with whom he served during the war, having participated in many important battles. After the close of hostilities he located in Vanceburg, Kentucky, and began the practice of his profession, continuing there one year. He was in Rome, Ohio, till 1869, when he came to Missouri, and in 1872 he settled in Index, Cass County, where he has since given his attention to his practice, he being the leading physician in the eastern portion of Cass County. September 8, 1868, Dr. E. was married to Mrs. Sallie A. Parker, by whom he has one child, Frank B. Mrs. Ellis was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, July 4, 1830. She is a daughter of Henry C. Bedinger, a native of Kentucky. Her mother, formerly Judith Singleton, was also originally from Kentucky. Mrs. E. was married the first time September 3, 1856, to W. W. Seth Parker, of Maysville, Kentucky. He was born January 19, 1831, and died January 10, 1866, leaving four children, two of whom are now living, Mason B. and Nellie.

E. FEEBACK,

farmer, section 4, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 25, 1825. His father, Gilbert Feedback, who was born in Kentucky, was there married to Miss Millie Richey, a native of the same state. They had a family of twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the eighth child. In 1865, he came to Missouri and located in Cass County, where he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a farm of 160 acres. He was for some time in the militia during the war. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters and in Sabbath School work, he being a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Feedback was married November 17, 1847, to Miss Mary J. McDaniel, by whom he has had twelve children, ten of whom are now living; William L., Joseph L., Tebitha F., Edmond J., John R., Horace, Elizabeth, Alice, Lafton and Elijah L. Mrs. F. was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, April 17, 1823. She is a daughter of William and Lucy (Gaunce) McDaniel, both Kentuckians by birth.

W. J. GEORGE,

farmer and stock dealer, was born March 15, 1826, in Cooper County, Missouri. His father, Jesse George, was born in Tennessee, and was one of the early settlers of Cooper County, Missouri, having gone there in 1817. His mother, formerly Rachel McFarland, was also a native of Tennessee. They had a family of seven children. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and was educated in Cooper County, Mis-

souri, and in 1865 came to Cass County, settling where he now resides on section 29. He was married September 7, 1847, to Miss Mary A. Douglass who was born in Virginia, but brought up in Howard County, Missouri. They have three children living: James T., Thomas J. and Mary J. They have lost one. Mr. George is the owner of a farm containing 286 acres of land, 200 of which are well improved and watered. His buildings are good and his orchard contains a variety of choice selected fruit. During the war he was in the Confederate service; for four years under Joe Shelby.

R. E. GILLELAND,

farmer, section 30, was born in Pike County, Illinois, October 15, 1832. His father, William Gilleland, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rhenama Johnson, of Ohio. R. E. was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1852 he went to California, where he was engaged in mining and prospecting till 1854. Then he returned to Illinois, and was occupied in farming till 1856, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. In 1861 he retraced his steps to Pike County, Illinois. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Ninety-ninth Illinois, which was afterwards consolidated and made a battery. He remained in service till the latter part of 1864, being mustered out as second lieutenant, after having participated in many important battles. In 1865 he again came to Cass County, Missouri, and here has since resided. He now has a landed estate of 278 acres. While in Illinois he was a member of the county board of supervisors. Mr. Gilleland was married, August 22, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth A. Wagner, a native of Pike County, Illinois. She was born February 18, 1839, and died March 5, 1857, leaving one child, Eliza J. (now the wife of William Cox, who resides in California). Mr. G. was married again, August 15, 1858, to Miss Emily M. Wagner, a sister of his first wife. She was also born in Pike County, November 24, 1842. They have had eleven children, six of whom are now living: Francis E., Elmer B., William T., Oscar E., Effie M. and Ida A.

SAMUEL O. GOODE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 16, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, December 1, 1849. His father, M. H. Goode, a native of Prince Edwards County, Virginia, now lives at Pleasant Hill, Missouri. The mother of Samuel was formerly Harriett Ayers, a Kentuckian by birth. In 1866 young Goode with his parents moved to Cass County, Missouri. He was principally educated in Pleasant Hill and has followed farming successfully during life, now owning a farm of 300 acres, on which is one of the best orchards in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fra-

ternity. November 7, 1876, Mr. Goode was married to Miss Ella VanHoy, a daughter of Dr. James H. VanHoy. She was born in Cass County, Missouri, November 10, 1857. They have one child, Gertrude W.

WILLIAM F. GRANBERRY,

contractor and builder at Gunn City, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 5, 1829. His parents were William F. and Julia (Cummins) Granberry, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. When William was a child the family moved to Richmond, Kentucky, where he was reared and educated. While there he learned the carpenter's trade with his father. In 1853 he moved to Cooper County, Missouri, and four years later to Tipton, Moniteau County. In 1877 he came to Gunn City, Cass County, where he has since resided. He has followed the occupation of carpentering and contracting during life and is now one of the leading mechanics in his line in the county. Mr. Granberry was married in October, 1851, to Miss Margaret Moberly, who was born in Richmond, Kentucky, in August, 1828. They have seven children: Harriet N., William M., Susan A., Malcomb, Clifton C., Mollie and Anna D. Mr. G. is a member of the I. O. G. T. Order.

GEORGE H. GROSE,

physician and surgeon, has been engaged in the practice of his profession with marked success since March, 1872. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Bath County, August 12, 1843. He is a son of George and Jane K. (Given) Grose, both Virginians by birth. George was reared in his native county, and there received his literary education. When two years of age he was deprived of his father by death, and in 1854, he moved with his mother and family to McHenry County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming till 1861. Then he went to Cooper County, Missouri. In 1867, he began the study of medicine under J. W. Brent, M. D., of Tipton, with whom he continued for eighteen months. Going to Monmouth, Illinois, he studied with his cousin, H. Given, for one year and during the winter of 1871-2, he attended the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, and in the spring of 1880, he was graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, and subsequently commenced his practice in Gunn City. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Dr. G. was married March 17, 1841, to Miss Harriet Granberry, a native of Richmond, Kentucky, and a daughter of W. F. Granberry. They have four children: William H., Margaret J., Nannie E. and Bert P.

JOSEPH S. HALCOMB,

dealer in drugs, notions, etc., at Index, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, February 20, 1843. In 1856, he with his parents moved to

Cass County, Missouri, his education being received here and in Kentucky. He was engaged in farming till 1864, when he began the drug business at Harrisonville continuing it for one year. He then resumed the same calling at Index, where he remained till 1866. In 1881 he again opened a store there. He is a member of Wadesburg Lodge, No. 34, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Halcomb was married June 9, 1867, to Miss Amanda B. Scholl, who was born in Kentucky, November 9, 1840. They have five children: Hattie B., Lysander B., Daniel B., Leonora E., and Mary M.

WILLIAM I. HANDLEY,

blacksmith and wagon manufacturer, was born in Putnam County, West Virginia, September 8, 1846, and came to this state and county in 1867. He started the first blacksmith shop in Gunn City and was the first post-master and has been a very successful business man during life. He built the first house and put up a shop and has been the principal blacksmith and wagonmaker of this place ever since. He married Elizabeth (Brown) Frazier in October, 1865. She was the widow of Mr. Preston Frazier. He died in April 1853. Her father was M. D. Brown, of Buffalo, W. Virginia. Mr. H. has been active in promoting the interests of Gunn City and has held many of the town offices. He has a host of warm friends. His father Isaac Handley, died in West Virginia in the spring of 1875.

DAVID E. HARTZLER,

farmer, section 18, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1842. His parents, Abraham and Martha (Zook) Hartzler, were natives of Pennsylvania. David was reared in his native county and Elkhart County, Indiana, having moved to the latter county when he was twelve years of age. He was engaged in farming and milling there till 1865, when he went to Logan County, Ohio, and in 1868 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm contains 113 acres. Mr. Hartzler was married November 14, 1871, to Miss Mary Yoder, a daughter of Reuben Yoder. She was also born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1840. They have three children: Charles O., born May 7, 1874; Joseph M., born December 28, 1875, and Sarah E., born February 23, 1880. Mr. H. and his wife are members of the Omish Mennonite Church.

BENJAMIN F. HEREFORD

(deceased) was born in Mason County, West Virginia, January 24, 1820, and was a son of John and Sarah Hereford, the former of English descent. Benjamin F. was reared and educated in his native county,

and in 1852 he came to Saline County, Missouri, and in 1856 to Cass County, where he resided till the time of his death, March 10, 1874. His occupation in his earlier life was that of a carpenter, but for many years previous to his death he was engaged in farming. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belonged to the M. E. Church. October 1, 1856, he was married to Miss Susan F. Bullock, by whom he had three children: John W., James F. and Charley. Mrs. H. now resides on the farm left by her husband. She was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, June 29, 1828, and was a daughter of Josias B. Bullock. He was a native of Kentucky, and there was reared and married to Miss Mary P. Clark, of the same state. They came to Missouri in 1835 and located in Johnson County, and in 1840 moved to Cass, where he was occupied in farming till his death, which occurred October 30, 1854. His wife died August 18, 1838. They had a family of nine children, who lived to be grown: David G. (now deceased), J. M. C., John B., William M. T. (now deceased), Josias B. P., Susan F. (Hereford), M. L. R., Harbor N., Sarah E. (now deceased) and Mary A. E.

HENRY HOOVER,

farmer, was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, December 24, 1825. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Rhorer) Hoover, both natives of Maryland. Henry was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1869 came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He was reared on a farm, and has made farming his occupation during life. September 28, 1848, he was married to Miss Catherine Esley, who was born in Jessamine County, Kentucky, March 29, 1828. She is a daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Ferrell) Esley, natives of Kentucky. The family of Mr. and Mrs. H. has numbered ten children: Bettie M., born February 21, 1850, and died January 4, 1875; Mary M., born August 10, 1851; Estella J., born March 23, 1853; Madura A., born January 14, 1855; Sarah E., born December 10, 1856; Harvey L., born November 2, 1858; Andrew T., born January 25, 1861; William A., born July 2, 1863; George S., born July 20, 1866, and Wiley B., born July 16, 1873.

GEO. E. HUDSON,

grain dealer at Gunn City, is a native of New Castle, Delaware, and was born in 1842, being a son of William W. and Eliza J. (McClain) Hudson. The former was born in Maryland and the latter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When eight years of age George moved with his parents to Maryland, finally locating in Baltimore. He was raised on a farm, and in 1858 he came to Missouri and settled in Camden County, where he lived some two years. Then he moved to Laclede, thence to Web-

ster County, and from there to Hickory County, where he was engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued till 1863. He was afterwards a citizen of Toolsborough, Iowa, till 1865, then going to Cooper County, Missouri, where he clerked till 1870. Plattsburg, Clinton County, next became his home, and for the next three years he speculated in grain. Coming to Gunn City, he entered into the grain business and has been quite successful. Mr. H. married Miss Susie E. Bullock, June 3, 1875; she is a native of Cass County, Missouri. Their family consists of three children: Ada D., James W. and Susie F.

N. T. HUNT,

farmer and stock dealer, section 4, is a son of Samuel L. Hunt, who was born in Kentucky and who went to Johnson County, Missouri, before Southwest Missouri was surveyed. He is now in Greenwood County, Kansas. He was married in Johnson County, Missouri, to Miss Ruth Johnson, a native of Virginia. N. T. was born in Johnson County, Missouri, January 18, 1853, and there he was raised and educated. He has made farming his occupation, during life. In 1876 he came to Cass County, and now owns an estate which consists of 125 acres of improved land. Mr. Hunt was married July 9, 1876, to Miss Susan E. Moberly, a daughter of C. D. Moberly, and a native of Moniteau County, Missouri, born November 7, 1856. They have two children: Maggie M. and Dora E.

VESTAL KIVETT,

farmer, section 1, was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, February 24, 1836. His father, Henry Kivett, was a native of North Carolina, and died in Randolph County in June, 1882, being ninety-one years of age. His mother (formerly Sarah Vestal) also came originally from North Carolina. They had a family of seventeen children, Vestal being the fourteenth child. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth and there learned the tanner's trade with his father. Afterwards he became acquainted with the carpenter's and painter's trades, following these different vocations in various parts of the state some three years. Returning to his native county he took charge of his father's tanyard for three years. The next two years he attended school, and later began railroading on the Coalfield and Fayetteville Railroad, in the construction department, for eighteen months. Going to Summerville he was engaged in sawing lumber in the pine forests of Randolph County till 1866, when he came to Missouri. He followed the carpenter's trade till 1875, and since that time has been interested in farming. He owns 120 acres of land. Mr. Kivett was married in May, 1864, to Miss Anna Greyson, of Randolph County, North Carolina. They have eight children: Oscar, Edgar, Roby, William, Bell, Dave, L. D. and an infant.

JOE MILLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 13, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Yoder) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Joe was born in Sumner County, Pennsylvania, July 21, 1839. When he was two years old, his parents moved to LaGrange County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. He was engaged in farming and operating a saw mill in Indiana till 1872, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since devoted his time to farming, having a landed estate of 380 acres. Mr. Miller was married in June, 1860, to Miss Christina Coffman, a native of the same county as himself. She was born May 13, 1839. They have seven children: David, Elizabeth, Jonathan, Levi, Mary, Anna and Catherine. Mr. Miller and family are members of the Omish Church.

C. D. MOBERLY,

a prominent farmer and stock dealer of this township, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Madison County, August 2, 1835. His father, William Moberly, and his mother, formerly Susan Davis, were both born in Kentucky. C. D. was raised and educated in his native county, and followed farming as his occupation. In 1853 he came to Missouri, and located in Cooper County, where he resided till 1866, then moving to Johnson County. Here he remained till 1869, when he settled in Cass County. His farm consists of over 227 acres of improved land. Mr. Moberly was married, November 22, 1855, to Miss Margaret Douglass, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, May 18, 1834. Her parents, Tandy and Patsy Douglass, were Virginians by birth. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of four children: Susan E., Martha J., John F. and Wade B. They are both church members.

A. S. O'BANNON,

farmer, section 19, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, November 30, 1809. His father, William B. O'Bannon, was a native of Virginia. He married Susanah Thompson, originally from Kentucky. When A. S. was five years old his parents moved to Fleming County, Kentucky, where he was reared, there receiving a fair education. His father was an extensive farmer, owned a carding machine and a distillery. Young O'Bannon was also brought up to learn these occupations till of age, when he began teaching. This he followed for several years. He was also for many years on different surveying expeditions, and held the office of county surveyor. In 1856 he moved to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. Coming to the county in an early day, he entered several tracts of land and was interested in the surveying of a

portion of the county. His farm contains over two hundred acres, well improved. Mr. O'Bannon was a member of the legislature during the sessions of 1862-'3 and 1863-'4, and has also held other minor offices. He was married December 12, 1845, to Miss A. K. West, by whom he has seven children: Laura B., Seneca S., Malissa I., William B., James T., A. S., Jr., and Mary S. Mrs. O'Bannon was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, October 27, 1821. Mr. O. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

D. B. PIGG & CO.

are extensive dealers in general merchandise. D. P. Pigg, the manager of the firm, has been doing business in Index since October 15, 1879. He was born in Calhoun, Henry County, Missouri, April 22, 1856. His father, David H. Pigg, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, December 23, 1819, and in the spring of 1843 he moved to Calhoun, Missouri, where he now resides. He has principally made milling his business during life and is a practical mechanic. He was married October 15, 1840, to Miss Edith R. Robinson, who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 4, 1824. They have a family of seven children: Sarah L., Mary E., John R., Kittie A., David B., Nancy E. and Wallace B. D. B. Pigg & Co. are handling a well assorted and complete stock of goods in their line, and, being energetic and careful business men, thoroughly merit the success which is crowning their efforts.

MICHAEL L. PLANK,

farmer, section 13, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1822, and is a son of Christian and Rebecca (Lapp) Plank, both natives of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Michael was reared and educated in Mifflin and Union Counties, of Pennsylvania, moving to the latter county when he was fifteen years old. In 1853 he went to Elkhart County, Indiana, and lived there and in St. Joseph County, Michigan, till 1879, when he came to Cass County, where he has since made his home. He now has a farm of ninety-five acres. He and his family are members of the Omish Church. Mr. Plank was married January 15, 1847, to Miss Nancy Byler, who was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1823. They have nine children: John, Christopher, Moses, Samuel, Michael, Jacob, David, Malinda and Elizabeth.

NATHANIEL RANDELL,

farmer, section 7, is a son of William Randell, who was born in Maine, where he was married to Miss Eunice Crockett, a native of that state. They had a family of seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth child. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 27, 1837. He

was there reared and educated, and in 1867, he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming till 1877. He then visited California, Oregon, other territories and British Columbia, making a tour lasting six months, after which he located in New Hampshire. He resided there till 1880, and soon returned to Cass County, Missouri, where he now owns a landed estate of 300 acres, well improved. Mr. Randell was married May 29, 1872, to Miss Alice P. Bowers, by which marriage they have one child, Edith V. Mrs. R. was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, January 18, 1844.

NELSON SCHOLL,

was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 23, 1815. His parents were Septimus and Sallie Scholl, Kentuckians by birth; Mr. S. being a descendant of Daniel Boone. Nelson was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1843 he came to Missouri, and located in Jackson County. In 1860, he took up his residence in Index, Cass County, where he has since lived, except during the war. While in Kentucky he was engaged in farming and teaching, and in Jackson County followed the milling business for some time. He has held many minor offices in the different locations where he resided, and in 1880, he was appointed one of the enumerators to take the census. Mr. Scholl was married February 11, 1836, to Miss Harriet R. Boone, by which marriage he has had seven children, six of whom are living: Sarah, Amanda, Emily, George, James H., Mary and Charley. Mrs. S. was born in Clark County, Kentucky, December 2, 1811. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN D. SCHROCK,

farmer, section 18, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, November 14, 1819, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth, and when twenty years of age learned the millwright trade, which he followed in Ohio for about twelve years. In 1843 he moved to Elkhart County, Indiana, making that his home till 1874, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. While in Indiana he was engaged in erecting and running saw mills. Since moving to Cass County he has been occupied in farming, and now has a farm of 245 acres which will compare favorably with any in this vicinity. His house was erected in 1879 at a cost of \$2,000. Mr. Schrock was married May 14, 1844, to Miss Mary Sproal, a native of Baden, Germany, born October 21, 1824. They have eight children: Jacob, Elizabeth, Noah, Lydia, John, Daniel, Amanda M. and Emeline. Mr. and Mrs. S. are members of the Omish Mennonite Church.

CAPT. LAWRENCE SMITH,

farmer, section 20, is a grandson of Jonathan Smith, who was born in Scotland, and who was killed in Virginia during his service in the Revolutionary War, while a commissioned officer. His only child was William Smith, a native of Norfolk, Virginia. He was reared in Virginia, and emigrated with Colonel Coffey to Tennessee, where he was married to Miss Nancy Powell, also of Virginia and a daughter of Thomas Powell, who was a native of North Carolina. William Smith died in Tennessee in 1836, and his wife in 1847, leaving a family of ten children, Lawrence being the eighth child. He was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, May 18, 1818. He was raised a farmer, and was educated in the old-fashioned log school house, with puncheon seats and desks. He followed agricultural pursuits in Tennessee till 1847, when he moved to Polk County, Missouri, where he resided till the spring of 1861. He soon after enlisted in the state service, being elected captain of Company H, in Walker's regiment. After serving one year he recruited a company, and had charge of that but a few weeks, when he went to Texas and recruited another one, of which he was captain till the close of the war. He was a staunch Southern man. Mr. S. married, February 16, 1842, Miss Margaret Martin. Eight children were born to them, five of whom are living: William A., Thomas Dick, Martha J. (Lewis), Robert L. and Martin E. Mrs. Smith was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, September 24, 1819. She died March 9, 1881. Her parents were Andrew and Mary (Montgomery) Martin, Virginians by birth. Mr. S. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. A. STERLING,

Gunn City, was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, November 4, 1853. His father, Lewis Sterling, was born May 27, 1823, in Spencer County, Kentucky; his father, Harvey Sterling, was a son of Samuel and Nancy Sterling, and was born in Prince George County, Maryland, in the year 1779. He served as a soldier in the Whisky War of Pennsylvania, in 1799, and in the war of 1812. He removed to Frankfort, Kentucky, and worked at the shoemaker's trade in 1801, where he married Miss Elizabeth Harper, a daughter of Nicholas Harper, a native of Holland, who immigrated to America in 1760, settling in Pendleton County, Virginia, where Elizabeth was born in 1780. Lewis Sterling was reared on his father's farm in Kentucky until he arrived at manhood, receiving his education in the subscription schools of his native county. In 1844, he went to Crawford County, Wisconsin, where he followed mining nine months, when he returned to Kentucky, and in 1846, accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin, and settled in Walnut Mounds, in what is

now Vernon County. There the father died, September, 1855. In the spring of 1848, he retraced his steps to Kentucky, and married Delilah J. Murphy, a daughter of Ferrel and Jenny (Gilles) Murphy. She was born January 17, 1827. Lewis Sterling has given his attention to farming through life. In 1861, he was the choice of his party as candidate for the office of sheriff of Badax County, Wisconsin, and was elected by a good Democratic majority in a county that had a Republican majority of 1,500. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm in Wisconsin until April, 1867, when he removed to Cass County, Missouri, with his father's family. He received his education in the common schools of the state and the State University at Columbia. In 1872, he accepted a situation as salesman in Smith & Marshall's store in Holden, Missouri, where he continued until 1877, when he removed to Gunn City. Here he has since resided. November 25, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary L. Allison, a daughter of L. J. Allison, of Holden. She was born in Lawrence County, Ohio, August 30, 1853. They have lost two children: Thomas Cecil, who was born December 12, 1875, died September 24, 1876, and Georgia E., who was born August 15, 1877, and died October 15, 1879.

ALONZO STERLING,

of the firm of Bishop & Sterling, druggists, at Gunn City, is a son of Louis Sterling, Esq., and was born in Vernon County, Wisconsin, October 1, 1855. In April, 1867, he came with his parents to Cass County, Missouri. He was reared to habits of industry on a farm and followed farming till January, 1882, when he embarked in his present business, and in which he has built up a successful patronage, having the esteem of all. August 3, 1878, Mr. S. was married to Miss Cordie Buckley, a daughter of Edmond Buckley, and a native of Cass County, Missouri. They have one child, Odessa. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. James P. Bishop, a member of this firm was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, June 28, 1849. He was reared and educated on a farm and gave his attention to this calling till 1881, when he began his present business. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1871. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

GEORGE STOLZ,

proprietor of hotel and manufacturer of boots and shoes at Gunn City, is a native of Germany, and was born November 28, 1837. He was reared and educated and followed the occupation of farming and gardening in his native country. In 1852 he came to America, going direct to Buffalo. There he learned the trade of boot and shoe making. In 1854 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, and in 1855 to St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, where

he remained till 1858. Up to 1860 he worked at his trade at Lexington and Memphis. At the breaking out of the war he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and enlisted in Company K, Forty-Seventh Regiment Volunteer Infantry, in which he served some three years and two months. He was mustered out at Atlanta, Georgia, having participated in the battles of Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. After the war he located in DuQuoin, Perry County, Illinois, and in 1869 came to Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, and in August, 1882, to Gunn City, where he entered into his present business. Mr. Stolz was married November 16, 1865, to Miss Lena Ross, a native of Germany, born December 15, 1843. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

M. B. UNDERWOOD,

farmer and stock dealer, section 18, is a son of Francis Underwood, a native of England, who came to America when a young man, settling in Kentucky, where he married Miss Margaret Jarvis, of that state. They had a family of ten children, who lived to be grown and five of whom now survive. M. B., the ninth child, was born in Harrison County, Kentucky, January 23, 1824. He was reared in Kentucky and Greene County, Illinois, having moved with his parents to Illinois in 1839. He was educated only in the common schools. He resided in Greene County till 1867, when he went to Schuyler County, Missouri, there remaining about six years. In 1852 he took a trip to California and was engaged in mining for two years. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since made his home. He now has a landed estate of over 300 acres, constituting one of the best improved farms in Index Township and which will compare favorably with any in the county. He has taken great interest in churches and schools, having donated liberally in the erection of the Baptist Church of Index, to which he gave one-fourth of its cost. His mode of educating his children is by employing a teacher at his residence, also at the same time giving them musical advantages. Mr. Underwood has been married four times; first, December 20, 1849, to Miss Mary A. Woods, of Kentucky, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living: Margaret E., Robert F., Sarah J. and John W. His second marriage occurred January 23, 1866, to Mrs. Emeline Anderson, of Illinois, her maiden name being Varble. The third time he was married October 11, 1868, to Mrs. Mary C. Vinson, of Kentucky. Her maiden name was Payne. By this marriage he had four children: Harriet C., Sythe R., William M. and Lucy E. His present marriage occurred April 17, 1878, to Mrs. Sallie P. York, of Kentucky, whose maiden name was Payne, a sister of his former wife.

JONATHAN H. WALKER,

farmer section 28, was born in Adams County, Kentucky, October 20, 1833. His father, George Walker, was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, formerly Margaret Cheshire, of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, and began the life of a farmer, which he has always continued, and with satisfactory results. In 1850 he moved to Carroll County, Missouri, where he lived till 1870, then coming to Cass County, Missouri. Mr. Walker was married in September, 1852, to Miss Tabitha Isam, a native of Shelby County, Tennessee, born May 10, 1832. They have five children: James W., Mary E., George W., John H. F. and Hattie M. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. J. WALTON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 28, is a native of Gibson County, Tennessee, where he was born March 17, 1829. His father, J. S. Walton, was a Virginian by birth, and his mother, whose maiden name was Leter Kator, came originally from Maryland. They had a family of eleven children, W. J. being the fourth child. When eighteen months old he was taken by his parents to Morgan County, Missouri, where he was raised and educated. He devoted his time to farming and the milling business, till 1844 when he went to Jackson County, Missouri, and resumed his farming operations. In 1855 he came to this county, settling on his present homestead. This farm consists of 248 acres of land, all improved. Mr. W. was married November 3, 1853, to Miss Mary E. Cassell. She is a native of Jessamine County, Kentucky, born June 8, 1837. Her parents were David and Mary A. (Corn) Cassell of Kentucky.

T. W. WELLS

is a member of the firm of J. A. Wells & Son, merchants. These gentlemen are extensive dealers in general merchandise, groceries and provisions, harness, etc., and are men who have prospered in their transactions. They have a branch house at Urick, Henry County, Missouri, and are large manufacturers of harness. The subject of this sketch is a native of Christian County, Kentucky, and was born September 16, 1855. His father, originally from Cumberland County, Kentucky, is now a resident of Henry County, Missouri. He married Mary A. Reed, of Kentucky. T. W. Wells came to Missouri in 1851, with his parents, and was raised and educated in this state. He went to Henry County, Missouri, and in 1870 entered into mercantile life, settling in Gunn City, in August, 1882. Mr. W. was married, October 12, 1873, to Miss Rebecca Miller.

She was born October 10, 1856. They have two children, Minnie M. and Jessie E. They are both members of the Christian Church.

LYSANDER WEST,

farmer and carpenter, was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, November 19, 1819. His parents, Lysander and Lucy (Kemper) West, were also natives of Kentucky. They had a family of seven children, Lysander being the fourth child. He was raised and educated in his native county, and was long engaged in teaching both common and select schools. He was thus occupied in all about ten years, and while a resident of Kentucky, worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1856 he came to Cass County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of one hundred acres of improved land. Mr. West was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Ruth S. Logan. She was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, November 4, 1830, and was a daughter of Abner and Eveline (Pepper) Logan. Mr. and Mrs. West, have seven children: William L., Mollie A., Lysander B., America B., Charles S., Lutie D., and John K.

A. W. WILHITE,

proprietor of the Gunn City Flouring Mill and dealer in grain, was born in Platte County, Missouri, September 1, 1845. His father, Eleazer Wilhite, was a native of Kentucky as was also his mother, formerly Mary Shelton. A. W. was reared in his native county and was principally educated in Weston. His father being a miller, the son was also brought up to learn the same occupation. In 1868 he went to Clay County, Missouri, and was engaged in milling at Kearney till 1869, when he returned to Platte County. In 1870 he moved to Barton County and gave his attention to farming and dealing in stock till 1873, when he came to Cass County and continued the stock business till 1875. He then again began the milling business in Bates County and one year later came to Austin, Cass County. In 1878 he went to Wadesburg and in 1881 moved to Gunn City. Mr. Wilhite was married September 25, 1857, to Miss Annie Brown by whom he has four children: Flora, Preston G., Thomas G., and Alvin W., Jr. Mrs. W. was born in Platte County, Missouri, March 11, 1847. She is the daughter of Hamilton and Saphronia (Gains) Brown. The mill of which he is proprietor was erected by him at Gunn City, in 1881, and is valued at \$10,000. It is a substantial structure and the flour made therein is of the best quality.

M. W. WITHERS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, is a son of J. S. Withers, who was born in Farquier County, Virginia, April 3, 1812. He was married

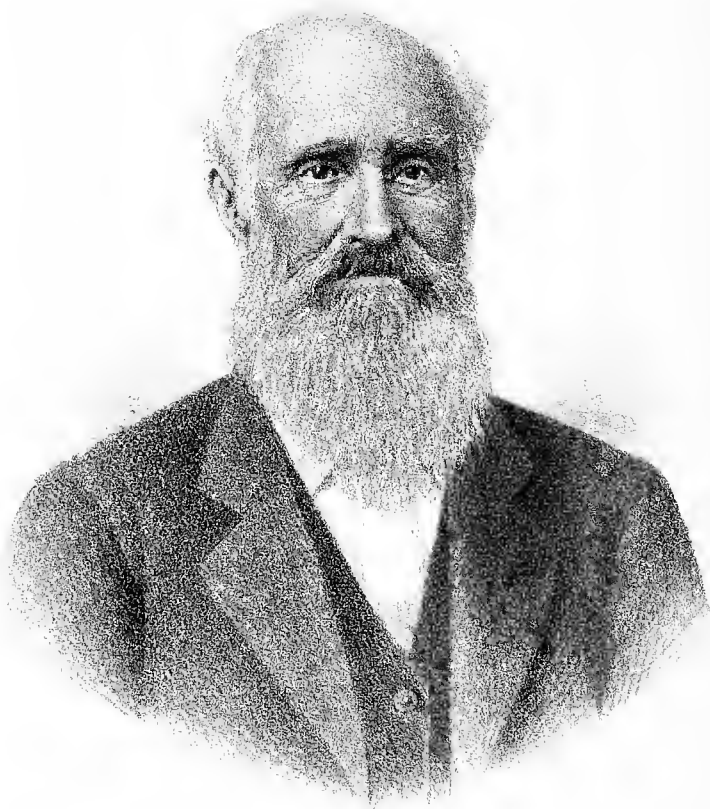
October 3, 1833, to Miss Wilhelmina Woodard, a native of Garrard County, Kentucky, born October 12, 1817. She died August 15, 1870. They had eleven children. M. W. was born in Garrard County, Kentucky, November 15, 1839. In 1854 he moved to McLean County, Illinois, where he remained till 1864, then going to Oregon. Most of the time he was located in Portland, where he was employed by a lumber firm, the firm of which the Hon. Joseph S. Smith was a member. Remaining there until 1869, he then came to Cass County, Missouri, returning via the Isthmus and New York. He has since been occupied in farming and now has a farm of 125 acres, all of which is improved. October 21, 1869, Mr. Withers was married to Miss Belle O'Bannon, a daughter of A. S. O'Bannon. She was born in Garrard County, Kentucky December 22, 1846. They have three children: Freddie O'B., Annie S. and Otto E.

W. A. WRAY

is a native of Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, and was born September 3, 1841, being a son of John and Mary (Johnston) Wray, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. When ten years of age W. A. with his parents moved to Warren County, Illinois. He was educated at the Monmouth College and graduated in June, 1865, with the highest honors of his class. Subsequently he read law with Hon. Pinkney H. Walker, and afterwards went to Lee's Summit, Missouri, where he remained one year, then locating in Index Township, Cass County. Here he is now practicing his profession and is meeting with good success. Mr. Wray was married September 10, 1867, to Miss Lucy J. Lee, a native of Warren County, Illinois, and a daughter of W. W. and Mary Lee. Mr. and Mrs. W. have one child, Mary B.

REUBEN YODER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 1, is of German descent, his grandfather having been born in Germany and his father, David Yoder, in Burks County, Pennsylvania. The latter married Martha Reed, of Chester, of the same state. Reuben Yoder was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. He was reared there and received his education. In 1845, he moved to Logan County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming till 1862 when he went to Cass County, Michigan. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has a landed estate of 250 acres, which is well improved. Mr. Yoder was married in February, 1837, to Miss Martha Yoder, a native of the same county as himself. She was born in March, 1817. They have nine children: Ara, Mary, Martha, David C. (who died in the Andersonville prison), Christian D., Noah W.,



W P Dames

Siloma, Carolina, Barbara A. and Elizabeth E. Mr. Yoder and family are members of the Omish Menonite Church.

J. K. ZOOK,

farmer, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, August 23, 1831. When he was ten years of age he went to Huntingdon County, subsequently returning to his native county, where he was engaged in farming till 1868. Then he came to Cass County, and here has since resided, owning a fine farm, which is well improved. Mr. Zook was married in December, 1854, to Miss Rachel Hoffman, a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. She died in 1865, leaving eleven children, four of whom are now living: Adam, Levi, Anna, and Sarah. He was married again, March 28, 1867, to Mrs. Leah Coffman, of the same county as himself. Her maiden name was Hooley. She died in July, 1880. Mr. Z. is a member of the Omish Menonite Church.

J. H. ZOOK,

dealer in furniture at Gunn City, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania February 17, 1835. His father was a native of that county and was married to Miss Anna Hartzler, also a Pennsylvanian by birth. They had a family of seven children. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, and there began life as a farmer. In 1866 he went to Davis County, Iowa, and worked at the carpenter business for some time. In 1872 he came to Cass County, Missouri, locating at Gunn City, and followed his trade for a while, and soon after engaged in the furniture and lumber business. In a few years he sold out his lumber interest and has since devoted his attention to the selling of furniture. Mr. Zook is an excellent man, a representative citizen of this place and a man highly respected by all.



CAMP BRANCH TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE WILLIAM PORTER BARNES

was born in Canandagua, Ontario County, New York, October 19, 1816. In 1819 the family emigrated to the Western Reserve, Trumbull County, Ohio, where William grew to manhood. He received but a limited education, and commenced life by working on a farm, early in his career exhibiting signs of becoming a leader in all undertakings rather than a

follower, as has been fully demonstrated in subsequent years. In 1836 he went to Michigan, and settled in Lenawee County, and in 1840 he married Miss Eleanor Lubrina Tabor, of Adrian. In 1844 he moved to Washington County, Wisconsin, where he continued to live for nearly a quarter of a century, being one of the leading citizens of that locality. In 1852 he was elected to the legislature, and in that assembly was early known as a most active and influential member. In 1862 he took up his location in Minnesota, but in 1868 settled in Cass County, Missouri, and soon became a leading factor of the Democratic party in this county. He was the first man to oppose the payment of the so-called illegal bonds. Mr. Barnes has served two terms as county judge, and was elected Presiding Judge of Cass County in the fall of 1882. He is now (1882) in the Cole County jail, at Jefferson City, where he was placed by Judge Krekel, of the United States District Court, for having refused to levy a tax of \$200,000 against the people of his county to pay what he and others have considered fraudulent bonds. Mrs. Barnes died May 9, 1880, and left four children living: William H., Charles P., George S. and Stella B. William H. resides at Stockton, Kansas. In the early part of 1881 the Judge married his second wife, Mrs. Eliza Potter, of Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin. He and his first wife were the first white settlers of Barton, Washington County, Wisconsin. The following is taken from a Washington County paper, published in Barton, Wisconsin, on the Judge's visit to his old home: "Hon. W. P. Barnes, of East Lynne, Cass County, Missouri, has returned to old Washington County to pay his friends a visit, after a long absence of eighteen years. Mr. Barnes will be remembered by the old settlers as the first white man, and his wife as the first white woman, who settled in the town of Barton, in September, 1844. His hardships were great, and his courage undaunted, because it required a man of nerve to come into a wilderness which scarcely had been trod by the foot of a white man, to commence life anew. He prospered as a farmer, and won distinction as a supervisor during thirteen consecutive terms, which is ample proof of his honesty and ability. His worth and ability were appreciated by his being sent to the assembly, where he made a gallant and noble fight for the division of the county and the location of the county seat at West Bend. To him, more than to any other man, belongs the credit of bringing about that result. While others were offered, and even took bribes from those who tried to prevent the division, he scorned their gold, and stood manfully by his constituents. As justice of the peace he was noted for his sound judgment, and as lawyer in court he surpassed all others in eloquence and originalty. In his new home his talents were soon appreciated by his being elected county judge. In the far west, and at the age of sixty-two, when most men begin to fail, Judge Barnes has lost none of the fiery eloquence of his youth."

CHARLES P. BARNES,

a member of the firm of Barnes & Kenagy, general merchants, East Lynne, was born in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, April 22, 1845. He was there reared to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of that vicinity. In 1863 he was for six months engaged in school teaching in Olmstead County, Minnesota. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, Second Minnesota Regiment, and served until the close of the war, having been with Sherman on his famous march to the sea. After his discharge he returned home, there residing for two years, during which time he was interested in farming and railroad contracting. Subsequently he came to Cass County, Missouri, and devoted his attention to farming for the following two years, when he returned to Minnesota. In 1868 he went to Rooks County, Kansas, and two years later again moved to this county and resumed teaching. In 1877 he became a member of the firm of Barnes & Kenagy. Mr. Barnes was married in March, 1870, to Miss Eliza J. Norcutt, a native of Wisconsin. They have three children: Nettie I., Eugene and Della. In 1869 Mr. B. was probate judge of Rooks County, Kansas. He belongs to the A. O. U. W. fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE S. BARNES,

of the firm of Barnes & Kenagy, dealers in general merchandise, East Lynne, is a native of Wisconsin, and was born in Waukesha County, November 28, 1852. At the age of nine years he was taken by the family to Minnesota, where he was reared and educated, following farming as his occupation. In 1869, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and here resided until 1873, when he was engaged with J. Riley, in blacksmithing. This trade he continued until March, 1875, when he emigrated to California, there being employed as commercial traveler by W. Z. Angeys, for a vineyard in Santa Clara County. He was agent for that vineyard for one year, when he returned to Cass County, Missouri, and a short time after became a member of the present firm. Mr. Barnes was married May 2, 1878, to Miss Luella VanCamp, of Illinois. They have two children: Earl E. and Elsie E. Mr. B. is a member of Nonpareil Lodge No. 372, A. F. and A. M., of this city, and is its present senior deacon. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., and holds the office of guide. In 1876, he was township constable, and at present is a member of the city council of East Lynne.

ELI BEILER,

section 23, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, April 1, 1825. He was there brought up and received his education, following farming as

his calling. In 1880 he removed to Cass County, Missouri. He now has 1,000 acres of land above the average, all well improved, and upon his home place is a fine brick residence, erected at a cost of \$3,500. Mr. Beiler was married in February, 1848, to Miss Sarah Kenagy. They have three children: Levy K., Rebecca and Meno. Mr. B. is a member of the Omish Menonite Church. Jonathan Beiler, father of the subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania and was there reared and married to Miss Anna Lapp. They had seven children of whom Eli was the fourth child.

THEODORE E. BENJAMIN,

section 31, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Newark, New Jersey, and was born February 11, 1834. At the age of four years he accompanied the family to Columbus, Ohio, there residing for four years. From that city they moved to Lexington, Kentucky, and here Theodore was raised, and during the years 1844 and 1845, attended the Transylvania University of Lexington, Kentucky. He completed his education at the Lafayette Seminary. In 1848 he was engaged as clerk in a grocery store, and later, for eight months was employed as bookkeeper for the Red River Iron Works, at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. He then returned to Lexington, and in the spring of 1850 started for California, but abandoned the trip on account of sickness when west of the Mississippi. He went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and then back to Kentucky, and in 1853 he settled at Westport, Missouri, which was his home for one year. Retracing his steps to Kentucky, he stayed there till the spring of 1854, when he moved to Kansas, taking up a claim where Lawrence now stands. After one year he again located in Jackson County, Missouri. In the spring of 1857 he took a trip to Mexico after horses, subsequently going to Texas with a herd and disposing of them there. He came back to Jackson County, Missouri, but in 1858 returned to Texas, and in 1859 took up his location at Kansas City. In 1861 he visited Kansas, where he stopped about one year. In 1862 he enlisted in the United States army—light artillery—and served for three years, soon after going to Kansas City. In 1866 he came to Cass County. Mr. Benjamin now has 160 acres of well improved land in good cultivation. He was married October 24, 1877, to Miss Margaret J. Graham. They have two children, Mary E. and Eleanor E. He has held the offices of township clerk and school director.

C. C. BERRY,

section 26, is a native of Greene County, Illinois, and was born August 5, 1844, his parents then visiting in that locality. When he was one month old his mother returned with him to her home in St. Louis, Missouri,

where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education from the schools of that city. In 1858-9, he was engaged as clerk in the city weigher's office. In 1860, he removed to Greene County, Illinois, and embarked in farming. August 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-Second Illinois Regiment, serving three years, and was a participant in the battles of Paducah, Kentucky, Nashville, Tennessee, Tupelo, Mississippi, and Mobile, Alabama. He then returned to Greene County, where he resided until April, 1869, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. In August, 1870, he settled where he now resides ; he has 160 acres of land, improved, and his buildings are in excellent condition. Mr. Berry was married May, 13, 1869, to Miss Nancy Carico, who was born in Illinois. They have five children living : Minnie, Emma L., Charles C., John C., and Elmer E. Mr. B. is a member of Nonpareil Lodge, No. 370, A. F. & A. M., of East Lynne, and also belongs to the Baptist Church. He was district clerk, and school director for two years.

J. G. AND W. J. BOALS

are extensive farmers on section 26. J. G., the eldest of these brothers, was born in Ireland January 20, 1826. When six years old he was taken by the family to Ontario County, New York, where William J. was born January 26, 1843. They resided there till 1845, when they removed to Jackson County, Michigan, there being reared and educated. Through life they have followed the occupation of farming. In 1869 they came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled at their present location. They have 227 acres of land among the most choice of any in the county and which is well improved. Seldom do we find two brothers who have always been together in every move and enterprise from their youth up as have J. G. and W. J. Boals. They are very industrious and have a good property.

G. M. BURGER,

dealer in harness and saddles, owes his nativity to Cooper County, Missouri, where he was born, June 3, 1849. He grew up in that vicinity and attended its common schools, following the occupation of farming as his vocation. In 1876 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until April, 1881, when he began in his present business in East Lynne. Mr. Burger is an experienced worker and carries a full and complete assortment in his line. He was united in marriage November 21, 1876, to Miss Kate Miller, a native of Howard County, Missouri. They have one child living, Edna D. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church, South

MASTIN BURRIS,

section 19, is prominent among the very old settlers of this county and is a man who has been identified with its interests for nearly half a century. He is a native of St. Charles County, Missouri, and was born March 1, 1812. His father, David Burris, was born in South Carolina and was there reared. When a young man he removed to Madison County, Kentucky, and there married Miss Eleanor Lackey. They had eight children, of whom Mastin was the second child. David B. was an old pioneer of St. Charles County, Missouri, having landed there about 1804. He was a participant in the war of 1812. His death occurred June 6, 1849, and his widow died in May, 1850. In 1823 the subject of this sketch accompanied the family to Independence, Jackson County, Kentucky, where he resided till 1834, then coming to Cass County, Missouri, and settling near Pleasant Hill. In 1844 he located where he now lives. He has a fine farm of over 200 acres of land, which will average with any in the county, all well improved. Mr. Burris was united in marriage July 22, 1833, to Judy Lloyd, a native of Franklin County, Virginia. They have seven children living: Missouri A., Francis M., Margaret H., Elizabeth, Mastin J., Fleming L. and Mary E. They are members of the M. E. Church.

SOLOMON L. BYLER,

section 16, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1834. He there grew to manhood, following farming as his occupation. In 1859 he removed to Champaign County, Ohio, and lived there and in Logan County of the same state till 1876 when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and in 1877 settled where he now resides. He has 320 acres of choice land and his improvements generally are of a high order. A fine house is upon the place and one which was built in the modern style of architecture. Mr. Byler was married in 1859 to Miss Anna Yoder, a native of Pennsylvania. They had six children: Elhanen, Abiah, David, Isaiah, Thomas C. (deceased), and Sarah A. Mrs. B.'s death occurred in 1869. He was again married in November, 1870, to Miss Anna F. Kauffman, also of Pennsylvania. They are members of the Omish Menonite Church. Mr. Byler is school director and road overseer of his district.

DAVID CLARK

was born in Franklin County, Vermont, September 14, 1807. He received a good education for those early days, and was apprenticed in the old way to learn the carpenter's trade, becoming a thorough mechanic. He worked by the month for two years, and then finding that he had mas-



G. A. Clark

tered the trade, went to work contracting and doing business on his own account. In 1834 he moved to Washington County, New York, where he remained for four years, soon going to St. Lawrence County, where he remained until he came to Illinois. He settled near Springfield in 1859, and located in this county in 1868. Mr. Clark married Delia Giffin, daughter of David Giffin of Georgia, Vermont, January 1, 1829, From this union there are seven children living: Benjamin S., Frank H., George H., David D., Mary E., William H. and Eugenia M.; Daniel W. died in 1859, at twenty years of age. Mrs. Clark died March 18, 1880. Daniel Clark, a twin brother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1856. They learned their trades together, and were always in the company of each other. Mary E. Clark is Mrs. James W. Rogers, and Eugenia M. is Mrs. John D. Hart. Frank H. has a fine farm near East Lynne, and is doing a very prosperous banking business in town. Mr. Clark was formerly a Democrat, but is now a Republican, and has been a Mason for forty years. He has a home on twenty acres of land, a part of it being in the city limits and the balance adjoining. He is a worthy man, and has been prosperous through life.

FRANK H. CLARK,

cashier of the Bank of East Lynne, is a leading and enterprising man of this vicinity. The subject of this sketch was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, January 5, 1834. He was reared to manhood in the county of his birth, receiving his education from the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, New York. When twenty years of age, he removed to Jersey County, Illinois, there residing for one year, after which he went to Sangamon County, Illinois. He was occupied in school teaching, until 1862, and in that year enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-Second Illinois Regiment, with which he served for one year. After this, he returned to Greene County, Illinois, there following farming. In 1869, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and resumed the tilling of the soil, and now owns a fine farm of 320 acres, which is as well improved as any in the county. He continued agricultural pursuits, until he became cashier and principal stockholder of an institution rapidly gaining the confidence of the community, the Bank of East Lynne, Missouri. Mr. Clark has been twice married: first, March 17, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Sperry, a native of Illinois. They had six children, three of whom are now living: Daniel W., Fred., Charlie. Mrs. Clark's death occurred February 10, 1873. He was again married March 20, 1877, to Mrs. T. Jones, (whose maiden name was Judy). They have one child, Harley F. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the chapter and commandery of that order at Harrisonville, Missouri. He also belongs to the K. of H. In 1873, he was elected one of the

county judges, and held the office with honor for two terms. Under the township organization he held the position of township clerk.

JAMES M. CROOKS,

section 30, is a native of Parke County, Indiana, and was born February 2, 1840. He grew up and was educated in his native county, following agricultural pursuits. His father, Gideon Crooks, was a native of Ohio and settled in Indiana about the year 1830, being an old pioneer of Parke County. He was married in Ohio to Miss Hannah Coddington. They had eight children of whom James was the third. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and in 1868 moved upon his present place where he has 170 acres of good, rich land well improved. He has one of the best barns in this part of the county, which was erected at a cost of about \$1,000. Mr. Crooks was married July 25, 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Thompson. They have seven children: William A., Rosa E., Mary F., Martha H., Oscar E., Theodocia and an infant. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. In 1880 he was elected justice of the peace, serving one year. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A., Forty-second Indiana Regiment, and was in service till the close of the war, having accompanied General Sherman on his march to the sea. He was ordained a minister in the Baptist Church March 18, 1873, and has been an active worker in that cause for many years.

GEORGE W. FAMULINER,

section 27, was born in Ross County, Ohio, November 8, 1843. He was there reared and educated, following from his youthful days his present occupation. In 1862, he removed to Piatt County, Illinois, where he resided till 1875, then coming to Cass County, Missouri. He now has a fine farm of 505 acres, most of which is under fence, and his improvements are good. Mr. Famuliner was married April 8, 1875, to Miss Rebecca Alexander, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Katie, Jennie and Sarah.

GEORGE W. FARROW, M. D.

Among the members of the medical fraternity of this county who, by hard study, close attention to their chosen calling and general practice, have attained the deserved reputation of leaders in their profession may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Carrollton, Greene County, Illinois, and was born December 2, 1843. He resided at his birthplace until thirteen years of age, when he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and began the study of medicine under Dr. T. J. Harvey.



Chas. Larrow M.D.

Afterwards he continued his studies under Dr. J. C. Armstrong. In 1864 and 1865 he attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, of which he was also a student during the years of 1870 and 1871, and 1874 and 1875, graduating from that institution in the latter year. In 1863 he began practicing at Kampsville, Illinois, there remaining for five months. In 1865 he went to Springfield, Illinois, and acted as assistant surgeon of Ward A of the Camp Butler Hospital for five months. Removing to Pike County, Illinois, he remained for six months, after which he returned to Kampsville, Illinois, but practiced only a short time. In 1868 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and began following his profession near where the town of East Lynne now is. He at this time enjoys practice that is second to none in the county, and has by his successful patronage accumulated quite a competency. Dr. Farrow was married July 26, 1871, to Miss Mary A. Thorp, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Martin, Fred R. and Bessie. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the chapter and commandery of that order. He also belongs to the A. O. U. W., and O. M. P. and the Palm and Shell. He was a member of the first town board of East Lynne and was a partner with Judge McFadden, the first firm who did business in this city.

WRIGHT GILL,

sections 32 and 33, was born in England, November 22, 1826. He resided at his native place till 1841, when he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, Louisiana, and from thence up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers to Beardstown, Cass County, Illinois, where he resided, engaged in farming until 1866. In that year he came to Cass County, Missouri, and here he has since been occupied in farming. He has a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved. Mr. Gill was married April 14, 1851, to Miss Alice Fielding a native of England. They have seven children living: James R., Lewis A., Robert F., Joseph H., Emma J., William F., and John E. They are members of the M. E. Church. In 1874 Mr. G. was elected justice of the peace, the duties of which office he is now discharging in a satisfactory manner.

JAMES R. GILL,

of the firm of Gill Brothers, dealers in groceries, queensware, crockery, etc., is a native of Cass County, Illinois, and was born March 27, 1852. At the age of fourteen years he immigrated with the family to Cass County, Missouri, where for some time he was engaged in farming. In 1875, he removed to Santa Clara County, California, and after devoting three years to agricultural pursuits, returned to Cass County, Missouri, and in October, 1881, he became a member of the firm of Gill Brothers. They carry a good stock of goods and are doing a remunerative busi-

ness. Mr. Gill was married May 29, 1879, to Miss Addie Grider, a native of Tennessee. They have two children: Henry and May. Mr. G. is a member of the order of Mutual Protection.

ISAAC GREASER,

section 22, owes his nativity to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was born, January 1, 1831. He was there brought up, and at the age of twenty-two years began the trade of carpentering, which he continued for five years. He subsequently became engaged in farming. In 1866 he came to Cass County, settling where he now resides. He has 275 acres of well improved land, and his buildings are above the average. Mr. Greaser was married in August, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Rutt, a native of Ohio. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living: Amandus, Sarah A., Fradia, John, and Henry. They are members of the Omish Menonite Church.

LAWSON GROUND

is an extensive farmer on section 32. The subject of this sketch was born in Lincoln County, North Carolina, July 17, 1817. He resided there until he attained his seventeenth year, when he removed to Morgan County, Indiana. At the age of twenty-five years he came to Missouri, settling in Cass County, and now has a well improved farm of 120 acres of land. Mr. Ground has been twice married: first, to Martha Tague, who died in April, 1875, leaving two children: James W. and Ellen N. He was again married November 15, 1875, to Mrs. Lou F. Austin, whose maiden name was Collins. She has one son by her former marriage, Robert W. Austin. They are members of the Baptist Church.

CHRISTOPHER J. HOSTETLER,

section 4, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in November, 1830. At the age of eight years he removed with the family to Holmes County, Ohio, there residing for twelve years, after which he went to Elkhart County, Indiana. He was engaged in carpentering, saw milling, etc., in that vicinity for seventeen years. Hickory County, Missouri, next became his home, and, after living there until 1876, he came to Cass County, Missouri. In August, 1881, he settled where now resides. He owns 200 acres of land fully equal to the average, and his improvements generally denote him to be a progressive and successful farmer. In 1882 he erected a wind mill, the wheel being twenty-five feet, to be used as the power with which to operate a feed grinder and wood work machinery. Mr. Hostetler was married in 1852 to Miss Magdeline

Hershbergel, also of Pennsylvania. They have ten children : Elizabeth, George, Joseph C., Shem, Eli, Millom, Moses, Pius, Levi and David. They are members of the Mennonite Church.

H. JERARD, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, a native of Jackson County, Missouri, was born September 6, 1852. When four years old he removed with the family to Cass County, where he was reared to manhood. In 1873 he began school teaching, and continued to be so engaged until the spring of 1874. Previous to and also during that time he was a student of medicine under Dr. Beattie, of Harrisonville, Missouri. In 1874-75 he attended the medical department of the Missouri State University, and was graduated from that institution June 24, 1875. He then went to West Union, and for four months was occupied there in practicing. Returning to Harrisonville, he clerked in the drug store of G. Houston for two months, and then went to Burdette, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of medicine for eighteen months. At the expiration of that period he came to East Lynne. In 1881-82 he attended lectures at the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis, and he is now one of the most promising physicians of Western Missouri. Dr. Jerard was married, March 1, 1877, to Miss Mary F. Ferril. They have one child, Herold L. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, the O. M. P. and I. O. G. T.

JACOB C. KENAGY,

section 35, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, on August 4, 1821, and was there reared to manhood and educated. In 1845 he removed to Logan County, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming and school teaching till 1866. Then he came to Cass County, Missouri, and resumed his farming operations on the place where he now resides. He has 130 acres of land which will compare well with any in the county, all of it being nicely improved. Mr. Kenagy was married September 27, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Yoden, a native of Ohio. They have five children : Emanuel L., Emma, Sarah, Jacob and Solomon. In 1850 he was ordained speaker of the Omish Mennonite faith and in 1855 was ordained elder of the same. Since his arrival here he has been the pastor of the Omish Church.

EMANUEL L. KENAGY,

section 35, the eldest son of J. C. Kenagy, was born March 13, 1850, in Logan County, Ohio, and was raised there till sixteen years of age, receiving his education in his native county. From his youth he has followed the occupation of farming. In 1866 he came with the family

to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He settled where he now lives in 1874. In 1882 he erected a large steam cider mill and fruit and jelly manufactory, which is well equipped with all the modern improvements, it having a capacity of 2,000 gallons of cider per day. Mr. Kenagy was married December 19, 1872, to Miss Lydia King, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children: Alice, Mary, David and Saloma. They are members of the Omish Menonite Church.

DAVID P. KENAGY

is a member of the firm of Barnes & Kenagy, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs, boots and shoes and grain. This gentleman is a native of Ohio, and was born in Logan County, August 17, 1847. When sixteen years of age he removed to St. Joseph County, Michigan, where he resided for four years, then coming to Missouri and settling near East Lynne. There he was engaged in farming and school teaching until 1877, when he located in East Lynne, and under the firm name of Farmer & Kenagy began merchandising. In June of that year the present firm was formed. They do about the largest business of any house in East Lynne, and are having a most remunerative trade. Besides their mercantile business they are interested in the grain trade at that point. Mr. K. is the postmaster of this city. He was married in September, 1873, to Miss Catherine Kinsinger, a native of Germany. They have four children: Ira W., Harrie E., Nina M. and Anna G. Mr. Kenagy is a member of the Masonic and also of the A. O. U. W. orders, is past master of the latter, and senior warden of the Masons. He and his wife are members of the Menonite Church.

ISAAC KING,

section 5, is a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 1, 1821. At the age of twelve years he accompanied the family to Fairfield County, Ohio, where he was long engaged in farming. In 1850 he removed to Logan County, Ohio, there continuing farming till 1867, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He then located where he now resides and at present has 320 acres of land, making a farm that will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. King was married February 7, 1815, to Miss Rebecca Yoder who came originally from Ohio. They had eight children: Elizabeth, Marion, Emma, Charity, Isaiah, John, Amandus and Amos. Mrs. King's death occurred in September 1869. He was again married December 11, 1869, to Mrs. Lydia Miller, a widow who married a man by the name of Klopenslim. She had three children by that marriage: Peter, John and David. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Omish Menonite Church.

JOHN C. KING

is a prosperous farmer on section 14. The subject of this sketch was born in Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1829. He was there reared and educated, and at the age of eighteen years he began the trade of harness making, at which he worked for six years. Removing to Marshall County, Indiana, he was engaged in saw milling for six years, and in 1873 he moved to Vernon County, Missouri. He devoted his time to farming, and now owns a farm there of 220 acres. In 1875 he came to Cass County, where he now resides. He has a fine farm here of 220 acres, well improved, and besides this owns eighty acres of land in Sedgwick County, Kansas. Mr. King was married in March, 1858, to Miss Rebecca E. Plank, a native of Ohio. She died in March, 1859. He was again married October 25, 1860, to Miss Anna E. Gorden. They have five children: Meno, Milo V., Rebecca, Elmer W. and Chauncey H. They are members of the Menonite Church.

CORNELIUS H. MORROW,

of the firm of Morrow & Wheeler, proprietors of livery and feed stable, was born in Cass County, Illinois, January 13, 1853. At the age of eleven years he was brought by the family to Cass County, Missouri, and here he was engaged in farming until 1880, when he began keeping a hotel. This he continued for six months, and the year following was interested in conducting a meat market. Subsequently he purchased his present livery stable and stock from his father, and did business alone until July 19, 1882, when Mr. Wheeler became associated with him. They have a well equipped establishment and are enjoying a good run of custom. Mr. Morrow was married in February, 1876, to Miss Martha A. Smith, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Harry E. and Hattie A. Mr. M. is a member of the O. M. P. In 1880, he was elected township constable, which position he holds at the present time.

ABRAHAM J. PLANK,

section 26, owes his nativity to Wayne County, Ohio, where he was born, January 14, 1829. He was there brought up, and when fourteen years old became engaged in working at the carpenter's trade, which he followed till 1869. In that year he came to Cass County, Missouri, and in 1870 settled where he now resides. His farm of 160 acres of land will average with any, and his improvements are as fine as any in this township. He has one of the best farm houses in the county, constructed of brick, and erected at a cost of about \$4,000. Mr. Plank was married in August, 1853, to Magdeline Greaser, a native of Ohio. They have five children: Mary, John, Emanuel, Susannah, and Frank. They are members of the Menonite Church.

JOHN P. RAWLINS,

section 20, was born in Greene County, Illinois, December 15, 1836. He there passed his boyhood and at the age of twenty-two commenced school teaching, being thus employed in the winter season, and during the summer months followed farming. In 1869 and 1870 he was engaged in the mercantile trade and was the postmaster at Roodhouse, Illinois. Previous to this, in 1863, he built the first house in that city. In 1872 he was an active member of the committee who secured the Chicago & Alton Railroad junction at that point, giving toward that enterprise \$1,000 from his private purse. He was also one of the building committee of the first church erected there, and was among the first trustees of that city and was clerk of the board. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace of that town. In 1878 he removed to Cass County, Missouri, and now has 250 acres of land, and is one of our most successful farmers. Mr. Rawlins was married October 4, 1865, to Miss Minnie A. Leachman. They have five children: George, Harry, Cora, Ada and Ernest. Mr. R. is a member of the A. O. U. W. and also of the Grange and was county deputy. He is now overseer of the County Grange. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JAMES I. REID

is an enterprising farmer on section 31. The subject of this sketch a native of Madison County, Kentucky, was born January 15, 1829. When ten years old he, with the family, removed to Garrett County, Kentucky, and after a short residence there went to Jessamine County. At the age of sixteen years he settled in Washington County, there residing till 1869, in which year he moved to Louisville. He was engaged in the grocery trade in that city till 1873, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, locating where he now lives. This was the old family homestead and he now owns 410 acres as good as any in the county and the most of it is under cultivation. Mr. Reid was married August 27, 1857, to Miss Millie A. Smith. They have four children: Maggie, James S., Fannie and Frank. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH M. RILEY,

of the firm of J. M. Riley & Co., dealers in hardware and agricultural implements at East Lynne, came originally from Greene County, Wisconsin, where he was born February 28, 1846. He remained there till fifteen years of age, when he removed to Knox County, Illinois, which was his home for three years. At the expiration of this time he settled in Rock Island County, Illinois, where he continued farming for four

years, and for the following three years he worked at the trade of blacksmithing in that county. Going to Chicago, Illinois, he lived there one year. In 1872 he went to Mississippi, and three months later located in St. Charles County, Missouri. After a residence there of five months he came to Cass County, and in 1869, again commenced blacksmithing at East Lynne. In March, 1881, he embarked in the implement trade, and in 1882, added hardware to that line. The firm of which he is a member are doing an extensive business, and thoroughly merit their success. Mr. Riley was married August 13, 1874, to Miss Malissa Van Camp, a native of Illinois. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the A. O. U. W. In 1881 he was township constable, and is now (1882), a member of the town board of East Lynne.

DAVID SHARP,

section 17, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, September 8, 1825. His ancestors were natives of Switzerland. His father, Peter Sharp, a native of Pennsylvania, was born December, 1793. He was there brought up and married to Miss Gertrude Zook, who was born in that state in February, 1794. His death occurred in 1875. They had twelve children, of whom David was the sixth. He was reared to manhood in his native county, and in 1848 removed to Champaign County, Ohio, where he resided for one year. Going to Woodford County, Illinois, he was engaged in farming till 1857, when he became a citizen of Livingston County, Illinois. After living there until 1863, he went to McLean County, and followed the occupation of milling at Chenoa for two years. The year following he gave his attention to carpentering. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has a fine farm of 165 acres, well improved, and the buildings on his place are among the best in the county. Mr. Sharp was married November 17, 1850, to Miss Susannah Joder, a daughter of Joseph Joder, of Berks County, Pennsylvania. She came originally from the same county as her husband. Their family has consisted of six children: Israel M., Abiah, Elizabeth M. (deceased), Emma G. and Iddo and Ida, twins. The latter is deceased. Mr. S. is a member of the Grange, and also of the Omish Menonite Church. In 1874 and from 1880 to 1882 he was township collector. He is at present school director of his district.

JOEL H. SHARP,

section 29. The subject of this sketch is a native of Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 4, 1831. He was raised a farmer and followed that occupation in the county of his birth till nineteen years of age, when he began the trade of carpentering. This he con-

tinued for twenty-five years. In 1855, he removed to Noble County, Indiana, and after residing there for ten months went to Woodford County, Illinois, working in that and in McLean Counties for three years. Next he became a citizen of Davis County, Iowa, and in 1876, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and again embarked in farming. He has sixty-five acres of good land, well improved. Mr. S. was united in marriage March 11, 1858, to Miss Ann B. Plank, a native of Ohio. They have eight children living: Mary E., Edwin F., Flora G., Effie A., Sadie A., Fannie J., Ida M. and Alma P. Mr. S. is a member of the Grange and also of the Omish Menonite Church.

DAVID N. SHUEY,

of the firm of Wheeler, Deming & Co., dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, implements, etc., at East Lynne, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, January 17, 1853. At the age of thirteen years he accompanied the family to Cass County, Missouri, where he was reared in the occupation of farming. From 1874 until 1876 he was a student at the Kansas State University at Lawrence. Returning from there he was engaged in farming until August 25, 1881, when he became a member of the firm of Wheeler, Deming & Co. Mr. Shuey was married April 24, 1876, to Miss Martha E. Deming, a native of New York. They have two children, John D. and Lola M. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the O. M. P., and belongs to the Grange. Mr. S. is an energetic business man and is meeting with good success.

JOHN W. SHUEY,

section 3. The subject of this sketch first saw the light in Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 29, 1813. He was there brought up and educated, and in 1834 became engaged in working at the trade of plastering which he continued till the year 1841, then removing to Stephenson County, Illinois, where he followed farming and also his chosen calling. After a five years' residence there he went to Green County, Wisconsin, and was occupied in milling at Shueyville, that County, which town was named in honor of himself. In 1865 he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. He owns a farm comprising 100 acres of well improved land. Mr. Shuey was married December 11, 1842, to Miss Lydia Neidigh, a native of Pennsylvania. They had five children Mariah, Henry W., Mary, Katie and David. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1868 he was elected justice of the peace and held that position till 1873, holding the inquest over the victims of the Gunn City tragedy. Afterwards he was one of the forty-four representative citizens who were tried and honorably acquitted of

the charge of being the participants in that tragedy. Mrs. Shuey died in 1872. Mr. S. was again married November 10, 1872, to Miss Mollie Briscoe, of Missouri, and a daughter of Judge Briscoe, of Cooper County. Mr. Shuey is a member of the German Presbyterian Church.

MARK H. SHUMATE,

section 19, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born May 23, 1814. His father, Baliss Shumate, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, March 17, 1787, and when nineteen years of age moved to Claiborne County, Tennessee. After a short residence there he went to Kentucky, where he was married to Miss Mary Turner, of that state. They had three children, our subject being the youngest. The senior Shumate died in June, 1873. His wife's death had occurred January 13, 1828. Mark H. was reared to manhood and educated in his native state, and in 1836 emigrated to Lafayette County, Missouri, where he resided, engaged in farming till 1841. In March of that year he came to Cass County, settling near Pleasant Hill, and on November 3, 1847, he bought his present place. In the year 1843 he was licensed to preach in the M. E. Church, and after the division of that denomination he became a worker in the M. E. Church South. December 3, 1847, he was assigned the West Point Mission Circuit, which he held for seven months, and then for three months following was the preacher of the Warsaw Circuit. After this he received as his charge the Osage Circuit, and continued to do good work there for nine months. In 1850 he settled on his present place and became a resident minister. Mr. S. has a fine farm of 138 acres of land well improved. He was married November 1, 1832, to Miss Lavina Harris. They had six children, two of whom are now living, Phylena H. and America J. His wife's death occurred June 10, 1845. He was again married, June 20, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Longacre. They had one child, now dead. His second wife died April 29, 1847, and he was united in marriage the third time, November 6, 1851, to Miss Charlotta Hackman. They had a family of nine children, six of whom are living: James K. P., Sarah E., Lucy A. C., William M., Amanda L. and John M.

GEORGE P. SELECMAN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Prince William County, Virginia, January 28, 1814. When at the age of four years, he removed with his father's family to Henry County, Kentucky, there residing for one year; thence to Nelson County, and after living here for eight years, he went to Washington County, where he received his education. In 1856, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled where he now makes his home. He has 320 acres of good average land, all of which

is under fence. Mr. S. was married August 11, 1854, to Miss Martha Reed, a native of Kentucky. They have six children living: Mary J., Margaret I. (deceased), Amelia, Eliza, George W., Lee, and James H. Mr. Selecman is a member of the Masonic order, and belongs to the M. E. Church, South.

WILLIAM ANDREW SMITH,

merchant miller, the son of Andrew and Mary H. (McClarry) Smith, natives of New Hampshire, was born in Onondago County, New York, July 26, 1820. In 1836 he came to Wisconsin with his father and settled in Milwaukee County on a farm. William remained at home until he grew to manhood, when he moved to Washington County, bought some land and was an extensive farmer for many years. His enterprising character and good judgment was characterized in all his dealings, and from a hard working, poor boy he became one of the most independent and prosperous of farmers. In 1850 he went to California and engaged in mining, and remained until 1852, being successful in the enterprise. He and his son, Henry C., enlisted in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and were in the defenses of Washington until the close of the war. In 1866 he sold out and came to Missouri and bought a farm near East Lynne of 320 acres, and with his improvements now has a fine place. Mr. Smith married Miss Harriet M. Lincoln, daughter of Daniel Lincoln, of Genesee County, New York, in 1847. They have ten children living: Henry Clay, Charles W., Andrew E., Walter G., Frank D., Mary A., Orson T., Halbert A., Glorietta and Millie J. In 1874 Mr. Smith bought a one-third interest of Dr. Farrow in the first flouring mill built in East Lynne. He afterwards purchased, together with his son, the balance of the mill, and after operating it for several years they built the one now in its place in 1880. They also have a grain elevator. The mill contains four run of stone, with all the latest improvements.

WALTER G. SMITH,

of the firm of Smith, Son & Co., millers and grain buyers at East Lynne, is a native of Washington County, Wisconsin, and was born March 17, 1855. When eleven years old he was taken by the family to Cass County, Missouri, where they have since resided. He became a member of the firm to which he now belongs in 1875, but previous to that time was an employe of the milling establishment. His father, who is at the head of the firm, was born in New York, and was there reared and educated. He removed to Wisconsin while a young man, and was there married to Miss Harriet M. Lincoln, a native of the same state as himself. They had ten children. In 1866 he located in Cass County, Missouri, and in 1872 became identified with the milling interests at

East Lynne, the firm then being Bridges, Farmer & Co. In 1875 it was changed to Smith & Son, and some time later the company was added. They have a fine mill building, erected at a cost of \$1,500, and it is run at all times to its fullest capacity.

MARINUS WILDEBOOR,

section 34, owes his nativity to Michigan, where he was born June 18, 1837. He was raised in that locality, receiving his education from the Pine Grove seminary of Allegan, Michigan. In 1857 he removed to Greene County, Illinois, and engaged in school teaching. In August, 1858, he went to Scott County, of that state, there remaining till July, 1859, when he returned to Greene County. In 1866 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and embarked in farming and school teaching, and in 1869 he settled where he now resides. His farm consists of 130 acres, on which is one of the finest orchards in the township comprising 267 apple trees, 100 peach trees, and other fruits. Mr. Wildeboor was married May 10, 1860, to Miss Frances E. Taylor, a native of Illinois. They have five children: George W., Elizabeth E., Mary F., John M., and Willis P. In 1880-1, he was interested with his brother in the lumber trade at East Lynne. He has been a director of the Co-operative Association of East Lynne since its organization in 1876, and is now its president. In 1878, Mr. W. was elected township collector, and in 1881, was elected justice of the peace, and has been school director since 1875. He is a member of the Grange, and in 1880 was master of the county Grange.

AUGUSTUS D. WILLIAMS,

manager of the firm of A. D. Williams & Co., dealers in lumber and all kinds of building material, came originally from Polk County, Missouri, where he was born June 22, 1846. When seven years old he removed with the family to Fort Scott, Kansas, where his father, Samuel Williams, was a prominent lawyer. He was a Kentuckian by birth and was married in Missouri to Miss Margaret Clark, a native of Tennessee. They had six children, A. D. being the third. The senior Williams died in August 1873. Augustus received his education from Lumbard University, of Galesburg, Illinois. In 1868 he began the profession of civil engineering which he continued until March, 1882, when he engaged in the lumber business. This firm have a well kept yard and carry a good stock of goods. Mr. Williams was married January 11, 1882, to Miss Lida A. Bennett, a native of New York.

REV. JOHN BRAXTON HENRY WOOLDRIDGE,

preacher in the M. E. Church, South, was born in Nelson County, Missouri, February 21, 1825. He moved to Saline County with his mother

in 1836, and there received a good education at select schools, and was licensed to preach in 1844. He joined the St. Louis Conference in 1847, and has been a traveling preacher ever since. In 1855 he was appointed chaplain of the legislature, and has been for several years presiding elder. He has held important positions in the conference, and has been one of its successful Christian workers, his work having been greatly blessed wherever he has preached, and numbers added to the church. He married Miss Mary P. Booker, of Virginia, in 1846. She died in 1847, leaving an infant daughter, Puella, who is now the wife of S. B. Jettie, of Miami, Missouri. His second wife was Sarah Henry, daughter of Dr. William A. Lacy, of Walker Station, Missouri, whom he married in 1848. They have five children living, Robert A., Francis Monroe, John L., Richard S. and Justina Clement. William Henry died in 1874, when twenty-five years of age. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. From his success as a preacher he has saved a good home in East Lynne, where he has lived several years. He has a fine farm near the town.

SOLOMON YODER,

section 5, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1823. When an infant fifteen months old he was taken by the family to Wayne County, Ohio, where he resided until seventeen years of age. He then removed to Logan County, Ohio, and made it his home until 1860, in which year he came to Cass County, Missouri. He lived near Harrisonville, Missouri, until 1863, then returned to Ohio, but in 1865, he again came to this county; settling where he now resides in 1868. His estate comprises 100 acres of land, which will average with any in the county, most of it being under cultivation. Mr. Yoder was united by marriage January 14, 1847, to Miss Sarah King. They have four children: Barbara E., Thornton L., Simon P. and John B. They are members of the Omish Menonite Church. Mr. Y. belongs to the County Grange. In 1875, he was township collector of Camp Branch Township, and has been road overseer and school director for several terms.

CHRISTIAN P. YODER,

section 15. Prominent among the successful farmers of this county and those who were instrumental in making Camp Branch Township the wheat raising portion of this county, may be mentioned the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Wayne County, Ohio, and was born December 29, 1826. At the age of twelve years he accompanied the family to Logan County, Ohio, where he was reared, following through early life his present occupation. In 1865 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has a fine tract of land,

consisting of 320 acres, which is well improved, and a fine brick house is upon his place, erected in 1873, at a cost of \$5,000. Mr. Yoder has been twice married. First, December 2, 1848, to Miss Lydia King. They had eleven children, seven of whom are now living: Joseph W., Emanuel K., Isaac, Lydia, Sarah, Nancy, and Ida. Mrs. Y. died February 8, 1869. He was again married February 19, 1871, to Mrs. Saloma Kenagy, whose maiden name was Yoder. They have two children, Emma and Martha. Mr. Y. is a member of the Menonite Church.

ABRAHAM YODER,

section 34, is among the enterprising farmers of this county, and is deserving of more than a passing notice. He came originally from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 15, 1830. He grew up in that locality and was raised in the occupation of farming. In 1861 he moved to St. Joseph County, Michigan, there residing four and a half years, after which he came to Cass County Missouri. He has a fine body of 407 acres of land that will average with any in the county, most of which is under fence and his improvements are excellent. In 1880 he erected upon his farm a cider mill which is run by horse power and has a capacity of 2,000 gallons per day. Mr. Yoder was married in January, 1851, to Miss Fannie Kurtz. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living: David C., Delilah, Israel, Zephoniah, Sarah, Levi, Mary, Fannie and Ellen. They are members of the Menonite Church.

SOLOMON H. YODER,

section 32, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1844. He was brought up to habits of industry, learning the occupation he now so successfully follows. When twenty-one years of age he began the trade of carpentering. In 1867 he removed to McLean County, Illinois, but after residing there for six months returned to Pennsylvania. In 1869 he again went to McLean County and attended the State Normal School at Normal, Illinois, during that winter. He then commenced school teaching in winter and farming in the summer seasons until 1874, when he came to Cass County and resumed these vocations. He is the owner of eighty-eight acres of good tillable land, well improved. Mr. Y. was united in marriage April 7, 1870, to Miss Lydia A. Esh, a native of Pennsylvania and a most estimable lady. They have four children: Florence, Charles A., Howard A. and Arthur W. Mr. Y. is a member of the Grange. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace of this township, serving one year. He was ordained a minister of the Omish Menonite Church in 1879 and has since had charge of a congregation in this township. He was one of the original members of the Rock

Creek Farmer's Club of McLean County, Illinois, of which he was president and secretary one year. The club is now known as the Rock Creek Fair Association and holds one of the finest fairs in the state of Illinois.

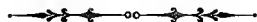
MOSES YODER,

section 4, first saw the light in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, January 15, 1847. He was reared and educated in the vocation of farming. In 1868, he emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, settling in this township, and in January, 1876, he came upon his present farm which consists of 105 acres of good average land, and his improvements are above the average. Mr. Yoder was married November 19, 1872, to Miss Minnie King, a daughter of Isaac King. They have five children: Emma, Phœbe, Levi, David, and Amandus. They are members of the Menonite Church. In April, 1865, Mr. Yoder, enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Infantry, serving until the close of the war.

SHEM ZOOK,

of the firm of Zook Brothers, proprietors of the East Lynne Oil Mill, came originally from Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, where he was born August 15, 1852. He was brought up at his birth place, and received his education from the schools of that county. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming until 1881, when he went to Davis County, Iowa. He was there employed in a linseed oil mill for six months, and subsequently with his brother, Isaac Zook, built their present mill and began business in May, 1881. The mill was erected at a cost of \$3,600, and has all the latest improvements in machinery, etc. Its capacity is 480 bushels of seed per week, and it is in operation for eight months in the year. S. Zook is a member of the I. O. G. T. order of this city. Isaac Zook, a member of this establishment, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born June 25, 1850. His early life was spent in about the same manner as that of Shem, his brother, up to 1874, when he removed from Cass County, Missouri to Colorado, locating near Greeley. There he was engaged in mining and farming for thirteen months, after which he returned to this county. Six months later he retraced his steps to Pennsylvania, and remained for one year. In 1876 he again came to this county, where he was occupied in farming until embarking in his present business. Mr. Zook was married March 29, 1880, to Miss Caroline Yoder, a native of Ohio. They have two children, Rolan and Tillman. They are members of the Menonite Church.

DOLAN TOWNSHIP.



GEORGE ACKERSON,

farmer, section 25, was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, September 26, 1812, and was the son of Nicholas Ackerson, a native of the same state. George was reared on the farm on which he was born until forty years of age. In 1859, he moved to the State of Michigan and farmed there for ten years, after which he came to Missouri, and lived near Sedalia about two years. Then he settled in Cass County, where he has since resided. His farm contains 118 acres of well improved land, with fine house and large barn. January 29, 1842, he married Miss Julia Stall, of New Jersey. She died February 24, 1852, leaving three children: Mary N., Andrew and George D. February 4, 1854, Mr. A. was again married to Mrs. Ann M. Couse, also a native of New Jersey. She is a daughter of Henry Northrup, of that state. They have one child, Annie May (now Mrs. Birge, of Michigan). The following notice is taken from a correspondent in Drayton Plains, Michigan, relative to the death of George D. Ackerson: "Lately we have received a letter from A. S. Ackerson, of St. Louis, Missouri, bearing the sad news of the death of his brother, George D. Ackerson, which occurred at the Lindell Hotel, in St. Louis, where he had been stopping for several months receiving medical treatment, having been an invalid for nearly fourteen years. Sixteen years ago, young Ackerson, a youth of fifteen, moved with his parents from Drayton to western Missouri. The bloom of health was on his cheek, and his well developed frame and bright intellect pointed to him as one well fitted for a pioneer. But his attachment to his young associates was strong, and a longing to be with them, together with a change of climate brought on a disease for which all medical science failed to find a cure. This, however, was not the immediate cause of his death, that being pneumonia. The many friends in Michigan, whose sympathy for the patient sufferer has known no bounds, will cherish the memory of him as one whose every action proved his genial nature and marked the perfect man. The grief stricken family have the sympathy of each one of these friends in this their great affliction."

LEONARD CHRONINGER,

farmer, section 20, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 18, 1827. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Keene) Chroninger, natives of Pennsyl-

vania. Leonard was reared on his father's farm in Stark County, receiving his education in the common schools. At the age of twenty-two years he went to Marion County, Indiana, where he embarked in the milling business, which he followed for ten years. Selling out in 1867, he moved to Johnson County, Missouri, and was engaged in farming, near Rose Hill, for eight years. He then cultivated land in Cass County, near Gunn City, until 1881, when he moved to his present home. This contains 120 acres, and is one of the best for stock purposes in the county. Mr. Chroninger was justice of the peace in Johnson County for four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Miss Mary Manship, of Hamilton County, Indiana, May 24, 1860. They have ten children: Julia A., Thomas C., Maggie N., Clemmie, Albert, John, Martha, Isabelle, Homer, and Charley.

M. M. CABLE,

is a member of the firm of Cable Brothers & Lacy, prominent business men at Freeman. The subject of this sketch was born in Warren County, Illinois, November 22, 1852. His father, George Cable, a farmer by occupation, was a native of New York. His mother's maiden name was Minerva Foster. M. M. was educated in the public schools of Missouri, and also attended McGee College. He came to this state when fifteen years old, and lived on his father's farm until twenty years old, when he taught school for three years. After this he resumed farming for five years, but subsequently went to Louisburg, Kansas, where his brother, and he entered into the hardware and grocery business. They remained there about one year, and then came to Freeman and formed the partnership which now exists. They have two large rooms filled with hardware, groceries and farming implements, and do a good business. Mr. C. is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A. F. & A. M., and also of Signal Royal Arch Chapter, No. 68. He married Miss Amanda Steen, a native of Indiana, December 12, 1875. They have two children: Elva L. and Nettie May; one child is deceased.

REV. W. T. CRENSHAW,

farmer and breeder of short horn cattle, section 18, is a native of Barren County, Kentucky, and was born June 23, 1820. He is a son of Colonel Thompson and Martha (Wagner) Crenshaw. His father, originally from Albermarle County, Virginia, was in the war of 1812, under General Jackson. He was born in 1782, and died in 1856. He went to Kentucky with his parents in 1800. The subject of this sketch was raised in Barren County, and was educated at Wirt College of Tennessee. He was married November 7, 1852, to Miss Helen S. McGill, a native of Hardin

County, Kentucky, born November 7, 1830. She was the daughter of George H. and Sarah (Duval) McGill. Mr. and Mrs. Crenshaw first settled in La Fayette County, Missouri, after their marriage, coming from there to Cass County in 1857, when they located where they now reside. He owns a farm of 160 acres of good land, well improved. During the late war Mr. C. moved to Kentucky, but returned in 1868, to find his buildings destroyed, fences burned, &c., but these losses he has repaired. He has devoted some thirty-five years of his life to the ministry, and it is probable that he preached the first sermon at High Blue, in this county. They have a family consisting of seven children living: Alexander, Mary E., Martha, Sarah, Charles, Nancy and Nona. They have lost two: Thompson and William. Mr. and Mrs. C. have been members of the Christian Church for the past forty years.

JOHN N. DAVIDSON

was born in Scott County, Virginia, December 7, 1829. His parents were Henry and Polly (Taylor) Davidson. Her father, Nimrod Taylor, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and was in Washington's immediate command at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. Henry Davidson was of Irish descent, his father having been born in Ireland. When crossing the ocean he was shipwrecked, and while in a small boat with several others, and in danger of starvation, lots were cast to ascertain which one should be eaten by the remainder of the crew; the fatal lot was drawn by Mr. Davidson, and his companions prepared to eat him forthwith, but a few minutes respite was given him, and just before his time had fully elapsed land was seen and his life was spared. John N. Davidson is the fourth in a family of six children, five brothers and one sister. One, William P., is living in Grand River Township, and the sister, Nancy T. Zion, in Dolan Township. Mr. Davidson was married October 19, 1852, to Miss Queen E. Killgore, a native of Scott County, Virginia. He afterwards engaged in farming and in 1858 came to Missouri, settling where he now lives, on South Fork. He has a farm of 350 acres, well improved, and handles quite a number of cattle and hogs. He and his wife have had eight children: Mary E. (who died February 14, 1863), Franklin P. (who married Miss Lizzie Holman), Nannie T. (died January 25, 1872), Robert L., Susan P. (died October 4, 1865), Nellie, Ida M. and Minnie L. Franklin P. and Robert L. are ordained ministers in the Baptist Church. Franklin is stationed at Brownville, Oregon, and is earnestly devoting himself to the cause of Christ. Robert L. is still in attendance at William Jewell College. Mr. Davidson and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Grand River. He has belonged to that denomination for twenty-two years and she for sixteen years. Mr. D.'s war experience is quite limited, he having served some

seven months in Claib. Jackson's State Guard in the fall of 1861 and spring of 1862. He was at the battle of Pea Ridge. When Order No. 11 was issued he took his family to Boone County, where he remained until the fall of 1865. In politics he is Democratic, is opposed to bond compromise and is strongly in favor of a prohibition amendment.

JAMES B. DAVENPORT,

junior member of the firm of Johnston & Co., millers at Freeman, is a son of Wilson and Amanda (Johnston) Davenport, and was born in Cass County Missouri, September 11, 1858. His father, a native of Tennessee, is a farmer by occupation and is still living in Cass County. James B. was reared on a farm in this county and was educated in the common schools of Missouri. He remained on the old homestead until February 8, 1882, when he engaged in farming, continuing to be thus occupied until September 1, 1882. Then he embarked in the milling business at Freeman, with Mr. Johnston and has met with good success. The mill which they run was built in 1869. It has all the latest improved machinery and it turns out the patent flour. The mill was remodeled in 1881. Mr. Davenport was married to Mrs. Maggie Davidson of Cass County, Missouri, February 8, 1882.

WILLIAM DOLAN,

dealer in groceries and hardware, Freeman. The subject of this sketch was born in Johnson County, Missouri, September 16, 1832. James Dolan, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1835 he married Miss Harriet Anderson, of Tennessee. William Dolan came to Cass County, with his father, in 1840, and here he was reared on a farm. He remained at home until twenty years of age, when he taught school one term and then began clerking in a store at Morristown, for Rev. Oliver Guthery. He was in his employ for three years. He then enlisted in the Confederate Army in September, 1861, and was with Colonel Erwin until in 1862, when he was transferred to Company I, Eleventh Missouri, serving with them until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Morristown, Prairie Grove and Pea Ridge, and at Helena, Arkansas, he was taken prisoner, and was sent to Alton Prison. After one month there he was sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained a prisoner for seventeen months, then being exchanged. Mr. D. at one time was clerk of Dolan Township, and is now township trustee. Dolan Township was named in honor of his father. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is an elder in the same. His wife also belongs to that church. He is a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A. F. and A. M.; of Freeman Lodge, No. 162, A.

O. U. W., and a member of Crown Lodge, No. 39, O. M. P. He was married to Miss Annie N. Guthery, a native of Virginia, October 10, 1865. They have six children: Frank F., Walter S., Eugene W., Cora Belle, Iola Maud, and Clyde B. They lost one child, Edmond Lee, who died October 10, 1866.

HENRY B. DORSETT,

farmer and stock dealer, section 36, was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 16, 1852, and is a son of James and Lydia (Bray) Dorsett, both natives of North Carolina. Henry B. was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and was reared on a farm in that state. In 1870 he came to Missouri with his father, and farmed with him until 1875, when he engaged in farming and stock raising on his own account. He worked for two years on W. S. Dudley's farm, after which he moved on his present place, which contains 280 acres of good land, well improved, watered and adapted for stock purposes. Mr. Dorsett deals extensively in stock, and is one of the most enterprising young men of his township. He is clerk of Dolan Township and a member of Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A. F. and A. M. He was married to Serena Dudley, of Cass County, Missouri, December 31, 1874. They have one child, Arthur M., born January 1, 1876. Mrs. Dorsett's father, William S. Dudley, Sr., (now deceased), was one of the first settlers of Cass County. Her brother, William S. Dudley, Jr., is one of the substantial farmers of Dolan. He was born in Cass County, Missouri, June 15, 1851, and has followed the occupation of farming up to the present time. Mr. Dudley married Miss Mollie Parrish September 4, 1880. They have two children, William Roy and Ora J.

J. W. DUNCAN,

farmer, section 22, is a native of Nelson County, Kentucky, and was born in 1829, being a son of Seth and Jane (Carter) Duncan. The former, originally from Martinsburgh, Virginia, was born in February, 1800, and with his parents moved to Kentucky in 1805. He died May 16, 1849. His wife was also born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in 1800. She died January 16, 1849. They were married in 1822 and had a family of seven children: Thomas, William H., M. J., J. W., Stephen, John and R. C. The subject of this sketch was raised and educated in his native county, and began life for himself in 1849 as a farmer. In 1857 he went to Jackson County, Missouri, and in the spring of 1870 came from there to Cass County, settling where he now resides. His farm contains 160 acres of improved land, surrounded by hedge, well watered and with an abundance of fruit. He took the land in its natural state and has brought it to its present state of cultivation. Mr. Duncan was married Novem-

ber 4, 1867, to Miss Lillie M. Anthony, a native of Morgan County, Missouri, born in 1856. Her parents were William and Mellissa Anthony, Kentuckians by birth. Mrs. D. was raised and educated in Jackson County, Missouri. They have four children: Rua C., Mary J., N. T. and Lucy M. They are both members of the Baptist Church.

G. E. ELLEY, M. D.,

was born in Scott County, Kentucky, June 4, 1840. His parents, Robert P. S. and Cassandra B. (Quinn) Elley, were both natives of that county; the former was born in 1812 and the latter in 1821. They were married in 1838. Young Elley accompanied the family to Howard County, Missouri, in 1841, and in 1842 to Platte County when they settled on a farm some three miles from Weston. Mrs. E. died in June, 1881, but her husband still survives. The subject of this sketch was educated in Platte County and also attended Pleasant Hill College. In 1861 he responded to the call for troops issued by Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy and enlisted in Company D., Sixth Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1865. He participated in many hard fought battles of the Mississippi Valley. After the war he commenced the study of medicine, and read with Bonifield and Peters at Weston, Platte County, for three years. He then attended the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, from which institution he graduated on March 7, 1869. Subsequently he was engaged in practicing at Aubrey, Kansas, for ten years, at the expiration of which time he located in West Line. He is now one of the leading citizens and physicians of this vicinity and is enjoying a liberal patronage. Dr. Elley was united in marriage August 10, 1881, with Mrs. A. C. Franklin (whose maiden name was Nichols). She was born in 1842 in Lafayette County, Missouri, and was the daughter of William and C. P. (Grace) Nichols, natives of Scott County, Kentucky. They were married in 1863 and soon settled in Lafayette County, coming to Cass County in 1863. The doctor is a Mason. Mrs. Elley is a member of the Christian Church.

H. C. JANUARY,

a prominent physician and surgeon at Freeman, was born in Cass County, Missouri, January 10, 1851. His father, Joseph H. January, was a native of Ohio, and was one of the first merchants in Harrisonville. H. C. was educated in the common schools of Missouri and Illinois, and attended the Louisville Medical College in 1873-4, and the St. Louis Medical College in 1874-5, graduating from this institution in March, 1875. Soon after he came to Freeman and began the practice of his chosen profession. He enjoys a good patronage and has the confidence of the public.

ISAAC KUYKENDALL,

farmer, section 24, was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, December 19, 1820. His parents, Nathaniel and Sallie (Abernatha) Kuykendall, were Virginians by birth. The former was a farmer and merchant. Isaac remained on a farm until the age of twelve years, when he entered his father's store, where he stayed three years. After this he resumed his farming operations for five years. He was deputy sheriff of his county for three years. In 1846, he went to Oregon, crossing the plains with an ox team, and was six months making the journey. He farmed in that state until 1848, when he went to California, stopping there one winter, when he returned in the spring to Oregon. In 1851, he again came to Missouri, when he resumed farming and selling goods until the breaking out of the war. Then he enlisted in the Sixty-sixth Virginia Mounted Riflemen, and was in the quartermaster's department the most of the time. After the war he farmed in Virginia until 1872, when he moved to Cass County, Missouri, and here he has since made his home. His farm contains eighty acres, and is all in cultivation, with good improvements. He and his wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kuykendall was married to Miss Hannah V. Fox, November 15, 1866. They have four children: Gabriel F., Lee, Eli Belle and Carrie. They have lost one child.

WILLIAM W. LIGGETT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 9, owns a farm which consists of 300 acres of improved land. He came here in 1877 from Washington County, Pennsylvania, which is his birthplace, and there he was born October 12, 1855. He is a son of William and Nancy Jane (Mulholland) Liggett, of the same county. They had a family of six children. William W. was raised and educated in Washington County, and began life as a farmer in Pennsylvania, but soon concluded that the West offered superior inducements for a young man, and after this decision moved here. His farm is a model one, with improvements which show a taste displayed by few. Mr. L. is quite an extensive stock feeder and is a man who is well respected by all.

J. R. LUSHER,

druggist at West Line, was born in the town of Aubrey, Kansas, and is a son of Honorable John H. Lusher, a native of Switzerland. He settled in Johnson County, Kansas, in 1861, and being a staunch union man lost much property during the war. He represented that county in the legislature during the years 1872-3, in a very acceptable manner. J. R. Lusher was reared and received his education at his birthplace, and

was there engaged in business for some time. In 1880, he located at this place, where he is receiving a good trade. He keeps a good stock of goods, and deserves the success which is crowning his efforts. Mr. L. was united in marriage with Miss Cora Rebo, of Cass County, Missouri, born in 1859; she was raised in Kansas. Her parents were John and Caroline Rebo. They have one child, Cordelia.

NELSON McCORMICK,

proprietor of elevator and dealer in grain and live stock, West Line, is the owner of an elevator 40x40 feet and 65 feet high, with a storage of 10,000 bushels. This was erected at a cost of about \$5,000. Mr. McCormick was born in La Salle County, Illinois, October 14, 1841. His parents were John and Emily (Morgan) McCormick, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in La Salle County in 1832, being pioneers of that county. There they still reside. Nelson was reared and educated in his native county, and came to Missouri some years ago, locating on a farm nearly twelve miles south of West Line. He has been in the grain business for ten years at West Line, and also in Illinois. He was married in Connecticut in 1876 to Miss Ella J. Gates, of New Hartford, Connecticut, where she was born in 1855. She was raised and educated in that locality. They have a family of two children, Gertrude and Buda. Mr. McCormick owns a beautiful residence in town, worth \$5,000.

SAMUEL A. McSPADDEN,

section 20, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, March 21, 1846, being a son of Humphry E. and Martha (Wilson) McSpadden. His father died in 1871 and his mother now resides in Missouri. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in Jackson County, Missouri, and was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and the Sedalia Normal School. In 1867 he engaged in farming and continued it for two years; since then he has taught school in this county. He was justice of the peace of West Dolan Township for one year. Mr. McSpadden was married to Miss Mariah Afhough of Kentucky, March 14, 1876. They have three children: Elzie R., Mary and Joseph E. Mr. McSpadden is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and his wife of the M. E. Church, South. He belongs to Grand River Lodge No. 276, A., F. & A. M.

CHARLES M. MAJORS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 8, was born in Cass County, Missouri, December 11, 1855. His father, Isham Majors, a farmer by occupation and a native of the State of Tennessee, came to Missouri in 1840, where

he has since resided. He married Miss Eleanor Harris. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm and was principally educated in the common schools of Missouri. In 1876 he went to California, where he remained for two years, farming and attending school. He then returned to this county and has since lived here. He and his father own 423 acres of land, all in cultivation, and have a fine stock farm. It is well improved, and upon the place is a large brick house and other good improvements. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He belongs to Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A., F. & A. M., and Crown Lodge, No. 32, O. M. P. Mr. Majors married Miss Maggie Highley, a native of Missouri, March 27, 1879. They have one child, Ira J.

JOHN ROOF,

farmer, section 6, was born in New Market, Virginia, in 1825, and is a son of Martin and Margaret (Zirkle) Roof. His father was a Virginian by birth, and was brought up in that state. In 1849 John accompanied the family to Illinois. In 1867 he moved to Jackson County, Missouri, and in 1868 commenced the improvement of his present farm, it then being an unbroken prairie. He owns eighty acres of land, well cultivated, with good buildings, etc., the result of his own judicious management and industry. Mr. Roof was married in 1865, to Miss M. Robinson, a native of Virginia, born in 1833. They have a family of three children: Virginia, Lucy, and Emma. One son, William L., is deceased. They are both church members.

F. C. SHALER,

dealer in lumber at Freeman, was born in what is now Wyandotte County, Kansas, January 1, 1846. His father, Nathan F. Shaler, who was a minister of the M. E. Church, died in 1879. His mother's maiden name was Sarah A. Allbright, a native of Ohio. She is now living in Cass County, Missouri. F. C. Shaler was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and in 1853 came to Cass County, with his father. They remained here two years and then returned to Kansas, where they resided until 1859, then again coming to Missouri and engaging in farming. When twenty-seven years of age, or in 1873, Mr. S. entered into the lumber business in Freeman, to which he now gives his entire attention. He has one of the largest stocks of lumber on the road, and does a good business. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and also belongs to Grand River Lodge, No. 276, A. F. & A. M., and Signal Royal Arch Chapter, No. 68, and Bayard Commandery, No. 26. Mr. S. married Miss Mary Dunn, a native of Pennsylvania, February 21, 1871. They have four children: Emma Alice, John N., Bertha F. and Anna May. Mrs. Shaler belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

H. R. WELLS,

farmer, section 5, is a native of Ohio, but was raised and educated in Mercer County, Illinois. His parents were James and Mary (Shymore) Wells. His father, now a resident of Jasper County, Missouri, is in his sixtieth year. His mother died in Kansas in 1855, in her thirty-fifth year. The subject of this sketch served in Company K, One Hundred and Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry during the entire late war, and was with General Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1867, and was married in February, 1869, to Miss Cordelia Dunlap, a native of Illinois. They have a family of five children: Anna, Carle, Myrtle, Mary J. and John H. Mrs. Wells is a daughter of David and Jane M. (Varnier) Dunlap. The father, originally from Mercer County, Kentucky, was born February 18, 1806, and was a son of John and Eleanor (Rock) Dunlap. The former, a native of South Carolina, was born January 20, 1773, and the latter was born in Pennsylvania in 1772. They were married in 1802. David Dunlap with his parents moved to Callaway County in 1826, and to Adams County, Illinois, in 1830. There he was married July 9, 1837, his wife having been born in Hardin County Kentucky. Their family consists of seven children: John, Mary E., Thomas H., Margaret A., Martha A., Benjamin and Cordelia. They came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1867, and now live with Mr. and Mrs. Wells. Mr. Dunlap was in the Black Hawk War of 1832. Mr. Wells has a farm which contains 200 acres of improved land, surrounded by hedge fence, and upon the place are good buildings and plenty of fruit and water.

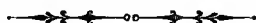
ISAAC J. WORTHAM,

farmer, section 9, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, June 9, 1840, and is the son of John and Mary (Grundy) Wortham, the former died when his son was but two years old, and the mother when he was an infant. Isaac was raised by an uncle, and when fourteen years of age he began life for himself, working by the month and attending school during the winters. When twenty-one years old he commenced farming on his own account. He was married March 16, 1864, to Miss Martha J. Mason, a native of Hardin County, Kentucky, born February 15, 1849. Her parents were John and Matilda (Sperier) Mason, both natives of Henry County, Kentucky. Her mother died when Mrs. W. was a small child. Her father departed this life in January, 1871. Mr. W. started in life poor, and by his own industry and good management, together with the help of his wife, has procured a good property. He owns 380 acres of land, well improved, watered and fenced. He located upon the place in 1868, having spent the year previous in Johnson County, Mis

souri. Mr. and Mrs. W. have four children living: Charles J., Mary Matilda, Mary Angeline and Thomas E., having lost one, James L. They are both members of the Baptist Church.



COLDWATER TOWNSHIP.



THOMAS J. ATKINSON

was born in Orange County, Indiana, February 4, 1834. His father, Elijah Atkinson, was a native of Lincoln County, Kentucky, and his mother, formerly Rachel Reid, also came originally from the same state, but from the time she was two years old was reared in Indiana. Thomas J. is the third of a family of ten, three of whom, Elijah B., Fances M. and Mary A. Catterson, live in Cass County; one sister, Eliza J. Blunt, in Bates County; and three brothers, Allen, George W. and John M., in Linn County, Kansas. In 1842 the family came to Harrisonville where his parents continued to live until their deaths; the father dying in April 1866, and the mother February 1, 1882. Young Atkinson received only a limited education in the common schools in "ante bellum" days. He was married November 10, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Saunders, daughter of Samuel Saunders and a native of Virginia, she having been born in Brunswick County, April 1, 1836. She was brought to Missouri when six years old. Her father died in Cass County in 1854. In the fall of 1860 Mr. A. went to Moultrie County, Illinois, where he remained until 1865 and during this time he was engaged in operating a steam engine. For five months he served in the war; he enlisted May 9, 1864, at Mattoon, Illinois, in the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois Infantry, and was discharged September 26, 1864, at Mattoon, having been employed in the river service. In 1870 he located one mile south of Brosley, Cass County, Missouri, where he now has a good farm of eighty acres. Mr. Atkinson has seven children: William Ezra (now with Bryant Brothers, at Freeman), Dora Elizabeth (who married J. B. Barnard, February 24, 1881, and now living in Coldwater), Permelia Catherine, John Franklin, Elijah Bailey, Sarah and Milo Jefferson. He was formerly a Baptist but afterwards became a member of the Christian Church.

REV. JOHN W. BLEVINS

was born in Henderson County, West Tennessee, September 7, 1828. His parents, Tarleton and Sarah (Walker) Blevins, were both born in

Tennessee, and their ancestors were probably from Virginia. John W. is the third of a family of nine—seven boys and two girls. When he was one year old the family moved to Macoupin County, Illinois, then a wild country, inhabited only by wild animals. There he grew up to manhood, accustomed to severe toil, and without any facilities for acquiring an education, and not having access to any means of obtaining knowledge. At the time of his marriage (then being twenty-two) he was unable to read and write. He married, January 16, 1850, Miss Mary Jane Knider, a native of Macoupin County, born February 9, 1833. Soon after he began to study hard, receiving the assistance of his wife and a young student from the college at Alton. In 1857 he moved to Montgomery County, Illinois, where he lived until 1865, then going to Shelby County. After living there four years, in 1870 he came to Missouri and settled at his present residence in the north part of Coldwater Township. He owns a farm of some 250 acres. Mr. Blevins is one of the leading farmers in his section of the county, and handles quite a number of cattle and hogs each year. In addition to his farming operations he fills a regular appointment at Grand River Baptist Church, as its pastor. He began to preach when about twenty-five years old, in Macoupin County, where he was ordained for the ministry, in 1855. Since that time he has been continually in the ministry, sometimes being pastor of a charge, and then devoting his attention more particularly to the missionary work. Mr. Blevins was one of the principal movers in the work that led to the separation of the Baptist denomination in Cass County, the "Liberal" Baptists withdrawing from the old church and forming new organizations, of which only two, however, have been formed, and over one of these he is the pastor. He and his wife have but two children living of quite a large family, five of whom died in infancy, only three arriving to man and womanhood: Tarleton Douglass (who married, on February 9, 1881, Miss Rebecca F. Harrison, daughter of John Harrison, of Dolan Township, and they are now living with his father; Harriett Francis (also living with her father); one son, Louis Napoleon, who was born February 22, 1854, died November 12, 1878. He had been married, November 21, 1877, to Miss Lorinda J. Lyon, a daughter of Grenville Lyon, of Dolan Township. She was born March 7, 1858, and is now living with her mother. She has one child, a little girl, Eva Louis, born July 19, 1878.

LEONARD BRADBURY

is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Charles County September 22, 1818. His father, Walter Bradbury, was a native of Scotland, coming to Kentucky when seventeen years of age. He was married twice in Kentucky and had five children, three of whom were by his first

wife. At the time of the Cherokee war he took part and was wounded three times. After the war he came to Missouri and married Charity Thornhill, originally from Georgia. They had eleven children, of whom Leonard is the fifth. In 1833 the family moved to Cass County, where Walter Bradbury died in 1852 and his wife the next year. The subject of this sketch was married September 27, 1848, to Miss Nancy Rogers, daughter of Benjamin Rogers. In 1844 he bought a tract of land on section 11 in Coldwater Township, it being the first piece of land settled in the township, and in 1846 he entered the land on which he now lives. In the year 1845 he went to New Mexico in company with a freighting train, but soon returned. During the war he lost quite heavily, though he took no active part in hostilities. He went to Macoupin County, Illinois, during the enforcement of Order No. 11. Mr. Bradbury is one of the original members of the Old Settlers' Society of Cass County, and having been in the county since 1833 is among the very first pioneers here. His family has consisted of five children, all born in Cass County and three of whom are now living: Mary Elizabeth (died in infancy), Andrew J., William Jasper (died at Memphis, Tennessee, April, 1864, aged eighteen), Sarah Ellen, born September 20, 1853, and married to Ben Rowden February 8, 1880, and James Leonard, born June 27, 1859, and married June 1, 1879, to Miss Sarah E. Malonie.

ANDREW J. BRADBURY,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Coldwater Township, Cass County, Missouri, September 4, 1847, and is the second child of Leonard and Nancy Ann (Rogers) Bradbury. He is among the oldest settlers now living in Cass County, who were born within its present boundaries. The school facilities of his early days being of the poorest, he never acquired a thorough education, not having attended school more than nine months in his life. In 1862 the family went to Macoupin County, Illinois, remaining there three years. They returned to Missouri in 1866, and on January 15, 1871, Mr. Bradbury was married to Miss Mary Hocker, daughter of B. D. Hocker. He has since lived either in Everett or Coldwater Townships, and is now residing on a small place adjoining the town of Brosley. In 1881, he sold his farm and went to Colorado, intending to make that his future home, but after spending several months in a fruitless search for a more satisfactory location, he returned to Cass County fully satisfied to remain where he is. He is now taking special interest in improving the stock of this vicinity, more especially horses and mules. He is the owner of a fine three year old colt that promises to make a record in the horse world: Membrino Patchen, by Eclipse; and he has taken first premiums on his jacks at the fairs in various places. He has also several fine sheep, and intends to secure a

thorough grade of cattle and hogs. Mr. Bradbury and wife have but one child living, a boy of three years, Lee Arthur, born August 3, 1879. One child died in infancy.

JEFFERSON W. BRITT,

one of the reliable men of Coldwater Township, was born in Logan County, Kentucky, April 2, 1824. His father, Bowling Britt, was a native of Virginia, and his mother (formerly Mary Gautien) of Kentucky, but of French origin. Her father was a resident of Paris. Jefferson was the third of six children, one of whom, William N. Britt, lives at present in Saline County. In 1849, being then twenty-five years of age, he came to Missouri, but went on west and spent a year clerking in a mercantile house, when he returned to his home in Kentucky. He again came to Missouri in 1854, and soon after was married, October 30, 1854, to Miss Margaret L. Horn, daughter of Richard Horn, who lived three miles northeast of Harrisonville. She was born in Logan County, Kentucky, but came to Missouri with her parents when quite young. Soon after his marriage Mr. Britt retraced his steps to Kentucky and closed up his business affairs. Returning to Missouri he purchased a farm near Harrisonville, where he lived one year. Going thence to a farm in Austin Township he resided upon it until 1861. The family remained there until 1863, when in February, the house being burned by militia, they stayed near Harrisonville until Order No. 11 was issued, when they moved to Saline County. There they made their home until the close of hostilities. In 1862, he left the family and went to Texas, where he remained until the spring of 1864, engaged in furnishing beef cattle to the commissary department of the Confederate service. He enlisted in Shelby's brigade in 1864, near Camden, Arkansas, under Captain Bob Adams, and served in Texas until the close of the war, when he went to Cass County, Illinois. There he was joined by his family, and after one year spent in selling groceries at Virginia, in 1866, he came back to Missouri and remained in Saline County until 1870. There he was occupied in handling cattle, but then sold his interests and came again to Cass County, buying where he now lives. He is at present engaged in cattle raising and farming, and has a farm of 160 acres, well improved. Mr. Britt and wife are the parents of five children: Eugene W., an attorney at law in Lakeport, California; William M., a student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee; Richard, a civil engineer and assistant surveyor of Chariton County, Missouri; Hallah Stonewall and Lela R. Mr. Britt is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is connected with the M. E. Church South. In politics he is Democratic.

HARRISON G. FARMER

was born in Platte County, Missouri, October 28, 1845. His parents were Axiom Farmer, a native of Tennessee, and Sarah Ann (Estes) Farmer, originally from Bourbon County, Kentucky. Harrison was reared on a farm and received only a common school education. He was married February 13, 1868, to Miss Mary Herndon, daughter of Simeon D. Herndon, of Platte County. In 1874 he came to Cass County from Platte and settled where he now lives, on section 22 of Coldwater Township, having a farm of 160 acres. Mr. Farmer is making a specialty of raising merino sheep and has at present a flock of forty head. His family consists of seven children: Annie Emeline, William Coleman, John Harrison, Henry Herndon, Noah Lewis, Charley and Iva. In politics he is Democratic. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS E. GENTRY

was born in Morgan County, Illinois, March 28, 1836. His father, James M. Gentry, was a Virginian by birth, and was married to Jane Elliott, a native of Kentucky. Thomas is the sixth child in a family of seven children, of whom the eldest, John M., lives in Franklin County, Kansas, and the youngest, George W., is in this county. Only one sister is living, Mrs. Hulda Davenport, now in Morgan County, Illinois. In the fall of 1834 his parents settled in Illinois, where they remained until 1867, then coming to Cass County. Mr. G. soon bought his present home, where he has 165 acres in a fine state of cultivation. In 1862 he enlisted for three years in the Ninety-Fourth Illinois, and after a service of seven or eight months, mainly in Missouri, was discharged, having contracted a sickness which rendered him unfit for military duty. He was in but one fight of any importance, that of Prairie Grove. He was discharged at St. Louis February 5, 1863. Mr. Gentry is a man of more than an ordinary education, most of which was obtained, not in school, but by the observations of an active mind and in contact with the rough course of the world. He was married March 18, 1865, to Miss Mary Bowyer, of Morgan County, Illinois. Seven children were born to them: Annie (who is married to Harvey Zion, of Dolan), John H. (who married Miss Sarah Beatty, and now lives in Bates County), George F. (living in Bates), Robert R., Joseph M., Ralph Lacey and Curtis Fleming. Mr. Gentry and wife hold membership with the Missionary Baptist Church. In politics he is a Greenbacker.

A. M. GILLOGLY,

was born February 4, 1843, in Meigs County, Ohio. His parents were William and Theresa M. (Sargent) Gillogly, both natives of Green

County, Pennsylvania. A. M. is the fourth child of seven children, three of whom are in Missouri, two in Atchison County, and one, E. A., in Cass. He received a good education, having more than the average advantages, and for several terms he attended Atwell Institute, at Albany, Ohio. When twenty-four years of age he began business at Albany, Ohio, as a general merchant, and continued this for four years. He married January 7, 1871, Miss Mary Dailey of Athens County, where she was born. Soon after he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he now has a farm of 520 acres. Mrs. Gillogly died September 2, 1874. He was married again March 9, 1879, to Miss Mary McPherson, daughter of William McPherson, of Bates County. Mr. Gillogly has had but one child, who died in infancy. His wife is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. He is engaged quite extensively in feeding cattle and hogs.

GLASS & SCOTT BRO'S.

This firm was organized May 16, 1881, and is the principal one doing business at Brosley. They carry a stock of \$5,000 in general merchandise, and are enjoying an extensive trade. The firm is composed of W. R. Glass, F. J. Scott, and J. R. Scott. W. R. Glass is the oldest member, and is the only one who was doing a mercantile trade previous to the organization of the present house. He was born in Surry County, North Carolina, September 13, 1852, and is the son of James and Martha (Reeves) Glass, the former born in Virginia and the latter in North Carolina. In 1857 the family came to Cass County, Missouri, settling in Coldwater Township, where they remained until after the war, then buying land in Everett. Here his parents lived until their death, which occurred in 1872, that of his father on the 12th of February, and his mother on January 31. Having a strong desire to study, and making good use of the limited advantages afforded him by the country schools of the county, the subject of this sketch acquired a good education, and soon after the death of his parents began to teach, being then about twenty-one years old. This he continued in the winter and worked on the farm in summer until 1879, when he entered a drug store in Freeman. He was thus employed for five months. Then he spent five months in Everett, and continued to clerk for various parties in Brosley and Freeman, until, in company with the Scott Brothers, he started in business at Brosley. Mr. Glass is not married. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

Fielding J. Scott is the second son of R. M. Scott, and was born November 5, 1854, in Andrew County, Missouri. He came to Cass County in 1868, where his life has been spent on a farm. He received a common school education. Mr. Scott was married November 24, 1878,

to Miss Lou Glass, a sister of W. R. Glass. They have two children : Eva Pearl, born April 28, 1880, and Lizzie, born November 30, 1881. Mr. S. is a member of the Baptist Church, and his wife is a Methodist.

John R. Scott was born May 17, 1857, in Andrew County, Missouri. His life, like most country boys, has been one of hard work and limited school advantages. He became a member of the firm to which he now belongs when it was organized, and has since continued in business. By giving his entire attention to his work he has secured for himself a character for uprightness and fair dealing which many other men have failed to secure after years of hard work. Mr. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church.

REV. JAMES KNOX LACEY,

was born in Granger County, Tennessee, November 6, 1824, and was the fourth child and third son of James and Nancy Lacey. His ancestors on his father's side were of Irish descent and on the mother's side of Welsh and English extraction. His father was born near Elizabethton, in Carter County, Tennessee, and his mother in old Virginia, and emigrated with her parents to East Tennessee at an early day. James K. was brought up to and learned the art of farming, attending the common schools during the fall and winter months. In his eighteenth year he taught his first term in a subscription school, and at the age of twenty-one years he entered the East Tennessee University, under an agreement to teach for five years in the schools of the state, in consideration of receiving the regular course in the institution free of charge (so far as tuition was concerned), but subsequently becoming dissatisfied with the arrangement he left the school and placed himself under the tuition of Dr. J. L. Easley, who was teaching at Cave Spring, East Tennessee, at the time, and afterwards attended the academy at Panther Springs under Professor Massy Hill. Some of Mr. Lacey's classmates in this latter institution have become distinguished in the history of the country, among whom are Ex-Governor D. W. C. Senter, of Tennessee; George W. Miles, presiding elder in the Methodist Church, South, Holston Conference; Miss Alzira Lawrence, teacher and correspondent; William Watkins, a member of the Confederate congress and of the state legislature of Arkansas. After leaving school he taught school and farmed alternately until he was married to Miss L. D. Easley, daughter of Colonel Washburn Easley, on the 14th day of February, 1849; about this time he was ordained as a minister in the Baptist Church. Soon after he moved with his little family to Caldwell County, Texas, where he remained only one year, and then, in consequence of ill health, located in Lawrence County, Missouri, where he again taught and preached as opportunity offered, until the third year of the civil war. He and his family had removed to Saline County, Missouri, where he

continued to preach and farm, and at the close of the war, he bought land in Coldwater Township, Cass County, where he still lives. Since locating in Cass County he has farmed, preached and taught one school, besides having held several positions of honor and responsibility, both in the township and county. Politically Mr. L. is a Democrat and has been from childhood, though conservative and liberal in his bearing towards others. He is liberal in his religious opinions, and having taken advanced ground upon the question of restricted communion some of his brethren discarded him; the church passed through the form of excommunicating him, and he, with a number who adhered to his views upon the communion question, formed a separate organization of Baptists and still worship in the same house where the regular Baptists hold their meetings. Mr. L. and wife have raised a family of ten children, three of whom have died, others have married and all are located in Cass County. Mr. L. still preaches and works for a living. He has a few enemies perhaps but many more friends; for the former he prays, for the latter he feels grateful; "with malice to none and charity to all, resolved to do right as God gives him to see the right."

W. H. LANE

was born in Clark County, Kentucky, April 25, 1841. His parents, William H. and Polly Ann (Emerson) Lane, were both born and died in Clark County, Kentucky. W. H. was the only child in the family, and his father died before the son was born and his mother departed this life when he was but six years old. He was then bound to his mother's brother, F. M. Emerson. In 1852 he moved to McLean County, Illinois, locating at the city of Bloomington. When he was twenty years of age his uncle gave him his time. He then went to Kentucky and worked for Thompson, Groomes & Co., supplying mules to the United States Government. Mr. Lane was married May 2, 1865, to Miss Fannie Emerson, of Kentucky, his own cousin, she being a daughter of his mother's brother, and born July 2, 1842. After this he settled in Illinois and lived there until the spring of 1873, when he came to Cass County. He purchased land in Coldwater Township and in 1879 moved on his present farm, on section 29, which he had bought in 1877. Here he has a farm of 400 acres, and is handling quite a number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Lane has three children: Willie T., born August 24, 1866; Mary P., born May 16, 1869, and Lou M., born June 30, 1870. His wife died September 6, 1878. He was married again to Miss Felicia B. Willhoite, daughter of Sarah Willhoite, September 21, 1879. She is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Lane belongs to the Masonic Order at Brosley.

JAMES W. MILLER,

was born in Knox County, Ohio, August 19, 1841, and is a son of John Miller, a native of Jefferson, Ohio, whose father, born in North Carolina, was a soldier in the war of 1812. He served in the Lake Erie campaign, and settled in Ohio, after having married in Pennsylvania. James' mother, Martha (Prosser) Miller, is of English descent, and was born on board the ship William Henry, on the voyage to America. Young Miller received a liberal education, having attended the Mount Hesper Institute, at South Woodbury, Morrow County, Ohio. He was married when twenty-one years of age, on February, 6, 1862, to Miss Annie V. Long, a native of Delaware County, Ohio. In 1868 he removed to Knox County, Illinois, where he lived one year, engaged in farming and teaching. He then went to DeKalb County, Illinois, but in a short time came westward, and in 1869, settled in Miami County, Kansas. In 1871 he came to Cass County, and is now living one mile northeast of Brosley. Mr. Miller has spent some time as an instructor in Missouri, devoting about thirty-six months to the duties of the school room. He is now turning his attention to the fine stock business, having several Spanish merino sheep, Poland-China hogs, short horn cattle and a finely bred Messenger and Copperbottom colt. His war service was confined to the commissary department; he having passed two years at Nashville, Tennessee, engaged by the month in commissary work. Mr. Miller and wife are members of the M. E. Church, and he is entrusted with a large portion of the church affairs. They have two children, Elmer and Willie Grant.

GEORGE W. REX

was born at Versailles, Ripley County, Indiana, August 29, 1842. His father, William W. Rex, was a native of Washington, Pennsylvania, where he was born January 8, 1807. He married Mary A. Missler, of Niagara, New York, born November 14, 1818. Soon after their marriage they settled in Indiana, and here the family, consisting of our subject, his brother John M., and three sisters, were born. In 1866, the family removed to Jackson County, Missouri, locating near Hickman's Mills, where they lived for eleven years, and where the head of the family died July 6, 1877, at the age of seventy. In 1878, George W. and his brother John, came to Cass County, purchasing the Rowden tract, in the northwest corner of Coldwater Township. Here they have built up a fine farm, consisting of over 400 acres, and are devoting some attention to the stock business, having several high graded cattle and a few thoroughbred short horns. From the formation of the soil in the neighborhood the farm is styled the "Gravel Hill" stock farm. Mr. Rex was married at Hickman's Mills, December 28, 1868, to Miss Annie E. Bry-

ant, daughter of Isaac Bryant. They now have six children: Darwin Carr, William Tecumseh, Etha Vallette, Frank, George and Freddie. Mr. R. saw some actual service during the war, having enlisted at Terre Haute, Indiana, in the Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, on the 22d of August, 1862. He served mostly in Kentucky, Tennessee and in the Sherman campaign through Georgia. He contracted sickness during this time, and has never fully recovered from its effects.

R. M. SCOTT

is the eldest son of George W. and Sarah (Thurman) Scott, and was born in Marion County, Kentucky, April 24, 1827. His parents were natives of Kentucky, as is also his brother, Richard D. Scott. R. M. was deprived of the advantage of a liberal education, there being none but subscription schools in Kentucky in his earlier days. He was married July 4, 1851, to Miss Sarah A. Scott, a third cousin and also a Kentuckian by birth. They continued to live in Marion County until 1854, when they came to Andrew County, Missouri, locating near Savannah, where they lived until 1863. Then he removed to McDonough County, Illinois, but in 1866 returned to Missouri, stopping in Saline County until 1869, and later coming to Cass County and buying the west half of section 24 in Coldwater Township. In 1878 he moved to his present home, on section 23. Mr. Scott is one of the most extensive farmers in Cass County, having 800 acres of fine farming land in this township. He handles quite a number of cattle each year, feeding from 100 to 200 head. He is taking quite an interest in improving the stock of cattle and hogs in his neighborhood, and has secured some excellent short horn cattle and Berkshire hogs. In politics he is Democratic, and has served the people of his township in several capacities. Mr. and Mrs. Scott are parents of nine children, two of whom died in infancy. Those living are: George M., Fielding J., John R., Henry W., Robert F., Paul Lacey and Andrew Jackson. He and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church.

MADISON STALEY,

was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, November 11, 1837, and is the fourth child of nine children and the son of Jacob and Catherine (Meeks) Staley. His father was a tanner by trade, and he worked in the tannery until the age of fifteen, when the family moved to Tama County, Iowa. In 1868 Madison came to Cass County, Missouri, having spent the four years previous in Morgan County, Illinois, in the employ of Alexander, the cattle king. Mr. Staley secured himself a tract of 280 acres here, on section 10, and began dealing in stock quite extensively, some years feeding as many as 350 head of cattle for the market. He has since

added more land to his original purchase until he is now the most extensive land owner in Cass County, having just three sections, containing 1,920 acres, all lying in Coldwater Township, and a large portion of it seeded to grass and used for pasture. He is not raising a very large amount of grain, but has quite a meadow, having cut in the past season over five hundred tons of timothy and clover. In addition to his farming operations, Mr. Staley is interested in the banking business, having a large interest in the firm of Reed & Co., at Louisburg, Kansas. He was married January 5, 1870, to Miss Lou L. Myers, a native of Illinois. They have two children, Annie and Lettie.

ELIAS WASHBURN,

was born near Chillicothe, Ohio, February 26, 1815. His parents were Charles and Lydia (Livingston) Washburn, both natives of Kentucky. He is the sixth of a family of seven children, and is the only one now living, excepting one sister in California. When young he moved to Indiana with the family, but they did not remain any length of time, going to Tazewell County, Illinois, in 1827, and settling near Peoria, among the Indians and wild animals. When in his twenty-first year, Elias went to Fulton County, where he married Miss Rachel Rich, who died there in 1847, leaving four children: Mary Ann, in Iowa; Charles, in Texas; Elizabeth, in Iowa, and Lydia, (since dead). Soon after he married Miss Sarah Howard, who died in Nodaway County, August 4, 1875; she left eight children: George, Isaac (died in 1856), Eliza, Eli, Henry, Robert, Edgar, and Rachel Emma. In 1851, Mr. W. located near Hopkins, in Nodaway County, where he lived twenty-five years, coming to Cass County in 1879. For three years he had made his home in Bates County. His is now living with his third wife, having married July 30, 1878, Mrs. Alice Washburn, of Nodaway County, Missouri, and the widow of Thomas Washburn, who died in Kansas. They have one child, Ora, a little girl of three years. In politics he is Democratic.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS

was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, October 25, 1822. His father was Amos Williams, a native of Maryland, who moved to Kentucky when fifteen years old. He married Miss Rebecca Couch, a native of Clarke County, Kentucky. William was not favored with very good educational facilities, being reared on a farm in Montgomery County. He was married February 22, 1854, to Miss Mary Ann Kirk, a native also of Montgomery County. They came to Missouri in 1857, locating in Jackson County, and soon after he came to Cass County, but did not buy land until since the war. During the war he spent eighteen months

in the militia. He has had three children, two of whom are living: Susan Rebecca (who married Webb Lyon, March 18, 1880, and died September 24, 1880), Ann Elizabeth and Benjamin Alexander. Mr. Williams, his wife and daughter are members of the M. E. Church.

L. G. WILLHOITE,

dealer in drugs and hardware, was born in McLean County, Illinois, on the 8th of August, 1855. His father, Alexander I. Willhoite, was a native of Indiana, and his mother, Sarah (Gossett) Willhoite, originally from Kentucky. The family consisted of twelve children, of whom L. G. was the eighth. When he was thirteen years old they came west, stopping in Miami County, Kansas, where his father died of the small pox after having been there but a couple of months. They next went to Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri, living there two years, after which they returned to Miami County, Kansas, where our subject worked on a farm and managed to attend the high school at Paola two years. He then began to teach, and for one year was a student at Eureka College in Woodford County, Illinois. He continued teaching in Bates County, Missouri, and Miami County, Kansas, until about two years since. In 1876 the family came to Cass County, settling one and one-half miles south of Brosley. In March last Mr. W. removed the family, now consisting of himself, two sisters—Donna and Eucebia A., and his mother, to Brosley, where he purchased the drug stock of W. D. Lusher and has since carried on the trade, having added a stock of hardware to his original stock of drugs. He is Democratic in his political faith.



EVERETT TOWNSHIP.



JOSEPH AMON

was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, November 8, 1838. His parents were Jacob Amon, of German descent, and Belinda (Leveazy) Amon, a native of Ohio. Joseph has two sisters and one half sister. Upon leaving Ohio he lived one year in Indiana and then went west to Lee County, Iowa, remaining there two years, and thence to Marion County, Iowa, where he lived until coming to Missouri, about 1869. When the war called for men Mr. Amon volunteered in Iowa, enlisting October 24,

1861. He was sent south to take part in the battle of Shiloh, this being his first engagement. He was shot in the thigh on the first day. August 23, 1862, following, was discharged. He re-enlisted however, as soon as able to do duty, on December 23, 1863, and served until July 24, 1865, and was with Sherman on the "grand march." On his return to Iowa he married, August 15, 1867, Miss Sarah Prather, a native of Lee County, Iowa, and a daughter of Henry and Abigail Prather, natives of Kentucky. They settled in Illinois in 1830 and in Iowa in 1846. Mr. Prather died September 20, 1862, and his widow September 17, 1882, at the house of Mr. Amon in Everett Township. Mr. Amon is a photographer by profession and when the town of Archie was started he began business there and is now running a gallery at that place. He and his wife have two children: Harry and Clara. Mrs. Amon is connected with the Christian Church.

OLIVER G. BROOKS,

was born in Johnson County, Missouri, on the 31st day of May, 1836, and is the eldest of a family of six children. His father, John L. Brooks, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri at an early age where he, in 1835, married Miss Eunice Kelley, a native of Tennessee. They settled in Johnson County, but in 1840 came to Cass County, locating in Grand River Township where Oliver G. grew to manhood, receiving a meager education in the schools of those days. He lived with his parents until Jackson's call for troops in the fall of '61. In September of that year he enlisted at Harrisonville in the State Guard and served six months with Price, but was never engaged in any regular battles. He received his discharge in March, 1862, and then returned home where he remained one year and raised a crop. In the spring of 1863, not wishing to take an active part in the war, he deemed it prudent to seek other fields, and accordingly went to Colorado where he spent the next two years in freighting from Missouri River points to Colorado, Utah and Montana. In the fall of 1865 he came back to his Cass County home and at once began to repair the effects of war. The family of Mr. B. is now scattered; only one brother, William W. Brooks, is living in Cass County, the next to Oliver, Lynch, being in Barton County. One brother, Henry, died in Jacksonville, Tennessee, during the war, and of the two sisters, one is now living in Osborne County, Kansas, Minerva Ann, wife of T. N. Saunders, and the other, Mary Catherine, wife of Kyle Antil, died sometime since in Cass County. Mr. Brooks was married on the 6th of January, 1869, to Miss Dorcas D. Hammontree, daughter of John and Rhoda M. (Griffin) Hammontree of Cass County. She is a native of this county, being born in Grand River Township, December 28, 1840. Two children are the result of this union:

Henry Newton, born October 31, 1871, and Pearlie, born September 12, 1877. Mr. Brooks and wife are members of the Baptist Church and hold their membership at Pleasant Ridge Church. In October, 1880, he removed from Grand River to Everett Township, having secured the Judge Stephens farm of 230 acres, seven miles southeast of Freeman, where he now lives in comfortable circumstances.

THOMAS W. BUNDY

is a recent acquisition to the agricultural citizens of Cass County. He was born in Russell County, Virginia, September 17, 1844; his parents being Daniel R. and Rebecca (Godsey) Bundy, both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. Thomas W. is the third child in a family of nine. One brother, Henry C. Bundy, is living in Coldwater Township. The subject of this sketch received a fair education, having attended good common schools for five or six months in the year and one session at Lebanon Academy. He was married December 15, 1870 to Miss Jennie V. Reynolds, also a native of Russell County, Virginia. Mr. Bundy first came to Missouri in 1870, but retraced his steps to Virginia in a short time. After his marriage he returned and lived in Coldwater Township for five years. In 1875 he purchased a small farm, and in 1877 bought his present property, the Martin farm, of 160 acres, on which he is now engaged in farming. He and his wife have four children: Garland, Nathan, Gertrude and Roy. Mr. Bundy enlisted as a soldier during the war, but being in poor health failed to come up to the necessary standard in weight, and was immediately discharged.

ALEXANDER W. CECIL,

a native of Kentucky, was born in Floyd County, June 27, 1839, and is the only child of William N. and Lucinda (Garrett) Cecil. His mother is of Irish descent, her father being a native of Ireland. William N. Cecil is a direct descendant of the family of Cecils, who were with Lord Baltimore in the settlement of Maryland, and papers are in existence which will prove the unbroken line of ancestry of the Cecils to that family who held such power in England in the days of the Stuarts. Having been reared on a farm, Alexander W. received only such an education as the common schools afforded. When grown he entered the mercantile business in his native county, and at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected to the office of sheriff of Floyd County, which position he held at the outbreak of the war, when all civil law became of no effect. He entered the Fifth Kentucky Infantry, in which he served one year, when, his term having expired, he entered the Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. He served in West Virginia, East Tennessee and East Ken-

tucky. When at Cynthiana, Kentucky, while charging the Eleventh Michigan at the head of a squad, he received a sabre stroke and was disabled and taken prisoner. He was confined at Johnson's Island and retained until the close of the war. He was the first lieutenant in his company when captured, and had received several wounds of minor importance. At the close of the war he engaged in the lumber business, and was two years deputy sheriff in his native county. Coming to Missouri in 1868, he settled in Everett Township, Cass County, on section 19, where he now lives, owning a farm of 100 acres. His parents followed him to Missouri in 1869, and his father died here February 23, 1878. Mr. Cécil was married April 3, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Frost, daughter of Richard Frost. She died in the spring of 1879. Four children were born to them, only two of whom are now living: Frank M. and Charles H. One, William R., died in 1879, only a month before his mother, and the youngest, Mary Llewellyn, in the following August.

WILSON DAVENPORT

is one of the original members of the Old Settlers' Society and is among the most enterprising farmers in this part of Cass County. He was born in Washington County, Virginia, July 14, 1824. His parents were Julius T. and Mary (Dolan) Davenport, both native Virginians. When he was about six years old the family settled in Ray County, Tennessee, where they remained until 1833, going to Indiana at that time. They came to Missouri in 1834 and located in Johnson County near Rose Hill, where Wilson's father died October 30, 1842. His wife had died just before, on October 19, and one daughter October 14, making three deaths in the family in a short time. Mr. Davenport was married March 11, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Nolan, who died March 19, 1852. November 23, 1856, he married Miss Amanda M. Johnson, daughter of John S. Johnson, of Freeman. There were two children in the first family, Sarah Ann, wife of Thomas A. Bryant, living at Chatauqua Springs, Kansas, and Mary Susannah, wife of Marshall P. Clapp, living at the same place. There are five children by the latter union: James B., who married Margaret J. Davidson; Jeremiah, Martha Lee, John T. and Jefferson. In 1843 Mr. Davidson settled in Dolan Township and in 1857 moved into Everett, and now has a farm of 520 acres, and also one of 160 acres in Kansas. He enlisted in 1862 in General Shelby's command, and while at Fort Smith was left by the company on account of sickness, and when the Federals went down to that part of the country he surrendered. They would not accept him as a prisoner and he worked for the quartermaster at Fort Smith, remaining there until the close of the war. He returned to Cass County in 1866, but his house having been destroyed, he did not begin his farming operations until 1868. Himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN S. DAVIS

is a native of Missouri, and was born in Saline County, July 19, 1842. He is the second of eight children, seven of whom are now living. His parents James R. and Charlotte G. (Steele) Davis, were originally from Augusta County, Virginia. They came to Missouri in 1836, but returned to Virginia, where they remained a few years, and subsequently came back to Missouri and settled in Marshall, Saline County. There Mr. Davis is serving the people in the capacity of county judge, having been repeatedly elected to that office. While young John S. received but a limited education, only such as the country schools of Missouri of thirty years ago could offer. His life was spent on a farm until the breaking out of the war, when, in 1861, he entered in Parson's Division, under Captain Chariton. He was in the engagements at Wilson Creek, Lexington, Dry Wood and Pea Ridge, at which place he was captured and confined for three months in McDowell's College, at St. Louis. Then he was taken to the old penitentiary at Alton, where he was kept one month, soon making his escape from that institution by digging under the wall. Two other men, Colonel McGuffin and his son, escaped from the building at the same time, but the young man managed to be retaken by allowing himself to be seen by the guard. He and Colonel McGuffin kept company until near Quincy, when they separated. He worked his way through Missouri, and secured a situation with a freighting train from Nebraska City and Atchison to Denver and Virginia City, where he continued until 1864. In 1864 he went to Illinois to purchase cattle for his employers, and while returning through Missouri was taken prisoner at Roanoke, Randolph County, under suspicion of being a spy, and was detained two weeks there and at Huntsville, but on the strength of letters received from General Batchelor, of Atchison, he was released and received \$150 damages for his detention. In the fall of 1864 he was given a situation as conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and remained on the road for eighteen months, when he embarked in the insurance business in Pettis and Henry Counties. In 1867 he settled down to farming in Saline County. Mr. Davis was married August 3, 1867, in Saline County to Miss Laura Bewby, of Polk County, daughter of Mrs. Melinda Bewby, now of Coldwater Township. They have four children: Ora, Alonzo, Sarah and Lou. In 1869 he settled in Cherokee County, Kansas, but in two years came to Cass County. In 1876 he purchased his present property, consisting of 160 acres, and is engaged in handling hogs, cattle and mules. Mr. Davis and wife are members of the M. E. Church, South. In politics he is Democratic.

DORSETT & PARISH,

dealers in general merchandise, groceries, drugs, etc., Everett, Missouri. The firm is composed of L. T. Dorsett and L. T. Parish. The former

was born in Putnam County, Indiana, March 25, 1854. His parents were James and Lydia (Bray) Dorsett, and he is the tenth child and the seventh son in the family. Young Dorsett received quite a liberal education, having had the advantage of good country schools. When sixteen years old he came to Missouri with the family, and attended the state university at Columbia, but owing to failing health abandoned his idea of completing an education at that institution. On his return he began to teach at Everett, and in 1877, attended Spalding's Commercial College, at Kansas City. He then continued to teach until the spring of 1880, having spent thirty-two months in the school room in the capacity of instructor. Mr. Dorsett was married March 25, 1880, to Jennie A. Liggett, daughter of Anderson D. Liggett, a resident of Dolan Township. In August, 1879, in partnership with C. C. Cable, he engaged in the mercantile business at Everett, but he did not enter the store himself until the following spring, having been occupied in teaching the Everett School. At the end of one year the firm was changed by Mr. Cable withdrawing and Mr. Parish taking his place.

Mr. L. T. Parish was born in Morgan County, Indiana, February 7, 1857, and is the son of Larkin and Hannah (Dorsett) Parish, the latter a sister of James Dorsett, the father of L. T. He came to Cass County in 1860, when three years old, and has lived in the county ever since. Mr. Parish had only such facilities for acquiring an education as those afforded by the common schools. He was married May 26, 1878, to Miss Almeda Dean, daughter of Lewis Dean, of Rich Hill, Bates County. They have two children: Murat and Ona. On the 12th of August, 1880, he entered into the present firm. On the night of March, 22, 1882, they met with quite a loss, the store building and the entire contents being burned, at a loss of \$3,500; but with a commendable energy, they opened out in business again on the 1st of May, and are enjoying a satisfactory patronage.

JAMES DORSETT

was born on the 18th of May, 1824, on Rocky River, in Chatham County, North Carolina, and is the eldest of the family of eleven children. His parents were Duty and Rachel (Edwards) Dorsett, both of whom were natives of North Carolina. This family are of English descent, and are from Dorsetshire, England. The Dorsett and Edwards families were quite active in the affairs of North Carolina during the Revolutionary War, and in the war of 1812. Mr. Dorsett's father was drafted to serve under Col. R. C. Cotton, but did not engage in active duty. When James was in his twenty-second year, he moved to Indiana, locating near Marshall, in Morgan County, where he commenced to work by the month. This he continued for ten months, at \$8.75 per month, after which he began to teach school, although having received only a limited

education up to this time. His first session was taught in 1837, in a neighborhood where there had been no school, his compensation being \$10 per month. He followed teaching until his marriage, which took place March 14, 1839, to Miss Lydia Bray, also from North Carolina. He then leased a tract of 120 acres for three years, and subsequently purchased a part of the same, where he lived until September 5, 1870. His land was originally in Morgan County, but in 1856 it was attached to Putnam County. In 1870 Mr. Dorsett came to Missouri and purchased a farm of 280 acres in Everett Township, and has since added to the original tract, until he now has 500 acres. His wife died while living in Indiana, December 8, 1864, leaving a family of fourteen children, of whom seven are now living: Susannah M., in Indiana; Jeremiah H., married Mary D. Duncan; Henry B., married Lenna Dudley; Larkin T., married Jennie Liggett; Nancy Ann, married William T. Stevens; Sarah Ruth, married William W. Morton, and Mary Catherine, married O. O. Barrett. Mr. Dorsett was married the second time on the 16th of August, 1865, to Mrs. Matilda Steen, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Dorsett's maiden name was Matilda Burton, and she is the sister of the late Allen A. Burton, of Forest, Illinois, the minister to Bogota under President Lincoln. Mrs. Dorsett was first married to Elijah M. Steen, December 3, 1845, and soon after came to Missouri, and settled in Everett. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Steen entered Price's army, and while at home was captured by Col. Coleman's men, and on the 7th of April, 1863, was shot. His widow continued to live in Everett until she had been burned out three times, and then went to Harrisonville, where she resided some time, subsequently returning to Indiana and Kentucky. She had three children by her first husband: William, Mary and Amanda. There are three girls by her last marriage: Laura A., Alpha Belle, and Viola, and one boy, Oliver H., who died October 6, 1870. In his political opinions Mr. Dorsett has espoused the cause of the Greenback party, although his early training was in the ranks of the Whigs, and he there embraced Know-nothingism, but becoming disgusted with their doctrines he became a Democrat, and finally a Greenbacker. He once joined the Baptist denomination, but has since become disconnected with the church, and is not now a member of any religious society. Mr. D. possesses the good will and respect of his neighbors, and has served as a justice of the peace for several years.

REV. JOHN WESLEY FOSTER

was born in Henderson County, Indiana, March 1, 1835. His parents were Joshua and Sallie (Smith) Foster, both natives of Tennessee. They were among the first settlers of Indiana, having located in that state in 1818. John is the sixth child in the family of eleven, of whom

nine are still living. His education was acquired in the common school, and by close observation and hard work. In 1857, February 28, he was married to a Miss Bromley, a native of Indiana. Mr. Foster's parents settled at St. Joseph, Missouri, about 1840, where they both have since died. In 1859, he moved to St. Joseph, and soon after settled in Nebraska. He is a minister in the Methodist Church and began his ministerial duties at St. Joseph, Missouri, having been ordained there in 1860. Since then he has been engaged in preaching. He has filled several positions in Nebraska, and in the fall of 1875, came to this part of Missouri, locating in Austin Township. In 1878, he bought his present home of J. S. Parish, where he has 160 acres in a fair state of cultivation, with good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. F. have a family of five children: Mary (wife of J. Parish), Eddie Lee, John Embrey, Harry C., James Findley.

WILLIAM F. GARRETT

was born November 6, 1828, in Harrison County, Kentucky. His father, Isaac Garrett, was a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and his mother, Elizabeth (Bell) Garrett, was a Virginian by birth. William F. was the eldest in a family of eight children, three boys and five girls. The latter are all living in this state; the brothers are both in Keithburg, Mercer County, Illinois. At the age of seven years young Garrett was taken from Kentucky to Illinois, the family living for two years in Cole County, and going to Des Moines County, Iowa, in 1837. Here Mr. Garrett grew to manhood, having received such an education as could be afforded by the country schools. At the age of twenty-six, April 19, 1854, he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Wilkerson, a native of Delaware. He was engaged in farming and milling in Iowa until 1871, when he came to Jackson County, Missouri, but remained only one year, going thence to Ralls County, in East Missouri. This was his home until 1878. In that year he moved to Cass County, living one year at Freeman and settling at his present home, on South Fork, in 1879. He is now engaged in running a saw mill in connection with his farm. Mr. Garrett is taking an active interest in horse flesh and is endeavoring to improve the standard of driving horses in his township. He is quite a popular man in this part of the county, and is now serving his term as a township justice, having been elected in the spring of 1881. In politics he is a 'Greenbacker and maintains the principles of that party. He has had seven children, of whom six are now living—three girls and three boys: Medora, married January 20, 1877, to Albert Biggers and living in Ralls County; Ellen, married March 17, 1878, to Henry Leak, now living with her father and having one child, a boy—Willie—born February 23, 1879; John, George, Clara and Thomas. Mr. Garrett lost one boy, Charlie, who died December 20, 1880, from the effects of injuries received while working with a saw log.

FRANCIS M. GEORGE

is the only son of Carroll and Sarah H. (McFarland) George, and was born in Cooper County, Missouri, June 9, 1832. His father's family are from Tennessee and his mother's from Haywood County, North Carolina. James McFarland, his maternal grandfather, came to Missouri in an early day and settled in St. Francis County and was the representative from that county in the early state legislatures. When Francis was about nine years old his parents moved to Morgan County where the father died in 1844. He grew up on a farm, receiving only a fair education. He was married in Morgan County, September 4, 1855, to Miss Martha Williams, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of Josiah Williams who died in 1882, in Morgan County. In March, 1864, he went to Otoe County, Nebraska, where he lived two years, coming thence to Cass County in 1866, and, in partnership with James Masters, a brother-in-law, purchased a tract of 330 acres where he is now living. He has since added to his original farm and at present owns 160 acres of fine land, five miles south of Freeman. In connection with his farming operations he is handling a number of cattle and hogs, having about one hundred head of each. Mr. George has five children: Thomas H., Dora, Josiah, William, John, and he is also raising a little girl, Mary Browning. Mr. George is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while his wife is connected with the M. E. Church, South.

LORENZO D. HENRY,

is the third in a family of eight children, four boys and four girls, all of whom are living: Joel, Azer, Martha, (wife of William Main), and Esther, (wife of Dr. Crisman), in Cass County; Enoch, in Ohio, and Catharine Pierce, in Kansas. His parents, Hartt F. and Clarinda (Marsh) Henry, were natives of Kentucky, and of Irish extraction. Lorenzo D. Henry was married September 13, 1857, in Delaware County, Ohio, to Miss Mary Slawson, a native of New York. They have six children: Nora, (wife of Joshua Greenbaugh), in Rush County, Kansas; Olive, (wife of Adolph Eldridge), in Norris County, Kansas; Nettie, Katie, Frankie, and Lafayette. In 1858, Mr. Henry moved to Grundy County, Illinois, where he lived four years, going thence to McDonough County, in 1862. In 1864 he enlisted in the Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served under General Thomas at Nashville and Franklin, the only regular engagements in which he took part. He was discharged in the fall of 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. In 1866 he came to Missouri, and lived a short time in St. Clair County, locating in Cass County in the spring of 1867, when he bought 120 acres, where he now lives. For this he paid ten dollars per acre. He has since added to his original purchase until he now has 315 acres. Mr. Henry is taking quite an interest

in horses, and is improving to a good advantage the stock of his neighborhood. He has a fine male animal from the Rexrode stock of imported Normans, and also owns a promising three-year-old colt, Woodford Knox, Jr., whose mother had a record of 2:40, from Old Denmark, the famous Kentucky pacer; the sire of this colt is Woodford Knox, who has a record of 2:22, made at Columbus, Ohio, in 1881. His sire is General Knox, of Kentucky, the sire of more fast horses than any other horse in America. This colt promises to become one of the fastest animals of the West. Mr. Henry also has a yearling, Young Cloud, his mother being Arabian and Blackhawk, and whose time in June, 1882, 2:30 at Newton, Iowa. His sire is Flying Cloud with a record of 2:19, owned by John Potter, of Appleton City, Missouri. This colt will probably make his mark on the Western turf.

SAMUEL E. LICKLIDER

is a native Missourian, having been born in St. Louis County February 15, 1835, and is of German, Irish and Scotch origin. His father, Solomon L., was born in Virginia, and his father, Conrad, in Pennsylvania, where his parents had settled, coming from Germany. Samuel's mother, whose maiden name was Angeline Edmondson, embraced the Scotch and Irish blood, but was born in Maryland. They were married in 1830, in Missouri, having come to this state in 1828. Solomon Licklider was a harnessmaker by trade, and worked for several years in St. Louis. In 1840 he moved to Gasconade County, settling on what is termed "Jake's Prairie," and there he now resides. He moved to Cooper County about 1850, where his wife died in 1853. The following year he was married in Gasconade to Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, who died in 1880, and in 1881 he was married the third time to a Mrs. Hawkins. The subject of this sketch is the fourth child of eight children in his father's first family. He received a limited education in the common schools of the country, and when of age entered an apprenticeship in St. Louis to learn the blacksmith trade. There he continued for three years and then began work for himself, following his trade until 1868, or until coming to Cass County, when he began farming operations. This he has since continued in connection with his trade. He secured a tract of 120 acres on the raw prairie, two miles west of Everett, and commenced his improvements and has now a finely improved farm. He has just completed a large barn, which stands on a prominent elevation and is a landmark for all that section, being visible for many miles in every direction. This is the largest and best barn in Cass County, being sixty feet in length by forty in width, with a finely arranged basement. It is specially arranged for the use of a stock feeder, of which Mr. Licklider is the inventor. This consists of an arrangement by which cattle and

stock of all kinds can be fed hay in quantity without waste, and wherever used is proving its value by a saving of feed. Its worth is being recognized by many of the best stock feeders of Missouri and other states, and it is fast obtaining the sale that its merits demand for it. It is proving of almost incalculable value. It was patented August 31, 1880. Mr. L. was married July 30, 1857, to Miss Sarah E. Clymer, daughter of James Clymer, of Bates County. They have nine children: Dora Z. (wife of B. Bumgardner, of Kansas City), Christine Otto, George Edmon, James Lewis, Mary Jane, Joseph (died October 28, 1871), Fannie E., Charles L. and Wesley W., who died September 20, 1881. He is connected with the Masonic order, being W. M. in Everett Lodge, No. 219, and also D. D. G. M. for Cass County. In politics he is Democratic and is chairman of the executive committee for the county. During the war he worked for the government at Rolla in the capacity of blacksmith.

ELDRIDGE W. LONGWELL

was born in Delaware County, Ohio, January 21, 1853, and is the eldest son of James and Sarah J. Longwell, *nee* Potter. The former was also born in Delaware County, July 18, 1827, and is the eldest of three brothers, sons of Ezekiel and Esther Longwell, who settled in Delaware County in 1806. His early life was spent on a farm, and when he was twenty-three years old, he married Miss Sarah J. Potter, a native of Ohio. He resided in Delaware County until 1870, when he came to Missouri, settling on section 33 of Everett Township, where he has a tract of 400 acres. Here he is raising cattle and sheep. Mrs. Longwell died in Ohio, August 3, 1868, leaving two sons, Eldridge and Elmore. Eldridge was reared on his father's farm in Ohio until coming to Missouri at the age of seventeen years. He assisted in improving the farm, and managed to acquire a fair education by attending the common schools for two years, after which he began to teach school. He attended Spalding's Commercial College, at Kansas City, for some time, but on account of sickness did not complete the course of study. On his return he again entered the school room, and has since been engaged in working on the farm and teaching school. Mr. Longwell was married on the 3d of September, 1874, to Miss E. Hamilton, a native of Wheeling, West Virginia, but who was reared in Delaware County, Ohio. They have three children: Charles A., Carrie E. and Edith. Mr. Longwell has a farm of 110 acres, two and a-half miles southwest of Everett. At the township election held in April, 1881, he was chosen justice of the peace, and has since held the position. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1874, and is held in high respect by his brother Masons. Mr. and Mrs. Longwell were reared in Presbyterian families, but they are both now members of the Baptist Church.

BRICE MCCOY

was born October 28, 1834, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, and is the seventh of a family of eleven children. His parents, George and Catherine (Edder) McCoy, were natives of the same state. He has one brother, John A. McCoy, living in Cass County. Brice's education is such as he has acquired by a careful observation and the advantages of three or four months of each year in attending the common schools, and a few months at Des Moines, Iowa, in '56 and '57, and one session at the Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He had moved to Iowa in 1856 when twenty-two years old, and until his marriage was in Iowa, Nebraska and Pennsylvania teaching school, clerking in a store and at work in a blacksmith shop. He was married in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, to Miss Julia Boor on the 6th of February, 1859. Soon after he began to farm in Richardson County, Nebraska, and continued there until the fall of 1868 when he came to Cass County, and after making several trades secured his present home in March, 1870. He owns 200 acres near Everett and is actively engaged in tilling the soil. March 13, 1862, Mr. McCoy enlisted at Rockport, Missouri, in Company C, Fifth Missouri Cavalry, for three years' service, but owing to injuries received by the fall of a horse and having his shoulder broken, he was discharged at Independence after only three months' actual service. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy are the parents of six children, of whom three are now living: Annie Bell, (wife of R. H. Barnard, living near Everett), Oliver Carlyle, Don Calvin, died February 19, 1877; Aldie P., Ralph Bird, died in Nebraska in November, 1865, and Earl Willie, died May 16, 1875. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church, and in politics Mr. McCoy is identified with the Greenback party.

JOHN H. MILLER

is another of the pioneer men of Cass County, having lived in the county since he was two years old. He was born in Johnson County, Missouri, April 18, 1838. His parents were Robert B. and Susan (Beck) Miller; the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of North Carolina. In or about the year 1833 the senior Miller settled in Johnson County, three miles north of Holden, but in 1840 came to Cass County and located fifteen miles southwest of Harrisonville. He resided there about one year, afterward dying from the effects of injuries received while throwing a maul or an ax with some of his neighbors. His was the first death on South Fork in this county. He had been married three times, the mother of our subject being the second wife. She had but two children: John and a brother, Jacob B., who died May 10, 1862, shot by the militia. There were three children in the first family only

one of whom is now living, William M. Smith, of Oxford, Kansas, and two in the third family: Talbot S. and Robert M. O'Brien, both in Oregon. Mr. Miller grew to manhood in the wilds of Cass County, and attended the inferior schools of that day. In 1855 he went to Fort Laramie hauling supplies to that post, and in the following year to Fort Riley. At the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted at Morristown on September, 1861, in the Tenth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and was at the fight at Morristown. His service continued in Missouri and Arkansas, he being with Price at Pea Ridge. He served only seven months when he came home and remained one year. In the fall of 1862 and until 1865 he was occupied on the plains in hauling freight to various posts on the border. Mr. Miller married Miss Francis L. Lyon March 29, 1868. She was born in Kentucky, March 24, 1849. They have had six children, four of whom are living: James B. (died September 14, 1871), Serene, Susan, Thomas Henry, William Greenville and John Edgar (died March 28, 1880).

MOSES BROTHERS.

This firm is composed of Horace C., Myron J. and Franklin C. Moses, now engaged in the mercantile business at Main City. The eldest brother, Horace, was born in Canada, on the 30th of April, 1836; Myron, born May 10, 1849, and Franklin, September 24, 1851. Their parents were Myron Moses, who was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, and Ann (Jacob) Moses, a native of Ireland. They were married in Vermont, near Lake Champlain, and settled at Newcastle, Durham County, Canada, about the year 1833. In 1858 they came west and located in Carroll County, Illinois, living there and in McHenry County until 1869, when they came to Missouri, the senior Moses having died in Carroll County, Illinois, in 1863. The family settled in Everett Township in 1869, and the boys were occupied in farming until 1871, when the youngest brother, Franklin, began business at Everett, and in 1873 was joined by his brother Horace. They continued in a general merchandise trade until 1879, when they sold out and shortly after established a merchandise business at Main City, then just starting. By attention and industry they have built up a trade above that of larger firms in older and more populous towns. Myron J. Moses, in addition to his mercantile interests, has spent some time during the last three or four years in New Orleans, trading in stock, more especially mules, and is now, in connection with William Main, doing quite an extensive stock trade. One only of the brothers has thus far taken unto himself a help-mate. Franklin C. was married in Linnville, Illinois, on April 28, 1878, to Miss Francis A. Dobson, daughter of Robert M. Dobson, of Everett. Mrs. Moses, the mother of these brothers, died in Everett Township,

March 28, 1872. In politics they are all classed with Republicans, and are in favor of every means tending to further the good of the masses.

WILLIAM SCEARCE

is a descendant of one of the old Kentucky families, his father, Laban Scarce, having been born in Woodford County, and his mother, Jane (Ashurst) Scarce, in Fayette County. The family long lived in Woodford County, where William was born November 7, 1820, being the third in a family of eight children, six of whom are now living, four of them in Missouri. One, a sister, Mrs. Mary Todd, lives in Peculiar Township, Cass County, and a brother, Robert Scarce, is in Clinton County. Mr. Scarce has always resided on a farm, and until past thirty remained in his native state. Then he spent some time through the west in search of a home, visiting Texas in 1855 and prospecting in Kansas in 1857. Finally he settled, in 1857, on Mormon Fork, in Bates County, where he lived until the outbreak of the civil war. Not wishing to engage upon either side, he went to Johnson and Pettis Counties and commenced handling stock. At the close of the war he sold his farm on Mormon Fork and purchased his present home of Dr. Richard Howerton, now living near Holden. He has a large tract of land adjoining the village of Everett of 640 acres. In addition he also has 130 acres lying further south and 290 acres near East Lynne. Mr. Scarce is extensively interested in stock feeding, generally feeding about 100 head of cattle and 150 of hogs. He has ever lived a bachelor life, his household affairs being presided over and attended to by the families of renters. During the war he was visited at different periods by parties supposed to be after plunder. At one time, thinking his life to be in danger, he went out the back door while a number of men demanded admittance at the front. As he ran several shots were fired at him, without effect, for, as some of the party afterward expressed it, "he ran like a quarter horse," and thus escaped the bullets.

GEORGE N. STATES,

was born in Morrow County, Ohio, September 11, 1851. His parents were Horace and Jane (Ink) States, both natives of New York. George is the only child of the family now living. When he was fourteen years of age they removed to Delaware County, Ohio, where his father died in 1862. In 1865 his mother married William M. Overturf, and they lived there until his death, which occurred in 1876. George received a common school education, and had good opportunities to attend college but did not care to do so, preferring to attend to the duties of the farm. At one time he learned photography, but owing to the close confine-

ment was not able to work at the business. In 1875 he went into the livery business at Edin, Delaware County, and continued it for three years. In 1878 he came west on account of failing health, and chose his home in Cass County, purchasing the "Blackburn" farm of 360 acres, where he has one of the finest country residences in the county. Mr. States was married in 1872, to Miss Charlotte Longwell, a neice of James Longwell. They have two children: Herman Ellsworth, and Daisy Geraldine. Mr. States is making an effort to improve the class of stock, especially horses, having gone to some trouble and expense in order to secure a fine driving horse of Mohawk breed. He is one of the men who are adding wealth to the county and to the state.

OLIVER H. STEVENS

was born near Caledonia, Putnam County, Illinois, April 14, 1847, and is the sixth child of a family of eleven, whose parents were William P. and Acenith (Tyler) Stevens. Oliver H. received a fair education in the common schools, and was in attendance for some time at the Normal School, near Bloomington, Illinois. His life has been spent in farming. In September, 1867, he came to Cass County, but returned in the following May to La Salle County, Illinois, where he lived for two years. He again came to Cass County in 1870, and in 1874, April 22, was married to Miss Lizzie Hocker, daughter of Benjamin Hocker, of Coldwater Township. They now have four children: Cloyd B., Ivor Nora, Walter Clarence and Maggie May. Mrs. Stevens is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. S. has a good little farm one and a-half miles west of Everett of eighty acres, and is actively engaged in tilling the soil.

WILLIAM H. STEEN

was born in Garland County, Kentucky, December 21, 1846. His father, Elijah Steen, and his mother (formerly Matilda Burton, now the wife of James Dorsett) were natives of Kentucky. William H. is the eldest of four children: Mary E. is the wife of Hiram Stephens; Amanda is the wife of M. M. Cable, and the fourth died while young. In 1849, the family settled in Morgan County, Indiana, and lived there ten years, coming to Missouri in 1859. In the spring of 1861, they settled near Everett, after having spent two years in Bates County and in Kansas. In 1863, they moved to Harrisonville. Before this Mr. Steen was killed, on April 7, 1863, having been captured by Kansas Jayhawkers and shot in the edge of Coldwater Township, in company with John W. Todd and James Thruwitt. Before leaving for Harrisonville the family suffered terribly at the hands of the Kansas men, the houses in which they lived being burned three times. Mr. W. H. Steen enlisted in October, 1863, at Kansas City, in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Company E, and served until his

discharge at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, July 17, 1865. On his return he was engaged in farming until 1867-8, when he worked some time for the government in freighting from Leavenworth to Fort Reynolds, Colorado, and to Fort Dodge. He was married October 20, 1873, to Miss Mary Miles, daughter of Nathan Miles, of Cass County. She died November 7, 1878, leaving two children: Oliver P. and Willie, who died shortly after his mother. Mr. Steen was married again on June 17, 1880, to Mrs. Orra Taylor, widow of William Taylor, and daughter of James Perkins. She has one child by a former marriage, Maud Taylor. By this latter union there is one girl, Amanda Belle, one year old.

JOHN L. L. STEPHENS

is the eldest child of Hiram and Harriett (Brady) Stephens, and was born in Boone County, Kentucky, September 30, 1837. His parents were both natives of the same county. His grandfather, Benjamin Stephens, was born May 30, 1779, in Orange County, Virginia, and his wife, formerly Agnes Nelson, in the same county February 6, 1782. His great grandfather, also named Benjamin, was married in 1799 and settled in Kentucky in 1806, having lived in South Carolina two years previously. Hiram, John's father, was born March 5, 1813, and was married in 1835 to Miss Harriett Brady. In 1844 he came to Missouri and settled on land which his father had bought the previous year in Grand River Township, and in 1845 located the farm on South Fork, where he lived till 1849. Then he went to Harrisonville and kept hotel until May, 1850, when he started to California accompanied by his son John, then only thirteen years old. After five months' hard work they reached the "golden shores" and began to seek their fortunes. They remained until 1852, or about two years, coming home with no more than when they started. Returning to the farm on South Fork they lived there until they went to Kentucky under order No. 11 in 1863, coming back in 1866. Mr. S. died January 15, 1875, and his wife March 25, 1876. The family consisted of John L. L., Mary A., (wife of James Griffith, of Hot Springs, Arkansas), Elizabeth, who died when young; Josephine, (married John H. Stephens, a cousin, and living in Bell County Texas), Louisiana, (wife of C. J. Fudge, of Bates County), Hetha Ann, (wife of a cousin, L. L. Stephens, living in Kentucky), and Benjamin F., who married May 18, 1876, Miss Virginia Cummins, daughter of Benjamin Cummins, of Cass County. She died October 17, 1879, in Bell County, Texas. They have one child, a little girl, Celia, aged four years. John L. L. Stephens was married March 3, 1870, to Miss Mary E. Scott, of Boone County, Kentucky. They have two children, Lucy I., aged nine, and James Hiram, aged four. He now lives on a part of the original tract of land that his father entered. Mr. Ste-

phens enlisted at Morristown April 12, 1861, in Claib Jackson's State Guard, and served about seven months. He then enlisted at Fort Smith in the Partisan Rangers, Company A, in the spring of 1862. In the following November this company was disbanded, and Mr. Stephens attached himself to the regular infantry, in Company K, Parson's Brigade. He was elected second lieutenant, and soon after was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, that officer having been killed. He surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, June 7, 1865. Since his return to Missouri, in 1867, he has been engaged in farming. He and his wife are members of the Liberal Baptist Church at Grand River. He is taking an active part in politics, and is identified with the Greenback party.

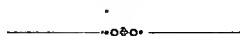
WILLIAM H. TOUT, M. D.,

was born in Brown County, Ohio, April 30, 1825. His parents were William Tout, a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, and of English descent, and Eleanor (Hurst) Tout, of Maryland, and of French ancestry. Only three children of this family survive, two boys and one girl. William's only brother, Benjamin, lives in Jasper County, Missouri, and his sister, Sarah Crabb, in Brown County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan when about nine years of age, and soon beginning to look about him for a home, he started west, coming to Hendricks County, Indiana, where his grandfather lived. He resided with him until nearly of age and endeavored to secure an education, for which he possessed a strong natural desire. By the time he was eighteen years of age he had acquired a fair literary knowledge and commenced to teach in the common schools of Indiana, which he continued until his marriage, which took place April 25, 1845, to Miss Lucinda Ruggles, a native of Indiana. About this time Mr. Tout determined to study medicine, and accordingly entered the office of Prof. W. Lockhart at Brownsburg, Indiana. He read with this man for three years, and then attended the Rush Medical College at Chicago until receiving his diploma. He embarked in the practice of his profession at Brownsburg, and practiced until the call to arms in 1861. Then, on September 27, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, and was instrumental in filling the company and was elected first lieutenant, but would not accept, though he did accept the position of orderly sergeant. At Stone River he received a wound by being shot through the right leg, fracturing the bone, and he was here captured and confined one month at Libby Prison, when he was exchanged. During the remainder of the war he served at Point Lookout, Maryland, in the capacity of assistant surgeon in the hospital at that place. On his return at the close of the war he resumed his practice at Brownsburg and continued it until 1870, when he came west. After practicing one year in Johnson County, Kansas,

he came to Missouri the next year, 1871, and located at Everett, Cass County, where, during his eleven years' residence, he has secured a valuable patronage, and is considered not only one of the best practitioners of the county, but also a thorough scholar and a complete gentleman. In religious belief Dr. Tout is a Universalist, having been converted to that belief by reading the works of Jonathan Kidwell about 1847. This being prior to the days of free thought in its present shape, the doctor met with considerable opposition in his new belief, and he, in maintaining his opinions, developed considerable ability for controversy, and in the year 1852 he upheld his faith in a public discussion with J. Steel-smith, a Methodist. Soon after he held his second public discussion, this time with A. Call, a disciple near Brownsburg. In 1855 he held a debate of four days length with A. Rood, a Christian. In 1856 he debated in Boone County, Indiana, with Daniel Kimpton, the well known Christian preacher. Ten years followed before he again took the stand on debate, when, in 1866, he held a discussion with Richard Corbley, Soul Sleeper. In 1868 he discussed this same issue with I. L. C. Bray. In 1873 he held his last discussion, this time at Everett, with Marion Todd, Christian. This debate continued four days, and was well attended by a large and appreciative audience. He has held several discussions of minor importance, both political and religious. Dr. Tout's family consists of eleven children: James W., Margaret E., Lewis W., Sarah E. (died October 4, 1853), Thomas J. (died August 27, 1855), Lorenzo D., George A., Abraham L., Oliver M. (died May 4, 1864), Benjamin B. and Ludora G.



AUSTIN TOWNSHIP.



SILAS ABBOTT,

farmer and blacksmith, section 10, was born in Steuben County, New York, November 12, 1832. His father, Silas Abbott, a native of Pennsylvania, was a blacksmith and farmer by occupation. He married Filtia Ellis, also of Pennsylvania. Silas moved to Illinois when a child and was educated in the common schools of that state and reared on the farm and in his father's shop, where he learned his trade. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1869, and remained here two years, then going to Kansas. After stopping there four years he returned to Cass County. He now owns a farm of eighty acres, well improved with a good house

and orchard. Mr. Abbott married Mary J. Webb, a native of Illinois, August 30, 1854. They have five children: John, Annie, Willie, Emma and Ida; they lost one child in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. A. are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN V. ARNETT,

farmer and stonemason, section 23, was born in Williams County, Illinois, February 8, 1839. Alexander Arnett, his father, was a farmer by calling, and a native of Tennessee; his mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Rolls, also of Tennessee. John V. was educated in the common schools of Missouri. At the age of seven years he left Illinois, and came to Jackson County, Missouri, residing there for two years, when he moved to Cass County and settled on the farm which he now owns. He has forty acres of land, all fenced, and with a good orchard. He enlisted in 1863 in Company F, Fourteenth Kansas Regiment, and was discharged in August, 1865. Mr. Arnett was married to Miss Martha Ellen Gabriel in 1868; she died in 1869. They had one child, Martha B. He was married again in 1871, to Miss Nancy J. Pickeral. They have three children: Minnie E., Anna D. and James A.

JOHN JAY BERRY,

farmer and school teacher, section 34. The subject of this sketch was born in Schuyler County, Illinois, September 29, 1846, and was the son of William C. Berry, a native of Pennsylvania, and a merchant by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Jane Easley, a Kentuckian by birth. John Jay was educated in the high schools of Rushville and Lombard University, of Illinois. He also graduated from Bryant & Stratton's Business College, of Quincy, in 1865. He was engaged in keeping books in Clayton, Illinois, from 1865 to 1867, and in the latter year he came to Missouri and taught school in Wilsontown for two terms. Then he spent one year in the Kirksville school, and subsequently in Macon and Sullivan Counties about five years. Removing to Dayton, Cass County, Missouri, he taught there some five years after which he came to his farm near Archie where he has since resided. Mr. B. was superintendent of public schools of Cass County for eighteen months. He was in the federal army 37 months during the war, having enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Nineteenth Illinois. He was in the battles of Nashville, Franklin and Mansfield. He is a member of Pappensville Lodge, No. 140, A. F. & A. M., and also of the I. O. O. F. order at Austin. He married Miss Katie Morrison, a native of Missouri, June 12, 1868. She died February 5, 1873. They had two children: Nannie D. and Katie. He was married again to Miss Julia Byler, of Dayton, Missouri, December 20, 1874. She died February 5, 1881. They had three

children: Mattie A., Jessie J. and Ada Maud. His third wife was Mrs. Ellen Baskins, a native of New York, whom he married September 9, 1881. Mr. B. owns ninety acres of improved land in Cass County and ninety acres in Bates. He is a notary public, insurance agent and attorney at law.

L. J. BROWN,

dealer in groceries, boots and shoes, at Austin, was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, May 5, 1839. He was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, and remained with his father on the home farm until 1855, when he came with the family to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Everett, where the senior Brown worked at his trade of blacksmithing. He was the first blacksmith in Everett. Mr. B. clerked in different places in Cass County until the war, when he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, Company K, remaining with them for eighteen months. Then he engaged in the photographing business, and after spending one year at different places he accepted a situation with Deacon & Crotzer, of Harrisonville, continuing with them one year. Six months of the time he had charge of their branch house at Austin. He worked at shoemaking fourteen months, and later took a branch store to Dayton for Royse & Schooley, where he stopped about one year. Returning to Austin he embarked in his present business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. order. Mr. Brown was married to Miss Edith Bray. They have three children: Frank, Mattie and Fred.

HARBEN N. BULLOCK,

of the firm of Canterbury & Bullock, was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, September 24, 1832. His father, J. B. P. Bullock, was a native of Kentucky, and a farmer by occupation. His mother was formerly Mary P. Clark, also of Kentucky. Harben moved to Johnson County, Missouri, with his father when he was three years old, and received his education in the common schools of Missouri. He came to Cass County at the age of six years and lived on the home farm until 1856, when he married and bought a farm in this county. This he improved until 1861, when he enlisted in the State Guards under Col. Will Erwin, with whom he remained until March, 1862, when he was discharged. He then volunteered in Company E, Confederate service, with Colonel McDonald, for three years or during the war. He was transferred to Col. Robert Wood's battalion, and surrendered with them at Shreveport, on the 9th day of June, 1865. After the war Mr. B. settled in Saline County, Missouri, and farmed there three years. Then he returned to Cass County, and in two years went to Benton County, Texas, where he followed farming one year; thence back to Cass. In 1879 he moved to Burdett,

Bates County, Missouri, and farmed one year. In 1880 he settled at Archie, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he is now following, with Mr. Canterbury as a partner. He is a member of the M. E. Church South, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Bullock married Miss Maggie Hereford, a native of Virginia, October 1, 1856. They have five children: William J., Minnie N., James Emmett, Susie Dora and Fannie Nora.

REUBEN F. CANTERBURY

is a member of the firm of Canterbury & Bullock. He was born in Lawrence County, Kentucky, December 11, 1822. His parents were Reuben and Elizabeth (Lycan) Canterbury, both Virginians by birth. Reuben F. was educated in the common schools of Kentucky. His father died when the son was fourteen years of age, leaving him an orphan, his mother having died when he was eight years old. At the age of fourteen he came to Marion County, Missouri, and clerked in a store at Hannibal for his brother, remaining there about two years. Then he came to the Platte Purchase and located a claim, but being under age it was taken from him. Going to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, he was in the employ of the United States Government in 1841 and 1842. Next he moved to Clinton County, Missouri, and ran a saw mill one year, after which he returned to Kentucky. He attended school in Ohio one winter and later clerked in a store for N. Canterbury & Co., at Louisa, Kentucky, one year. He taught school fifteen months, and afterwards took charge of Thomas Wallace's farm, store and sawmill at Falls of Blaine. This mill he conducted for two sawing seasons, when he returned to Louisa, read law with Judge James M. Rice one year, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, in Lawrence County, Kentucky. He practiced law in that county six years, and was county attorney from 1854 to 1858. In 1858, Mr. C. again moved to Missouri and settled in Milan, Sullivan County, where he practiced his profession and sold goods. In 1861, the iron clad oath debarred him from practicing and his goods were taken from him by the soldiers. He then bought a farm of 520 acres in that county and began farming, living there two years. He went to Nebraska and farmed one year, and after returning purchased property in Saline County, Missouri, and started the town of Elmwood, of that county. He remained there selling goods from 1866 to 1872, when he moved to Burdett, Bates County. He bought a stock of goods, which he disposed of from 1872 until 1880, and in 1880 came to Archie, Cass County, and formed a partnership with Mr. Bullock. Mr. C. is a member of the M. E. Church South, and belongs to the Masonic order at Everett. He married the Widow Fergusson, a daughter of Dr. J. H. Hereford, of Virginia, in December, 1853. They have six children: Bettie L., Ben B., Fannie Dora, Susie, George and Sam F.

HENRY T. CARR,

senior member of the firm of H. T. Carr & Co., dealers in groceries and hardware at Archie, was born in Washington County, Illinois, August 27, 1857, and is the son of James M. Carr, a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Hoots, of Illinois. Henry T. was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and lived on a farm until 1869, when he moved to Cass County, Missouri, coming here with his father's family. He remained on this farm until 1878, when he accepted a situation as salesman with Deacon Brothers, of Harrisonville. He was in their employ about one year. Mr. C. erected the first house in the town of Archie, commencing work on it August 1, 1880. On the tenth day of the same month he had it completed and filled with goods. He now has an excellent trade, and has since built an addition to his business house. He was the first postmaster of Archie, and now holds that office to the satisfaction of all. He also owns a fine farm of 460 acres in Cass County, all good land and well improved. Mr. Carr was married to Miss Jennie Wolroun May 10, 1880. She is a native Missourian.

EDWIN L. CLARK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 15. The subject of this sketch was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, January 9, 1836. His father, Christopher Clark was a native of Virginia, and his mother whose maiden name was Permelia Usery, was born in Kentucky. The former came to Cass County, Missouri in 1841, and settled near where Gunn City is now located. After living there two years, he moved to the neighborhood in which his son now lives, where he entered 240 acres of land in 1843. He entered the farm which Edwin at present occupies in 1856. He died April 13, 1879. Mr. E. L. Clark owns 373 acres of land, 270 acres being in cultivation, with good improvements. He enlisted in Company A, Second Battalion, Missouri State Militia, during the war. This company—William A. Long, captain—was organized at Harrisonville, and mustered in service, February 17, 1862, and mustered out at St. Louis in 1863. Mr. Clark married Miss Mary C. Coutts, a native of Missouri, November 12, 1863. They have one child, Charles A., born October 13, 1864. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOEL D. COOK, M. D.,

Austin, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, May 27, 1837, and is the son of George B. Cook, a farmer and stonemason and a native of Virginia, and Nancy (Howel) Cook, originally from Kentucky. The former died when his son was eight years old, and his mother subsequently

moved to Milan, Missouri. He was educated in the schools of Missouri, and in 1864 began the study of medicine with his preceptors, Drs. Oakes and Still. In 1865 he practiced in the hospital of Tullahoma, Tennessee. Returning to Missouri, he studied about one year with Dr. E. C. Still, entering Keokuk Medical College in the fall of 1866. He graduated from there March 2, 1870, and after this located in Maryville, Missouri. He remained about three years; then practiced in Linn some seven years, finally coming to Austin, where he has since resided. He has a good practice and is meeting with success. Dr. Cook married Miss Mary Copeland, a native of New York, March 13, 1867. They have three children: Ethelda G., Ora Belle and Martha. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. COX,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Scott County, Virginia, July 14, 1828. His parents, Jacob and Polly Cox, were both natives of Virginia. John's father and mother died when he was twenty-two months old, and he remained with a neighbor farmer until he was eighteen years old, receiving his education in his native state. He then went to the state of Kentucky, where he followed farming for eleven years, afterwards moving to Indiana, where he tilled the soil one year; thence to Missouri, when he settled in Cass County. In 1871 he purchased the land he now owns. His farm contains 118 acres, well improved, and constitutes one of the best for stock purposes in the county. He also has two good farms in Bates County. Mr. Cox had charge of sixty-four men on the military roads in the state of Kentucky for two years during the war, his salary being \$160 per month. He is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. Mr. C. married Miss Louisa Thompson, a native of Virginia, October 18, 1847. She died in 1875. They had nine children: Madison, Monroe, Sarah, Rebecca, Ludena, William, John H., Jerry, and Mary L. He was again married to Jane Reader, of Missouri, May 8, 1876. They have one child, Myrta.

JOHN CRUM,

farmer and wool grower, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, September 6, 1812, and is the son of Isaac Crum, a farmer by calling and a native of Maryland, and Ann (Basford) Crum, of the same state. John was educated in the common schools of Maryland and remained on the farm with his father until he was sixteen years old. He then went to the town of Frederick and toiled at the tailor's trade until 1833, when he moved on the farm left to him. This he worked until 1836 when he became a citizen of Ohio. He followed farming until 1864, then sold his

place and moved to the city of Tiffin in the spring of 1865. In the fall of the same year he went to the state of Mississippi, remained there nine months and raised one crop of cotton. Returning to Ohio he made it his home until the spring of 1879, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. Mr. C. was a staunch Union man in the late war. He had two sons in the army; his oldest son being killed during the conflict. He married Miss Mary A. Getz, a native of Maryland, February 19, 1833. They have nine children: Ann, Mary, Henry Clay, William, John, Alice, Ettie and Robert D. living; they have lost two: Frederick and Catherine. Mr. C. owns 280 acres of land in the township, making one of the best farms in the vicinity. He now has about five hundred head of sheep second to none in the county, and among them are some very fine graded animals. He raises sheep principally for the wool and is the leader of the industry in Cass County.

WILLIAM DECKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10. The subject of this sketch was born in Portage County, Ohio, November 28, 1836. His father was S. Decker, Esq., a native of New York, who married Miss Clarinda Hall, of Ohio. William was educated in the common schools of Illinois. His father died when the son was two years old, and his mother lived a widow for five years and then married Thomas Packard. At the age of seven years young Decker accompanied his mother to Illinois and lived on a farm there until 1870, when he came to Missouri and bought land where he now resides. His farm contains 295 acres, 260 being in cultivation, with a good hedge around it, house, barn and orchard. He handles horses and cattle to a considerable extent. August 21, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixty-fourth Illinois, and was discharged June 12, 1865. He was under Captain George Reed, and was wounded in 1864 and sent to the hospital at Nashville, where he remained one month. Then he went home on furlough one month and afterwards joined his company. Mr. Decker was married to Miss Margaret J. Deskin, a native of Kentucky, September 24, 1859. They have six children: Lester, Omer, Susie, Millie, Oliver and Nora. Mr. D. and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

C. E. EDWARDS,

physician and surgeon, was born in Stanford, Fauquier County, Virginia, November 15, 1847. His parents were John L. Edwards, a native of Louisiana, and Mary Edwards, *nee* Widen, of Illinois. C. E. moved to Illinois with his father in 1855, and attended the schools at Chicago until seventeen years of age, when he took up the study of medicine with his preceptor, J. T. Pollock, M. D., of Randolph County, Illinois. In 1867

he entered the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated from that institution in March, 1869. The same year he entered Bellevue College, where he graduated in 1870. In that year he took a trip to Germany, and commenced the study of his chosen profession at Hilenberg in April, 1872. After returning to America he located in St. Louis, Missouri, and took charge of the Quarantine Hospital, remaining there until 1875, when he engaged in the drug business in Sedalia, Missouri. Closing out his interests in that line in 1877, he visited Colorado Springs, Colorado, in August of that year, where he practiced medicine until December, 1880, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling in Archie. Here he now resides. The Doctor has a good practice, and is also devoting some attention to the sale of drugs. He is a member of Cache Lodge, No. 416, A. F. & A. M., Carondelet, Missouri. Dr. Edwards was married to Miss S. B. Schafer, of Cooper County, Missouri, November 15, 1876. They have two children, Walter H. and Lucile.

WILLIAM H. ERWIN,

dealer in grain at Archie, was born in Bates County, Missouri, February 12, 1847. His father, Burrow K. Erwin, was a farmer and stock raiser by trade, a native of Missouri. His mother, formerly Sarah U. Brown, came originally from Pennsylvania. Wm. H. was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Missouri. When he was sixteen years of age, he went with his father to California, driving an ox team all the way over the sandy plains. He remained in California six years and for two years was on the plains freighting. Returning to Bates County in 1870, he bought 240 acres of land which he now owns. He lived on this place eleven years, farming, feeding, and trading in stock, and in 1881, he moved to Archie and engaged in the grain trade. He does a good business and is one of the best business men in the county. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge at Everett. Mr. E. married Miss Bettie L. Canterbury, May 6, 1873. They have four children: Rubie, Fannie, Jennie and Hugh. Mr. E. is a nephew of Colonel Will. Hugh Erwin. His father settled in Bates County in 1837.

J. G. ERWIN

is a member of the firm of Rosier & Erwin. He was born in Bates County, Missouri, May 13, 1849. His parents were B. K. and Sarah (Brown) Erwin, the former a native of Missouri, and a farmer and stock raiser by occupation. The father went to California in 1854, and has resided there the most of the time since. J. G. Erwin received his education in the common schools of Missouri, and was reared on the farm. He lived in Bates County until 1859, and then moved to Saline County,

where he farmed. In 1864, he visited California, crossed the plains in ox wagons, and was six months and twenty days on the road. Since then he has crossed the plains three times. In 1872, he returned to Missouri and settled in Bates County, where he farmed and raised stock until February, 1881, when he moved to Archie and embarked in the hardware business. The firm of which he is a member owns a good business house and have an excellent trade. Mr. E. also owns 156 acres of land in Bates County. He is a member of Everett Lodge No. 226, A. F. and A. M. He was married to Miss Jennie Stewart, a native of Missouri, June 12, 1880. They have one child: Lee Burr, born May 13, 1881.

JOHN H. ETTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Saline County, Missouri, April 21, 1850. John H. Etter, his father, was a native of Germany and by occupation a cabinet maker; he died in California in 1851. He married Miss Mary Beattie, of Washington County, Virginia. Her father was a captain in the war of 1812. He served through the war and obtained a land grant for his services and located it in Missouri. Mrs. E.'s grandfather was in the revolutionary war; he carried the chains for General Washington in surveying Lord Fairfax's land on the Potomac. He lived to the age of 104 years. Mr. E. is a graduate of the Kirksville Normal School. He moved from Saline to Bates County in 1877 and taught school there until 1880, and then came to Cass County and located in Archie. He has taught the Archie school for two years. He is now clerk of the town. He was married to Miss Louisa Crabtree, a native of Missouri, April 1, 1879. They have one child, Claud, born December 25, 1880.

T. H. GILBERT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 33, was born in Delaware County, New York, November 5, 1832, and was a son of Harvey Gilbert, of Massachusetts, a bricklayer by occupation, who died in California in 1852. His mother was formerly Harriet Coy, also of Massachusetts. She is now eighty years old, and lives with her son. T. H. resided with his father until he was twenty-three years old. He was educated in the common and normal schools of New York, and after leaving his native state made his home in Michigan for two and one-half years, teaching school in the winter and laboring at carpenter work in the summer. This trade he had learned in New York. In 1858 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled on the farm which he now occupies. He owns 1,040 acres of some of the best land in the county, and has it divided into small farms of from 40 to 160 acres each, all well improved, with good houses, barns and orchards. Eight hundred acres of the farm is in grass. Mr.

Gilbert at one time handled sheep quite extensively, but has given up this industry and has turned his attention to cattle and horses. He has a large drove of fine cattle, some being blooded stock. He is a member of Meridian Sun Lodge, A. F. and A. M., at Austin, Missouri. He is now justice of the peace of Austin Township. Mr. G. was married June 23, 1859, to Miss Mary A. Cummins, of Jackson County, Missouri. She was born January 5, 1843. They have six children: Ida, Charles H., Horace, Thomas H., Nellie May and Eugene B. Ida and Horace died in infancy. He and his wife belong to the Congregational Church.

JOHN P. HACHENBERG,

druggist at Austin, was born in Center County, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1835. Samuel Hachenberg, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Lucy Bossler; the former was a merchant by calling. John P. was educated in the common schools of Pennsylvania, his youth being spent in the store, and in learning the harnessmaker's trade. He worked at his trade four years in the state of his birth, and then went in the quartermaster's department in 1862, remaining in the service until 1865, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He has since resided here, engaged in the drug business in Austin. Mr. H. carries a good stock and does a fair business. He is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. His father died in the Mexican war. His mother is still living; she is seventy-five years old and is in the enjoyment of good health.

H. HARSHAW,

harnessmaker and dealer in harness and saddles, was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, June 11, 1849, and was a son of Hugh Harshaw, a farmer, by occupation, and a native of South Carolina. His mother, formerly Jane Curry, was a Tennessean by birth. Young Harshaw was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1857 he moved to Simpson County, Kentucky, where he farmed until 1858, then going to Bates County, Missouri. In 1875 he engaged in the harness business at Johnstown, that county, and also worked at his trade from 1875 to 1880, when he came to Archie. He now owns a large business house and has a good stock of harness and saddles, and is enjoying a liberal patronage. He is the present treasurer of the town of Archie. He fought four years with George Parsons during the war, and was in the battles of Carthage, Springfield, Lexington, Prairie Grove, Helena, Pleasant Hill, and Mansfield, gaining an enviable record as a soldier.

JOHN B. HAYDEN,

farmer, section 8. The subject of this sketch was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, August 29, 1856. His father, Jacob Hayden, a native of Kentucky, was a farmer by calling. He married Miss Letelia Thomas, also a Kentuckian by birth. John B. was educated in the best schools of the state, and lived on the farm in Kentucky until 1877, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He now owns 210 acres of land, well improved. Mr. H. is one of the best farmers in the county. His parents are both living in Kentucky.

H. L. HEWITT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 12, was born in Licking County, Ohio, November 21, 1841, and is the son of John L. Hewitt, a farmer and a native of Pennsylvania, and Sarah (Allen) Hewitt, of the same state; the former was one of the first settlers of Ohio. H. L. was educated in the common schools and University of Ohio, and remained on his father's farm until the age of seventeen years when he commenced to work for himself. Leaving Ohio in 1860 he went to Illinois where he followed bookkeeping until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Illinois, June 25, 1861, under G. W. Pechan, captain. He was discharged January 25, 1866, and was in the battle of Stone River and others. After the war he spent one year in Ohio and one year in Illinois and then came to Missouri, locating in Cass County. He now owns ninety acres constituting a good stock farm. Mr. M. raises a number of cattle and hogs. He was township assessor in 1874 and is now township clerk and assessor. He was married to Miss Frances Fender, a native of Indiana, October 21, 1875. They lost their only child in 1878. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

JAMES W. HILL,

farmer, section 17, was born in Butler County, Kentucky, March 19, 1831, and was the son of William Hill, a carpenter and machinist by trade, and a native of Kentucky. He married Miss Martha Wade, of North Carolina, in 1828. James W. was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, and lived in Russellville until he was eight years old, when his father moved on a farm. Upon this he resided until 1876, when he came to Missouri and settled in Cass County. He now owns a farm of 160 acres, 120 in cultivation and forty in pasture. It is well adapted for stock purposes. Mr. Hill was justice of the peace of Austin Township two years. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. He married Miss Lida A. McReynolds, a native of Kentucky. They had six

children: William B., Martha, Carrie E., Mary B., Samuel S. and Archie P. Three are deceased. Mr. H. lost his wife by death April 14, 1882.

HEMAN L. HOBART,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Licking County, Ohio, February 20, 1842. His father was Giles Hobart, a native of Vermont and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Mary Warden, of New Hampshire. Heman was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and lived on a farm until he was twenty years old. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Infantry, and was discharged July 6, 1865, having taken part in the battles of Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman on his march to the sea. After the war he returned to Ohio, where he farmed until 1869, then coming to Cass County, Missouri. He bought 400 acres of land and improved it, and now owns one of the best stock farms in the township. He embarked in the sheep business extensively in 1873, and has about 400 head, and also other stock. Mr. Hobart was married to Miss Emma Stevens, a native of Ohio, February 15, 1867. They have six children: Alice, Martha, Clara, Grace, Emela, and Lewis. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS L. HOLLOWAY,

farmer, section 4, was born in Cass County, Missouri, February 7, 1851. His father, Lawson Holloway, a native of Tennessee and a farmer by calling, came to Missouri in 1838 and settled in Cass County. He married Martha Jackson, of Missouri. Thomas L. received a common school education in Missouri. He now owns the farm on which he was born and reared, and has lived upon it all his life except for eighteen months during the war, which time he spent in Kansas. He has a farm of 200 acres, well improved, with a good orchard. He handles some cattle. Mr. Holloway married Miss Carrie Jones, a native of Virginia, March 4, 1874. They have two children, Arthur and Charley. Mr. H.'s parents died in 1878. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

B. L. HOLLOWAY,

farmer, section 16. The subject of this sketch was born in Cass County, Missouri, January 15, 1854. His parents, James and Mary A. (Tucker) Holloway, were both natives of Tennessee. During life the former was engaged in farming. B. L. was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and was reared on his father's farm in this state. The senior Holloway was one of the pioneers of Cass County. He died in 1867. B. L. Holloway has lived on the farm he now owns since he was one year old.

This contains forty acres, well improved. His mother is now living in this county. He was married to Miss Emma Evans, a native of Indiana, December 13, 1875. They have one child, James, born in September, 1879. Mr. H. is a member of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS C. HOOTS,

of the firm of Carr & Co., Archie, was born in Illinois, January 11, 1855. James Hoats, his father, was a native of Illinois, and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Williams, also originally from Illinois. Thomas was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools of Illinois. He moved to Missouri in 1869 and bought a farm in Cass County, where he now owns 200 acres of good land. He remained on his farm until 1880, when he rented it and came to Archie, entering into the firm of which he is now a member. He was a successful farmer and is making a more successful business man. Mr. Hoots married Miss Nellie Pugh, December 26, 1878. They have two children : James C., born in 1879, and Fannie D., born in 1881.

NATHAN INGLE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 31, was born in Cass County, Missouri, October 12, 1844, and is the son of Allen and Eliza (Bricker) Ingle; the former was a farmer, stock raiser and miller and was born in Tennessee in 1810. Mrs. I. was born in the same state in 1831. His father was one of the first settlers of Cass County; when he came to the county there being but one house in Harrisonville. He was obliged to go to Independence to mill. The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools of Missouri and lived on a farm until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company C, Second Battalion, Missouri State Militia. He remained with them fourteen months then went to Kansas and worked by the month, and was before the close of the war with the state troops for three months. At the close of hostilities he moved to his farm in Cass County. He owns 150 acres of good land well improved. Mr. Ingle was married to Miss Margaret Green, a native of Wisconsin, October 27, 1867. They have two children : Alpha and Walter. Mr. and Mrs. Ingle are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES H. JACKSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6. The subject of this sketch was born in Jackson County, Missouri, January 12, 1831. His father, John Jackson, was a native of Tennessee, and was a farmer and Baptist minister; he died in 1864. His mother came originally from the same state; her maiden name was Mary Dehart. James was educated in the common

schools of Missouri and came to Cass County with his father when one year old. He was in Kansas from 1855 to 1865, and the remainder of his life has been spent in Cass County. He owns 180 acres of land—100 acres in cultivation, the balance being in pasture. This is one of the best stock farms in the county. Mr. J. married Miss Elizabeth Antille, of Ohio, November 16, 1856. They have three children: George, Luther and Alice. Mr. J. and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

THOMAS M. JOHNSON,

farmer and stock raiser, section 6, was born in the State of Kentucky, September 25, 1824. His parents, James and Clemency (Donovan) Johnson, were both Kentuckians by birth. James was a farmer and one of the pioneers of the state. Thomas M. Johnson left Kentucky with his father when he was two years old, and went to Greene County, Ohio, where he was educated in the common schools. When he was four years old his father died. He remained on the farm with the mother until her death, when he was then fourteen years old. After two years he went to work for a brother in a mill and distillery, and was with him until he was twenty-eight years old. Going to Iowa he farmed four years, and then for eight years tilled the soil in Illinois. After this he came to Cass County, Missouri. He has since resided here and now has a farm of 200 acres of good land, well improved. Mr. J. has taken a great interest in educational matters, and has been school director for several years. He married Miss Sarah Hunt, a native of New Jersey. They have nine children: Armanda, Thomas E., James M., William D., Ashel R., John T., Dolas, Joseph R. and Charles E. They have lost three children. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are connected with the M. E. Church.

JOHN L. JONES,

farmer, section 31, was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, August 25, 1820, and was a son of Claven Jones, a native of Virginia, and Elizabeth (Giles) Jones, of New Jersey. John L. was educated in the common schools of Iowa and Missouri, his father having moved from Kentucky when the son was two years old and settled in Illinois. He remained there twelve years, and then went to Iowa. Five years afterwards they came to Linn County, Missouri, where his father died. Mr. J. resided in Linn County, on a farm, until 1867, when he came to Cass County, and has since farmed here. He married Miss Susie Brown, a native of Virginia, in 1842. They had five children: Elizabeth, Richard, William, Andrew, and John. Mrs. J. died September 2, 1877. Mr. J. went to California in 1849, and was shipwrecked on an island for thirty-seven days on his way home. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

WILLIS E. LEONARD,

undertaker and dealer in furniture at Archie, was born in Hampshire County, Massachusetts, September 19, 1852. His parents were Dr. Edward S. and Lydia (Beals) Leonard, natives of Massachusetts. Willis E. was educated in the common schools of Massachusetts, and in 1870 moved to Missouri, farming in Saline County for four years. He went to Bates County in 1874, and there farmed three years. After spending one year visiting in his native state he returned to Bates County, Missouri, where he followed agricultural pursuits and worked at cabinet-making until 1880, when he came to Archie and engaged in the furniture business with W. P. Whitney. In 1881 Mr. L. bought his partner's interest in the business. He owns a large two story house and has it well stocked with goods. He is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Leonard married Miss Clara Hartshorn September 8, 1881. They have one child.

GEORGE D. MCCOY,

farmer, section 32, is the owner of eighty acres of farming land, all improved, with a good house and barn. He was born in Fulton County, Illinois, May 6, 1844. Wilson McCoy, his father, was a farmer by choice and a native of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Martha Humphry, also of Ohio. George was educated in the common schools of Illinois and was reared on the farm there. He moved to Missouri in March, 1869, and settled in Cass County. Mr. McCoy married Miss Martha Cook, a native of Illinois, November 2, 1872. They have three children: William, Annie and Deliah. He has one brother, who is engaged in farming in Nebraska.

WILLIAM W. MORTON,

proprietor of hotel at Archie, was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, April 16, 1848. His father, James Morton, was a farmer and a native of Virginia. William was educated in the common schools of Indiana and in 1867 he moved to Cass County, Missouri, and bought a farm near Everett of 120 acres, all excellent land and well improved. His hotel in Archie is a good building and he keeps a superior house. Mr. Morton married Miss Levina Shepard May 24, 1873. She died May 24, 1874. He was again married to Miss Sarah Dorsett, October 29, 1877. They have had two children both of whom are deceased. Mr. M. is a member of the M. E. Church and his wife is connected with the Baptist denomination.

WILLIAM S. MULLEN,

farmer, section 13, the subject of this sketch, was born near Belfast, Ireland, September 26, 1833. His father, Samuel Mullen, was a native of

Ireland and a seafaring man, he having owned several merchant vessels. His mother's maiden name was Ann Searight, also of Ireland. William S. was educated in the common schools of Ireland, and in 1852 he emigrated to America, and settled in Cass County, Illinois, where he worked for a farmer by the month for three years. He then farmed for himself in that state until 1866, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and bought the place he now occupies. This farm contains 165 acres, 130 of which are in cultivation, with good improvements. He has over twenty head of cattle. He is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. Mr. Mullen married Miss Mary J. Elliott, a native of Illinois, March 12, 1857. They have seven children: Nancy L., William E., Maggie Jane, Charles D., Fred P., Frank H. and Nellie J. They have lost two children, John S. and Annie G. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON,

farmer, section 23, was born in Jennings County, Indiana, January 23, 1856, and was the son of William Patterson, a farmer and stone mason by trade, and a native of Ireland. His mother's maiden name was Mary Thompson, originally from Kentucky. The former came to America in 1833, and located in Indiana. William was educated in the common schools of Indiana, and lived on his father's farm there until 1866, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. The senior Patterson died here in 1872, and his widow in 1882. The subject of this sketch owns a farm of 100 acres, all in cultivation with good improvements. He has two brothers in Missouri, one in Cass County and one in Nodaway County, and has one sister.

D. B. PECK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 3. The subject of this sketch was born in Meigs County, Ohio, April 15, 1841. Burwel V. Peck, his father, a Virginian by birth, married Miss State I. Bolton, a native of Maine. D. B. was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and lived on the old homestead until twenty-seven years old. Leaving the state of his birth in 1866 he came to Missouri. He now owns 310 acres of land all under fence, 120 acres in pasture, the remainder in cultivation. He principally raises grain. His father died in 1873 and his mother in 1880. Mr. Peck enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company A, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and was discharged November 3, 1865. Captain C. A. Waller was his commander. He was in the hospital for six weeks. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. order. Mr. P. was married June 20, 1868, to Miss Emma Church, a native of Ohio. She died October 8, 1872, leaving two children, Stella and Holland. He was married the second time to Miss Nora F. Patrick, also a native of Ohio, February 11, 1876. They have two children, twins, Mittie and Ettie, born July 4, 1881.

L. J. ROSIER,

a member of the firm of Rosier & Erwin, was born in Clayton County, Iowa, July 27, 1850. Jacob K. Rosier, his father was a native of Ohio and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Susie A. Chambers, also of Ohio. L. J. was educated in the common schools and Western College of Iowa. He lived on a farm up to 1880, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and engaged in the hardware business with J. G. Erwin, in Archie. They own the building which they occupy, and richly merit their success. Mr. Rosier married Miss Sarah Jamison, December 26, 1870. They had one child, David, who was born in 1872. He died in 1873.

LEWIS G. ROSIER,

of the firm of Rosier & Co., Archie, was born in Fayette County, Iowa, October 29, 1860. His parents were Asa and Mary (Chambers) Rosier. The former was a native of Virginia and a farmer by choice, and the latter was born in Ohio. Lewis G. was educated in the common schools of Iowa, and lived with his father on the farm there until the year 1868, when he moved to Missouri with the family, locating in Bates County, Missouri. He farmed with his father for six years and then returned to Iowa, where he resided until 1878, coming back to Bates County in that year. After one year he took charge of his father's store at Freeman, Cass County, Missouri, and conducted the business successfully up to September, 1880, when he moved to Archie and engaged in his present business. He is one of the best young business men in the county. Mr. Rosier married Miss Lillie Lewis October 3, 1880. They have one child, Royal, born in 1882.

WILLIAM K. ROYCE,

section 30. The subject of this sketch was born in Ogle County, Illinois, February 4th, 1846. His father, N. B. Royce, was a native of Ohio, and during life was a merchant and farmer. His mother's maiden name was Eunice Dexter and she came originally from New York. William R. was educated in the high school of Janesville, Wisconsin, and in 1868 graduated at Eastman Commercial School, Chicago. He left Illinois in 1866 and came to Cass County, Missouri, but after a short time he returned to Illinois, remaining about one year. He again came to Missouri and clerked in his father's store in Austin for two years when he and J. P. Schooley bought his father out. They conducted the business for two years and then he sold his interest to Mr. Schooley and built two store buildings and engaged in the general merchandise business with E. J. Brown. At the end of two years he purchased Mr. Brown's interest and conducted the business alone about ten years.

Then he sold his stock, etc., to J. L. Withron and turned his attention to farming and speculating in real estate. He owns 500 acres of land, all in Austin Township, well improved and every acre in cultivation. He also cultivates about 500 acres more. He possesses good buildings in Rich Hill, Missouri, Pleasant Hill and Austin, and owns an addition to the town of Austin which he laid off in 1870. He handles fine stock extensively and now has a large quantity of hogs and is dealing in Norman horses. When Mr. R. came to Austin he walked from Pleasant Hill. The fare was \$2.75 but \$2.25 was all the money he had. To-day he is worth many thousand dollars, made from his business and real estate. He married Miss Irene Nash, a native of Ohio, October 28, 1868. She died April 12, 1871. They had one child, Ira. Mr. Royce was married again to Miss Alice M. Moore, of Iowa, in the fall of 1872. They have one child, Edgar. They lost two children, Blanche and Victor, in 1881. Mr. R. is a member of the Baptist Church and his wife is connected with the M. E. denomination.

WILLIAM SHIELDS,

farmer and school teacher, section 19, was born in Carroll County, Tennessee, November 17, 1822. His parents, James and Nancy (Garner) Shields, were both natives of Virginia. In the year 1830, William went with his father to Kentucky, remaining there about two years, when he came to St. Louis County, Missouri. One year later he moved to Cooper County, and in 1866, to Cass County, settling where he now lives. He was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and has taught school in each county in the state in which he has resided. He was teaching during the late war. He has been township assessor of Austin Township for two terms, and also took the census for the state in his township in 1876. Mr. Shields married Miss Frances Goodman, a native of Missouri, September 17, 1847. They have six children: Mary F., William C., Eliza F., Ezra P., Lucy A. and Patrick Henry. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES N. SMITH,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Butler, Bates County, Missouri, in December, 1857. His father William H. Smith, was a native of Kentucky, and during life was engaged in merchandising. His mother's maiden name was Mary Birkhead, also a Kentuckian by birth. James was educated in the schools at Butler, and remained in that city until order No. 11 was issued, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri. After remaining two years he returned to Bates County and farmed four years. Then he handled stock in Colorado six years, and at the end of that time came back to Butler and clerked in a dry goods store for T. D. Rafter

for thirteen months. In 1881 he located at Archie, and took charge of the lumber yard of Dulaney & Hurley. Mr. S. is one of the best business men in the town, and has the confidence of all the citizens, holding the position of mayor of the place. He married Miss Nettie Pentzer December 15, 1881. They have one child, Angie May.

WILLIAM L. TEN BROOK,

farmer, section 10, was born in Chemung County, New York, May 21, 1839, and is the son of John and Jane (Allison) TenBrook, natives of New York. William L., left that state in 1846, and went to Michigan with his father, where he was educated. He resided there until 1868, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, which has since been his home. He owns 100 acres of land, well improved. May 2, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Michigan Infantry, and was discharged March 13, 1866; his captain was J. H. Cole. He was in all the battles of the Potomac, from Bull's Run to the Battle of the Wilderness, and was wounded and sent to the hospital at Washington, and after remaining there a few days, was sent to St. Mary's Hospital at Detroit. He commanded Company A, Fourth Michigan from the 14th of October 1864, until the close of the war. Mr. TenBrook married Miss Jane Cole, a native of Michigan, December 3, 1867. They have six children: John, Ezra, George, Ann, Andrew and Lois.

H. W. TUTTLE, M. D.,

a native of Fayette County, Illinois, was born July 26, 1854. His father, William H. Tuttle, of Ohio, was an engineer by occupation. He married Miss Caroline Willenmeyer, a native of Pennsylvania. H. W. lived with the family in Illinois until 1868, receiving his education in the common schools of that state. He began the study of medicine in 1879 with J. M. Wilhite, M. D., of Dayton, Cass County, Missouri. He entered the American Medical College at St. Louis in 1880 and attended there for two years, graduating January 20, 1882. He located in Archie in 1882, where he is now practicing. He has a good practice and is very successful. Dr. T. followed farming until he began the study of medicine. His father served four years in the late war on the Federal side. He was at the siege of Vicksburg. The doctor and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He married Miss Mattie Highley, a native of Missouri, November 11, 1875. They have three children: Cora A., Lewis W. and Lula Maud. Mrs. Tuttle's father was assassinated in Bates County before the war.

SIMEON WEAVER,

farmer, section 12, was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, May 7, 1851, and is the son of S. A. Weaver, a farmer and merchant, and a native of

Kentucky, and Margaret P. Weaver, of the same state. Simeon was educated in the common schools of Kentucky, and was reared on his father's farm. He remained there until 1875, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling in Austin Township. In 1876 he bought the farm he now occupies. He owns 162 acres, all except 30 in cultivation and well improved. Mr. W. is one of the most successful farmers of the county. He was married to Miss Alice Mullen, a native of Illinois, January 30, 1878. They have one child, Nora Belle, born November 28, 1879.

JACOB M. WILSON,

farmer, section 21, is a native of Johnson County, Tennessee, where he was born, October 6, 1847. Richard L. Wilson, his father, is a farmer by occupation, and is now treasurer of Johnson County, Tennessee. He was clerk of the county eight years and sheriff for four years. Jacob was educated in the common schools of Tennessee, and lived on his father's farm until twenty-three years old. In 1870 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled in Austin Township. In 1876 he purchased the farm on which he now lives, where he has 112 acres, all under fence and constituting a good stock farm. Mr. Wilson married Miss Laura Holloway, a native of Missouri, April 9, 1872. They have lost one child.

ROBERT WOODS,

section 19, was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, July 28, 1841, and is a son of Peter Woods, a farmer by occupation and a native of Illinois. His mother's maiden name was Ann L. Quick, of the same state. Robert was educated in the common schools at his birthplace and was reared on a farm. He farmed there until 1871, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and settled on the place which he now owns. He has forty-eight acres of farm land and thirteen of timber, with a good house and orchard. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he belongs to Meridian Sun Lodge, No. 405, A. F. & A. M. Mr. Woods married Miss Mary B. Carr, a native of Illinois, November 15, 1866. They have three children: Georgia A., Martha G. and Mary Edna. They have lost four children: Sarah E., Essie, Levina and Grace.

JOHN J. WOOLERY,

farmer, section 29. The subject of this sketch was born in Cooper County, Missouri, June 14, 1828. Joseph Woolery, his father was a farmer, and a native of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Titsworth, also of Kentucky. John J. received his education in the common schools of Missouri, and was reared on a farm. He remained with his father until he was twenty-one years old; then he went to California and mined

two years ; after which he returned to Cooper County, Missouri, where he farmed one year, thence to Platte County, and here he built a saw mill, which he operated two years. Coming to Cass County he settled on his present farm, which is well improved. He is a member of Austin Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. Mr. W. was married to Miss Margaret Pulliam, a native of Kentucky, September 14, 1856. They have six children : Joseph A., Thomas E., Lillian A., Nora J., Harriet and Lloyd Lesley. Mr. and Mrs. Woolery belong to the Baptist Church.

EDWARD N. WYATT,

proprietor of the Austin House, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, September 16, 1831. Edward Wyatt, his father, was a native of Kentucky and a farmer by calling. He married Anna Creel, whose birthplace was in North Carolina. Edward N. was educated in the common schools of Illinois, and remained on a farm there until 1866, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, and bought land near the present town of Archie. Upon this he resided until 1872, when his health failed and he sold his place and moved to Austin, purchasing the Wyatt House, which he now owns. This he conducts in an able manner, and is receiving a liberal patronage. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and also belongs to Austin Lodge, No. 178, I. O. O. F. Mr. Wyatt married Miss Amanda Seaver, a native of Illinois, March 3, 1852. She died July 19, 1881. He enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and First Illinois during the war, and was with the company until the examination, when he was rejected. He had four brothers in the United States army.

JOHN H. YENTZER,

merchant at Austin, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 13, 1842. His father, John Yentzer, was a farmer by occupation and a native of Pennsylvania. His mother came originally from New York. Her maiden name was Catherine Goble. John received a good education in the common schools of Ohio, and remained on the home farm until he engaged in the same occupation for himself, which he followed there until March, 1870. Then he came to Cass County, Missouri, and bought seventy-five acres adjoining the town of Austin, which he now owns. In 1879 Mr. Y. embarked in the mercantile trade at Austin. He does a good business and carries a complete stock of goods. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Ohio, and was transferred to Company E. He was in ill health while in the service, and on June 8, 1863, was discharged. He married Miss Nettie Crum, a native of Ohio, March 14, 1867. They have one child, Maud, born July 15, 1872. Mr. Y. is collector of Austin Township.

DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

J. H. CHAPMAN, M. D.,

physician and surgeon, Dayton, is a son of George and Lucy (Wilson) Chapman, and was born in Botetourt County, Virginia, February 25, 1825. His parents were natives of the same state. When he was seven years of age they moved to Mason County, Virginia, where he grew to manhood. He resided on a farm till sixteen years old, when he engaged in clerking, continuing this till of age. He was afterwards for a number of years occupied in teaching. In 1848 he began the study of medicine in Buffalo and commenced his practice in the same town in 1853, where he remained until 1858. He came to Missouri in that year and followed his practice two years, subsequently embarking in the mercantile trade in Callaway County, Missouri. This he continued till 1872, since which time he has been giving his attention to the practice of medicine. He attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. Dr. Chapman has been twice married. First, November 7, 1844, to Miss Permelia Stone, a native of the same county as himself. She died April 23, 1856, leaving four children, one now living, James M. His second marriage occurred August 8, 1859, to Miss Josephine Owen, a native of Boone County, Missouri. She died May 8, 1866. They had two children, Lucy P. and Mary J. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MARTILUS FERRILL

was born in Clark County, Kentucky, October 8, 1812. His father, James Ferrill, was a native of the same state, and died while a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of Martilus was a native of South Carolina. Young Ferrill lived in his native county, till 1823, when he went to Cooper County, Missouri. In 1831, he began to learn the cabinet maker's trade, at which he worked for many years. In the fall of 1837, he went to Lafayette County, thence to Cooper County, and in 1854, he came to Cass County, and has since been engaged in farming. November 25, 1833, he enlisted in Company H, First United States Dragoons, under Nathan Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, and served as a member in that company for three years. He was captain for three years of a company of Pilot Grove Rangers, of Cooper County, Missouri. He afterwards acted as major of a battalion for two years. Mr. Ferrill was married March 7, 1837, to Mary J. Waller. They have had seven children, three

of whom are now living: James H., Milton and Henry L. Mrs. F. was born in Logan County, Kentucky, December 25, 1816.

JACOB C. FLOOK,

farmer and stock dealer, section 11, was born in Washington County, Maryland, August 19, 1843. His parents, Hanson and Elizabeth Flook, were natives of Maryland. When he was twelve years of age they moved to Frederick County, Maryland, where he was reared on a farm and educated. In 1868 he came to Missouri, locating in Cass County the same fall. He now has a farm of 240 acres, which is well improved. Mr. Flook was married November 11, 1867, to Miss Sallie A. E. Main, a native of Frederick County, Maryland. They have five children: Linnie E., Nora A., George W., Mary B. and Florence.

PHILIP FULKERSON,

farmer, section 34, was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, May 18, 1814. His father, Adam Fulkerson, was a native of New Jersey, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Wakeland, was a Kentuckian by birth. Their family consisted of seven children, Philip being the sixth child. He was reared in his native county and in 1855, he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided, except from 1863 to 1866, when he was in Kentucky, having gone there on account of Order No. 11. He has made farming his occupation during life and now has a farm of 123 acres. Mr. Fulkerson was married in February, 1838, to Miss Mary J. Fulkerson, a native of Ohio County, Kentucky; she was born April 27, 1820. They have thirteen children, of whom there are now living, Margaret A., Adam M., Richard E., Christopher C., James N., John P., George P., William W. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife both belong to the Baptist Church.

JAMES C. GLOYD,

farmer and stock dealer, section 12. He is a son of Daniel Gloyd, who was born in Hampshire County, Virginia, November 12, 1817. When he was sixteen years of age he moved with his parents to Richland County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He was brought up on a farm and in 1838 began traveling and selling clocks which he continued in different states till 1843. He had come to Cass County previous to this when he entered land and was engaged in farming till 1845 when he moved to Johnson County, Missouri. He returned to Cass County in 1872, and now has a farm of 600 acres. He was married March 1, 1845, to Miss Kittie White who was born in Madison County, Kentucky, January 29, 1829. They have had nine children, seven of

whom are now living: James C., John S., Daniel, Amanda, Lucinda, Kittie and Ettie. James C. Gloyd, the oldest child now living and whose name heads this sketch, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, March 1, 1848. He has made farming his occupation during life and now has a farm of 340 acres. He was married March 21, 1875, to Miss Ella McCulloh, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Ida M. and one son unnamed.

LEWIS H. HUFF,

section 12, is a native of Tazewell County, Illinois, and was born March 25, 1837. His father, Thornton Huff, was born in Virginia, June 21, 1800, and his mother, Eliza, was born February 14, 1812. They were married December 23, 1828. Mrs. Huff's death occurred November 9, 1876. Her husband had died November 4, 1875. When two years old, Lewis H. was taken by the family to Warren County, Kentucky, there residing till 1849, when he removed to Pettis County, Missouri. After remaining there until 1855, he emigrated to New Mexico, and for one year was engaged in freighting. In 1856 he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling in Dayton. In 1871 he located where he now resides. He has a good farm of 245 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Huff was married February 14, 1871, to Lucinda Gloyd, a native of Missouri. They have five children living: Josie, Daniel F., Cyrus P. D., Louisa, and Gloyd R. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F., and of the Pilgrim Knights. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church. In 1870 Mr. H. was elected justice of the peace, which position he held very acceptably for four years. In 1878 he was again elected to that office, and is the present incumbent.

THOMAS HUTTON,

section 1, is a native of Fairfax County, Virginia, and was born July 22, 1833. His father, Isaac Hutton, was born in England and subsequently removed to Virginia, where he married Miss Rebecca Smith, also a Virginian by birth. They had fourteen children, Thomas being the fifth child. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, and in March, 1855, came to Missouri, settling in Cass County. He has a fine tract of land, consisting of 523 acres, all of which is well improved. In 1880 he built his good farm residence at a cost of \$1,800. Mr. Hutton has been twice married. First, November 3, 1859, to Miss Sarah E. Hutchinson, a native of Maryland. They had five children: Thomas G., Isaac H., Theophilus L., Frank R. and Sarah E. Mrs. Hutton's death occurred December 29, 1870. He was again married December 25, 1872, to Miss Eleanor Hutchinson. They have two children, Ida V. and Lealia E. From 1870 till 1875 Mr. H. was circuit clerk of this county, and has

been township treasurer and clerk of Dayton Township. During the year 1859 he returned to Virginia and remained there till 1865, when he returned to Missouri, and this has since been his home.

WILLIAM G. McCULLOH,

section 12, came originally from Franklin County, Pennsylvania, having been born there October 29, 1828. His father, Archibald McCulloh, was a native of that county, and his grandfather was born in Delaware, but moved to Pennsylvania while a young man. He served as a private soldier in the Revolutionary war. William's mother, formerly Catherine Myers, was a native of Maryland. They had ten children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth. He was reared to manhood and educated in his native county, following teaching and farming as his occupation. In 1851 he removed to Henry County, Illinois, and in 1856 and 1857 he was railroad agent at Atkinson for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. In the spring of 1858 he was engaged in carpentering. He then went to Johnson County, Kansas, and after one year to Miami County, Kansas, there remaining till 1865, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, settling where he now resides. His estate consists of 560 acres of well cultivated land, and his home farm is as finely improved as any in the county. Mr. McCulloh was married in December, 1853, to Miss Matilda Souders, a native of Pennsylvania. They have nine children: Archibald S., James H., Mary E., Sarah E., George, Clara B., Laura J., Ulysses G. and Oliver B. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1866 Mr. McC. was elected justice of the peace, holding that position till 1871. In 1871 he was elected county recorder, the duties of which office he discharged for four years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Union army, in Company B., Third Kansas Regiment, which was subsequently changed to the Eighth Regiment. After a year's service he was mustered out as a second lieutenant. In 1864 he re-enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Regiment, and was mustered out as first lieutenant of that company at the close of the war.

GEORGE McMULLEN,

section 36, was born in Licking County, Ohio, September 24, 1827, and was there reared to manhood and educated. His father, Lemuel McMullen, was a native of Ohio, and his mother (formerly Harriet Pyle) was a Virginian by birth. They were married in Ohio and had twelve children, of whom George is the eldest. In 1868, he immigrated to Ray County, Missouri, residing there for two months, after which for seven months he lived in Independence, Missouri. He then removed to Johnson County, Missouri, and two years later came to Cass County, Missouri.

He has a farm of eighty-six acres of well improved land. Mr. McMullen was married December 27, 1856, to Miss Mary Hupp, a native of Ohio. They are members of the M. E. Church South. In 1850, Mr. McM. emigrated from Ohio to California, remaining there two years, and in 1865, he again returned to California, where for two years he was engaged in mining.

GEORGE W. MAIN,

farmer, section 2, was born in Frederick County, Maryland, November 1, 1839. He is a son of Daniel and Malinda (Horine) Main, natives of Maryland. George W. was reared on a farm in his native county and there received his education. In December, 1861, he enlisted in the First Maryland, and in February was transferred to Battery A, First Maryland, and was mustered out of service July 3, 1865, as corporal. He returned to his native home and in the fall of 1868, came to Cass County, Missouri, where he now has 240 acres of fine land. December 1, 1871, Mr. Main was married to Miss Rebecca E. Clements, a native of Boone County, Indiana; she was born October 21, 1856. They have four children: Henry E., James D., Effie, and one son unnamed. Mr. M. is a Mason and also a member of the I. O. O. F.

A. L. METZLER,

dealer in drugs, etc., Dayton, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Mahoning County, January 3, 1838. He is a son of Jacob and Harriet (Lanhart) Metzler, natives of Pennsylvania. When A. L. was eleven years old he went to Hancock County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. In 1859 he moved to Macon County, Illinois, and was engaged in attending and teaching school till 1866, when he located at Holden, Johnson County, Missouri. He was interested in the real estate business there till 1869, and then settled at Lee's Summit. The following spring he returned to Johnson County, and in 1872 to Holden. In 1875 he came to his present location, where he has since been occupied in the drug business. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry, serving two years and ten months. While he was in Holden he was one of the first councilmen of the town. Mr. Metzler was married, April 16, 1862, to Miss Nancy A. Black. They have three children: Lola M., Milton B. and Carrie A. Mrs. M. was born in Macon County, Illinois, and is a daughter of Abraham and Ella (Davidson) Black, natives of North Carolina.

JESSE NELSON,

farmer, section 12, was born in Barren County, Kentucky, June 16, 1820, and is a son of John H. and Mary (Houser) Nelson, both natives of Ken-

tucky. When he was eight years of age they moved to Boone County, Indiana, where he was reared and educated. In 1868, he came to Cass County, Missouri, and now has a farm of 320 acres. He has always followed agricultural pursuits during life. September 28, 1844, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Lavina Clements, who was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, August 15, 1823. She was a daughter of Philip and Mary (Highland) Nelson, the former of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. They have had ten children, eight of whom are now living: John W., George W., Louis M., Mary A., Amelia H., Alice, Clara E. Lavina C. Mr. and Mrs. N. are members of the Christian Church.

AMERICUS B. NEWELL,

section 2, the subject of this sketch is a native of Barren County, Kentucky, and was born August 26, 1851. He was there reared and educated and in 1868 he came to Missouri, settling where he now resides in 1876. He has a well improved farm of 120 acres which will compare favorably with any in the county. Mr. Newell was united in marriage in April, 1874, with Mary E. Alexander, who was born in Illinois. They have four children: Lilian I., Lurella, Mary and an infant. Mr. N. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F. and O. M. P. He is the present school director of his district.

S. C. O'ROARK,

section 27, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, August 24, 1846. He was there reared to manhood, receiving his education in the schools of that county. In 1859, he moved to Pettis County, Missouri, where he resided for two years, then coming to Cass County, Missouri, and engaging in farming. In 1868, he began carpentering at Dayton, Missouri, at which he has since been engaged together with farming. His farm consists of 210 acres of well improved land. Mr. O'R. was married September 10, 1868, to Miss Nannie T. Miller, a native of Missouri. They have three children: Colvin, Rebecca and Nevada. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Second Missouri State Militia, serving till the close of the war.

JUDGE JOSEPH H. PAGE,

is a son of Joshua Page, who was born in North Carolina, July 10, 1803. The grandfather of Joshua Page was a native of England. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to Cumberland County, Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. He was there married in 1821, to Miss Sallie H. Wade, a Virginian by birth. In 1826 he came to Jackson County, Missouri, thence moved to Lafayette County, and in a period of three or four years, to Henry County, where he resided till the time

of his death which occurred July 8, 1857. His wife died March 6, 1875. During life he followed the occupation of farming, and was for twenty-five years previous to his demise, engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church. The family of Joshua Page consisted of twelve children. Joseph H., whose name heads this sketch, being the youngest child. He was born February 3, 1835, in Henry County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated, having attended the school taught by his father. In April, 1857, he came to Cass County. He grew up on a farm and has followed that occupation during life. September 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service in Company F, Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, and on December 7th, of the same year, was captured at the Battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and held as a prisoner till June 20, 1863, when he was exchanged. He was then associated with the First Missouri Brigade till November 30, 1864, and in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, he was wounded and held a prisoner at Camp Chance, Columbus, Ohio, till May 16, 1865, when he went to Fulton County, Indiana. Here he remained till March, 1866, at which time he returned to Cass County. He was commissioned justice of the Cass County Court, March 12, 1872, and was elected December 7, 1872. June 6, 1873, he was elected judge-at-large of the Cass County Court, and received the election as judge of the Common Pleas Court of Cass County, November 17, 1874, holding this position for a term of four years. He has been notary public since October 9, 1876, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law May 15, 1873. In 1882, Judge Page was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for representative of Cass, and is a man well fitted for the position. He was made a Mason in 1870, being the first master of Dayton Lodge, and was deputy grand master of the Thirty-sixth Masonic District in 1880. The judge has been twice married, first, August 24, 1856, to Miss Martha M. Blazer, a native of Cass County, Missouri, and a daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Smith) Blazer, both natives of Pennsylvania; she died July 24, 1862, leaving four children, there being only one now living, Margaret B. (Clements). His second marriage occurred March 1, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Thomas, a native of Ohio. She was born September 1, 1846. They have by this marriage four children: Ella L., Alice L., Myrtle L., and Clara L.

STEPHEN T. SMITH,

farmer and stock dealer, section 36, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, November 3, 1835, and is a son of Isaac Smith, a native of Virginia, who was reared in Ohio, and there married to Miss Ruth Hull. Stephen was brought up and educated in his native county, and was engaged in farming till 1871, when he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has a landed estate of 294 acres, all of which is improved.

The quality of the soil can be inferred from the fact that in 1882 he raised 320 bushels of wheat on ten acres. Mr. S. has been school director since 1870, and has taken great interest in educational matters. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. In November 1854, he was married to Miss Martha A. Taylor, a native of Ohio. She died in January, 1856. He was married again January 1, 1857, to Miss Rosilla McMillen, a native of Licking County, Ohio. They have had several children, six of whom are now living: Joseph, William, Robert, John, and Mary and Martha, twins.

REUBEN R. STEPHENS,

section 23, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Cole County, Missouri, and was born April 11, 1830. There he resided till nineteen years of age, when he emigrated to California, engaging in mining till 1852. He then returned to Missouri, remaining for two years. During that time he made a trip to Texas. In 1855 he removed to Mercer County, Missouri, and after living there till 1858 went to Sullivan County. In 1866 he located in Moniteau County, and in the spring of 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he now has a farm of 384 acres of land well improved. Mr. Stephens was married May 10, 1855, to Miss Julia A. Johnson, a native of Missouri. They have five children: John T., Jasper W., Sarah A., Henry T. and Daisy D. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALFRED STEVENS,

section 9, owes his nativity to Merimac County, New Hampshire, where he was born December 30, 1825. When seven years of age he accompanied the family to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he was reared to manhood, following farming and carpentering as his occupation. In 1872 he came to Missouri and settled where he now resides. He has 200 acres of land that will compare favorably with any, all of which is well fenced, and considered to be one of the best stock farms in this part of the county. He has on his place a cane mill which has a capacity of seventy-five gallons of molasses per day, and in the manufacture of which he excels many. Mr. Stevens was married November 10, 1850, to Miss Amelia Smith, a native of New York. They have three children: William A., Albert M. and Charles S. He is a member of the Grange and is master of the Mt. Valley Lodge. In 1881 he was elected justice of the peace, which position he now holds, discharging his official duties to the satisfaction of all.

W. H. TUTTLE,

farmer, section 1, is a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and was born November 28, 1827. His father, Cyrus Tuttle, was born in Vermont, and his

mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Simmons, came originally from Ireland. The family of Cyrus Tuttle consisted of thirteen children, W. H. being the fifth child. When he was eleven years of age he moved with his parents to Fayette County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm and when twenty-two years of age learned the trade of a machinist which he followed in connection with sawing lumber for twenty-four years in different parts of the state of Illinois. In 1862 he enlisted in Company D. but was transferred to Company I., Tenth Illinois Cavalry, remaining in action for three years. He served in the Army of the West and participated in many important battles. After the close of the war he returned to Fayette County, Illinois, and in 1868 came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since resided. His farm now consists of ninety-four acres, having upon it two very fine orchards. August 11, 1853, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Caroline Willenmeyer, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child, Henry W. Tuttle, M. D.

WILLIAM J. UNDERWOOD,

section 11, the subject of this sketch, is a native of England, and was born November 17, 1812. He resided in his native country till the age of twenty years, when he emigrated to America, settling in Calhoun County, Michigan. After living in that locality till 1837, he moved to St. Louis, Missouri, and six months later visited Colorado. He was engaged in trading with the Indians for two years, and then went to New Mexico, where he was occupied in fighting Indians. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Mexican Government for six months. Coming to Cooper County, Missouri, he remained one year, and soon returned to Mexico. In 1844 he again went to Cooper County, Missouri, and after a short time retraced his steps to Mexico, (in 1845). For twelve months he traveled with Bensley's circus through that country. He devoted some time to farming and other pursuits till 1848. He later resided in Cooper County, Missouri, till 1855, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. He now has 220 acres of land, all improved. Mr. Underwood was married August 16, 1848, to Miss Nancy E. Corey. They have five children: Sallie T., Willie A., Dora, Nettie A. and Emma K.

HENRY W. WAGNER,

proprietor of the Dayton Hotel, is a son of H. J. Wagner, who was born in Oneida County, New York, April 28, 1816, he being the son of Joseph A. Wagner, a native of New York and a soldier in the war of 1812. Catherine (Digert) Wagner, the mother of H. J., was also a native of New York. H. J. Wagner was but in his fourth year when his parents moved to Steuben County, New York, and when sixteen he went to

Springwater, Livingston County, where he worked for four years in his father's tannery. He returned to Steuben County, and, being a shoemaker by trade, worked some time at that business. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service till December, 1862, receiving his discharge on account of poor health. During that time he was a musician. In 1867 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and was postmaster at Dayton for eight years. February 2, 1842, Mr. W. married Elizabeth S. Willis, who was born in Massachusetts April 3, 1816. Her father, Colonel A. Willis, was a native of Massachusetts, as also was her mother, whose maiden name was Lydia Shaw. Mrs. Wagner died May 25, 1877, leaving a family of nine children, five of whom are now living: Henry W., Anna E., Ella R., Mary and Joseph E. Henry W. Wagner, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Steuben County, New York, April 2, 1843. September 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 4, 1865, when he was mustered out as sergeant. He then returned to his native county. In the September following he entered Madison College at Hamilton, New York, and attended some five years. Since then he has been a citizen of Cass County, Missouri, and has spent some eight years in teaching. The remainder of the time he has devoted principally to farming. In December, 1877, he began keeping hotel. Mr. Wagner was married February 28, 1872, to Miss Lucy M. Rogers. By this marriage they have had four children, three of whom are living: Henry R., Clara M. and Anna C. Mrs. W. was born in New Hampton, New Hampshire, March 12, 1849. She is a daughter of Francis and Ester A. (George) Rogers. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. W. is a success as a landlord and is receiving a good patronage.

JAMES M. WILLHITE,

physician and surgeon, Dayton, is a son of Henry and Sarah (Florea) Willhite, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1825. James M. Willhite was born in Clay County, Missouri, October 12, 1841. He was reared in his native county to the life of a farmer boy. In 1866, he embarked in the drug business at Oxford, Worth County, Missouri, continuing the same in that locality for one year, thence to Barry, Clay County, Missouri, where he followed his chosen vocation till 1870. During the time he was engaged in business he studied medicine with T. Roten, M. D., as his preceptor, and was graduated from the American Medical College of St. Louis, in January, 1877. He was occupied in the practice of his profession at Pleasant Gap, Bates County, Missouri, till 1872, when he came to Dayton, where he has since continued in practice. January 26, 1866, Dr. Willhite was married to Miss Elizabeth C. Roten,

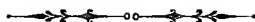
a native of Platte County, Missouri. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. J. WOODS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 10, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, June 9, 1848. He was there brought up and educated, and in 1867 he moved to Andrew County, Missouri, with his parents, and in 1869 came to Cass County, where he has since resided. He now has a landed estate of 460 acres. Mr. Woods was married, November 20, 1874, to Miss Lizzie Keith, who was born in Cass County, Missouri, September 25, 1855. They have three children: Florence A., Walter L. and Harriet E. Mr. W. is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the most enterprising farmers of this community.



SHERMAN TOWNSHIP.



J. E. BUTLER,

farmer section 29, was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, January 16, 1841, and is a son of Nathan and Martha (Hunter) Butler, natives of Kentucky. They moved to Illinois in 1824, and located in Morgan County, afterwards going to Sangamon. They had a family of nine children, J. E. being the youngest child. He was reared and educated in his native county, and has made farming his occupation during life, and now owns a farm of 175 acres. September 25, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered out as second lieutenant, January 4, 1865. Mr. Butler was married, March 31, 1869, to Miss Mary E. Oglesby, and by this marriage there are five children: Sallie F., Charles N., Mary H., Martha J. and James E., Jr. Mrs. B. was born in Johnson County, Missouri, June 27, 1844. Her father, Charles M. Oglesby, was a native of Kentucky, as was also her mother, formerly Mary H. Gilbert. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID C. BYLER

is a prominent farmer and stock raiser on section 20. His paternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania. Joseph Byler, the father of D. C., was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was there reared. He

married Miss Rebecca Dillard, of North Carolina. David C. was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina, May 13, 1812. When he was three years old he moved with his parents to Giles County, Tennessee, and in 1817 he came to Missouri, locating in Cooper County where he was reared and educated. He was for some two years engaged with his father in the manufacture of powder, and after that was occupied in farming in Cooper County till 1866, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. Here he has since resided. He now has a farm of 290 acres. Mr. Byler has been twice married, first, March 13, 1832, to Miss Nancy Lilly, a daughter of David and Malinda (Owens) Lilly, natives of Ohio. She was born in Kentucky February 3, 1817, and died March 21, 1856, leaving eleven children: James M., Paulina, deceased; Joseph, Ann Eliza, David, Marvin M., Malinda A., Henry C., deceased; Permelia, deceased; Oliver C. and Mary A. He was married the second time December 28, 1858, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes. By this marriage he had four children: R. H., Mary E., John B. and Alexander S. Mrs. B. was a daughter of John and Eleanor (Colston) Burch, the former of North Carolina, and the latter a native of Virginia. She was born in Howard County, Missouri, October 6, 1827, and was married August 31, 1848, to James Hughes, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, May 12, 1822, and died September 5, 1851. They had two children, both of whom are deceased.

I. H. CHANDLER,

farmer and breeder of fine stock, section 34, was born in Medina County, Ohio, January 21, 1837, and was a son of Edward and Julia (Hayden) Chandler, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Ohio. I. H. was reared on a farm and was educated in his native county, and has principally followed agricultural pursuits during life. He came to Cass County, Missouri, in 1870, and now owns a landed estate of 730 acres, most of which is well improved, having upon it a fine house and one of the best barns in the county. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Chandler was married June 15, 1861, to Miss Anna Hilliard. They have a family of four children: Robert H., Laura N., Jennie L. and Roy A. Mrs. C. was born in Medina County, Ohio, June 15, 1840. She is a daughter of Robert and Alice K. (Briggs) Hilliard. Her father was born in Connecticut and her mother came originally from Massachusetts.

D. P. COE,

farmer, section 33, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, January 3, 1839. His parents were Moses and Matilda (Maxwell) Coe, natives of Ohio. D. P. is the second child in a family of five children. When he was fourteen years of age he moved with the family to Knox County, Illi-

nois, where his parents now reside. In 1869 he came to Cass County, Missouri, and here he now has a finely improved farm of 240 acres. Mr. Coe was married February 22, 1865, to Miss Harriet L. Parsons. They have four children: Charles B., Minerva M., John M. and Robert S. Mrs. Coe was born in Knox County, Illinois, June 9, 1847. She was a daughter of John and Minerva (Seymour) Parsons, natives of Connecticut.

JOHN B. CREIGHTON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 13, was born in Ireland, March 29, 1820. In 1836 he, with his parents emigrated to America and in three years moved to Fulton County and thence to Adams County, Illinois. In 1840 he located in Quincy where he was occupied in manufacturing and selling fanning mills for a period of nine years. He then settled on a farm in that county, remaining upon it till 1865 when he came to Missouri, and in 1869 to Cass County. He has since been extensively engaged in farming and dealing in stock, having a landed estate of 700 acres. He is a stockholder and director of the Farmers' Commercial Bank of Holden. December 16, 1843, Mr. Creighton was married to Miss Emelia Ferrell, of Center County, Pennsylvania; she was born October 29, 1829. They have five children: Hellenia A., Marcus A., Mary M., James H. and Emily T. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F. order.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. CREIGHTON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 34, was born in Ireland August 2, 1825. When he was ten years of age, or in the year 1836, he came to America landing at New York City, after which he located in Ross County, Ohio. In 1839 he moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and in 1845 to Adams County, where he grew to manhood. His education was principally obtained in Quincy. During the days of his boyhood he was engaged in various occupations. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, where he followed mining for two years. He was then interested in different trading transactions in Illinois till 1860, when he located in Daviess County, Missouri. Here he gave his attention to the mercantile trade till 1863. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Missouri State Militia, of which he was made captain. The company was reorganized in six months. He acted as a captain for three years, then returned to Quincy, Illinois, and in 1868 he came to Cass County, Missouri, where he has since been engaged in farming. His landed estate consists of 840 acres. Mr. Creighton was married to Sarah A. Grigsby, who was born in Virginia in 1835. She died August 20, 1875, leaving one child, Lucy E., nine years of age. She makes her home with her aunt in Chicago.

JAMES M. ERWIN,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, July 3, 1840, and is a son of Nathaniel Erwin, who was a native of Pennsylvania. When eight years of age he had gone to Ohio, where he was married to Miss Sarah Gallaway, of that state. They had a family of eight children, James M. being the fifth child. He was reared and educated on a farm, and in 1866, he moved to Henry County, Missouri, and in the fall of 1879, came to Cass County. His farm now contains 180 acres, and is one of the best improved farms in the township. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in that company for thirty-seven months. January 5, 1865, Mr. Erwin was married to Miss Emma McFarland, by whom he has four children: Charles L., Frank M., Ina M. and Thaddeus Mc. Mrs. E. was born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 27, 1843. Her father, Thaddeus McFarland, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. E. are members of the Presbyterian Church.

J. S. GROSSHART,

farmer, section 34, was born in Coles County, Illinois, September 1, 1839. His father, Samuel Grosshart, was a native of Kentucky. He was there reared and married to Miss Susan Phelps, of Kentucky. They moved to Illinois in 1833, where Mrs. G. died. Mr. G. and family then came to Cass County, in 1856, where he was killed during the war. They had a family of six children, J. S. being the second child. He was principally educated in Illinois, and has made his home in Cass County since 1856. His farm now consists of 430 acres. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and remained therein during the war, and was mustered out as adjutant. October 20, 1868, Mr. Grosshart was married to Miss Sallie J. McChesney. They have two children, Blanche E. and Sue M. Mrs. G. was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, April 9, 1844. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mary (King) McChesney, the former a Virginian by birth and the latter a native of Tennessee.

HENRY HASLEY,

farmer, section 1, owes his nativity to Germany. When he was two years old, he was brought to America, and located in Clarke County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. He was brought up on a farm and has made farming his occupation during life. In 1878 he came to Cass County. His farm now contains over fifty-two acres of good land. Mr. Hasley was married to Miss Anna E. East, a native of Clarke County, Missouri. They have two children: Hulda and Mary C. He is a progressive farmer and merits his success.

DANIEL HOUGH,

farmer, section 8, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 7, 1839, and is a son of David and Mary Hough, natives of Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and was there engaged in farming till 1861. In the fall of that year he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service for three years, one month and twenty-one days. In 1865 he came to Cass County, Missouri. His farm now contains 168 acres, on which is located a good house. Mr. Hough was married in March, 1866, to Miss Fannie Rutt, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born October 4, 1840. They have ten children: William E., Mary E., Clara M., Emma C., Fretta M., Henry E., Johnnie F., Samuel E., Ida A., and Hattie B.

REV. Z. S. KELLOGG,

farmer, section 13, was born in Chemung County, New York, April 27, 1823, and is a son of William and Sarah (Vosburgh) Kellogg, natives of Pennsylvania. When he was one year old his parents moved to Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood. He was there educated in the Wyoming Seminary, of the Wyoming Valley, and at that time preparing himself for the ministry of the M. E. Church, entering upon his labors as a minister in 1844. In 1856 he moved to Stephenson County, Illinois, and shortly joined the Rock River Conference. He continued to preach in that state till 1865, when he came to Cass County, Missouri. In 1874 he returned to Illinois, and was again engaged in the ministry there till 1879. Since that time he has been a citizen of Cass County, Missouri. His farm contains 130 acres. July 16, 1848, Mr. Kellogg was married to Miss Rosana Lott. She was born in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1821, and is a daughter of Steven and Betsy (Ellis) Lott, natives of Pennsylvania. The family consists of three children: Lizzie (Bender), James and Frank.

M. F. KYGER,

physician and druggist at Grant, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, January 14, 1857. His parents were Nicholas and Susan (Burke) Kyger, natives of Virginia. M. F. was reared on a farm in his native county and there received a common school education. After which he began the study of medicine. He attended the medical department of the University of Virginia during the winter of 1876-7 and the following winter was a student at the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis where he was subsequently graduated. In May of the same year he commenced practicing at his present location and at the same time embarked in the drug business which he has since continued. He is a

member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. G. T. societies. November 19, 1879, Dr. K. was married to Miss Cornelia L. High, a native of Illinois. By this marriage they have two children: Ada M. and an infant daughter.

NELSON C. LAIN,

farmer, section 2, was born in Ross County, Ohio, January 22, 1835. He is a son of John D. and Hannah (Campbell) Lain, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter originally from Pennsylvania. When Nelson was four years of age his parents moved to Caldwell County, Missouri, and in three years to Cass County, where he grew to manhood. In 1866, he located in Henry County, Missouri, and lived there for a period of time. He now has a farm of 200 acres. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States service, Company I, and remained in Merrill's Horse for six months. Then he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, continuing in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as sergeant. Mr. Lain was married October 2, 1857, to Miss Nancy T. Hubbard, by whom he has six children: Alice G. (Gregg), Zeph J., Eveline E., Charles M., Luther R. and Lucy F. Mrs. L. was born in Boone County, Virginia, February 11, 1835. She is a daughter of Eurelius and Anna (Patterson) Hubbard, natives of Kentucky.

R. M. MCKAIG,

farmer and stock raiser, section 4, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, April 22, 1831. His father, John McKaig, was a native of the same county, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret Armstrong. R. M. was raised and educated in his native county, and when he was eighteen years old he began to learn the carpenter's trade, working in Ohio till 1852, when he went to Quincy, Illinois. There he resumed work at his trade till 1855. He was then engaged in driving stock from Texas to Illinois. He again followed his chosen calling in Quincy, Illinois, till 1859, when he went to Jackson County, Mississippi. In December, 1861, he visited California, where he was occupied in mill-wrighting. In 1863 he located on a farm in Audrain County, Missouri, and went thence to Illinois, afterward returning to Missouri. In 1867 he came to Cass County, where he now has a farm of 275 acres. Mr. McKaig was married, December 18, 1867, to Miss Catherine Cowen, by which marriage he has one child, Laura B. Mrs. McKaig was born in May, 1836, in Ashland County, Ohio. Her father, Robert Cowen, was a native of Pennsylvania, as also was her mother, formerly Elizabeth Kerr.

C. S. MARSH,

farmer, section 5, was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, July 15, 1837. He is a son of Richard and Elizabeth Marsh, natives of Virginia.

When C. S. was eight years of age they moved to St. Louis County, Missouri, where he was reared, and while there he was engaged for some time as a clerk on a steamboat. In 1856 he went to Harrison County, Missouri; thence to Daviess County, and in three years to Cameron, where he was occupied in keeping a hotel till 1865. Lafayette County next became his home, and he resumed farming there till 1871, when he came to Cass County. His estate now contains 160 acres and also twenty acres in another tract. Mr. Marsh was married December 24, 1868, to Miss Sarah Tull. They have six children: Lizzie, John, Marcella, Charles, Benjamin and Samuel. Mrs. M. is a native of Kentucky and was born June 2, 1842. She is a daughter of John and Catherine Tull, both natives of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the United Brethren Church.

FRANKLIN M. PAGE,

farmer, section 36, was born in Moniteau County, Missouri, December 26, 1837. His father, William Page, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother formerly Jane Crews, a Kentuckian by birth. When Franklin was six years of age, his parents and their family moved to Cooper County, Missouri, and in 1845 to Henry County, where he grew to manhood. He has made farming his occupation during life. In 1858 he came to Cass County. His farm now contains 260 acres. In 1875 he was in California. January 27, 1859, Mr. Page was married to Mrs. Mary J. Greeg, a native of Missouri. Her maiden name was Beach, and she was born December 26, 1837. They have two adopted children, James W. Cushenberry and Nancy A. Page. Mr. Page is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities.

CAPTAIN H. V. STALL,

farmer, section 36, a son of Peter and Catherine Stall, natives of New York, was born in Montgomery County, New York, March 8, 1826. In 1840 he moved to Adams County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was reared on a farm and in 1854 he located in Grundy County, Missouri, and in 1866 he came to Cass County. During the year 1850 he was engaged in mining in California. He now has a landed estate of 480 acres, his home having been the first farm settled in Sherman Township. In 1861 he enlisted in the Federal service in the Missouri State Militia, and after thirty days was made captain and served as captain of Company H, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry till the spring of 1865. He then organized the Grundy County Militia and was commissioned colonel of the same which commission he resigned in March, 1866. Captain Stall was married January 26, 1848, to Miss Cassandra Liggitt, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1832. They have ten

children : William H., Peter F., Catherine O., Nancy J., Mary C., Lorenzo D., Ida B., Ulysses G., Charles H. and Emma M.

WOODSON A. WADE,

dealer in general merchandise at Wadesburg, is also engaged in farming and stock dealing. He was the first business man to locate in the town, and is now the only one there. Mr. Wade was born in Henry County, Virginia, near Richmond, December 26, 1824. When he was ten years of age he moved with his parents to Barren County, Kentucky, and two years later to Warren County of the same state, where he completed his education. He learned the trade of blacksmithing, and continued to work at it till 1846; then he emigrated to Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and working at his trade till 1856, when he came to Cass County; here he has since resided. In 1858 he began the mercantile trade. During the war he served in the Federal service for twelve months, and for two years held the position of revenue collector and inspector of liquors and oils. He has been notary since 1865, and during this time has acted as justice of the peace. July 3, 1845, Mr. Wade was married to Miss Ellen F. Wright, a native of Kentucky; they have six children: Felix, James, Virginia B., Francis, Thomas S., and Samuel W. Mr. W. is a member of the following societies: A. F. & A. M., Oriental Order of the Palm and Shell, and I. O. G. T.

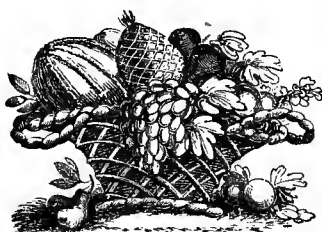
S. P. WALKER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Coles County, Illinois, February 1, 1837. His father, John Walker, was a native of Howard County, Kentucky, and his mother (formerly Harriet Parker) was also a Kentuckian by birth. S. P. was reared and educated in Cooper County, Missouri, and has followed farming as his occupation during life. In 1870, he came to Cass County. His landed interests now consist of 354 acres, moderately improved. He has been justice of the peace for two years. December 26, 1861, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Mariah Cattingham, by whom he has four children: Rosa L., Marion O., Bessie B. and Warren S. Mrs. W. was born in Cole County, Illinois, August 4, 1837. She is a daughter of George F. and Susan (Grosshart) Cattingham, both natives of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE,

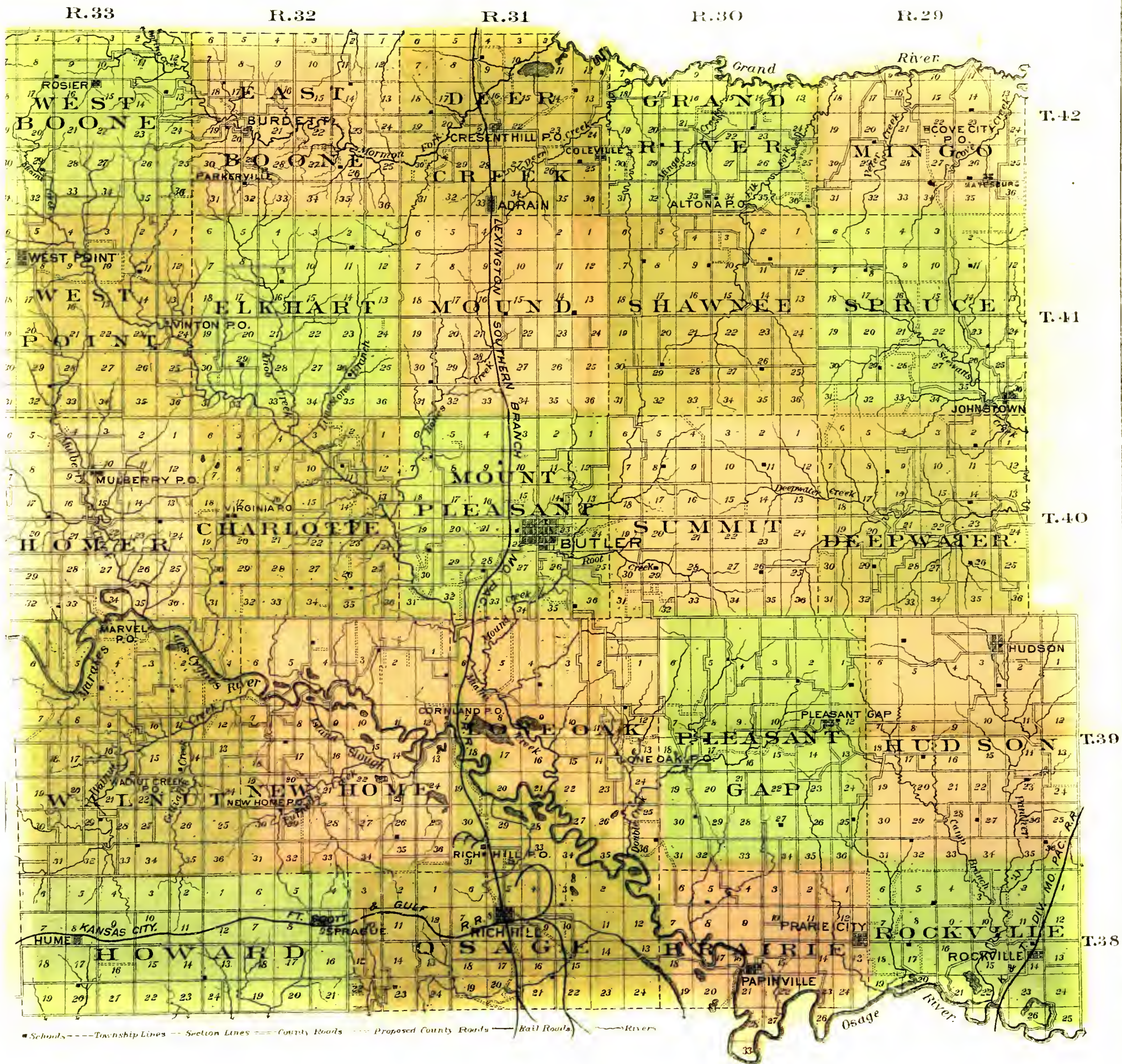
farmer, section 5, was born in Knox County, Illinois, February 10, 1832, and is a son of Joseph and F. (Newton) Wallace, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter originally from Canada. William H. was

reared on a farm in his native county, and there devoted his attention to farming till 1854, when he moved to Henry County, Illinois. In 1867 he came to Cass County, where he now has a farm of 1,858 acres. In October, 1856, Miss Charlotte A. Houston, a native of Ripley County, Indiana, became his wife. She died in December, 1874, leaving six children: John M., George W., Anna E., Joseph W., Ulysses S. G. and James H. November 4, 1875, he was married again to Miss Sarah E. Dunham, a native of Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the United Brethren Church.



MAP OF BATES COUNTY, MISSOURI.

St. Joseph Steam Printing Co.



HISTORY OF BATES COUNTY.



CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

SURFACE GEOLOGY—COAL MEASURES—BEDS ABOVE THE MULBERRY COAL—ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY—LOWER COAL BEDS—THE MULBERRY COAL—BUILDING ROCK—IRON ORE—MINERAL WATERS—FIRE CLAY—AGRICULTURE—TIMBER SUPPLY.

[Prepared by Professor G. C. Broadhead.]

The area of this county is 873 square miles. Its surface is formed of agreeably undulating plains, terminating in the west part in a north and south range of mounds with other mounds in different parts of the county. These mounds, in the western part, are generally from 80 to 100 feet high. Six miles northeast of Butler, there are several of 80 to 100 feet in height. From these, for six miles northwest, our route would pass low mounds in a continuous range extending six miles further. We then reach a broad valley, 100 feet lower than the mounds and over six miles wide. Crossing the Miami Fork, we are again in the region of the mounds, and these continue to the south line of the county, only occasionally interrupted for a few miles by the streams and valleys. South of the Marais des Cygnes, the county is for the most part hilly and rolling, occasionally broken by wide valleys along the streams. In range 31, along the south county line, is a range of mounds extending east and west, passing southwestwardly and uniting with the high land in Vernon. Townships 41 and 42, range 29, are somewhat broken, the streams being separated by ridges often 200 feet high, rising by long slopes from the valleys. Passing southward over a rolling country to the waters of Panther Creek, we find a high, semi-circular ridge curving around the head of this creek, 240 feet in height, and extending from Hudson southwest to Pleasant Gap and southeast for several miles. Within this high ridge

or rim is the beautiful, undulating valley between Camp and Panther Creeks, elevated thirty to forty feet above the stream. From there the country slopes off into a beautiful plain towards Prairie City and Papinsville.

A line passing northwest from the northeast part of township 39, range 29, to the northwest part of the county will touch along the principal dividing ridge and probably the highest ground in the county. It will also divide the waters of Grand River on the north from those of the Osage on the south. The principal tributaries of Grand River are Deep Water, Cove Creek, Peter Creek, Elk Fork, Mingo, the Deer Creeks and Mormon Fork. These generally start from broken depressions in the prairie, and pursue their course with increasing width of valley. Some of the valleys are sometimes a quarter to one-half mile and more in width, blending into a little more elevated plain. Grand River Bottoms are wide, with occasional ponds and marshes.

The chief tributaries of the Osage, making southward from the ridge above named, are Mulberry Creek, Miami Fork and Panther and Camp Creeks, with other lesser streams—as Shaw Branch, Willow Creek, Double Branches, Mound Branch, and Bone Creek and Knob Creek, forks of the Miami.

The banks of the Osage are generally about twenty-five feet high. Its channel being often full, it is rare that it can be forded, even at very few places. With some necessary improvements in the channel, it could easily be made navigable for light draft boats every year up to Papinsville. This place is 240 miles by boat from the mouth of the Osage, and light draft steamers have occasionally been up to this point. The bottoms of the Osage are generally two to three miles wide, but are often quite flat and marshy. Other streams have reasonably wide bottoms.

South of the Osage, we also find the streams originating from breaks in the high lands, thence passing off through widening flats to the Osage. These include Walnut Creek and its fork, Gillen's Creek, Burnett's, Cottonwood and Muddy Creeks.

SURFACE GEOLOGY.

That this county has been at some former time subject to extreme denudation, is evident from the isolated mounds often seen. Their summits are probably of the same elevation as the higher ridges in the eastern part of the county. There has been a scouring from north to south, leaving isolated mounds protected from destruction by cappings of limestone. In the eastern part of the county the limestones on the summits are the same which may be found beneath the base of the western mounds. The force of the glacial action which has caused this has

been such as to bear away all drift pebbles from the surface excepting when on the higher grounds. On the mounds east of Pleasant Gap, are often seen quantities of rounded gravel, mostly siliceous. The banks of Camp Creek have exposed at one place a bed of similar gravel with sand. Among these latter pebbles one was obtained of quartzitic conglomerate.

At Burnett's ferry the banks of the Osage show :

No. 1—Soil.

No. 2—12 feet brown sandy clay.

No. 3—10 feet blue clay.

No. 4—Bed of rounded siliceous gravel.

These gravel beds are occasionally met with at other places along the Osage. Wells dug at Papinsville show it to be thirty-five feet thick, of which thirty-one feet was yellow clay resting on four inches of blue clay and gravel. Beneath this was found a thin sandy stratum enclosing a tooth of an extinct species of horse. Still beneath was a gravel bed of five feet thickness, the pebbles mostly rounded and some adhering together. The pebbles are mostly siliceous, associated with fragments of coal and iron ore.

From similar beds in the banks of the Marais des Cygnes, bones and tusks of mastodon have been obtained.

COAL MEASURES.

Bates County is underlaid throughout by the coal measures. Including upper, middle and lower measures, there are in all about 500 feet of vertical thickness.

The lower measures, including the Marais des Cygnes coal, crop out in township 38 and part of township 39, ranges 29, 30 and 31, and the eastern part of range 32. The lowest rocks to be seen in the county are on and near Panther Creek.

At the ford west of Rockville we find :

No. 1—Sandstone extending most of the way from the hill at Rockville probably 30 to 40 feet.

No. 2—5 feet drab sandy shales.

No. 3—6 feet blue shales, enclosing three concretionary beds of carbonate of iron, each varying from 2 to 5 inches in thickness.

No. 4—4 inch bed of carbonate of iron in the creek.

These ores may in the future prove valuable.

The lowest coal measure rocks in the county were penetrated in Mr. Seclinger's well in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 15, township 38, range 30. The well is 105 feet deep, and all sandstone

(the upper sixteen feet shaly) except the lower four feet of slate. This sandstone is seen in the Osage River at Papinsville.

Near the head of Panther Creek we find a gray limestone supposed to be the equivalent of the lowest at Butler, 220 feet above the valley of Camp Creek. This limestone seems to crown the neighboring hills at many places. Below it there seems to be sandy shales nearly to the valley. Near the head of the eastern fork of Panther the thick coal is found. Judging from the topography of the surrounding country, this coal must be about 220 feet below the gray limestone just above named.

In the south part of section 28, township 39, range 29, is a remarkable exposure of nineteen feet of dark bituminous shale, mostly slaty, and enclosing large dark bituminous limestone concretions in the lower part. It is very probable that this may be only a few feet above one of our thick coal seams.

The following section taken two miles north of Pleasant Gap, shows the highest formations in this vicinity:

No. 1—Brown sandstone.

No. 2—Rough coarse gray limestone.

No. 3—12 feet slope.

No. 4—10 inch brown limestone contains *Fusulina*, *Chætetes*, *Crinoid* stems, *Spirifer lineatus* *Spiriferina Kentuckensis*.

No. 5—1 foot 6 inches bituminous shales.

No. 6—9 inches hard black slate, with many small round concretions.

No. 7—Sandy bituminous shales.

No. 8—6 feet soft sandy shales.

No. 9—26 feet sandstone in flags.

No. 10—1 foot calcareous shale with fossils.

No. 11—6 inches shales with thin laminæ of coal.

No. 12—6 inches coal.

This group of rocks probably includes the equivalent of the Fort Scott Group, but is almost barren of coal. The limestones Nos. 2 and 4 of the above section are found at the head of all the streams north of this as far as the head-waters of Cove and Peters' Creeks. They also crown the hills within twenty to forty feet of their tops between Pleasant Gap and Butler, and we suppose them to be the equivalents of Nos. 50 and 55 of the general section of the southwest coal.

Sandstone No. 56 of our southwest coal section is the highest rock seen just above the limestones last spoken of. It is generally a coarse deep brown sandstone, sometimes affording a good building material, but broken masses from it are often found in a pulverulent condition, which mingling with the soil gives it a deep brown appearance.

The iron set free also very much assists in promoting fertility. This is found on all the higher ridges of range 29 and township 39, range 30, and occasionally on the north. Obscure remains of plants, with an occasional fragment of *Stigmara ficoides* are sometimes found.

Near Johnstown are seen rocks whose position can be but little above the thick coal of Panther Creek. At Shelton's, on Rockbottom Branch, are seen—

No. 1—1 foot ochrey shales.

No. 2—6 inches crumbling coal.

No. 3—13 feet shale, with a few inches of nodular calcareous iron-stone near the middle.

No. 4—Sandy and ochrey shales.

No. 5—1 foot blue and semi-bituminous shales.

No. 6—8 inches red ferruginous limestone, abounding in fossils, including *Pr. muricatus*, *Sp. planoconvexus*, *Sp. cameratus* and *Athyris* —.

No. 7—10 inches slaty, bituminous coal.

No. 8—18 inches(?) coal.

This section may be considered an exhibit of what we may find at many places on Deep Water for three or four miles northwest; also in the valley of Cove and Peter Creeks.

At Mrs. Hackler's the coal has been mined in the bed of the creek, and on the hill over a hundred feet above is seen the brown limestone named above as occurring at the head of Panther Creek.

The following section shows a partial connection of the Butler rocks with the upper coal measures :

Section by C. J. Norwood, from the top of the mound, in the northwest quarter of section 28, township 41, range 30, southwest to a branch of Mound Creek.

No. 1—15 feet slope from the top of the mound.

No. 2—3 feet limestone (No. 72 upper coal measures).

No. 3—Outcrop of sandstone.

No. 4—100 feet slope.

No. 5—5 feet rough, gray limestone, shelly at the top and containing chætetes.

No. 6—27 feet slope.

No. 7—1 foot hard brecciated conglomerate, made up of fragments of chætetes, carbonate of Iron and limestone; contains *Sp. lineatus*, *athyris* —, *Ch. mesoloba*, *fusulina* — *archæocidaris* and *lophophylum*—Dip. 15 degrees south, 50 east.

No. 8—4 inches calcareous shales, passing into a conglomerate.

No. 9—9 inches conglomerate, like No. 7.

No. 10—9 inches shales, with streaks and knife edges of coal and enclosing a little gravel.

No. 11—1 foot conglomerate, harder than No. 7; sometimes changing to a hard, coarse-grained, reddish limestone.

No. 12—13 feet sandy and clay shales, with many concretions, and contains beds of carbonate of iron, one of them six inches thick.

No. 13—3 feet blue and drab coarse brittle limestone, containing *fusulina* and *spirifer lineatus*.

No. 14—6 inches green argillaceous shales.

No. 15—1 foot bituminous shales, containing *discina* and small flattened and round concretions.

No. 16—1 foot 6 inches dark blue shales, with a hard calcareo-sandy band near the bottom, containing *chonetes* —.

Butler section :

No. 1—2 feet 6 inches fine-grained and drab limestone.

No. 2—6 feet limestone nodules, abounding in *hemipronites* —, *spirifer cameratus*, *productus costatus* and *P. Prattenianus*; also containing *synocladia* —, and *Sp. planoconvexus*. In some of the nodules fish teeth are found.

No. 3—2 feet olive colored clay shales.

No. 4—14 feet slope.

No. 5—1 foot 6 inches bluish-gray limestone, containing *Sp. lineatus*, *Pr. costatus*, *archæocidaris*, *fusulina* and *chætetes milleporaceus*.

At Braggin's :

No. 6—13 feet slope.

No. 7—3 feet outcrop of ash-blue limestone.

No. 8—4 inches dark, olive calcareous shales.

No. 9—1 foot hard-joined, bituminous slate, with small concretions.

No. 10—2 feet sandy, bituminous shales, with hard nodules of limestone.

No. 11—8 feet olive shales.

No. 12—8 inches coal.

No. 13—6 inches soft, thin laminæ of bituminous shales, with knife edges of coal, seen at Braggin's.

No. 14—25 feet sandstone, at Butler.

No. 15—4 feet ash-blue limestone.

No. 16—10 inches blue shales.

No. 17—10 inches bituminous shales.

The upper part of this section to No. 7 is seen at Butler; also Nos. 14 to 17. The intermediate beds are concealed at Butler, but exhibited at Braggin's, one mile northeast.

The beds seen next below this Butler Section are thick exposures of soft sandstone, which, eastward on Mound Branch, and four miles

south, between Possum Creek and the next Branch south, thicken up to eighty feet.

The upper beds of the Butler Section are just below the Mulberry Coal; in fact, I am inclined to think this coal may yet be found in the highest hills at Butler. These are well developed on Miami Fork and Mulberry Creek. Their relation to the coal can be obtained from our south-west coal section.

The beds from No. 67 to 72 and 73 are here generally found, and are well exposed at some of the coal banks. Nos. 57 and 67 are connected by their intermediate beds at James H. Becket's, in north-east quarter south-east quarter of section 10, township 40, range 32. The limestones near Nos. 67 and above, appear at many places on Mulberry Creek, on the south side of Marais des Cygnes. These rocks appear nearly everywhere on the waters of Walnut Creek, and are also found at the head of Duncan's Creek.

Near New Home, and on the waters of Burnett's Creek, Prior's and Reed's Creek, are beds which may be referred to the Fort Scott Coal. But the Fort Scott coal itself was not certainly recognized. On the above-named stream, further south in Vernon, are thin seams of coal, which can certainly be referred to the Fort Scott Group. The evidence is that the coal thins out north and north-east.

BEDS ABOVE THE MULBERRY COAL.

In section 11, township 40, range 33, is a mound ninety-five feet above the general surface of the prairie. Its cap rock is a limestone, apparently belonging to No. 74 of the General Section of the Upper Coal Measures of 1872. It abounds in *Lophophyllum* and also contains *Productus Nebrascensis*. On the prairie, 102 feet below, we find a limestone which is probably No. 75 of the southwest coal section. The mounds in sections 27 and 28 of the next township north, eighty to one hundred feet high, are also capped with limestone of Upper Coal Measures. The farthest limit south where we have recognized any Upper Coal Measures is on the top of a low mound in section 5, township 38, range 33. On the mounds, six miles northeast of Butler, are also found Upper Coal Measure Limestones. The latter mounds are 120 to 140 feet high. Farther west and northwest the mounds develop into continuous ridges, for example at West Point and at Parkersville and northwest. They are all capped with Upper Coal Measure Limestones, including No. 72 to No. 80 of our General section of the Upper Coal Measures, 1872.

No. 72 contains some well preserved and fine specimens of fossils, including, near Holderman's *Orthoceras* (large species) *Nautillus*, (two or three species, probably four) *Cyrtoceras*, *Pleurotomaria coxams*, like *P. turbiniformis*, *Schizodus Wheeleri* and *Pinna peracuta*. In section 11,

township 44, range 33, *Productus Nebrascensis* and *Lophophyllum proliferum*.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY—LOWER COAL BEDS.

The Lower Coal Series in townships 38 and 39 of ranges 29 and 30, may include two or three seams. The lowest workable bed of eighteen inches to two and one-half feet has been worked on E. Shaver's land, near Willow Branch, three miles northeast of Papinsville; at Hamilton's, one mile northeast of Prairie City and one and one-half miles north, near Shaw Branch; at J. M. Williams', on Camp Creek and on Panther Creek. The entire thickness of the bed at Williams' was not seen, only one and a half feet being exposed. Mr. Williams says it is three and four feet thick. If so it is the equivalent of Yates' Coal on the head of Panther Creek. From its topographical position I was inclined to refer it to a bed occupying a little lower horizon. A black, bituminous limestone, with *Pr. muricatus* and a calcareous conglomerate, containing *Orthoceras Rushensis* occur just above it. This shows that the coal here and that at Shavers may be the same, for a similar limestone is also found at the latter place, containing besides the above named fossils, *Productus Prattenianus*, *P. Nebrascensis*, *P. semireticulatus*, *Hemphronites crassus* and a small *Lingula* and *Discina*. At Shaver's, the coal is twenty-two to twenty-six inches thick.

Section on Hamilton's land in southeast quarter of section 7, township 38, range 29:

No. 1—Soil and drift of rounded pebbles.

No. 2—1 foot, 4 inches black shales.

No. 3—6 inches soft brown shales.

No. 4—2 feet, four inches black bituminous slate.

No. 5—2 feet coal with sulphurous incrustations on the surface.

No. 6—Fire clay.

Hallam's coal, examined by C. J. Norwood, in the northeast quarter of section 11, township 38, range 30, is one and one-half to two feet thick.

This coal underlies at least five sections in the northeast part of township 39, range 29, and dips beneath the surface of the townships west and north.

Section at Mrs. Annie Holt's, southwest section 14, township 39, range 29. (By J. C. Norwood.)

No. 1—2 feet local drift.

No. 2—1 foot 6 inches argillo-calcareous shales, with lenticular concretions of ironstone.

No. 3—6 inches semi-bituminous shales.

No. 4—27 inches bituminous shales.

No. 5—4 to 5 inches concretionary deep blue, hard pyritiferous limestone, abounding in *Productus muricatus* and also containing *Spirifer*

cameratus, *Athyris subtilita*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Polyphemopsis* and *Pleurotomaria spherulata*. A yellow clay sometimes replaces the limestone.

No. 6—2 to 3 feet coal, generally free from sulphur.

No. 7—5 feet blue argillaceous shales.

No. 8—2 feet blue argillaceous shales containing selenite.

No. 9—2 to 4 inches good coal.

No. 10—3½ feet fire clay.

This section closely resembles the section taken at the foot of Timbered Mound, on the Marmaton, in Vernon County. I regard the coals as identical.

D. Wall's coal is the same as Mrs. Holt's. It is found in a branch in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 39, range 29, and is 3½ feet thick. A bed of concretionary limestone, abounding in *Productus muricatus* and containing *Entolium-aciculatum*, *Hemipronites Productus Nebrascensis*, *Naticopsis* and *Chonetes mesoloba*,* occurs immediately above. This is overlaid by bituminous shale.

The coal also crops out two and a half feet thick at Dr. Taussy's, in the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 15; M. Baily's, southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 23; T. James, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 13, and John's, in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 14, all in township 39, range 29. In township 38, range 29, it is also found on McDouglas' land, in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, and Mr. Campbell's, in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 2. At Joseph Wilson's, in the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 14, township 39, range 29, the coal is three and a half feet thick.

Near the head of Panther Creek, coal three to four feet thick is worked on the land of Gilbreath and of Yates, in lot 1, in the northeast quarter of section 4, township 39, range 29. A section of Yates' discloses:

No. 1—4 feet thin layer of drab and brown sandstone.

No. 2—2 feet sandy, chocolate colored shales.

No. 3—2 feet sandy bituminous shales.

No. 4—6 inches calcareo-bituminous shales with *Pr. semireticulatis*.

No. 5—41 to 48 inches coal.

Although thicker, the associated beds would indicate this to be the same coal as that at Williams' and Shaver's. Further north and west this coal has not been seen, but certainly could be reached by shafts sunk to the proper depth.

* In these fossils we have an analogy to the coal of Colonel Williamson, near Windsor, Henry County. We suppose it to be the same coal.

On low ground near Mormon Fork, in section 35, township 42, range 32, I was informed that parties boring for oil reported about the following section :

No. 1—30 feet sandstone.

No. 2—270 feet soapstone.

At 175 feet from the surface, two feet of coal was reported, and six feet of coal at 225 feet.

The well was bored 525 feet, passing chiefly through sandstone and soapstone. There seemed to be a marked discrepancy in the statements of different persons as to the depth of the coal. Mr. Holderman's account gives two seams at 300 to 320 feet, the upper 3 feet, the lower 9 feet, with a 3 feet bed at 80 to 100 feet. The latter is probably the Mulberry Coal ; the others are lower coals—Nos. 18 and 23 of our southwest coal section, and the same that are found at Yates'. In these two statements of the boring, although the reports show a discrepancy of from 80 to 100 feet, I still feel confident of the fact of the coal existing at a depth of not over 350 feet from the surface.

On Panther Creek, a short distance below Yates', on the land of John Atkinson, another thin seam crops out above the coal of Yates'.

The section here is :

No. 1—Clay.

No. 2—8 feet bituminous shales, with a 1 foot layer of black septaria, 3 feet from top.

No. 3—6 inches hard, slaty coal, passing from cannel to bituminous.

No. 4—16 to 18 inches coal.

No. 5—3 feet gray fire clay.

No. 6—5 feet blue clay shales.

No. 7—Coal of Yates'.

The upper coal—No. 4 of this section—bears a close resemblance in its associated strata to the lower coal of Timbered Hill. If it is, we have three workable coals within a short vertical distance of each other.

At Ewell's and Parker's are two seams near together, which seem to lie above the lower Timbered Hill coal.

Lower coal south of the Marias des Cygnes :

On John Schrum's, in west half of southwest quarter of section 30, township 38, range 31, is a one-foot seam, with two feet of ochreous clay beneath. A good seam of eighteen inches is reported to be two and a half feet below this coal, but was not exposed.

Hanley has the same coal in northeast quarter of section 20, township 38, range 31.

In southeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 31, township 39, range 31, on C. W. Bridgewater's land, we have :

No. 1—Soil.

No. 2—8 to 10 inches clay.

No. 3—6 inches pyrito-calcareous bed abounding in fossils *Athyris*, *Sp. cameratus*, *Chonetes* — — —, *Pr. costatus* and *Pr. muricatus*.

No. 4—18 inches to two feet good coal.

At H. Bridgman's, in southwest quarter of the same section, is the same coal, but thicker. At the latter place it is three and a half feet thick, capped by five inches of ochreous shales, separating it from the bituminous fossil bed.

Section at Benham's coal bank, northeast quarter of southeast quarter of section 36, township 39, range 32 :

No. 1—Soil.

No. 2—18 inches limestone nodules and chert. (Local Drift.)

No. 3—12 to 18 inches dark calcareo-bituminous shales in thick laminæ.

No. 4—0 to 3 inches ochreous shales.

No. 5—12 to 18 inches coal in water. (No. 25 ?)

On Mr. Carr's land in southwest quarter of section 33, township 39, range 31, is the same coal as that of Bridgman's. The section here is:

No. 1—1 to 2 feet calcareous shale, somewhat bituminous and rotten, abounding in fossils: *Pr. Prattenianus*; also contains *Chonetes Pr. costatus*, *Hemipronites*, *Orthoceras Rushensis* and a small *Plurotomaria speciosa*. (?)

No. 2—4 inches ochreous shale—few fossils.

No. 3—4 to 5 feet coal; upper 2 feet rotten at the outcrop; the rest of good quality.

Aerhardt, near by, has the same coal, but it is covered by three to five feet of hard, calcareous shale at the top passing into blue limestone, with a thick buff crest. Most of the coal is covered by water. Three feet was seen at the opening of the drift by which it is worked.

On the land of Miss Nancy Morse in section 35, township 39, range 32, I observed a good bank of this coal. It was said to be four feet thick, but I could only see three feet, the remainder being under water. It is a good hard coal, containing very little pyrites.

The above are the principal outcrops in this neighborhood. It will at once be apparent that these coals underlie the county from its south line to Rich Hill and westward.

Coal in the northeast part of the county :

On the branches of Deepwater, Cove and Peters Creeks are seams of good coal, but not of great thickness. The coal is jet black, shiny and has been opened at many places. There are two seams occurring in the edge of the valleys. Its geological position is above the last spoken of.

At John Young's, in northwest quarter of section 24, township 40, range 27, some open mining has been done, exposing the following :

No. 1—4 feet clay shales.

No. 2—8 inches slaty pyrito-calcareous band.

No. 3—1½ feet dark blue shales.

No. 4—2 inches hard calcareous shaly band.

No. 5—1½ feet bituminous shales, with a pyrito-calcareous band.

No. 6—1 foot bituminous shales.

No. 7—Coal. Saw thirteen inches. It is said to be much thicker, but on account of the water I could not see it all.

On Mr. Newberry's land, at the fork of Mission Branch, a half mile from South Deepwater, ten and one-half inches of coal crops out at several places near the water's edge. The coal is of good quality, and capped by drab sandy shales.

At several places around Johnstown, on Peter McCool's land, are outcrops of two thin coal seams. The upper one, in his pasture, is one foot thick; the upper and lower part, a bright coal of good quality, the middle dull and crumbling. A foot of blue fire clay appears underneath, which is ramified by black plant roots.

The lower coal is seen just below the town near Deepwater, and affords the following section:

No. 1—Sandy shale.

No. 2—1 foot blue shale.

No. 3—4 inches hard-brown ferruginous limestone, containing *Pr. muricatus* and other fossils.

No. 4—2 inches blue shales.

No. 5—3 inches reddish-brown ochrey shale.

No. 6—2½ feet blue clay shales.

No. 7—3 inches hard calcareo-pyritiferous band.

No. 8—1 foot coal.

These coal seams are also sometimes worked at Shelton's and O'Neal's, one mile northwest, of which a section may be found above in geological description.

Higher up Deepwater, on land of Pogue, in southeast section 15, township 41, range 29, the upper of these seams is eleven inches, with fifteen feet of chocolate and blue sandy and ochrey shales above, and eight inches of clay shales in thin laminæ, inclosing knife-edges of coal just over the coal. Three-quarters of a mile southwest, and near Deepwater, on the land of Mr. Logan, the coal has been occasionally dug out. Specimens shown me were of good quality, and the seam reported to be twelve to thirteen inches thick, but was entirely covered with shaley debris at the time of my visit. This coal has also been mined on the land of Mrs. Johnson, three-quarters of a mile west. Further west it is not seen, being covered by upper strata. Northwardly, on Cove Creek, on Mrs. Hackler's land, about section 34, the same coal was formerly mined.

A section from the hilltop gives :

No. 1—Coarse brown sandstone in flags.

No. 2—Outcrop of gray and dove-colored fusulina limestone, containing *Spirifer lineatus*, (No. 55 of southwest coal section.)

No. 3—22 feet slope.

No. 4—Fragments of bright brown shelly limestone.

No. 5—86 feet gentle slope, with occasional outcrop of sandstone.

No. 6—15 feet ochrey and sandy shales.

No. 7—2 feet blue shales.

No. 8—6 inches outcrops of bituminous shales *Pleurotomaria* were observed.

No. 9—18 inches (?) coal concealed.

No. 10—Yellow fire-clay.

On David Gilbert's land, in section 26, township 42, range 29, one mile northeast, coal fourteen inches thick is well exposed in the edge of a branch capped with one foot of shaley pyritiferous and bituminous limestone bed, containing many fossils, chiefly *Productus semireticulatus*, with very long spines. It also contains *Pr. Prattenanus*.

On Peter Creek, in northwest, section 21, township 42, range 29, I observed a one foot seam of coal lying near the water's edge. Underlying it is three feet of fire-clay, containing crystals of selenite (gypsum,) and numerous *Stigmaria* rootlets. Probably the same coal we have just been speaking of, is found in section 16, township 39, range 31, also near Stumptown, on the waters of Double Branches.

Fort Scott Coal :

This coal is not recognized in the north part of the county, although portions of its representative beds may exist in township 42, range 29. It may also be represented on the head of Burnett's Creek, Prior's and Reed's Creek. Its greatest development is further south.

No. 57.—This coal is found on Braggin's land, near Butler, underlies Butler, and is the coal at Smith's, two miles southeast. I also supposed it to be that coal seen by Mr. Norwood on the land of Pearson, in the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25, township 42, range 30. I also observed it on the land of H. Becket, in the southeast quarter of section 10, township 40, range 32. It may also be found near Mulberry Creek, in section 9, township 40, range 33, and southward. It may also be found in some of the mounds south of the Marais des Cygnes in range 33. On account of its thickness, it is not often worked. It is from eight to nine inches thick.

No. 70—the Mulberry Coal :

This important coal, mined at several places on Mulberry Creek, occurring from near its head to the Marais des Cygnes, and south of this stream to the county line, at many places in range 33. It is also occasionally seen at many places near the Miami and its waters, from a few

miles west of Butler to section 24, township 41, range 33. It is also probable that the thicker seams on the waters of Deer Creek, and the coal of Bone Fork may be referred to the Mulberry coal. We thus perceive its range to be quite extensive in Bates County, which is important, considering its thickness. The general dip of the rocks in this county to the northwest carries it beneath the surface of the formations of township 44, ranges 32 and 33. Its greatest observed thickness was 3 feet, and general thickness 30 to 32 inches.

Special description of the Mulberry coal beds :

The farthest southern extension of this coal is in sections 18 and 19, township 38, range 33, at the southwest corner of the county, on land of the heirs of Leonard. On these lands it is thirty-four inches thick, appearing in shallow excavations on the almost flat prairie, the upper ten inches crumbly, below it is hard, firm, black coal, apparently free from sulphur. It has a capping of four feet of sandy shales, and dips gently southward. Limestone, No. 67, of the southwest coal section, appears six feet thick a short distance down the branch, with a shaly fucoidal sandstone ten feet below it.

In section 7, township 38, range 33, coal has been occasionally taken out. Three feet above the coal occurs a blue calcareous flagstone, inclosing carbonaceous remains of fossils.

CONLEY'S MINE.

This is located in northeast quarter of section 18, township 39, range 33, on a high point of prairie about thirty feet below the higher prairie. It is thirty-four inches thick.

A limestone appears at twenty-six feet above section at the bank, is :

No. 1—Soil and local drift.

No. 2—4 inches band of yellow ochre.

No. 3—5 inches dove-colored clay, with thin seams of coal.

No. 4—5 inches rotten coal.

No. 5—28 inches good coal.

No. 6—Black clay with stigmaria scars and nodules of pyrites.

A half mile southwest of Conley's, is Lewis' Bank, said to be about the same thickness, but it was not worked. Coal also is seen on a branch of Walnut Creek, in section 15. One and a half feet were exposed, but it was said to be three and a half in all. A half mile west, on McGarity's land, it is twenty-seven inches thick, and of good quality and dipping west. It is here only covered by a few feet of the local clays.

Mrs. Woodfin's coal bank, in northeast quarter of section 10, is thirty inches thick. Only occasionally worked.

At A. G. Wilson's, in lot 2 of southwest quarter of section 30, township 29, range 32, the same coal has been mined. Drab and olive shales

are the immediate overlying rocks, with limestone eight or ten feet above. The coal was concealed at the time of my visit. Mr. Wilson says it is three feet three inches thick.

Foster's coal bank, in northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 21, township 39, range 33 :

This was examined by Mr. Norwood, who reports the coal three feet thick ; the upper fifteen inches soft and mostly free from sulphur ; is separated from the lower part by an ochrey clay seam. The lower part has thin plates of calcite between the joints, and when exposed appears rusty. Limestone, containing *Sp. lineatus*, is seen five feet below the coal.

Mr. Beard, in northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 33, township 39, range 33, was reported to have three feet of coal, but it was not exposed to view.

Manning, also, in northwest quarter of section 33, township 39, range 33, has the same coal, said to be thirty-two inches thick. On a mound on the prairie, at 137 feet above Manning's coal, the upper coal measure limestone is found, probably referable to No. 79 of the upper coal measure section of 1872.

Bender's coal, in northeast quarter of southwest quarter of section 32, township 39, range 33, is thirty inches thick.

The Mulberry coal, we thus see, underlies most of township 39, range 33, and nearly all of township 38, range 33, that is included in the limits of Bates County.

Passing to the north side of the Marais des Cygnes, the first are a series of banks examined by Mr. Norwood in section 6, township 39, range 33.

At A. J. Dunlop's, in lot 45, section 6, township 39, range 33, is seen :

No. 1—Slope from above.

No. 2—20 feet coarse, gray limestone.

No. 3—13 feet slope.

No. 4—3 feet dark blue clay shales, with seams of yellow ochre. The lower part contains pyrites. Within the mines the clay becomes hard enough to form a good roof.

No. 5—18 inches to 4 feet coal ; averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

No. 6—1 foot fire clay.

No. 7—5 feet slope.

No. 8—5 feet drab, ferruginous limestone.

Mr. Dunlop had drifted in about twenty-five feet, and each man would average fifty bushels per day.

William Arnett's, on lot 44 of section 6, township 39, range 33 :

This coal is two feet to two feet and one-fourth inches thick, being of better quality at the bottom and having calcite between the joints. The top is somewhat rotten, and on the exposed surface has generally a

rusty appearance. The coal has an inclination of five degrees towards the north. The shales here do not form as good a roof as at Dunlop's on account of transverse joints. The middle of the coal is traversed by a pyritiferous band. Only a short distance off, another entry was made into the hill, at which place a six-inch band of black chert rested on the coal.

Mr. Norwood reports other coal banks in the same neighborhood, viz.:

John Reel's, in lot 37 of section 6, township 39, range 33; J. P. McGraw's, in northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 21, township 40, range 33; Hiram Williams', in section 21, township 40, range 33, and T. Williams', in southeast quarter of section 16, township 40, range 33.

John Nichol's coal, on Mulberry Creek, in section 28, township 41, range 33. (Examined by C. J. Norwood.):

The seam is three feet thick—the upper one foot the best—with a roof of five feet of shales abounding in concretions and concretionary limestone beds, the lower beds being very fossiliferous. This bank is only worked in the winter.

Cooper's Coal Bank, "Old Vernon Mines," northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 5, township 40, range 33:

A good deal of mining has been done at this place, but it is only occasionally worked. At ten feet from the outcrop, coal measures thirty-four inches, and is of apparently good quality with occasional shiny bands. It contains a little sulphur and has calcite plates between the joints. The upper ten inches crumbles somewhat. The coal is said to cake a little. The under clay is four feet thick. Over the coal are shales with limestone nodules abounding in fossils, including *Productus Prattenanus*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Athyris subtilita*, and large and small *Crinoid* stems.

In section 9, township 40, range 33, I observed an outcrop of two feet seven inches of crumbling coal.

A little mining has been done at many places in this vicinity. Shafts on the prairie, between Mulberry Creek and Miami Fork, have also struck the coal at several places.

On Miami, the farthest place north where this coal was observed was on the land of L. N. Thornbrough, in section 24, township 41, range 33. The section here is:

No. 1—8 feet clay and soil.

No. 2—3 feet calcareous shales, with shaly limestone layers and concretions.

No. 3—6 to 8 inches coal and shales.

No. 4—12 to 14 inches coal.

No. 5—3 feet fire clay.

At Swink's Mill, near by, limestone, whose position is known to be below the Mulberry coal, appears in the creek. In it were observed small Crinoid stems, *Fusulina* and *Spirifer lineatus*. Some mining has been done on the land of Jeremiah Reed, one mile south.

Emberson Keaton's, section 29, township 41, range 32:

The coal here is said to be two feet thick, and crops out near the edge of the water. The section is:

No. 1—6 feet hard, chocolate colored sandstone in thin layers.

No. 2—4 feet shales and limestone nodules, with large and small Crinoid stems and plates, *Pr. Prattenianus*, *P. splendens*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Athyris* —, *Sp. cameratus*, *Sp. planoconvexus*, and *Lophophylum*.

W. T. Goodman's Bank:

This is three-quarters of a mile southeast of the last, and about 100 yards from Miami Fork. The section here is:

No. 1—5 feet brown sandstone in thin, cross-laminated layers.

No. 2—3 feet olive shales, with small ironstone concretions and a few fossils—*Athyris*, *Productus* —. Sometimes thins out.

No. 3—1½ feet smooth, yellow, ochreous shales, with concretions of carbonate of iron.

No. 4—1½ feet blue shales.

No. 5—3 feet good coal. Entire thickness not seen, but said to be three to four feet.

No. 6—About fifteen feet of slope to limestone in the creek. The limestone contains *Archæocidaris megastylus* and *Syringapora multatenuata*.

Although mining has not recently been very regularly conducted here, the evidence is that there has been a good deal of work done, and considerable coal taken out. The upper two feet of "Peacock" coal seems to be of fine quality, is more valued by the blacksmiths, and is quite hard, iridescent and shiny. The lower part is only used for fuel and has a dull look.

Philip Hecadon's Bank, northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16, township 40, range 32:

The coal here is thirty-one to thirty-four inches thick. The upper fifteen inches is a very good black and shining coal. This is divided from the lower portion by a one and a half to two inch Pyrites band. The top coal Mr. Hecadon says will sell in Butler at twenty-five cents per bushel, while the lower would only bring fourteen cents.

This coal is much esteemed by blacksmiths, is good charring coal, and does not cake. The overlying material here is similar to that at Goodman's. The sandstone occurs above, which is separated from the coal by seven and a half feet of sandy and calcareous shale. The coal crops out along a branch for 100 yards above. The working is done

from an entry running back eighty yards. On Page's land, a quarter of a mile south of Hecadon's, the coal is twenty-seven inches thick, and worked by surface stripping. The coal seems to be of about the same quality as that at Hecadon's.

Wright's Coal:

The Mulberry coal is worked on the lands of Wright and Wall, in section 8, and of Dobbins, in section 9, township 40, range 31. The banks are all near each other, on a rolling prairie hillside situated well for working.

The coal is two to two and a half feet thick, of which one and a half feet is of good quality. It has a roof of eight feet of shales.

Northwest, on Bone Fork, Mr. Norwood examined several coal banks equivalent to the Mulberry coal.

John Runkles, in the west part of the south half of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 41, range 31:

The coal is two and one-half feet thick, and overlaid by shaly sandstone, and is worked by shaft and drill.

Conrad's, southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 31, township 41, range 31, has the same coal.

Mrs. Bowman, in the southwest quarter of section 32, township 41, range 31, has coal varying from eighteen inches to two and one-half feet. Higher up the valley of Bone Fork, in section 28 or 29, is an eighteen inch seam of coal, which may be the one just spoken of.

The coal of township 42, range 31:

At several places in this township are outcrops of a thin seam of eight inches of good coal, but at only one place do excavations reveal a good, thick, workable coal. This is on the land of Moudy, in the west part of section 26. The coal was struck in digging a well several years ago. A shaft 100 feet south of the well was sunk to the coal, which gave the following succession of rocks:

No. 1—10 feet clay.

No. 2—3 feet impure limestone.

No. 3—3 feet light dove soapstone.

No. 4—10 inches mottled light and dark colored brecciated limestone.

No. 5—7 feet soft bluish dove calcareous shales.

No. 6—4 feet (?) coal thickens on one side.

It is probable that the coal in Moudy's shaft is the Mulberry coal, when the place was examined the shaft had not quite reached the coal. Since that they report finding four feet of coal.

The thin seams of this township occupy a horizon but little removed from the Mulberry seam.

Good workable coals are said to exist very near Crescent Hill, but at present none are apparent.

On McCraw's land, near Mormon Fork, the coal is said to be two and one-half feet thick, and on Ohler's land, two and one-half miles southwest, eighteen inches of coal is reported to be found in the banks of the creek.

The mulberry coal we find is often of irregular thickness, varying from twenty inches to three feet, and sometimes four feet. It crops out over a larger extent of country than any of the other coals of Bates County, and as above noted may be found in range 33, from the south line of the county to the middle of township 41, is also seen at many place in townships 40 and 41, of range 32, and in township 41 of range 31, and portions of townships 40 and 42 of range 31, and although not seen, it underlies the country northwest.

REVIEW OF PRECEDING PAGES.

One-half of township 38, ranges 29 and 30, are underlaid by at least two feet of good coal.

Township 39, range 29, is certainly underlaid by two seams of coal, one of them two and one-half to four feet, the other eighteen inches, or a total average of say two and three-eighths feet, and there may be another.

In township 39, range 30, only a one foot seam is exposed, but the coals of the township east may also underlie it. We would then have four and one half feet to underlie this township.

In townships 40 and 41, range 29, although only two thin seams are exposed, still, in portions, shafts sunk may reach the same coals as those in the townships south. The total thickness seen and concealed, is four and one-half feet under seventy two square miles, with another of one foot under at least one-half these two townships, or a total average of five feet.

Township 42, range 29, having about twenty-six square miles in Bates, may average the same number of feet as township 41, or five feet.

Townships 40, 41 and 42, range 30, are probably underlaid by five feet of coal, although it all lies deep.

About eight square miles of the western part of township 38, range 31 are probably underlaid by four or five feet of coal.

Of township 39, range 31, twenty miles are underlaid by five feet.

Township 40, range 31, must be underlaid by the thick coal found south and east, averaging three and one-half to four feet, with another seam of one and one-half feet. Twenty-four miles are underlaid by another seam of nine inches, and eight miles by two and one-half feet. To reach thick seams at Butler, shafts would have to be sunk from 140 to 240 feet.

Most of township 41, range 32, is underlaid by about eight feet of coal.

Township 42, range 31, has under it about six feet of coal, mostly lying deep.

Township 38, range 32, twenty-four square miles are underlaid by about five and one-half feet of coal.

One-half of township 39, range 32, or twenty miles, by six feet.

Township 40, range 32, twenty-seven square miles are underlaid by from eight to nine feet, and twelve miles by six feet.

Townships 41 and 42, range 32, sixty-nine square miles are underlaid by eight feet, all lying deep.

In range 33 about 164 square miles are underlaid by eight feet of coal, of this two to three feet are easily obtainable, except in one and one-half townships.

From these data we calculate the amount of coal in this county to be 5,397,748,857 tons.

The following tables show the analysis made by R. Chauvenet of some of the principal coals:

NAME OF COAL OR OWNER.		WATER.	VOLATILE.	FIXED CARB.	ASH.	COLOR OF ASH.
MULBERRY COAL.	William Arnett, lot 44 of section 6, township 39, range 33. . .	4.55	33.45	48.74	13.26	Reddish brown.
	Wright's, three miles northwest of Butler. (1) . .	2.37	36.01	57.79	3.83	Light brown.
	Same (2) . .	2.62	37.79	55.74	3.85	Light brown.
	Same (3) . .	2.42	35.99	55.77	5.82	Light brown.
	W. F. Goodman's, 18 inches from top.	4.57	45.30	48.08	2.05	Light brown.
	Cooper's, No. 1,	5.58	36.04	48.29	10.09	Rusty brown.
	Same, No. 2	5.07	38.13	47.99	8.81	Pinkish brown.
	Hecadon's, top.	2.57	44.93	49.71	2.78	Pink.
	Same, 1 foot from top. . . .	4.89	42.39	50.18	2.54	Light brown.
	Same, near bottom	5.09	35.36	47.51	12.04	Light brown.
B. Yates, on Panther Creek—top . .		1.96	36.29	48.19	13.56	Light gray.
Same—bottom		1.87	30.95	47.89	19.29	

Wright's average per cent. of sulphur, 3.55.

Hecadon's, average per cent. of sulphur from the three coals mixed, 1.86.

B. Yates, average per cent. of sulphur from coals mixed, 4.10.

BUILDING ROCK.

Stone, for all ordinary purposes, can be obtained in most neighborhoods, but superior building rock is not of general occurrence.

A good sandstone quarry was noted on the prairie three miles west of Rockville, and the sandstone immediately around Rockville affords a tolerably good building material. Good quarries of sandstone may be opened just south of Possum Creek. The best exposure of this sandstone is on Mound Branch, east of Butler. The rock of this quarry will favorably compare with the Warrensburg sandstone, of which it is probably the equivalent. Thirty-five feet total thickness was here observed. On Possum Creek it is about eighty feet thick.

Limestones, suitable for making ordinary lime, can be obtained in easy distance of most neighborhoods.

FIRE CLAY.

Good beds of fire clay can be found beneath most of the coal seams.

Gypsum or Selenite seems generally to abound in the under clays of the lower coal beds.

IRON ORE.

At several places in townships 38 and 39, range 31, are large masses of cellular brown Hematite of light specific gravity. Excavations may prove these beds to be thick and valuable enough to work, provided they are not too silicious.

On the slopes of Sand Mound, at the county line, and also north of Rockville are similar exposures of ore, but it is often too silicious.

West of Rockville, in bank of Panther Creek, are broken and lenticular strata of carbonate of iron of sufficient thickness to claim attention.

MINERAL WATERS.

In Bates, as in Vernon, are found wells of disagreeably tasted water. Mr. Newberry, in section 22, township 40, range 29, has a well eighteen feet deep, of very cool water, but alas, to the parched man it brings poor relief. It has a strong epsom salts taste. It acts somewhat on the bowels, does not cook well and will not wash. The lower eight feet of this well is said to be in black shales. Two miles east, John Young, has a well with water having a pleasant sulphur taste.

At Wilcox's, west of Crescent Hill, is a well over eighty feet deep, which was reported to be saline, but I could not discover it, which fact might have been owing to the abundant rains just previously fallen. About fifty-seven feet of water generally stands in it. The water is said to wash well, but gives the clothing a yellow color unless rinsed in other water.

At Parkersville some mineral tar colors the sandstone and small quantities drip from the crevices. Near Mr. Holderman's a well was bored over 500 feet for oil, but obtained none. Another small tar spring, flowing from sandstone, is in section 23, township 40, range 33. The flow is weak, and on stirring the water a beautiful iridescence is seen on the surface, formed of plays of green and red, beautifully arranged. On Mulberry Creek, west and northwest of this, the limestones indicate the presence of bitumen by their odor.

Four miles south of Butler small drops of tar are seen upon fracturing the limestone. In this instance the tar occupies cavities formerly tenanted by fossils.

At Braggins', east of Butler, is a soft sandstone, impregnated with oil. A chaleybeate spring also issues from the same sandstone.

At H. B. Francis', in the southeast section 4, township 40, range 33, is a weak flowing but strongly impregnated alum spring. It issues from shales just below limestone No. 67.

On the land of Moses Martin, in southeast section 18, township 40, range 32, is a salt and sulphur well. The well is 117 feet deep from the surface of the high prairie. Epsom salt water occurs near the upper part. That towards the bottom tastes of sulphuretted hydrogen. Mr. Martin says that the formations passed through were chiefly sandstone with a four foot limestone bed at twenty-two feet and at thirty-two feet coal and slate. Then below were soapstone and sandstone, containing bitumen in the lower part. When first bored the well was left dry. Returning several days after there was found to be sixty feet of water in the well. At sixty feet depth a cavity containing gas was entered and an explosive report was heard fifty yards off. Even now if the water falls below sixty feet reports are sometimes heard. The water is said to be soft and better for washing than rain water.

FRESH WATER.

Some parts of the county are well watered, in the others the supplies of water are weak.

There is a good spring of water at Butler, and water of good quality is easily obtained in wells.

On a ridge, in township 38, range 32, good water is obtained at easy depth.

At New Home there is a large spring of excellent water which never fails. There are other good and never failing springs in south part of township 39, range 32. One very pretty spring was observed on Mr. Ward's land, in section 35, flowing from limestone high up in the hills.

In a deep shaded glen, on Richard Blevens' land, in south section 21, township 39, range 30, a very pretty and full flowing spring was noted.

Around the base of the hill at the head of Peter's Creek, are wet places, indicating the existence of concealed springs. Springs may generally be found on the sides of the high mounds. One very excellent one is on the mound in section 9, township 41, range 33.

AGRICULTURE.

In portions of Bates County are large bodies of excellent land, and there is also some thin soil in the county. About the thinnest soil is that north of Butler, including the north part of township 40, part of township 41, and part of township 42, range 31. The soil on the plains around the head of Miami Fork in township 41, range 32, is quite thin.

Where wood-land occurs on the hill-tops the soil is more often poor; for example, the country south of Possum Creek, slopes to Mound Branch and head of Panther Creek. Most other portions of the county include tracts of rich soil.

The best lands will produce yearly sixty bushels of corn per acre, other lands thirty-five to forty-five bushels. Good wheat crops are also generally raised. The natural prairie grazing is good and there are still large tracts of immense prairie land open for common grazing. Blue grass has begun to take well.

There are but few bearing orchards in the county but we see no reason why fruit may not be successfully produced.

TIMBER SUPPLY.

Although Bates is a prairie country we find extensive bodies of good timber along the larger streams, especially on Grand River, Mormon Fork, the Marais des Cygnes and Miami and Mulberry Creeks, with good bodies near head of Panther Creek, a good deal of timber along Mound Branch and Walnut Creek. Among the best varieties are hickory, oak, elm, honey locust, ash, linden and sycamore. I saw no white oak trees. A few may probably be found near the head of Panther Creek. Pecan occurs on the Marais des Cygnes.



CHAPTER II.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

SOME IMPORTANT EVENTS—EDWARD BATES, LL. D.—ORGANIZATION—AN ACT ATTACHING PART OF CASS TO BATES COUNTY—VERNON COUNTY ONCE INCLUDED BATES COUNTY—THE ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL—PART OF BATES ATTACHED TO VERNON COUNTY.

But forty-one years have passed since Bates County had its birth, yet great have been the changes wrought within this time, and mighty have been the events and revolutions, the discoveries and inventions that have occurred and have been made on this earth of ours.

Perhaps since God "formed the earth and the world," and tossed it from the hollow of his hand into space, so many great things have not been accomplished in any forty-one years. Reflection on these cannot 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. Macaulay, Thiers, Gizot and Froude have written in noble strains the great history of their lands; and Bancroft, and Prescott, and Hildreth, and Motley have won high rank among the historians of earth; Spurgeon, and Punshon, and Beecher, and Moody, have enforced with most persuasive eloquence the duties of morality and religion. Carlyle, and Emerson, and 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 two hundred and fifty miles along the 39th parallel, and many states have been added to the glorious constellation on the blue field of our flag. Great cities have been created, and populous counties 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 act, as will be seen, creating the new county, specified that it should be called Bates, in honor of

EDWARD BATES, LL. D.

Bates County was named in honor of Edward Bates by the general assembly of Missouri in 1841. Mr. Bates was a native of Goochland County, Virginia, where he was born September 4, 1793. In 1814 he emigrated to Missouri with his elder brother, Frederick, then secretary of the territory; commenced the practice of law and became eminent at the bar. He was a leading member of the legislature of Missouri for many years under the territorial and state governments, as well as of the convention which framed the constitution of the state, and he represented the state in the twentieth congress (1827-9). He was, however, but little known out of his own state, when the internal improvement convention met at Chicago in 1847, before which he delivered an address which gave him a national reputation. Efforts were made to bring him back to political life, but he would neither be a candidate for office in Missouri, nor accept a place in the cabinet offered him by Mr. Fillmore. Mr. Bates was the firm friend of Henry Clay in 1824, and followed him in supporting the administration and in advocating the re-election of Mr. Adams. In 1854 he was an opponent of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and afterwards opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution. He presided at the Whig national convention at Baltimore in 1856; was strongly supported as a candidate for president in the Republican national convention in 1860, and was United States attorney-general under the administration of President Lincoln, which office he resigned in 1864.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

At the session of the general assembly in the winter of 1840-41, "An Act was passed to organize counties therein named, and define the boundaries thereof." Under that act fourteen counties were organized, of which Bates County was one, and is comprised in sections 34, 35 and 36, of the act above.

BATES COUNTY.

"SECTION 34. All that portion of territory included within the following described limits, viz: Beginning on the western boundary line of this state, at the southwest corner of VanBuren County; thence east to the southeast corner of said county; thence south on the range line dividing ranges 28 and 29, to the township line dividing townships 33 and 34; thence west on said township line to the western line of the state; thence north on said line to the place of beginning, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of the county of Bates.

"SEC. 35. Thomas B. Arnot, of the county of VanBuren; Robert M. White, of Johnson County, and Cornelius Davy, of Jackson County, are hereby appointed commissioners to select the permanent seat of justice for said county.

"SEC. 36. The circuit and county courts for said county shall be held at James Allen's, at the old Harmony Mission, until the permanent seat of justice is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct."

Approved January 29, 1841.

AN ACT ATTACHING PART OF CASS TO BATES COUNTY.

On the 22d day of February, 1855, an act was approved attaching a part of Cass County to Bates; that act reads:

SECTION 1. All that part of Cass County included in and made part of the late county of Vernon by an act entitled, "An act to establish the county of Vernon," approved the 17th of February, 1851, and which late county of Vernon was afterwards decided to be unconstitutional, is hereby attached to and made part of Bates County.

SEC. 2. All the justices of the peace and constables now acting in that part of Cass here added to Bates are hereby empowered to hold and discharge the duties of their respective offices in the county of Bates until the next general election, but should any of them neglect or refuse so to do, then the county court of Bates are authorized to supply their places by appointment.

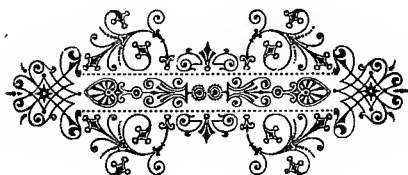
Not only was a portion of Cass County (the part above referred to) once a portion of Vernon County, but Vernon included as well the county of Bates. The act of the legislature establishing Vernon County was approved February 17, 1851, and was as follows:

All the territory included in the following limits, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary line of the state of Missouri, at the section corner dividing sections seven and eighteen (18) in township thirty-eight, of range thirty-three; thence east with the line dividing said sections to the line of St. Clair County; thence north with the line separating the counties of Bates and St. Clair to the southwest corner of Henry County; thence continuing north with the line separating Cass and Henry Counties, to the middle of the main channel of Grand River; thence up the main channel of Grand River to the line dividing townships forty-two and forty-three; thence west with the line separating said township forty-two and three, to said western boundary line; thence south with said boundary line to the beginning, is hereby created a separate and distinct county, for all civil and military purposes, to be called the county of Vernon, in honor of Miles Vernon, of Laclede County.

It will thus be seen that Vernon County embraced Bates and the southern part of Cass. The new county, however, was to remain such,

provided the people residing in the territory included therein should ratify the act at the polls in August, 1851.

The act creating the new county of Vernon was soon declared unconstitutional, which left the county of Bates as originally erected until 1855, when, as stated, the southern part of Cass was added to it. During the same year (1855) Vernon County, as now formed, was organized, and a portion of the southern part of Bates was taken off and attached to it. That portion of Bates County that was added to Vernon was two miles in width and thirty miles in length.



CHAPTER III.

CUSTOMS OF EARLY DAYS.

HABITS AND MODES OF LIVING OF THE PIONEERS AND FIRST SETTLERS

It is a trite but true proverb that "Times change and we change with them ;" and it is well illustrated by the changes in dress, condition and life, that have taken place in this country in less than half a century. We doubt not that these changes as a whole are for the better. To the old man, indeed, whose life work is accomplished, and whose thoughts dwell mainly on the past, where his treasures are, there are no days like the old days and no song awakens so responsive an echo in his heart as "Auld Lang Syne." The very skies that arch above his gray head seem less blue to his dimmed eye than they did when, in the adoration of his young heart, he directed to them his gaze, the woods appear less green and inviting than when in the gayety of boyhood he courted their cool depths, and the songs of their feathered inhabitants fall less melodious upon his ear. He marks the changes that are very visible, and feels like crying out in the language of the poet :

" Backward, turn backward ; oh, Time in thy flight ! "

It is natural for the aged to sigh for a return of the past, nor would we attempt the hopeless task of convincing them that with the changes of the years there have come also an increase in happiness, an improvement in social life, a progress in education, an advancement in morality, and a tendency upward in all that relates to the welfare of mankind.

We may learn lessons, however, from a study of that land over which the pardonable and fond imagination of the old settler has thrown the "light that never was on sea or land," if, withdrawing ourselves from the dizzy activities of the present days, we let the old settler take us by the hand and lead us back into the regions of his youth, that we may observe the life of those who founded a grand empire in a great wilderness. Let us leave the prow of the rushing ship, from which may be discerned a mighty future rich in promises and bright with hope, and take our place upon the stern, and gaze backward into the beautiful land of the past. No doubt we shall be led to regret the absence among us

of some of the virtues of dwellers in those early days. Gone is that free-hearted hospitality which made of every settler's cabin an inn where the belated and weary traveler found entertainment without money and without price. Gone is that community of sentiment which made neighbors indeed neighbors; that era of kindly feeling which was marked by the almost entire absence of litigation.

Gone, too, some say, is that simple, strong, upright, honest integrity, which was so marked a characteristic of the pioneer. So rapid has been the improvement in machinery, and the progress in the arts and their application to the needs of man, that a study of the manner in which people lived and worked only fifty years ago, seems like the study of a remote age. It is important to remember that while a majority of settlers were poor, that poverty carried with it no crushing sense of degradation like that felt by the very poor of our age. They lived in a cabin, it is true, but it was their own and had been reared by their hands. Their house, too, while inconvenient and far from water proof, was built in the prevailing style of architecture, and would compare favorably with the homes of their neighbors. They were destitute of many of the conveniences of life, and of some things that are now considered necessities; but they patiently endured their lot and hopefully looked forward to better. They had plenty to wear as a protection against the weather and an abundance of wholesome food. They sat down to a rude table to eat from tin or pewter dishes; but the meat thereon spread—the flesh of the deer or bear, of the wild duck or turkey, of the quail or squirrel—was superior to that we eat, and had been won by the skill of the settler or that of his vigorous sons. The bread they ate was made from corn or wheat of their own raising. They walked the green carpet of grand prairie or forest that surrounded them, not with the air of a beggar, but with the elastic step of a self-respected free man.

The settler brought with him the keen axe, which was indispensable, and the equally necessary rifle—the first his weapon of offense against the forests that skirted the water courses, and near which he made his home, the second that of defense from the attacks of his foe, the cunning child of the forest and the prairie. His first labor was to fell trees and erect his unpretentious cabin, which was rudely made of logs and in the raising of which he had the cheerful aid of his neighbors. It was usually from fourteen to sixteen feet square and never larger than twenty feet, and very frequently built entirely without glass, nails, hinges or locks. The manner of building was as follows: First, large logs were laid in position as sills, on these were placed strong sleepers, and on the sleepers were laid the rough-hewed puncheons, which were to serve as floors. The logs were then built up till the proper height for the eaves were reached; then on the ends of the building were placed poles, longer than the other end-logs, which projected some

eighteen or more inches over the sides, and were called "butting pole sleepers;" on the projecting ends of these was placed the "butting pole," which served to give the line to the first row of clapboards. These were, as a matter of course, split, and as the gables of the cabin were built up, were so laid on as to lap a third of their length. They were often kept in place by the weight of a heavy pole, which was laid across the roof parallel to the ridge pole. The house was then chincked and daubed. A large fire place was built in at one end of the house, in which fire was kindled for cooking purposes (for the settlers generally were without stoves), and which furnished the needed warmth in winter. The ceiling above was sometimes covered with the pelts of the raccoon, opossum, and of the wolf, to add to the warmth of the dwelling. Sometimes the soft inner bark of the bass wood was used for the same purpose. The cabin was lighted by means of greased paper windows. A log would be left out along one side and sheets of strong paper, well greased with coon grease or bear oil, would be carefully tacked in.

The above description only applies to the earliest times, before the rattle of the sawmill was heard within our borders. The furniture comported admirably with the house itself, and hence, if not elegant, was in perfect taste. The tables had four legs, and was rudely made from a puncheon. Their seats were stools, having three or four legs. The bedstead was in keeping with the rest, and was often so contrived as to permit it to be drawn up and fastened to the wall during the day, thus affording more room for the family. The entire furniture was simple and was framed with no other tools than an axe and auger. Each was his own carpenter, and some displayed considerable ingenuity in the construction of implements of agriculture, and utensils and furniture for the kitchen and house. Knives and forks they sometimes had, and sometimes had not. The common table knife was the jack-knife or butcher knife. Horse collars were sometimes made of the plaited husk of the maize, sewed together. They were easy on the neck of the horse, and if tug traces were used would last a long time. Horses were not used very much, however, as oxen were almost exclusively used. In some instances carts and wagons were constructed or repaired by the self-reliant settler: and the woeful creakings of the untarred axles could be heard at a great distance.

The women corresponded well with the virtuous woman in the last chapter of Proverbs, for they "sought wool and flax, and worked willingly with their hands." They did not, it is true, make for themselves "coverings of tapestry," nor could it be said of them, that their "clothing was silk and purple;" but they "rose while it was yet night, and gave meat to their household," and they "girded their loins with strength and strengthened their arms." They "looked well to the ways of their household, and ate not the bread of idleness." They laid "their hands

to the spindle and to the distaff," and "strength and honor were in their clothing."

In these days of furbelows and flounces, when from twenty to thirty yards are required by one fair damsel for a dress, it is refreshing to know that the ladies of that ancient time, considered eight yards an extravagant amount to put into one dress. The dress was usually made plain, with four widths in the skirt and two front ones cut gored. The waist was made very short, and across the shoulders behind was a draw-string. The sleeves were enormously large and tapered from shoulder to wrist, and the most fashionable—for fashion, like love, rules alike, the "court and grove"—were padded so as to resemble a bolster at the upper part, and were known as "mutton legs" or "sheep-shank sleeves." The sleeve was kept in shape often by a heavily starched lining. Those who could afford it, used feathers, which gave the sleeve the appearance of an inflated balloon from elbow up and were known as "pillow sleeves." Many bows and ribbons were worn, but scarcely any jewelry. The tow-dress was superseded by the cotton gown. Around the neck, instead of a lace collar or elegant ribbon, there was arranged a copperas colored neckerchief. In going to church or other public gathering, in summer weather, they sometimes walked barefooted, till near their destination, when they would put on their shoes or moccasins. They were contented and even happy without any of the elegant articles of apparel now used by ladies and considered necessary articles of dress. Ruffles, fine laces, silk hats, kid gloves, false curls, rings, combs and jewels, were nearly unknown, nor did the lack of them vex their souls. Many of them were grown before they ever saw the interior of a dry goods store. They were reared in simplicity, lived in simplicity, and were happy in simplicity. It may be interesting to speak more specifically regarding cookery and diet. Wild meat was plentiful. The settlers generally brought some food with them to last till a crop could be raised. Small patches of Indian corn were raised, which in the earliest days of the settlements was beaten in a mortar. The meal was made into a coarse, but wholesome bread, on which the teeth could not be very tightly shut on account of the grit it contained.

Johnny-cake and ponies were served up at dinner, while mush and milk was the favorite dish for supper. In the fireplace hung the crane, and the Dutch oven was used in baking. The streams abounded in fish, which formed a healthful article of food. Many kinds of greens, such as dock and poke, were eaten. The "truck patch" furnished roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes, and these were used by all. For reaping-bees, log-rollings and house-raisings, the standard dish was pot-pie. Coffee and tea were used sparingly, as they were very dear, and the hardy pioneer thought them fit only for women and children. They said it would not "stick to the ribs." Maple sugar was much used,

and honey was only five cents a pound. Butter was the same price, while eggs were only three cents a dozen. The utmost good feeling prevailed. If one killed hogs, all shared. Chickens were to be seen in great numbers around every doorway, and the gobble of the turkey and the quack of the duck were heard in the land. Nature contributed of her fruits. Wild grapes and plums were to be found in their season along the streams. The women manufactured nearly all the clothing worn by the family. In cool weather gowns made of "linsey-woolsey" were worn by the ladies. The chain was of cotton and the filling of wool. The fabric was usually plaid or striped, and the different colors were blended according to the taste of the fair maker. Colors were blue, copperas, turkey-red, light blue, etc. Every house contained a card-loom and spinning wheels, which were considered by the women as necessary for them as the rifle was for the men. Several different kinds of cloth were made. Cloth was woven from cotton. The rolls were bought and spun on little and big wheels into two kinds of thread—one the "chain" and the other the "filling." The more experienced only spun the chain, the younger the filling. Two kinds of looms were in use. The primitive in construction was called the side loom. The frame of it consisted of two pieces of scantling running obliquely from the floor to the wall. Later, the frame loom, which was a great improvement over the the other, came into use. The men and boys wore jeans, and linsey-woolsey hunting shirts. The jeans were colored either light blue or butternut. Many times when the men gathered to a log-rolling or a barn-raising, the women would assemble, bringing their spinning wheels with them. In this way sometimes as many as ten or twelve would gather in one room, and the pleasant voices of the fair spinners would mingle with the low hum of the spinning wheels. Oh! golden, early days! Such articles as could not be manufactured were brought to them from the nearest store by the mail carrier. These were few, however. The men and boys in many instances wore pantaloons made of the dressed skin of the deer, which then swarmed the prairies in large herds. The young man who desired to look captivating in the eyes of the maiden whom he loved, had his "bucks" fringed, which lent them a not displeasing effect. Meal sacks were also made of buckskin. Caps were made of the skins of the fox, of the wolf, wildcat and muskrat, tanned with the fur on. The tail of the fox or wolf often hung from the top of the cap, lending the wearer a jaunty air. Both sexes wore moccasins, which in dry weather were an excellent substitute for shoes. There were no shoemakers and each family made its own shoes.

The settlers were separated from their neighbors often, by miles. There were no church houses or regular services of any kind to call them together; hence, no doubt, the cheerfulness with which they accepted

invitations to a house raising, or a log rolling, or a corn husking, or a bee of any kind. To attend these gatherings they would sometimes go ten and sometimes more miles. Generally, with the invitation to the men went one to the women, to come to a quilting. The good woman of the house where the festivities were to take place, would be busily engaged for a day or more in preparation for the coming guests. Great quantities of provision were to be prepared, for dyspepsia was unknown to the pioneer, and good appetites were the rule and not the exception. "The bread used at these frolics was baked generally on johnny or journey cake boards, and is the best corn bread ever made. A board is made smooth, about two feet long and eight inches wide—the ends are generally rounded. The dough is spread out on this board and placed leaning before the fire. One side is baked and the dough is changed on the board, so the other side is presented, in its turn, to the fire. This is johnny cake, and is good, if the proper materials are put in the dough, and it is properly baked."—*Reynolds' History*. At all the log rollings and house raisings it was customary to provide liquor. Excesses were not indulged in, however. The fiddle was never forgotten. After the day's work had been accomplished, outdoors and in, by men and women, the floor was cleared and the merry dance began. The handsome, stalwart young men, whose fine forms were the result of their manly outdoor life, clad in fringed buckskin breeches and gaudily colored hunting shirts, led forth the bright-eyed, buxom damsels, attired in neatly-fitting linsey woolsey garments, to the dance, their cheeks glowing with health and eyes speaking of enjoyment, and perhaps of a tenderer emotion. In pure pioneer times the crops were never husked on the stalk, as is done at this day, but were hauled home in the husk and thrown in a heap, generally by the side of the crib, so that the ears when husked could be thrown direct into the crib. The whole neighborhood, male and female, were invited to the shucking, as it was called. The girls and many of the married ladies generally engaged in this amusing work.

In the first place, two leading expert huskers were chosen as captains, and the heap of corn divided as nearly equal as possible. Rails were laid across the piles so as to designate the division; and then each captain chose alternately his corps of huskers, male and female. The whole number of working hands present were selected on one side or the other and then each party commenced a contest to beat the other, which was in many cases truly exciting. One other rule was that whenever a male husked a red ear of corn he was entitled to a kiss from the girls.

This frequently excited much fuss and scuffling, which was intended by both parties to end in a kiss. It was a universal practice that *taffa*, or Monongahela whisky was used at these husking frolics, which they drank out of a bottle; each one, male and female, taking the bottle and

drinking out of it and then handing it to his or her neighbor without using any glass or cup. This custom was common and not considered rude. Almost always these corn shuckings ended in a dance. To prepare for this amusement, fiddles and fiddlers were in great demand, and it often required much fast riding to obtain them. One violin and a performer were all that was contemplated at these innocent rural games.

Towards dark, and the supper half over, then it was that a bustle and confusion commenced. The confusion of the tongues at Babel would have been ashamed at the corn shucking. The young ones hurrying off the table, and the old ones contending for time and order. It was the case in nine times out of ten, but one dwelling house was on the premises, and that used for eating as well as dancing. But when the fiddler commenced tuning his instrument the music always gained the victory for the young side. Then the dishes, victuals, table and all, disappeared in a few minutes and the room was cleared, the dogs driven out, and the floor swept off, ready for action. The floors of these houses were sometimes the natural earth, beat solid, sometimes the earth with puncheons in the middle over the potato hole, and at times the whole floor was made of puncheons. The music at these country dances made the young folks almost frantic, and sometimes much excitement was displayed to get on the floor first. Generally the fiddler on these occasions assumed an important bearing, and ordered, in true professional style, so and so to be done, as that was the way in North Carolina where he was raised. The decision ended the contest for the floor. In those days they danced jigs and four-handed reels, as they were called. Sometimes three-handed reels were danced. In these dances there was no standing still; all were moving at a rapid pace from beginning to end. In the jigs the bystanders cut one another out, so that this dance would last for hours.

The bottle went around at these parties as it did at the shuckings, and male and female took a dram out of it as it passed around. No sitting was indulged in, and the folks either stood or danced all night. The dress of these hardy pioneers was generally homespun. The hunting shirt was much worn at that time, which is a convenient working or dancing dress. In the morning all go home on horseback or on foot. No carriages, wagons or other vehicles were used on these occasions, for the best of reasons—because they had none.

Dancing was a favorite amusement and was participated in by all.

"Alike all ages; dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze,
And the gray grandsire, skilled in jestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burden of three score,"

The amusements of that day were more athletic and rude than those of to-day. Among the settlers of a new country, from the nature of the

case, a higher value is set upon physical than mental endowments. Skill in woodcraft, superiority of muscular development, accuracy in shooting with the rifle, activity, swiftness of foot, were qualifications that brought their possessors fame. Foot-racing was practiced, and often the boys and young men engaged in friendly contests with the Indians. Every man had a rifle, and kept it always in good order; his flints, bullets, bullet-moulds, screwdriver, awl, butcher-knife and tomahawk were fastened to the shot-pouch strap, or to the belt around the waist. Target-shooting was much practiced, and shots were made by the hunters and settlers, with flint-lock rifles, that cannot be excelled by their descendants with the improved breech-loaders of the present day. At all gatherings, jumping and wrestling were indulged, and those who excelled were thenceforth men of notoriety. At their shooting matches, which were usually for the prize of a turkey, or a gallon of whisky, good feeling generally prevailed. If disputes arose, they were often settled by a square stand-up fight, and no one thought of using other weapons than fists. They held no grudges after their fights, for this was considered unmanly. It was the rule, if a fight occurred between two persons, the victor should pour water for the defeated as he washed away the traces of the fray, after which the latter was to perform the same service for the former.

PIONEER MILLS.

Among the first were the "band mills," a description of which will not prove uninteresting. The plan was cheap. The horsepower consisted of a large upright shaft, some ten or twelve feet high with some eight or ten long arms let into the main shaft and extending out from it fifteen feet. Augur holes were bored into the arms on the upper side at the end into which wooden pins were driven. This was called the "big wheel" and was about twenty feet in diameter. The raw hide belt or tug was made of skins taken off of beef cattle, which were cut into strips three inches in width; these were twisted into a round cord or tug which was long enough to encircle the circumference of the big wheel. There it was held in place by the wooden pins, then to cross and pass under a shed to run around a drum, or what is called a "trunnel head," which was attached to the grinding apparatus. The horses or oxen, were hitched to the arms by means of raw hide tugs; then walking in a circle, the machinery would be set in motion. To grind twelve bushels of corn was considered a good day's work on a band mill.

The most rude and primitive method of manufacturing meal was by the use of the grater. A plate of tin is pierced with many holes, so so that one side is very rough. The tin is made oval and then nailed to a board. An ear of corn was rubbed hard on this grater, whereby the

meal was forced through the holes and fell down in a vessel prepared to receive it. An improvement on this was the hand mill. The stones were smaller than those of the band mill, and were propelled by man or woman power. A hole is made in the upper stone and a staff of wood is put in it, and the other end of the staff is put through a hole in a plank above, so that the whole is free to act. One or two persons take hold of this staff and turn the upper stone as rapidly as possible. An eye is made in the upper stone, through which the corn is put into the mill with the hand in small quantities to suit the mill instead of a hopper. A mortar wherein corn was beaten into meal, is made out of a large round log three or four feet long. One end is cut or burnt out so as to hold a peck of corn, more or less, according to circumstances. This mortar is set one end on the ground and the other up to hold the corn. A sweep is prepared over the mortar, so that the spring of the pole raises the piston, and the hands at it force it so hard down on the corn that after much beating meal is manufactured.

The pictures here drawn of the pioneers, their modes of living, their customs and amusements, while lacking entire completeness, we feel are accurate and truthful. The reader of to-day, after reading our chapter in the history of Cass County, on the pioneers, their manners, customs, etc., in connection with this chapter, will get a fair idea of pioneer times.



CHAPTER IV.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY BEGINNINGS—HARMONY MISSION—WHEN AND WHERE ORGANIZED—PLACE OF RENDEZVOUS—JOURNEY—DEATH OF MRS. MONTGOMERY—ARRIVAL AT RAPID DE KAW—ERECTING CABINS—MISSION SCHOOL—PUPILS—PERSEVERANCE—INCIDENTS OF A TRIP TO INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI—ERECT A MILL—YOUNG DODGE'S DEATH—MISSION DISBANDED—LETTER FROM THOMAS G. COCKEREL

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 tradition 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 beginnings. We are thus enabled to not only trace results to their causes, but also to grasp the facts which have contributed to form and mould 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 the many chances and changes which have wrought out results in all the recorded deeds of mankind. In the history of Bates 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 hardy 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 of 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 parts of the extreme West, where civilization had not penetrated, or returned to their native soil. We shall find much 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 or the British Isles, a few of the energetic and economical French and many of the sons of the Emerald Isle—all of whom have contributed to modify types of men already existing here. To 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.

They who, in the early dawn of western civilization, bearded the lion in his den, so to speak, and with a resolve of heart and mind to surmount whatever came in their way, opened the path through the wilderness, drove out the wild beasts and tamed the savage, are entitled to one of the brightest pages in the record of the past.

In a matter of this kind it is proper to take our start from the beginning, and with that view we commence with a history of Harmony Mission, the earliest settlement that we have any knowledge of in this county, giving a detailed account of the missionary party's organization in the far east and their journey in keelboats to the landing at Harmony Mission, on the Osage, and the ultimate dissolution and separation.

HARMONY MISSION.

During the early part of the present century the subject of propagating the Christian religion by establishing missions among the heathen engaged the attention of Christians in the United States to a much greater degree than before, and different organizations were formed for that purpose. Different points in Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands were selected, where missions were established. Some, thinking that a good field existed for such work in our own country, formed a society in New York City for the purpose of mission work among the Indians. This organization was soon consolidated with the A. B. C. F. M., of Boston, Massachusetts (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions).

About the year 1820, a delegate from the Osage Indians being in Washington on business with the government, expressed a desire to have missionaries sent to his people, who were then occupying the southwestern portion of what is now known as Bates County. The A. B. C. F. M. determined to comply with this request, and in 1821 a party was made up for that purpose. Rev. N. B. Dodge was superintendent,

Rev. William B. Montgomery, Rev. Mr. Pixley, D. H. Austin, a millwright by trade, Dr. Belcher, a physician, S. B. Bright, a farmer, Mr. Colby, blacksmith, and Amara Jones. All the above were married men, and took their families with them. Amara Dodge joined in the capacity of teacher, and just before starting married Roxanna Sterns, of Ashburnham, Massachussetts. A Miss Ettress also went in the capacity of teacher, and there were others of the party whom our informant could not recollect.

Pittsburg was selected as the place of rendezvous, and in the spring of 1821 the party collected there with such supplies, tools, etc., as they thought necessary to make a settlement in the wilderness of the far west. They embarked for their long river voyage in two keelboats. These were covered flat-bottomed boats without sails. They floated down with the current, but going up stream were propelled with oars or poles. When in shallow water the boatmen, on each side in position in the bow, would thrust poles in the mud, and planting their shoulders against the end, walk to the stern, then returning, repeat the performance, thus propelling the boat at some speed, but requiring continuous hard labor. While floating down the Ohio Mrs. Montgomery sickened and died, and was buried upon the river bank. Mrs. Jones taught a school on board, made up of the children of the party. They observed every Sabbath day by laying up and holding religious services. The floating down the current of the Ohio was followed by the slow process of rowing and poling up the Mississippi, Missouri and Osage Rivers. Frequently they would run aground upon sand bars, sometimes being thus detained a week at a time. Their flour and mess pork soured by the way and they suffered much from the want of suitable provisions. But all things must have an end, and at last, on the 9th day of August, they reached Rapid De Kaw, three miles below Papinville, having been six months on the way. They found at the Indian village, at what is now Papinville, some French and half-breed traders, but it is not known when they first located there. These Frenchmen and half-breeds were not permanent settlers. They were doubtless from St. Louis, and were buying furs and peltries from the Indians, and giving them in exchange blankets, gewgaws and such other goods and trinkets as the Indians wanted. Mrs. Sibley, the wife of an army officer, was there also. The party selected a location for their settlement, a spot one mile northwest of the Indian village, and pitching tents, lived in them until November. The effects of the hardships of the journey, the change of climate, exposure and lack of suitable food soon made most of the party sick, there being at times not well ones enough to take care of the sick. Several died. At last a row of hewed log cabins, roofed with clapboards, floored with puncheons and without window glass, were ready for use. These cabins were erected by Colonel Henry Renick, who was a native of Bar-

ren County, Kentucky, and who came to Lafayette County, Missouri, in 1819. He and his son, Burton, took the contract for preparing these buildings for occupancy. They resided at that time in Lafayette County. Mrs. Jones, who had been sick several weeks with typhoid fever, was the first one carried to a cabin. The bedstead was made by boring holes in the cabin logs and framing in poles, across which were laid clapboards covered with prairie hay, and that covered with blankets. She had been brought up surrounded with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, yet such had been the privations and sufferings of the journey and of tent life that the cabin seemed to her like a spacious palace. Meetings were held during the winter and preaching to the Indians was done through an interpreter.

As soon as possible schools were established for the Indian children. Of course the Indians did nothing to help carry on the work, but thought the missionaries ought to pay them something for the privilege of having the children to teach. To cleanse these children from dirt and vermin, to clothe, board and teach them the English language, and then to teach the common branches of education and also how to work, was a work of such herculean proportions, that nothing short of the greatest patience and perseverance, and the feeling that they were working for a greater than an earthly reward, could ever have induced people to carry it on. But having consecrated their lives to the cause they pursued it unflinchingly.

The pupils were (a majority of them) Osages, but there were also Delawares, Omahas and Cherokees among them. Lying, stealing and cowardice were characteristic traits of their charges, but most of them were bright, and as capable of learning as white children. Many were converted to Christianity and made profession thereof, and while living at the Mission, lived consistently therewith, and some who died there, died rejoicing in the Christian faith. The design and hope was, that after being educated and christianized they would return to their people and lead them also to adopt their new ideas and new modes of living, and thus bring about a great change; but to the missionaries great regret upon returning to their tribes they all without exception, returned to their old habits and customs, and the labor seemed all lost. As a general rule also they lived but a short time after returning to their old method of life, the change seeming too great for their powers of endurance. The Indians often stole away their half grown children (the pupils) when a boy became worth something to hire out as a government teamster, or a girl could be traded off for a number of ponies to a French half-breed or an Indian chief for a wife. But the missionaries felt that they would continue in the performance of their duty and leave the result with God. As an illustration of the spirit and the faith by which they were sustained, it is related that when one of them was

informed by the physician that he had but a few hours to live, he threw up his arms and joyfully exclaimed: "Can it be possible that in twelve hours I shall walk the streets of the New Jerusalem?"

During the first few years their goods and supplies were wagoned from Jefferson City, but after steamboats got to running to Independence, that became their post office and trading point. A missionary and one of the lady teachers were once on the way to Independence, and when near Grand River, the horses strayed and the lady was left alone in the wagon during the night. A pack of wolves gathered and serenaded her, and occasionally when one would try to climb into the wagon she would beat it with a hatchet, thus keeping her actively on the watch the whole night. It is also related that when sleeping in a tent a missionary's foot protruded from under the tent cloth, and a wolf seized it, when the foot was hastily withdrawn, leaving the sock in the wolf's mouth.

The millwright of the party being accustomed to building dams across the mountain streams in New England, tried the same course upon the Marias des Cygnes, but after having two or three dams washed away, recourse was had to a horse-mill.

The mission improved a large farm and raised an orchard, a few trees of which still remain. The A. B. C. F. M. furnished all supplies and paid all expenses, but paid the missionaries nothing else. They never had serious trouble with the Indians but once. Stock having been stolen and a party made up to pursue, a fight was had, in which three Indians and a Mr. Dodge, a son of the superintendent, were killed. Eight hundred militia were at once called down from Jackson County, but did more mischief in one week than the Indians did in twenty years. They also sometimes had serious trouble from prairie fires. The Mission was kept up till 1837, when the Indians having removed westward there was no further occasion for supporting it, and it was accordingly disbanded. Each mission family was allowed by the A. B. C. F. M. what little provisions, bedding, clothing, stock, etc., as was necessary to meet immediate pressing necessity. The rest of the personal property was sold at public auction. The government paid \$8,000 for the improvements on the land, and all went to the A. B. C. F. M. The missionaries scattered to different localities. During the years of the Mission their physician left them, and Mr. Jones, compelled by the force of circumstances, supplied his place, thus becoming a doctor, and eventually a very successful one, and was always afterwards known by that title. He was also licensed to preach. He settled near Deep Water Creek, in Henry County, four miles northwest of the present site of Montrose.

Most of the missionaries were Congregationalists and were organized into a church of that order, but after settling in Henry County, Dr. Jones organized a Presbyterian Church, so as to form a connection with a synod of that order. He had only two children. The oldest, Mary

Eliza, married James Allen, now living in California ; the second, Jane M., married at the age of fifteen, John H. Austin, son of the millwright. He was a teacher of the mission school. They raised eleven children, eight of whom are now living. During the border war, Dr. Jones and Mr. Austin being from the North, were accused of being abolitionists, but standing their ground firmly, there was nothing done but to threaten them. Mr. Austin died in 1861. His widow now lives in Montrose. Dr. Jones survived to a good old age, universally respected and a valuable citizen. Died April 19, 1870.

The next settlements were made in Shawnee Township, by Elisha Evans, Lindsey T. Burke, and a man named Bradley. We here insert, in this connection, a letter from Thomas G. Cockerell, written November 3, 1882, from San Francisco, California, to N. A. Wade, editor of the Bates County Democrat, in reference to the early settlement of the county:

DEAR SIR:—As per request I will give you some of my early recollections of Bates County. I came to Bates in the spring of 1840 and located on the head of one of the Double branches, about seven miles south of Butler. At that time there was no settlement on the north nearer than Grand River ; on the south, the nearest was Harmony Mission ; on the east, R. Beaty on Deepwater ; on the west Indian Territory. The first settlers that I remember that came after I had been there some time, were the Osborns on Double branches, John D. Myers on Panther Creek, Jack Rains, the Strattons, James Ridge, the Blevens, the Wix boys, Dick Elliott, the Deweeses, Levi Butel, Dan Kelley, Joseph Reeder, Nafus, Campbells, the Thomases, Colonel W. B. Hagans, John Hagans, Pat Dempse, Phil. Stanford, a Mr. Coe at Lone Jack, John Clem, Major Glass, some where near where Butler is located. I have not given you the location of the different names I have mentioned as that would take too much space. There was no land fenced in the county when I got there. We had to send to the Missouri River for seed corn and meal until we could raise corn and then we had to beat the corn in a mortar or grate it for meal. I was then in my seventh year of age. Bates County was not then organized. In February, 1841, the county was organized and an election held at Harmony Mission for the election of county officers ; my father was elected a county judge, and also served as foreman of the first grand jury held in the county ; he taught the first public school and drew the first public money ; was elected captain of the first military company organized on Red Dirt ; was the first justice of the peace in Pleasant Gap Township. My grandfather was the first postmaster at Pleasant Gap. My father helped survey the town of Papinville. The first store in Papinville was Eddy & Loring. The first hotel was built and run by Frank Eddy. Major Barrows was the first county clerk of Bates. There were many funny incidents connected with the early settling of Bates County. One I must relate, that occurred

at Harmony Mission, between Pat Dempsey and Phil. Stanford. They had both been on a protracted spree and finally got into a row; the bystanders would not let them fight; it was finally arranged that they should fight a duel. The seconds were chosen, the weapons to be shot guns. All adjourned to the bank of the river, five paces were measured and each given a gun; the word was given, "fire!" when both blazed away and both fell, each supposing he had killed the other; the blood was seen running down their faces in a stream; but lo! and behold! the seconds had loaded the guns full to the muzzle with poke berries. The result was a big drunk all around.

I have seen hundreds of deer in droves like sheep. Game of all kinds was abundant. Wild turkeys were thick as geese. The Indians of various tribes were numerous. The different tribes that I remember were the Sacs, Foxes, the Delawares, Pattowotomies and Osages. As a general thing they were peaceable at that time.



CHAPTER V.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OIL—EARLY SETTLERS—CHURCHES—BURDETT, ITS HISTORY AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY—MILL—PARKERSVILLE.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 42, range 32; thence west six miles; thence south, five and three-eighths of a mile; thence east, six miles; thence north, five and three-eighths of a mile, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Mormon Fork with its tributaries, flows nearly through the center of the township, from west to east, and furnishes a sufficiency of water for all practical purposes. The timber supply is good; there is also an abundance of limestone in the township. Coal oil and three other different kinds of oil, have been discovered in the township, on the north side of Mormon Fork, on section 23.

The discovery of the existence of oil was first made nearly two years ago by Mr. William R. Marshall, who, while engaged upon his farm, six miles west of Adrian, accidentally noticed what appeared to be an oily substance floating upon the water of Mormon Fork of Grand River, a small stream passing through his premises. He made only a casual examination at that time, but some months thereafter in conversation with other parties, he mentioned the discovery, and soon after a more thorough examination was made, resulting in proving conclusively that oil certainly existed somewhere in the immediate vicinity in considerable quantities. During the summer of 1882, farther prospecting was inaugurated, and a shaft sixty-five feet deep was sunk. At this depth crude oil in quite large quantities was discovered, and at once a number of leading capitalists of Bates County organized a company for the purpose of developing the oil interests. Samples of the crude oil were taken to St. Louis and analyzed and refined, the result exceeding the most sanguine expectations. The crude oil resembled that of the Pennsylvania oil regions very much, and when refined it was found to contain ninety-

five per cent. of pure paraffine, besides being quite strongly impregnated with benzole. The refuse after refining was found to be an excellent quality of asphaltum. As soon as this analysis was made the gentlemen composing the company, viz: Messrs. W. R. Marshall, R. B. Marshall, J. C. Clark, F. J. Tygard, R. Weil, Aaron Hart and A. L. McBride at once perfected arrangements for a lease of 480 acres of the land supposed to contain the oil deposits, for a term of fifty years, ordered modern machinery, and at present everything is almost in readiness for the development of the new enterprise. A number of small wells have been sunk in various portions of the lease, and in every one undoubted evidences of the existence of oil in paying quantities were discovered. In the large shaft first sunk water was struck at the depth of sixty-five feet. Upon the surface the oil floats in a thick scum.

By saturating a blanket in this the oil is lifted off, and in this way six gallons of oil per day can be readily saved. When the pumps are put in operation, experienced prospectors say that each well will produce at least one barrel of pure oil per day, which quantity is sufficient to pay quite handsomely. In the bottom of the shaft above described a six inch well has been drilled to the depth of 105 feet, which passes through 150 feet of oil bearing sandstone.

In the opinion of experienced prospectors the whole of this portion of the county is underlaid with rich deposits of oil, and there now seems to be no doubt but that a very important interest has been developed. The gentlemen above mentioned have already entered into articles of agreement, and as soon as possible will incorporate themselves as a joint stock company. The capital stock has not yet been agreed upon, but the gentlemen are all in excellent financial condition, and there will be no lack of money to develop the enterprise. Oil has also been discovered south of the Marias des Cygnes River, in what is supposed to be paying quantities, but this discovery has not been as thoroughly developed as the wells upon the Marshall farm; but it is understood that another strong company will be organized soon to develop this new discovery.

If it should prove that this county is really underlaid with oil in paying quantities—and at present there seems but little doubt that it is—this, in addition to its unequaled coal mining interests and magnificent agricultural advantages, will render it indeed the banner county of the state.

EARLY SETTLERS.

William R. Marshall came to the township at a very early day, from Kentucky, and located on section 15, on Mormon Fork, so-called because of a Mormon settlement which was made there, after the Mormons were compelled to leave Jackson, Clay and other counties in Northwestern Missouri.

Barton Holderman was another early pioneer, coming from Illinois and opening a farm in section 35, on the south side of Mormon Fork. He is still living upon the place he settled, and has raised a large family.

" Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace and fatten'd with content ;
Enjoyed the dregs of life, and lived to see
A long descending healthful progeny."

George L. Smith located on section 27, and was killed during the war. His sons, William and John, now reside in Bates County. Enoch Bolling, settled on the land that William R. Marshall now owns, and died about the year 1861. John M. Galloway, came to the county early and took a claim in section 35, on Mormon Fork. He was from Illinois, and died in 1876, leaving a wife and children. Mrs. Galloway, while visiting in the neighborhood in 1879, was found dead on the prairie.

Joseph Cook was an early settler and located on section 36. David Stewart, from Kentucky, opened a farm on section 7, on the north side of Mormon Fork. He died about the year 1874.

Samuel Stewart came about the same time to the county and located on section 19 ; he is now living in Linn County, Kansas.

David Hufft settled section 19, John Puffer section 28. He was killed during the war of 1861. Elias Baldwin located on section 28, near the old town of Parkersville, on the mound. He still resides on the old place. James McNeil was also an early settler and took a claim on section 8.

About the close of the rebellion the population of the township was largely and rapidly increased in number by the arrival and permanent settlement of Joseph Mudd, Isaiah Brown, Morris Roach, James Roach, James Bagby, William Bagby, J. D. Masterson, Wilson Swank, A. D. Robbins, J. W. Hardman, Peter Black, P. G. Lightfoot, Richard Richardson, John Fenton and R. F. Canterbury.

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church South, erected a frame house of worship in 1880, one and a half miles south of Burdett. It was, however, totally destroyed in July, 1880, by a tornado which swept over that section of the county, and has not been rebuilt. G. W. M. Ferguson and wife, Barton Holderman and wife, J. W. Hardman and wife, R. F. Canterbury and wife, William Alexander and wife, Samuel Simpson and wife, and Thomas Simpson and wife, were some of the persons constituting the original membership.

The Missionary Baptists erected a church edifice at Burdett in 1880. One of the early officiating ministers was Rev. J. W. Swift. The organic members included P. G. Lightfoot and wife, Peter Black and wife, George W. Cowley and wife, William R. Marshall and wife, and a few others.

BURDETT.

The town was surveyed and located in September, 1870, by Daniel Cothrien and Oliver B. Heath. It is on section 20, township 42, range 32. The first house was erected by Tumbleson & Shorb, for a business house, soon after the town was laid out. Wilson & Dillon built the next business house. The first postmaster was F. M. Tumbleson. The present business of the town is done by J. H. Tindsley, who has a general stock of goods, and is the present postmaster. Samuel D. Groff is the blacksmith; — Gazine is the shoemaker; S. W. McDaniel is the miller.

The first mill was erected in Burdett in 1870 by A. D. Basore. It was destroyed by fire and in 1874 another mill (saw and grist) was erected by Lewis Adams. In 1881 this mill was moved to Archie, Cass County.

PARKERSVILLE

was one of the oldest towns in the county. It was laid out in June, 1857, by Wiley Parker, after whom it was named, on section 28, township 42, range 32. John Frazier was the proprietor of a grocery store at an early day. John T. Peck was one of the pioneers of the town. Wilson & Feeley were there soon after the town was laid out, selling goods. Dr. Thomas F. Atherton was the first physician; W. H. Atherton was the first blacksmith. The town was destroyed during the war of 1861. A cornfield now marks the spot where it stood.



CHAPTER VI.

WEST BOONE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—THEIR EXPERIENCE—SETTLERS WHO CAME AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE WAR OF 1861—MILL—ROSIER—SCHOOL.

WEST BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36, thence west about five and three-quarter miles; thence north five and three-eighths of a mile; thence east five and three-quarters of a mile; thence south five and three-eighths of a mile to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

There is, perhaps, no better agricultural district in Bates County than West Boone Township. The surface of the country is gently rolling. The township is watered in the northeastern part by Mormon Fork and its affluents, and in the southwest by Miami Creek and its tributaries. The streams have more or less timber on their banks.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first white men to pitch their tents in the limits of what is now known as West Boone Township were Alexander, Wilson and Norris Feely, brothers—the two former coming in 1842 and Norris in 1849 as a permanent settler. Alexander Feely served in 1861 as one of the county court judges, his associates being Edmund Bartlette and Samuel M. Pyle. Judge Feely was a useful and prominent citizen and continued to interest himself in the welfare of his county until his death, which occurred August 27, 1877.

Wilson Feely resided here until 1862; then went to Johnson County, Missouri, where he remained till 1871, when he returned to West Boone, where he still lives.

Norris Feely did not locate here as above stated till 1849. In recalling the early incidents and experience of the first ten years of his frontier life in Bates, his memory seemed to dwell more fondly and with more particularity upon his hunting expeditions. He was a Nestor

among the hunters, and even now sighs for the return of the good old days when he enjoyed to his heart's content the pleasures of sylvan sports. He says, notwithstanding the privations of pioneer times, he would be delighted to live them over again, and would now go to any country where he could enjoy them.

Frank R. Berry, a native Kentuckian, came to Jackson County, Missouri, and thence to Bates County, before the war. He settled on the headwaters of Mormon Fork Creek. He now resides at the old place settled by himself.

T. E. Strode, also a Kentuckian, came at an early day and settled near Berry, to whom he was related. He died in 1879, leaving a wife and one son, who live on the old farm.

Joseph Clyker settled on section 29, near the Kansas line, many years before the war. He moved to Texas after the war.

Joseph and J. P. Taylor came with their father at an early day, and located on section 24. The old gentleman died after the war of 1861.

The following settlers came soon after the close of the war: John S. Stewart, James A. Stewart, Jacob Groves, William Groves, G. L. Sayles, J. N. White, A. Rosier, J. H. Boswell, R. M. Feeley, W. B. Akin, Jesse Nave, John Riley, Luke Gage, O. W. Stitt, J. C. Berry, George Harter.

MILL.

H. White operates a grist mill at Rosier, and has been running it about one year. This is the only mill that was ever erected in the township.

ROSIER

is a small place, located in September, 1881, at which time Bryant Bros. & McDaniel opened a store, general merchandise. L. R. Robinson opened a drug store about the same time. Sharples is the present blacksmith. R. S. Bennett is the physician.

SCHOOL.

The first school house was erected in the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 12. Norris Feely says he remembers well of building the chimney. It was on a rainy day, and after the job was completed, Feely, and the men who were assisting him, all repaired to the house of John Ballard and soaked themselves thoroughly on the inside, to prevent any ill effects from the soaking received on the outside.

CHAPTER VII.

CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—M. E. CHURCH—CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS—VIRGINIA POST OFFICE—BUSINESS MEN AND BUSINESS—CHURCH.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 40, range 32; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 40, range 32; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 40, range 32; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 40, range 32; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Charlotte Township is penetrated by Miami Creek, which, with its numerous affluents, affords plenty of water for the northeastern part of the same. Pecan Branch is in the western part, and the unfailing Marais des Cygnes in the south.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Samuel Dobbins located in the north part of the township prior to 1843. He died before the war and left a wife and several children. Some of his children and his widow are still living on the old place.

James Ramey came to section 24 in Charlotte prior to 1840. He is now living near Eureka Springs, Arkansas. He was a prominent citizen and a large stock trader.

Joseph Browning settled near Ramey on the north and came about the same time. He moved to California after 1850, and lived there until his death.

James McCool and his widowed mother settled in the northeast part of the township at an early day. McCool was at one time county seat commissioner of Bates County. He moved to Texas in 1861, where he now resides.

Clark Vermillion came before the civil war of 1861 and settled in section 10.

William Conley came before the war from Indiana. He returned to Indiana.

Oliver Elswick and Samuel Martin came from Iowa, J. C. Toothman from Virginia, J. B. Moody, Samuel Park, Hamilton Case, Joseph Caze.

M. A. Morris was the blacksmith in the township. His shop was located on section 24. He died during the war.

CHURCHES.

There are two church edifices in the township. Mount Carmel, M. E. Church, is located on the northwest corner of section 35, township 40, range 32, and was commenced in 1875—frame building. Among the organic members were Oliver Ellswick and wife, William Drysdale and wife, James Cowgill and wife, T. L. Goble and wife, Newton King and wife, J. B. Cameron and wife.

T. S. Benefield was the first pastor, Frank Exley, present pastor.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have an organization which holds services in the M. E. Church building. T. J. Claggett and A. T. Cooper have filled the pulpit. Wiley Adams and wife, Pleasant Hill and wife, R. W. Campbell and wife, and Mrs. Johnson Hill are among the early members.

VIRGINIA POST OFFICE.

The above point of trade first commenced with a post office, July 4, 1871. The postmaster was Thomas H. Staver, and the office was kept one-half mile east of the present one. In October, 1874, Mr. James Orear established the first store where Virginia now is, and was postmaster. November, 1875, S. P. Nestlerode purchased the stock, and was postmaster. July, 1877, Arbogart & Armstrong purchased the stock. March, 1879, Mr. H. H. Flesher opened a drug store, and December, 187—, Roberts & Presley bought out Arbogart & Armstrong, and soon moved the stock of goods away. H. H. Flesher was appointed postmaster. His partner was James S. Pierce. February, 1882, Mr. Pierce sold out to Mr. W. N. Hardinger. They do business in a new two-story frame building, 24x 60 feet. February, 1879, J. W. Manahan opened a stock of furniture and sold out to B. F. Jenkins in 1880, who added hardware. In 1881, Drysdale & Son bought B. F. Jenkins out. August, 1881, Flesher & Pierce sold out their drug stock to Smith & Hill, and soon after Smith & Hill sold to Williams & Drysdale. January, 1882, they sold out to James S. Pierce, present druggist.

DIRECTORY OF THE TOWN.

H. H. Flesher (postmaster) and W. N. Hardinger, general merchants.
James S. Pierce, druggist.

William Drysdale & Son, hardware.

Mr. Jenkins, blacksmith.

S. K. Williams, physician.

Virginia was settled by a number of families from Virginia. One Grange Hall and Union Church, Baptist, Christian and M. E. Church structure, frame, built in 1879, cost \$1,000, and was dedicated by the Christian denomination. Charles H. Durrett and R. T. Judy and wife are among the first members. Joel Wright was one of the first preachers of this denomination to fill the pulpit.



CHAPTER VIII.

DEEPWATER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—FARMING—SOME REMINISCENCES OF HIRAM SNODGRASS AND FAMILY—SAMUEL SCOTT—OTHER EARLY SETTLERS—SETTLERS WHO CAME BETWEEN 1850 AND 1860—CAPTAIN JOHN B. NEWBERRY—HURCHES—SCHOOL—MILL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 40, range 29; thence west, six miles, to the northwest corner of section 6; thence south, six miles, to the northwest corner of section 31; thence east, six miles, to the southeast corner of section 36; thence north, six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The prairie lands are generally rolling, and much of the timbered land is hilly. There is perhaps in this township a larger area of what is called "bottom land," than can be found in any township in the county. The water courses in the township are very numerous, and we may truthfully say, there is scarcely a half section of land whose surface is not veined by one or more streams.

Deepwater Creek rises in Summit Township, and flows centrally through Deepwater Township, in an easterly direction, its affluents reaching out upon the north and south, and permeating almost every nook and corner of the township. Timber still stands in large quantities upon the banks and adjacent low lands of all the streams. Like Bates County generally, the township is plentifully supplied with coal and building stone. There is no district in the county that is better adapted to the successful cultivation and growth of corn than Deepwater. It may be called the Egypt of Bates County, so far as corn is concerned, for twice, during the past twenty years, have the citizens elsewhere throughout the county, gone thither, like the sons of Jacob to buy corn.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF HIRAM SNODGRASS AND FAMILY.

Deepwater Creek is in the east part of Bates County and runs eastwardly, bordered on either side by a belt of timber of excellent quality

and the adjoining prairie being fertile, it early attracted the attention of settlers. Just when the first settler located there or who he was, we are unable to say at this time. Among the early settlers was Uncle Hiram Snodgrass, who died the 22d day of October, 1881. His son Isaac, who was thirteen years old at the time the family settled in Bates County, is still living, and only a quarter of a mile from where they first settled. An interview with him, put us in possession of the following facts:

Hiram Snodgrass, of English descent, was born in Cocke County, Tennessee, August 24, 1803. Was married to Alice Manning at a date unknown. Removed to Cooper County, Missouri, in 1832, and remained one year, then moved to Pettis County, Missouri, and lived six years. In the spring of 1839 came to Bates County and settled in section 24, township 40, range 29, on the south side of Deepwater Creek near the Henry County line. The land had just been sectionized and he entered 300 acres. Mr Snodgrass remembers the names of the following list of settlers living in 1839 in what is now Deepwater Township. C. Schmedting lived in section 13; two Morrisises, sections 13 and 14; Bradley in section 14; Means in section 16, on what is known as the old Price place; Arbuckle on the old Radford place; Scott on the Sol. Slayback place. On the south side of the creek a man named Moore, in the timber where Quick now lives; Ballou on the James Newberry place; a family whose name is unknown on the Stepp place; a family named Beaty on what is known as the Wash Ludwick farm, completes the list.

The Snodgrass family employed themselves in opening and improving a farm and did some mechanical work in the way of stocking prairie plows for their neighbors, the iron work being done by William Tyree, whose shop was just over the Henry County line. The plows were made with a large wooden mold-board with a bar and shire below, turning a furrow from sixteen to twenty inches. There was no sawed lumber to be had except that sawed with a whip saw. The logs were elevated so that one man could stand below and one above, and thus by a considerable expenditure of muscle a little lumber was obtained. Mr. Snodgrass thinks that formerly the seasons were more equable and better than now, and the necessities of life more easily obtained. They raised flax and made linen every year. Also kept sheep to supply material for winter clothing, but they had to be carefully looked after to preserve them from wolves. They also raised some cotton. Went to a mill on Grand River and also to one at Balltown owned by Austin, of the Harmony Mission. A good many Indians were about them every winter, but they did no harm, except a little stealing. Game was plenty, but Mr. S. thought he had no experience as a hunter that was worth relating. He told a story of a negro who was sleeping by a log and was awakened by an attack of a panther, but in the fight that ensued the negro came out best, the panther being killed. This occurred in the neighborhood

of Papinville. Mrs. Snodgrass died in 1852, and her husband remained a widower till his death.

When the border troubles came on the old gentleman remained neutral, but Isaac was threatened with violence for taking ground against interfering with elections in Kansas, but escaped without injury. When the civil war came on the old gentleman's sympathies were with the south, and all his boys except Isaac went into the southern army. Isaac always supported the government and was in the militia company commanded by Captain Newberry.

Isaac, born in 1826 in Cocke County, Tennessee, is now living in section 24, Deepwater Township; was married in 1853 to Susan E., daughter of Judge John D. Myers. They have six children. Mary married Samuel Colwell; died in 1859 or 1860. J. R. is now living in Texas. William G. lives in Henry County, Missouri. Nancy married John White, now living in Rich Hill. James V., living in Deepwater Township. Philena married J. M. Jennings, now living at the old homestead. Frank died at the age of twenty-four years. The above constituted Mr. Snodgrass's family.

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SAMUEL SCOTT—ANOTHER PIONEER—AN INTERESTING BIOGRAPHY.

Samuel Scott was born in Tennessee in 1802, lived near the Kentucky line and married Abigail Smith, of Kentucky. He emigrated to what is now Deepwater, Bates County, Missouri, and settled on the north side of the creek, taking land in sections 17 and 20. He was the first settler in that neighborhood. The year is not positively known, but not later than 1834. Those who remember the dates given in these sketches will know that very few permanent settlers were before him in this county.

Considering the prairie land not good for cultivation, he cleared up a piece of timber land the first year, Mrs. Scott and her oldest daughter piling the brush. Tradition has it that while at that work he killed a bear with a butcher knife, but his youngest daughter says she never heard of it. They improved their farm and lived after the usual manner of the pioneers.

Mr. Scott was appointed as sheriff of the new county of Vernon, established February 17, 1852. As the constitutionality of the act establishing said county was disputed, suit was brought against him for pretending to perform the duties of sheriff in a county that did not exist. It was decided that no such county legally existed, and he was fined one cent.

In 1854 he moved to Linn County, Kansas, was elected by the pro-slavery party to the territorial legislature, and was killed by a band of guerrillas in 1859. His neighbors in Bates County represent him to have

been a quiet, peaceable and good citizen, and say that he was killed for no other offense than favoring slavery. The family favored the South, but chose to keep out of the war.

There were ten children that grew up: James C. died in 1856, Samuel died in 1857, Julian E. lives in Linn County, Kansas, Lydia (Mrs. James Harney) died in 1879, Jasper died a prisoner in St. Louis in 1862, Thomas M. lives in West Point Township, Bates County, Jane is Mrs. Carroll Hough, of Vernon County, Martin V. died in Arkansas of yellow fever in 1864, Martha A. is Mrs. H. P. Wells, of Kansas, and Abigail V. is Mrs. Theodore Green, of West Point.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Oliver Drake came to the township in the fall of 1844, from Licking County, Ohio, and located on section 22. He died in February, 1854. He held the position of postmaster on section 22, the office being called Spruce Postoffice. This position he held for about five years. G. W. Ludwick succeeded Drake as postmaster. The office was discontinued during the war, re-established after the war, and finally discontinued entirely in 1866.

George Drake, also from Licking County, Ohio, located in Deep-water Township, on section 13. He died in 1873.

James Cummins came from Ohio, near the city of Zanesville, and settled on section 12, about the year 1841. He went to California in 1849.

Peyton Gutridge located on section 2.

Milton Morris, a preacher, came early and settled on section 14. Dead.

James Morris settled on section 13. Dead.

Samuel Arbuckle and Mat. Arbuckle were Virginians, and were among the earliest pioneers of the township. They opened a farm in section 17. They are both dead.

Daniel Beaty came before 1842.

Davis.

Means.

Washington Ludwick, from Ohio. Dead.

Ballou settled on section 28.

Mrs. Elizabeth McCowen settled on section 26.

Jacob Lutsenhiser settled on section 23.

William Lutsenhiser settled on section 23.

The parties above named came to the township between the years 1834 and 1845.

The following persons came between 1850 and 1860:

Captain John B. Newberry came from Broome County, New York, in 1853, and located in the old town of Papinsville, where he was engaged

in blacksmithing. He remained there until the spring of 1857, when he moved to Deepwater Township, to his present residence. When he located at Papinsville there were only seven families living there. F. F. Eddy, F. H. Eddins, Samuel H. Loring, James McCool, George L. Duke, D. B. McDonald, were among the seven. He was a captain in the Missouri State Militia, and continued in the service about two years. He was elected sheriff and collector in 1864, and again in 1870. He was elected to the senate in 1874. Captain Newberry is one of the most prominent and influential citizens of the county, and has done much since the war to advance its material prosperity. He is a fair illustration of what may be accomplished by energy and economy. Rising from one of the humblest vocations in life, he has achieved, like Elihu Barrett, an honorable distinction, and like Roger Sherman, has graced a seat in the halls of legislation. David Cliser, Samuel Jackson, J. L. Ludwick, William Odeneal, W. B. Price, Peter Gutridge, Major R. W. Cummins, James M. Simpson, his son-in-law, W. L. Radford, J. C. M. Young, E. W. Coleman, N. B. Coleman, Perry Coleman, Lafayette Coleman, Samuel Coleman, Isaac Snodgrass, O. P. Lutsenhiser, John Young, Hiram Henderson, John Hicks, Thomas Cumpton, Jasper Scott, George Ludwick, Joseph Beaty, Daniel Smith, Martin V. White, and others.

CHURCHES.

The first church on Deepwater was a Methodist organized by a man named Love, about 1840 or '41. The meetings were held at private houses and the school houses. The preachers were mostly men not highly educated but zealous and faithful laborers in the cause, and received but little salary. Mr. Snodgrass especially remembers one earnest and forcible preacher by the name of Green.

The Cumberland Presbyterians erected a church edifice in 1872, on section 9; a frame building.

H. W. B. Wear and wife, J. L. Ludwick and wife, William Ludwick and wife, Strather Eads and wife, W. J. Crabtree, Wm. Kinney and wife and David Gilbert and wife were among the early members. Rev. J. L. Riley was the first minister, to officiate in the pulpit. A. M. Thompson is the present minister.

The Christian denomination erected a church building in the township in 1881, on section 19, a frame house. Z. Smith and wife, and others, were among the original members.

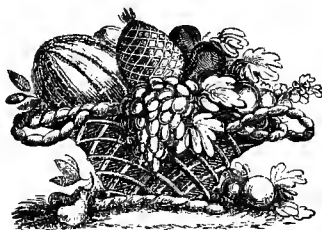
The M. E. Church, M. E. Church, South, Missionary Baptist, Old School Baptists, Old School Presbyterians, all have organizations in the township, but no houses of worship. The Second Adventists have also an organization in the township.

SCHOOL.

One of the first school teachers in the township was a man called Master Lindsey, who taught in a log house in section 23, in 1845.

MILL.

Jacob Lutsenhiser was the pioneer miller of the township, his mill stood on Straight Branch and ground only corn. This was a water mill and was erected about the year 1841. Oliver Drake began to build a mill on the same site in 1854, but, dying before it was completed, it was never operated. The mill was located in the southeast of northeast of section 22.



CHAPTER IX.

DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—COAL—EARLY SETTLERS—JOSEPH J. McCRAW AND FAMILY—CHURCHES—CRESCENT HILL—ITS PRESENT AND PAST HISTORY—ADRIAN—ITS HISTORY—NEWSPAPER—SCHOOL—TOWN OFFICERS—ADRIAN CORNET BAND—POPULATION—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ADRIAN—COLEVILLE.

BOUNDARY.

Deer Creek is the middle township of the northern tier of townships. The township is almost square, excepting a small portion of the northeast corner, which is cut off by Grand River. It is bounded as follows: Beginning in section 12, township 42, range 30; thence westward in a northwesterly direction, following the meanderings of Grand River to a point in section 2, where it enters Bates County from Cass; thence west four and a half miles to the northwest corner of section 6; thence south about five and a third miles to the southwest corner of section 31; thence east six miles to the southeast corner of section 36; thence north about five miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township includes a very large proportion of prairie, much of which is high and rolling. Timber abounds on all the streams. Water facilities are fair. A creek called Mormon Fork enters the township at section 30, and flows in a northeasterly direction, crossing sections 20, 16, 10 and a portion of section 11, and unites with Grand River. In the south and southeastern part of the township are to be found the tributaries of Deer Creek, and in the southwestern part flow the waters of Mill Sap Creek. In sections 10 and 11 are located Crescent Lake and a smaller lake, which cover, perhaps, a half section of land. The northeast corner of the township, including the northern boundary of section 12 and a portion of the northern boundary of section 11 and section 2 are watered by Grand River.

COAL

has ben discovered in many places in the township. The Adrian Coal Company, which was organized in November, 1882, is now at work in

the immediate vicinity of Adrian. The company proposes to continue its labor until good workable coal is found. The company is composed of Lewis F. Page, J. Scudder, F. B. Hamilton, John Taggart, Walter Woods, John Shepard, J. C. Crisman, Charles Concklin, F. W. Huston and George Brundige.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Joseph J. McCraw, of Halifax County, Virginia, married Sarah Hendricks, of Kentucky; moved to Jackson County, Missouri, in 1830. His oldest son, William, was in the party that drove the Mormons from Jackson County in 1833, and Mr. McCraw helped destroy the Mormon printing press in Independence. In 1839 J. J. McCraw and his sons came to what is now Deer Creek Township, Bates County, and raised a crop, but did not move the family till the spring of 1849.

There were then eight children only, three of whom are now living. John S. lives at the old homestead just west of the railroad near old Crescent Hill. Susanna lives with her brother, John S. Eveline; is now Mrs. Peter Cunningham, of Kansas.

In March, 1840, Lem White, living on White Oak, in Henry County, stole a girl from her parents and took her on a horse behind him, and accompanied by another young couple for attendants similarly mounted, came to Bhuford Haynes', in Deer Creek Township, to get married. Haynes went to Miami Creek for Squire Bunch, and as he went along invited J. S. McCraw to the wedding. Haynes took a gallon jug—whisky was on sale among the settlers—and when they returned he and the squire were both drunk. After a time the squire staggered to his feet, supported himself by a chair back, and swaying from side to side, called out: "If anybody wants to get married let them come on." The young couple stood up, the squire muttered over some form of words, pronounced them husband and wife and the ceremony was complete.

The only families in Deer Creek Township in 1840 other than the McCraws were Richard Barker, Moses Barker, Matt Hill, William Mitchell, Bhuford Haynes, Stephen and Alfred Haynes, Brown C. Seagraves and Adams. The brothers, S. and H. Haynes, were bachelors, the sons of a wealthy planter in Virginia. Their father had given each of them a negro and the four were keeping bachelor's hall. J. S. McCraw called on them, and in the course of conversation one of the Haynes' remarked: "I would ask you to dinner, but we've got nothing in the world to eat, sir, but a coon."

The McCraws never had trouble with the Indians except in 1840 they tied up and flogged some of them for setting the prairie grass on fire where it reached and destroyed some hogs for them. In 1842 they built the house where John S. now lives. He is the only man in Bates County that can boast of living in the same house for forty years. The McCraws

liked to hunt. John S. says he has killed five deer in one day. A party of five, including himself, once commenced on Mound Branch, a little southwest of Butler and spent two days in hunting; following the branch to its head and killing seventeen deer.

Their congressional township was organized into a school district in 1843. A. H. Urie taught the first school in 1844, wages \$20 per month; there were about fifteen pupils. Their school district included a little territory north of Grand River, in which lived one family named Ingle and after that stream became the line between two counties the law required that in such cases the whole number of children must be reported in each county. So their treasury was well supplied.

Joseph J. McCraw died August 14, 1843. Mrs. McCraw lived till August 27, 1861.

In 1848 John S. married Julia H. Jackson, from Tennessee. They have four children. McCraw thinks the circumstances by which the settlers were surrounded were such as to develop the kindest feelings towards each other, and to keep down pride and vanity. That all were sociable, friendly and hospitable, yet there would sometimes little differences arise, and relates the following instance:

R. B. Nicholas, of Deer Creek, was a horse dealer. His wife and daughter belonged to the Methodist Church and the preacher often put up at his house. Nicholas once bought a horse from him and gave his note for it. When the note became due payment was demanded whereupon Nicholas remarked, "You have pretty nearly eaten up that horse," and produced an account in which a charge was entered for each meal the reverend had eaten in his house. The clergyman objected to allowing the account and brought suit before C. Seagraves, Esq., but recovered only about \$80.

J. S. McCraw was on the first petit jury that tried the first criminal case in Butler. Two young men named Ferguson and McCombs had had a fight, and McCombs was on trial for it, but was acquitted. After the testimony had been heard, Judge Hicks charged the jury and ordered the sheriff, Jim Edgar, to take them to some eminence between there and Grand River to make up their verdict. He was also on a jury that tried a murderer named Samuel Nottingham, at Papinville, for murdering his wife. Bryant was prosecuting attorney and Waldo P. Johnson counsel for the defense. He was convicted and hung, being the only man ever legally hung in Bates County. When the jury was brought in to report the verdict, Morgan Suttles stood within reach of the prisoner with a rope concealed under his coat, ready to throw over his head, while others stood ready to draw it, if the verdict had acquitted him.

The first road in Deer Creek Township was from Harrisonville to Butler. It was granted by the legislature upon a petition of the citizens of Cass and Bates Counties. John Moudy was overseer of a road dis-

tract seven miles square, which contained ninety-three men liable to work a road tax. Twenty-three of them refused to work in order to test the legality of the road. Moudy brought suit before 'Squire Hughes. They took a change of venue to 'Squire Cutherford. In making the transfer, Hughes forgot to add the J. P. to his name, and Moudy was nonsuited. R. DeJarnett, counsel for the defendants, told them they would finally have to pay it, and they did so without waiting for suit to be re-commenced.

John Moudy emigrated to Bates County in 1856, and located west of Crescent Hill. He now lives two and a half miles east of Adrian.

Henry Rogers and John Rogers came from Indiana in 1856, and bought land east of Crescent Hill, in section 22. John is dead. Henry still lives in the township.

John P. Wells came from Pettis County, Missouri, in 1855, and purchased land in section 22. He died in 1876. His wife and four children survive him, and are all residents of the county.

Emanuel Lemon was an old settler, and located in the north part of the township; L. F. Hiser, in section 10; L. C. Oder, in section 7; Henry Hughes, in section 18; Samuel Sligar, in section 21; Isaiah Prebbel, in section 21; Daniel Goodin and father, in section 30; Jonathan Adams, in section 30; Allen Ingle, in section 1. Ingle lived in the northeast corner of the township, and built the first mill (water-mill) grist and sawmill, on Grand River, that was erected in the township. This mill was erected about the year 1850. It was many years afterwards converted into a steam flouring mill.

John Murphy came to the township in 1856, and located in the northeast part of the township. He is a son of the Emerald Isle. He is living.

M. C. Hiser, from Tennessee, was an early settler, and died about the year 1878. He opened a farm in the western part of the township, in section 25.

Eli T. Sullins was from Cooper County, Missouri, and took a claim in section 20. He is dead.

John Blunt was another old settler in Deer Creek Township, and died during the war of 1861. He lived in section 18.

Richard Curry settled in the east part of the township.

James Howerton, who is now the proprietor of the Adrian Hotel, at Adrian, located in section 22, in the winter of 1855. Howerton was a native of West Virginia, Montgomery County, and came to Missouri when he was quite young. Howerton is a minister of the Baptist Church.

Oliver Mitchel came from Clay County, Missouri, and located in the eastern part of the township.

W. S. Hughes was born in Franklin County, East Virginia, in 1817, and came to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1837, where he remained until 1854, and then came to Deer Creek Township and settled on section 7.

He then moved to Crescent Hill. He now lives in the new town of Adrian, whither he moved from Crescent Hill in March, 1882. Mr. Hughes served as justice of the peace in Pettis County for several years, and has been justice of the peace in Deer Creek Township for twelve years. He was postmaster of the town of Crescent Hill for twelve years, and during his residence at Crescent Hill was also school director a portion of the time, and has been a licensed preacher of the Missionary Baptists for twenty-five years.

CHURCHES.

There are two churches in the township. The Missionary Baptists erected a house of worship in Crescent Hill in 1878—a frame building.

John Moudy and wife, M. C. Hiser and wife, William S. Hughes and wife, Jehu Hiser, John Rogers and wife, W. T. Elmore and wife, Caroline Gooden, John S. McCraw and wife, and Susan Ann McCraw, were the organizing members. The church was organized in 1857, by the Rev. Jeremiah Farmer, of Cass County, Missouri. Rev. J. Howerton is the present minister. Jonas Wilson was the last superintendent of the Sunday school.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodists erected a house of worship in 1882, in the town of Adrian. E. T. Innman, L. C. Williams, — Wolfe, Dr. Park, and a few others embraced the original members.

The Cumberland Presbyterians have an organization, but no house of worship.

DUNDARD ORGANIZATIONS.

There are two Dunkard organizations at Crescent Hill. The original church was formed at this place about the year 1872, under the lead of David Williams, G. W. McClintock and John Knisley. George Neff and wife, A. Toms and wife, John Fausler and wife, George Fausler and wife, A. Elam were among the organic members.

This church divided in 1879, and now have two organizations in the town. G. W. McClintock is the present minister for the new organization and Frank Peak and Knisley are the preachers for the old body.

CRESCENT HILL

is located on section 21, township 42, range 31. The original proprietors of the town-site were William T. W. Elmore and John M. Rogers, who had the town surveyed in February, 1858. Crescent Hill was first called Union Town. William Hughes, and Hugh Mills are the merchants and business men of the town. Mills is the proprietor of the

only hotel in the place. About twenty families now reside in the place. G. W. Henderson and David M. Hughes are the physicians. W. T. Elmore was the first postmaster in the town, in the year 1857. He was succeeded by William S. Hughes, who served until the war of 1861, and was re-appointed after the war. The postoffice was discontinued in 1880. William S. Hughes, John Moudy, Willis T. W. Elmore, Arthur Cox, Nancy Rogers, Henry Rogers, James Howerton, E. F. Rogers, William Rogers, Dr. G. W. Henderson, John Bricker, John Adams and G. W. Neff all lived in the town before 1860.

The first house built at this place was by E. T. Rogers. The first store was opened by Squire Hughes and David Hughes in 1858. The first blacksmith was a Mr. Brown, from Henry County. Before he came in the settlers had to go to William Tyree, in Henry County, to get their plows sharpened. It took an ox team two days to make a trip. Dr. Henderson was the first physician. The first post office was established at the instance of Wyatt Sanford, postmaster at Butler, and John S. Phelps, then a representative in congress. William T. Elmore was postmaster. The first carrier that brought mail to the office was Harry Younger, the father of the somewhat celebrated Younger brothers now living a retired life in a state institution in Minnesota. Crescent Hill revived somewhat after the war, but being missed by the railroad, its business has gone to Adrian, and its site is being converted into farms.

ADRIAN

was located on the west half of southeast quarter of section 33, township 42, range 31. F. J. Tygard, M. S. Cowles, E. H. Brown, C. C. Bassett, J. L. Pace and S. B. Lashbrooke laid the town out July 6, 1880.

S. P. Cox erected the first house in the town—business house—in July, 1880. Thomas Heath was the original owner of the land upon which the town is located. Heath was a blacksmith, and now resides about three miles northwest of the town in Elkhart Township. The company paid him \$1,400 for his land, which embraced eighty acres. Heath had built a shop and a cabin on the place. He had been living in the town site about one year, when he sold to the town company.

W. S. Mahan built the first house for a dwelling, or rather repaired and fitted up the old log cabin of Heath for a residence. H. Moudy & Bro. (Nelson) erected the next business house.

NEWSPAPER.

The Adrian Advertiser was established September 9, 1882, by E. T. Kirkpatrick. It is an eight-column paper and is Democratic in politics.

SCHOOL.

A two-story frame school house was erected in the town in August, 1882. The building contains four rooms, two above and two below. School opened October 1, 1882, with ninety-six enrolled pupils. L. W. Putnam is the principal and Mary Putnam, his wife, is his assistant.

Present school board: C. R. McCorry, John Taggart and L. R. Allen.

ADRIAN CORNET BAND.

R. W. Beck, George Peebles, L. R. Hughes, John Howerton, F. W. Huston and E. T. Kirkpatrick. Organized November 15, 1882.

TOWN OFFICERS.

L. R. Allen and J. N. Bricker, justices of the peace; J. M. Curry, constable.

The town contains about 350 people.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ADRIAN.

Moudy & Bros., dry goods and groceries.	H. L. Fair, dry goods.
W. H. DeArman, groceries.	E. E. Gilmore, physician.
B. F. Parks, harness.	James Howerton, hotel.
McFarland & Bro., harness.	Morris Keys.
Samuel Faris, saloon.	Cox & Weaver, groceries.
E. M. Clark, banker.	James P. Knisley, saloon.
R. L. Tabor, groceries.	A. J. Satterlee, postmaster, drugs and groceries.
Donny & Selden, butchers.	Orren Satterlee, furniture.
W. S. Hughes, restaurant.	E. T. Kirkpatrick, editor of Adrian Advertiser.
Stolp & Broadus, dry goods and groceries.	C. C. Simmons, boot and shoe-maker.
Taggart & Wood, hardware.	James M. McCraw, blacksmith.
McCorry & Shepherd, dry goods and groceries.	V. Vanmisner, wagon maker.
N. C. Quisenbury, livery.	Henry Dore, depot agent.
T. E. Titsworth, livery.	H. M. Hutchinson & Co., millers.
— Devine, blacksmith.	G. W. Chrisman, physician.
John Bricker, druggist.	J. J. Brumbaugh, attorney.

COLEVILLE.

Coleville, was laid out the 29th of April 1859, on the southwest of the northeast quarter and the southeast of the northeast quarter, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 25, township 42, range 31, by Silas Gilmore and Samuel Cole. It is a small place, containing a business house and post office.

CHAPTER X.

ELKHART TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—TIMBER AND WATER—COAL AND STONE—EARLY SETTLERS—THE KEATONS
—SETTLERS AFTER THE WAR—MILLS—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 41, range 32; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 31; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

TIMBER AND WATER.

All the streams in the township have accompanying belts of timber of the usual varieties. The Miami Creek passes through sections 30, 31, 32 and 33, in the southwest part of the township. Knabb's Creek flows through sections 5, 8, 16 and 21, while its tributaries pass through as many more. Limestone Branch waters the southeastern portion of the township.

COAL AND STONE.

Bituminous coal abounds in different places in veins from six inches to three feet in thickness. It is used by a number of farmers for home consumption.

Limestone can be quarried in many sections, of the best quality for building purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Elkhart Township, before the war of 1861, was very thinly settled, there being but eight or ten families within the limits of its present territory, and those were generally located in the southwestern part of the same, near the Miami Creek. The township remained a comparatively unsettled district until about the year 1866, after the close of the war, when it began to settle up with an enterprising class of citizens. The surface of the township is, the most part of it, level and well adapted to agricultural purposes, some of the farms producing sixty and seventy bushels of corn per acre.

The following list will include the names of all the old pioneers who had pitched their tents in the township, and remained, prior to 1860: Jesse Lovelace, Vinson Martin, Elias Barnett, Robert Clinging, Torrance Browning, John Ferguson, Richard Westover, A. J. Satterlee, Hugh Mills, Robert Evans, John Baker and his sons Griswold and James, and a man named Montgomery, who settled on the Raybourn place.

There was plenty of game in the township as late as 1866. Mr. Lovelace, above mentioned, shot at and wounded a deer on Knabb's Creek. After being wounded, the deer (which was a young buck) was chased by his hounds into the water of the creek. While in the water, the deer fought the dogs and wounded two of them. Lovelace, standing upon the shore, seeing that his hounds were unable to scare the deer or make it move from his position in the water, concluded that he would venture into the water and bring the animal to the shore. Scarcely, however, had he approached within reaching distance, when the deer plunged at him and fought him so savagely that Lovelace beat a hasty retreat. Upon regaining the shore, Lovelace snatched up his gun and shot the deer through the head, killing it instantly.

The first white men to permanently locate in Elkhart, from all we can gather in reference to the settlement of the township, were the Keatons.

Wiles Keaton, of North Carolina, removed to Kentucky and there married a native of the same state as himself. They emigrated to what is now Elkhart in 1845, bringing five children to Missouri. The oldest, Berriman, lives in Cass County; the second, William, see account below; third, Elizabeth, who married Mr. Gibson, is dead; fourth, Embererson, who died in Elkhart, left four sons, who live on his farm; fifth, Henderson, was killed in the Confederate army. Mrs. Keaton died in 1847; Mr. Keaton died in —, Williamson Keaton married Mary Buttran, February 4, 1841, and settled in section 30. He is now the oldest living resident in the township. His wife died March 3, 1880. There are three of their children living: first, Sirena Ann, lives with their father; second and third, John M. and Sarah C., were twins, John M. still lives with his father, and Sarah C. is Mrs. T. J. Hackett, of Vinton.

Upon Mr. Keaton being inquired of for anecdote of early times he related the following:

One morning an Indian and some squaws called at his house and bargained with his wife for some potatoes and while she was getting them a settler came from the head of Mulberry Creek. The Indians tried to escape, but the man was too quick for them and accused the Indians of stealing his dog. This the Indian denied, whereupon the man took a rawhide from under his coat and gave him a severe flogging. The squaws commenced to load their gun but the Indian prevented it. They then drew their bows and placed the arrows on the strings but did

not finally shoot. Mrs. Keaton was afraid to be left alone with them on the place and the man took a gun and drove them off.

The man got his dog but he had become so attached to the Indians that he would not go with him and he borrowed a rope to lead him home.

This incident is related to prove that cowhiding is not wholly a new thing in Bates County.

After the close of the war and between 1866 and 1869 the following persons located in different parts of the township: F. A. Cox, P. F. Allen, I. N. Raybourn, Frank Evans, F. M. Neafus, Charles Lee, William B. Whetstone, William Tarr, Thadeus Cowdry, John Q. Nuble and George Peebels.

The first mill (saw mill) erected in the township was put up by Mer-rit Zinn & Co. about the year 1870. There is now a small saw and grist mill on Knabb's Creek, operated by Jacob Fry.

One of the first schools in the township was taught in section 25 before the war. As late as 1866 an old log school house stood on the banks of the Miami in the southwestern part of the township that had been used for school and church purposes before the war.

The Methodists and United Brethren hold services at Concord school house and the Hard Shell Baptists at Lone Star school house.



CHAPTER XI.

GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—ALTONA—CHURCH—MILL—BUS
NESS DIRECTORY OF ALTONA.

BOUNDARY.

Grand River Township is bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of section 13, township 29, range 42; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of section 7, or rather half section, township 30, range 42; thence south about four and a half miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 30, range 42; thence east six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 29, range 42; thence north about four miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is gently rolling, excepting the small area of what is called "bottom land." The soil is rich and well adapted to farming and grazing purposes. The timber on the banks of the streams is considerable, and consists of the usual varieties found in the county. The streams of water have been nicely arranged by nature. The entire northern boundary of the township is watered by Grand River, the sinuosities of whose course reminds one when looking at the map of alternating loops and horseshoes. The main feeders of Grand River which flow through the township are Elk Fork, which flows through sections 35, 25 and 14; Mingo Creek, which passes through sections 32, 28, 24, 22 and 15, and Little Deer Creek, which winds its way through sections 31, 30, 19, 16 and 17.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Grand River, being one of the northern tier of townships and lying immediately south of Cass County, received a few pioneers about as early as the adjacent townships in that county, who, true to the history of all the first settlers of that day, located near or on some running stream of water, and in or near the edge of the timber. Among this

adventurous class of men were Louis C. Haggard, Joseph Hiley, George Sears, Richard De Jarnatte, John Sigler, Jake Lefler, Kimsey Coats, William Crawford, William Edwards, John and Joseph Pardee, Hiram and D. C. Edwards, Martin Owens, Martin Owens, Jr., Crayton Owens, Sarah White, M. M. Tucker, James Williams, Hardway Harrison, James and S. E. Harrison and William France.

ALTONA.

The village of Altona was laid out in January, 1860, by William Crawford, who was the proprietor of the town site. It occupies the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of sections 33 and 34. A man by the name of Scoggin erected the first business house in the town. About the year 1868 Harrison & Shoube erected a grist and saw mill in the town. After being operated some time the mill was taken down and moved to Cass County. In 1878 the Missionary Baptists built a church edifice in the town, a frame building, which is still used by that denomination as a house of worship. J. D. Wright and wife, George Moles and wife, Austin Warford and Mitchell Warford and family constituted some of its early members.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF ALTONA.

Goslin & Wright, drugs and groceries.
Tucker & France, dry goods, etc.
Haynes & Hudson, drugs and groceries.
John Gotchel, dry goods and groceries.
Wilson Allen, hotel.
J. A. Goslin, postmaster and physician.
S. B. Hudson, physician.



CHAPTER XII.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—SPRAGUE—TOWN OFFICIALS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SPRAGUE—HUME—ITS HISTORY—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Howard Township, in area, is about nine by four miles, and much of it is unbroken prairie, not under fence. A large portion of the land, probably one-half of this township, was entered by Dr. E. Montgomery, A. Leonard, N. Leonard, B. G. Leonard and O. E. Adams.

This township is only fairly watered by running streams but good water is easily obtained by digging from eighteen to twenty-five feet. A small creek rises in the southwest part of the township and flows into Vernon County. Walnut and Gilliam's Creeks rise in the northwestern part of the township and flow north into the Marais des Cygnes. Burnett's Creek and its tributaries also rise in this township, flow north and empty into the Marais des Cygnes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

A. B. Willoughby was one of the first settlers in Howard Township. He was a native of Jackson County, Missouri, and came to Bates about 1857, and settled in the southeast part of the township, where he now resides.

Guy Smith was also one of the pioneers to Howard, going there before the war of 1861, and opening a farm in the southeast portion. Smith died after the war.

Rev. William Rider settled in Howard before the war. He was a preacher in the M. E. Church South. He still resides on the old homestead. Mr. Rider's father-in-law, Mr. Patton, lived near Mr. Rider. John Patton was a brother-in-law of Mr. Rider and lived near him before the war.

James Hardin was an early settler, and located on the head of what is called Reed's Creek. He was a son-in-law of Guy Patton.

Among those who came immediately after the war were: A. B. Wilkins, Richard Miller, John Badgett, J. J. Franklin, John Rush, J.

Frank, J. J. Bearden, R. N. Covert, U. McConnel, C. W. Hollenback, E. C. Maxwell, and a few others.

SPRAGUE

was laid out in the fall of 1880, on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 9, township 38, range 32, by A. Blaker, of Pleasanton, Kansas, and was surveyed by Edwin Butts.

The first house in the town was moved from New Home, by Charles Wilson, who was a farmer, residing in Howard Township. He purchased the building from Fisher & Thomas, of New Home, and after taking it to Sprague, he occupied it as a residence and store. The next business house was occupied by J. W. Meeker, who sold general merchandise.

The town has no public square, but two of its main streets are 100 feet wide. The business portion of the town is on Main Street, running north from the depot. The town was incorporated in August, 1880. The first board was as follows: J. R. McDonald, chairman; B. H. Smith, clerk; J. W. Bobbitt, W. A. Williams, Alexander Willoughby, Dr. R. F. Hulett. Second board—J. R. McDonald, chairman; B. H. Smith, clerk; J. R. McDonald, J. C. Williams, B. H. Smith, J. W. Bobbitt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. W. Meeker and Robert L. Harriman, general merchandise.

David Cristman, general merchandise.

John Ganz, hardware.

Thomas E. Williams, druggist.

Benjamin Smith and Christian A. Caldwell, grocers.

Mrs. C. W. Hollenback, millinery.

James W. Bobbitt, postmaster.

James R. Glass, billiard saloon.

William J. Everett, restaurant.

Farley & Smith, liverymen.

John T. Winston, harness.

William A. Williams, blacksmith.

James D. Hainline, blacksmith.

Charles Brainerd, hotel.

O. Hawkins, John Steel, Benjamin Elliott, Ed. McDonald, carpenters.

B. F. Blaker & Co. (A. E. Blaker and L. Hibbs), grain and lumber.

There is but one church. It is owned by the Christians. The Baptists, however, contributed largely toward erecting it. It is a frame and cost about \$1,500.

HUME.

This town was laid out August, 1880, by Noah Little and surveyed by Edmond L. Butts. The town is located in the southeast of the south-

west quarter of section 8, township 38, range 33. In April, 1882, S. L. Standish laid out an addition on the north consisting of the south half of the northeast of the southwest quarter of section 8, township 38, range 33. The railroad runs between the original town and Standish's Addition. The town has a public square 200 by 250 yards. The business houses front the square.

D. H. Hill built the first business house and had the first stock of goods, having moved them from Walnut Postoffice in Walnut Township. Messrs. Messenger, Fisher and Kell erected a grist mill in the fall of 1882. The structure is twenty-four by thirty-six feet, two-story frame, with three runs of stone, adjoining an engine house twenty-four by forty feet, at a cost of \$5,000. The mill is considered first-class but has not all the modern improvements.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

was organized July, 1882. Original members—J. R. Galloway and wife, William McClelland and wife, D. P. Merris and wife, Mrs. James Reed, Joseph Herndon, J. W. Karraker. First and only clergyman, John W. Neff; J. R. Gallaway, clerk; D. P. Merris, William Cooper, deacons; D. P. Merris, J. R. Gallaway, Joseph Herndon, trustees. The church is frame, size 50x28. Cost \$1,200. Dedicated, second Sunday in December, 1882. Present membership, 24.

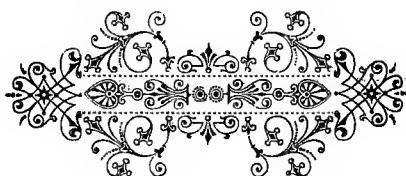
M. E. CHURCH.

frame building. Built 1882. Size 28x50, with sixteen feet ceiling and cost \$2,000, bell and belfry complete. Class was organized December, 1881, by Rev. E. J. King. Original members, W. F. Porter and wife, John Porter and wife, N. Askren and wife, John Gregg and wife, David Falor and wife, James Reed, Jacob Kohler. Present membership, 25; second clergyman, Rev. F. M. Pickles; present clergyman, Rev. H. M. Hackney; trustees, N. Askren, John Porter, David Falor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

John A. Coulter, lumber.	Frank L. Martin & Shirley C. Adams,
Simons & Stevens, general mer-	grocers.
chants.	John W. Carman, druggist.
Noah Little, Henry C. Reese and	William J. Lane, druggist.
Charles M. Reese, known as	D. H. Hill & W. N. Berry, general
Little, Reese Bros., hardware,	merchants.
groceries and implements.	Frank D. La Tourrett, harness.
William E. Avery, hardware.	John W. Porter, furniture.

William T. Porter, general stock.	George W. and J. Buchanan Norman,
Mrs. W. A. Parks, millinery.	known as Norman Bros., gen-
Orrin Mitchell, hotel.	eral merchants.
John Williams, hotel.	George W. Whiteing, butcher.
Calvin and Daniel Bison, butchers.	James A. Toler, saloon and billiards.
John S. Lindsay, saloon and bil-	Joseph Thorpe & Frank Covert, meat
liards.	market.
Alfred and Benjamin Blaker, grain	John Williams, railway agent.
dealers.	E. N. Chastain, physician.
W. A. Williams, physician.	E. F. Herndon, physician.
George W. Brenizer, physician.	Edward Covert, carpenter.
James M. Covert, carpenter.	John W. Fogle, carpenter.
William McClelland, carpenter.	Newton J. Askren, mason and car-
Messinger, Fisher & Kell, grist mill.	penter.
Mrs. John Porter, millinery.	



CHAPTER XIII.

HUDSON TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—HUDSON CITY—ITS LAYING OUT
AND EARLY SETTLEMENT—CHURCH + BUSINESS—CHURCHES IN TOWNSHIP—
SCHOOL—LAHAI—COAL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 36, township 38, range 29; thence west six miles; thence north seven miles; thence east six miles; thence south seven miles to the place of beginning.

STREAMS.

The township is comparatively well watered. Panther Creek and Camp Branch, with their numerous tributaries, rise principally in the township, and flow rather in a south and southeasterly direction through it. A sufficiency of timber is found on all the streams. Limestone rock abounds.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers of Hudson Township was the Rev. Israel Robards, a Missionary Baptist, who came to Hudson Township in the spring of 1843, and settled near the town of Hudson, in section 3. Mr. Robards was a native of Saratoga County, New York, where he was born in 1799. He had been preaching for many years, when coming to Bates County, having had charge, respectively, of churches in New Haven, Connecticut, and in the city of New York. During his labors in the ministry, before leaving New York, he had been suffering with a bronchial affection, which had been gradually growing worse, until his family physician advised him to travel for his health. He accordingly came West in the year 1842, and while passing through Bates County saw the country and was greatly pleased with it—so much so that he purchased considerable land for his children. The next year, 1843, he returned with his family and located, as stated, near the present town-site of Hudson. Here he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in Indiana, in 1851. Mr. Robards was an extensive traveler. Besides seeing much of his own country, he visited Europe. Although

suffering constantly from his throat, he preached continuously as a revivalist, and was a contemporary and friend of Knapp, who achieved a national reputation as a revivalist.

One among the earliest settlers, and one of the most influential citizens of Bates County, was Colonel George Douglas, who emigrated to America from Scotland, and came to Bates County about 1837 and located in the northwest part of Hudson Township. He was, before the war of 1861, one of the largest stock raisers in Missouri. His farm was one of the largest in the state, he owning 8,000 acres of land in a body. At the breaking out of the civil war (1861) he went to Texas, taking with him forty-five slaves. He died in Texas in 1869. He was one of the first judges of the county court. Mrs. Douglas died in 1878.

George Rains was an early settler.

Another of the prominent men who settled at an early day in Bates County, was Judge John D. Myers. While not as early a settler as some others, yet, on account of his sterling qualities, and the tact, prudence and energy that were his well known characteristics, he deserves more than a brief notice. That Bates County has reached its present high standing among the counties of Missouri, is due largely to the energetic efforts of those who, before the civil war, were busily engaged in developing its resources, and who, when the war clouds dispersed, brought order out of chaos, and reorganized society upon a basis peaceful and secure. These facts, in addition to its great natural resources, attracted immigration and capital within its borders. The name of John D. Myers must ever occupy a prominent place among this class of people. In accounts that will be given of the history of war times, and the reorganization of the county government after the war, his name will necessarily appear as a prominent actor, and in this article that portion of his history will not appear, but we give a short account of himself and family, as furnished by his daughter, Mrs. Isaac Snodgrass, of Deepwater Township.

John D. Myers was born in Pennsylvania in 1808. While a boy, lived both in Virginia and Indiana. While in Virginia, at the age of eighteen years, he married Mary Hall. They removed to Morgan County, Missouri, in 1841, and to Bates County in 1842. He bought the improvements commenced by a man named Beardsley, on what is now lot 6, section 6, in Hudson Township, where Kid Raybourn now lives. They never met with the more serious troubles that beset the earliest settlers. Indians were numerous, but did no harm. Wolves were thick and troublesome. Mrs. Snodgrass remembers that their house was used for holding elections, and that her father was first elected constable and afterwards as justice of the peace. They went to school and to church in the school house near Judge Wix's. Mrs. Myers, with the aid of her girls, spun and wove wool, cotton and flax, for all their wearing apparel

except occasionally a Sunday dress of calico. As a specimen of the skill of the pioneers of those times, Mrs. S. relates that she often saw a very nice white dress that Mrs. Cockrel, wife of the postmaster at Pleasant Gap, spun and wove with her own hands for her wedding dress. Mrs. Meyers died in 1846, and in 1849 or 1850 he married a Widow Raybourn, of Henry County, who survives him and is now living in Appleton City. He was always opposed to slavery, and was not at all mixed up with the Kansas troubles in 1856. When the civil war came on, he took strong ground in favor of the Union, and thereby brought down upon his head the wrath of his Confederate neighbors. He was obliged to leave in 1861. Was orderly sergeant in Captain Newberry's company. The family moved to Smithton, Pettis County, and then to Butler, and afterwards to Dresden till the war was over. He was elected and re-elected county and circuit clerk. Resided in Butler till 1871, then removed to Appleton and died there in 1876.

Judge Myers' family consisted of Jacob, who died in Palmyra, Missouri; Mary married James Cockrel, who dying, she afterwards married — Case, and now lives in New Mexico; Dudley died in California; Catherina married Oliver Sutsenhgir, and died in 1880; Susan married Isaac Snodgrass, of Deepwater Township; John was killed in a skirmish near Butler, in 1862; Woodford was drowned while in the government service on the plains; Rebecca, the wife of Judge Steel, of Hudson Township; Van. died in California. His children by his second wife were: Clay, who lives in Appleton City; DeWitt died in 1880; Oscar died in 1881; Sackie died at the age of seven years.

THE GILBREATH FAMILY.

The Gilbreaths are generally known throughout Bates County as large land holders, and were among the early settlers of Bates County. Their father, John Gilbreath, was born in Buncombe County, North Carolina in 1785. In 1808, he emigrated to what is now St. Clair County, Illinois, just opposite St. Louis. He with his family and one other man came through the woods from Vincennes, Indiana, that trip having been made only once before by white men. He was a farmer and owned considerable land and did much towards clearing and improving the country. The Indians gave them trouble during the war of 1812. A settlement of two or three families named Lively, were attacked and all killed except one girl, whom the Indians carried off captive, after having burned and destroyed whatever they could not carry off. Mr. Gilbreath was one of a party that pursued the Indians, and coming suddenly upon and charging at them, they ran for the timber and the girl jumped from a pony she was riding, and ran back, when an Indian threw a tomahawk and struck her in the back, cutting one rib loose from the back bone. She however recovered.

The settlers were compelled to take up their residence in a fort for some time during the war. Mr. Gilbreath was one of a party that went under the command of Governor Ninian Edwards to an Indian village at Peoria Lake and destroyed it. Mr. Gilbreath's oldest child, Polly, was born in the fort in 1812, she is now Mrs. Harriman, of Rockville, Bates County. Three sons, William, Simeon and Stephen were born between 1814 and 1821. In the fall of 1839, William started alone on horseback for a look at the Western country. Crossing the Mississippi River at Chester, sixty miles below St. Louis, he followed a mail route through Farmington in Southeast Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas. The legislature being in session, there was much going on that interested him and he remained some time, took his horse on a steamer that was going up the river with some Seminole Indians, that were being forcibly removed from Florida to the Indian Territory by the government. He landed at the mouth of Horse Creek, having concluded to pursue his journey on horseback. As the steamer was turning from the landing the boiler burst, making a complete wreck of the steamer, and leaving but few alive, that were on board. The pilot's body was thrown upon the bank. After this narrow escape, two days ride brought him to an uncle's near Van Buren, Arkansas. Another uncle lived near by and he remained with them the rest of the winter. While here, he wrote to his father to come on with the rest of the family, and he would meet them at Springfield, Missouri. They came on with two two-horse wagons, and three yoke of oxen to the third wagon. Upon meeting at Springfield the elder gentleman had such a strong desire to see his brother that the whole party went on to Van Buren, Arkansas. In the spring of 1840, they started north, intending to go to the Platte Purchase in North Missouri. Camping at the famous spring at the head of Spring River, in Lawrence County, Missouri, they found their oxen so lame from traveling over the sharp flint rock that they could travel no farther. They built cabins and staid there until February, 1841, when William started out for Harmony Mission, Bates County. Two days' ride brought him, just at night, to Collies' ford, and crossing over he put up for the night at Collies. He found Collies' wife had been raised in the same neighborhood with himself, and each knew many of the same people. This made him at home at once, and he was treated in so friendly a manner, and hearing such a favorable account of the locality, made him quite inclined to settle somewhere near by. Looking around he selected a spot, now in section 11, township 39, range 29, where E. K. Gird now lives. A half breed named Hunt had located a claim there, and Gilbreath bought him out, paying him \$160 in gold. This money was paid simply for his claim and his good will. The improvement consisted of nearly an acre in the edge of the brush, inclosed by tying hickory bark from one sapling to another, to keep the

ponies out so the squaw could raise beans, sweet corn, etc. The half breed and his family kept the little hut he had built of poles, and remained in it some years ; sometimes working for the Gilbreaths. William went for the family, and returning in March, 1841, they built the west room of the house, in which E. K. Gird now lives. Building the walls with logs they then roofed and sided it with boards, riven out by themselves, most of which are yet on the house. Their first years were spent in building, fencing, breaking, etc., after the manner usual with the first settlers. No particular hardships were suffered or remarkable incidents occurred up to 1844.

The crops were good and wild game plenty. A fair article of pork could be gotten from the droves of wild hogs descended from those that escaped from the Harmony Mission years before. In 1844 they planted corn over and over, until for the fourth planting they went to Warsaw for seed, paying \$3.25 per bushel, and then did not raise one bushel. For three months there were not twenty-four consecutive hours that it did not rain. On the third of July, as a party, of which William Gilbreath was one, was going to Balltown to celebrate the Fourth of July, they crossed the Osage at Papinville in skiffs and canoes, and when over the bottom prairie, on the south side, they were met by a strong southwest wind that raised waves capped with foam that dashed into their boats so that they were compelled to row to some pecan trees for protection, and hold to the branches while they bailed the water out of their crafts. One, Robert Belcher, who was with the party, remarking that he would leave a high water mark that could be seen for ages, took a tomahawk and cut a notch in a tree that can now be seen thirteen feet above the ground. That year is still remembered over the country as the great flood year. It was also very wet in 1845, and but little grain raised. In 1844 all the wheat that was saved in that quarter was by Rev. M. Robards, who lived on the hill west of Hudson Post Office. He and his family took the wheat, a shock at a time, into the house, dried it by the fire and beat it out with sticks.

Mr. Gilbreath referred to a small class of people who are ever to be found a little in advance of civilization, and upon its approach, they push further into the wilderness, after the fashion of Daniel Boone. As a specimen of this class, he described John A. Walker, who lived near Pleasant Gap. He dressed in a hunting shirt and leggins of deer skin, and a coon skin cap. His hair was cut short, was as coarse as the hair of a horse's tail, and stood straight up all over his head. His wife wore a dress of cotton or tow, with a draw-string about the waist. He soon left because, a few families had settled in the region, saying he could not bear civilization. He located on Clear Creek, and when Samuel Collins moved on the creek, six miles above, he moved again to avoid such near neighbors. There was also a lone man lived in a cabin near the Marias

des Cygnes, who kept himself secluded from society. He raised a fine herd of horses, about eighty in number, and after a time he was found dead in his cabin and half of his horses gone. It was supposed he was killed by horse thieves. Honey bees seemed also to precede civilization. Mr. Gilbreath remembers being once at the Osage village, near Papinville, when the Indians had a day of mourning over the fact that a swarm of bees had been found, and they thought the white men would soon dispossess them entirely. Horse flies also kept pace with the advance westward of the settlements, the traders with Santa Fe being never troubled with them after passing beyond the last line of pioneers.

The years passed on, settlers became more numerous, the three boys each getting possession of and improving large tracts of lands, and between 1852 and 1855 they all married. William married a Mrs. Walls, a widow, who had one son (Dalton) by her former husband. He is now a farmer in Hudson. William has now one son living in Round Prairie, near his father. Simeon married Margaret Huffman, and has five boys and one girl. The oldest, John, is a lawyer in Appleton City, Missouri. Stephen G. married a Miss Enkel, whose children (twins) are France (farmer in Hudson Township) and Louise, wife of Fritz Pipemier, of Appleton Township, St. Clair County, Missouri. Stephen's second wife was Charlotte Robards. She had two sons, Fritz and Earl. The Gilbreaths kept a few slaves, but were opposed to the further extension of slavery, and therefore differed from many of their neighbors. They took no part in the border troubles of 1856, nor were they disturbed on account of their opinions. William says he never knew more honest and upright people than his slaves were; that he never locked up anything, even leaving large amounts of money in a trunk in the house unlocked and in the care of the negroes, but never lost anything by trusting them. His present housekeepers were his former slaves. In 1859, a severe drouth set in—some hay was cut, but the corn failed, except a very little in low, wet spots. On the fourteenth day of August William Gilbreath went with a hog-buyer to Monegan Creek (to purchase hogs, which were got for a dollar a hundred) and did not see a single stock of green corn on the way. It was as dry as it is in December. A great portion of the settlers moved to the river and camped on the bottom, so that they would be near water. Stock lived there without feed. Douglas, who lived on the hill north of Round Prairie, did not move, but used three teams all the time hauling water. They could make but one trip a day. In the spring of 1860 the seed corn planted a year before was plowed up as dry and sound as if it had lain in a good crib. A great many forest trees died. Phillip Zeal and James McCool were selling goods in 1859 at Papinville, and took for goods a large quantity of corn, which they shelled and sacked, expecting to ship down the river when the spring rains came, but instead of the spring freshet,

the river-bed was dry and dusty, and the corn being kept in the country helped the people through.

William Gilbreath sold timothy hay for \$12.50 per ton, to be taken to Fort Scott to feed the horses of army officers. In the spring of 1860 Mr. Douglas, who was a Presbyterian, proposed to the neighbors that he would go to Father Jones, of Harmony Mission, and get him to hold a meeting and pray for rain. He did so. Dr. Jones set the day—preached and prayed fervently that a season might begin that would fill their barns. On Tuesday following it rained. William Gilbreath asserts that he firmly believes that those prayers brought the rain, and that without them the country would have been desolated. The rains were not very plentiful and the crops were light that year. When the civil war of 1861 came up the father, William and Simeon took the side of the Union, and Stephen espoused the cause of the South. William with his stepson, Dalton Walls, and his son, John, went into the militia, as did Simeon also. Since the war they have been farming in Hudson Township. The elder Gilbreath died in 1865, aged eighty years.

HUDSON CITY.

The little town of Hudson was located April 10, 1867, by Judge Charles I. Robards, who purchased the land for a company of men—twenty-one in number—and who took shares to the amount of \$100 each. The town site occupied the east half of lot 5, northeast quarter and east half of lot 6, and northeast quarter and east half of the west half of lot 6, and the northeast quarter and east half of the west half of lot 5, and northeast quarter of section 3, township 39, range 29.

The first building in the place was erected by Smith Bros., of Clinton, in Henry County. William E. Brinkerhoff and V. A. Wallace took charge of the store—general merchandise—for Smith Bros. The second building was a private residence, built by Judge Charles I. Robards. The second business house was owned and operated by James Hodkins and E. M. King (Hodkins & King).

The first blacksmith was Alexander Gordon.

Joel Pratt was the first postmaster, and was succeeded by James E. Mathews.

The Presbyterians erected a church edifice in 1869 (frame building) in the town. This, however, was taken down and one-half of it was moved to Appleton City, three and a half miles east. The building was a large one, and in order to move it more easily it was cut into two pieces. One-half of the building was taken to Appleton City and the other half was started with, but was destroyed by fire at night before it reached the town. S. G. Clark, a Presbyterian minister, now at Rich Hill, preached for them. The church was organized with the following

members: Mrs. Sallie A. Taylor, E. S. Chapin and wife and E. K. Gird and wife.

The present business of the place is done by David Connell, who is a merchant and is the present postmaster. Dr. H. H. Taylor is the blacksmith.

The town was nearly depopulated when Appleton City sprung up.

CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIP.

The Missionary Baptists and M. E. Church South have houses of worship also in the township; the Baptists have their building in what is called Round Prairie, and the Methodists theirs in the southeastern part of the township. William Melton and wife and Mrs. M. A. Page are among the original members of the former, and James Hook and wife among the membership of the latter.

SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was taught by Cynthia Tousley, a sister of Judge Charles I. Robards. This was in 1843, and was taught at the residence of Richard Stratton, near the present town of Hudson.

LAHAI.

About the year 1877 a postoffice was established, called Lahai, in the township, but after being kept up for about four years was discontinued in 1882. John W. Brown was the first postmaster, succeeded by Clark Wix.

COAL.

There is an abundance of coal in the township, which has been developed in different localities of the same. The vein on Panther Creek is four feet in thickness and crops out for a quarter of a mile.



CHAPTER XIV.

HOMER TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—LIMESTONE AND COAL—CHURCHES—MULBERRY POST OFFICE—SPY MOUND—JOHN BROWN'S FARM AND OLD HOME—HAMILTON MASSACRE.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning about the center of the north line of section 6, township 41, range 33; thence east five and a half miles; thence south six miles; thence west three miles; thence south about two miles; thence north-west two and a half miles to the State Line Ford, thence six and a half miles north to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is well watered, the east fork of Mulberry Creek with its numerous tributaries flow in a southeasterly direction, nearly through the central part of the township. Hawk Branch, Spy Branch and Stone's Slough are in the western and northwestern part of the township. The Marais des Cygnes forms, with its affluents, almost the entire southern boundary line.

There is still standing much of the native forests, especially upon the banks of the Marais des Cygnes. Timber, of which there is every variety known to this latitude, is as abundant in Homer as in any other township in the county. The bottom lands are not only prolific of the large and shell bark hickory nuts, but are also covered with large groves of pecan trees, which bear bountifully about once in three years. These nuts are gathered by the people living in the vicinity of the Marais des Cygnes, and are shipped to St. Louis, Kansas City and elsewhere. The pecans average about \$2.50 per bushel and the hickory nuts about fifty cents per bushel. The soil is of an excellent quality.

LIMESTONE AND COAL.

There is an abundance of limestone in different parts of the township, the highest points of the prairie land being covered with it, saying nothing of the banks and beds of many of the streams.

There are in the township many rich deposits of coal, which is now being used by the inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the pioneers in *ante bellum* days who selected homes from the rich lands of Homer Township were Jeremiah Jackson, Thomas Jackson, Thomas Jackson (called Yankee Jackson), H. B. Francis, Thomas Francis, William Braden, Pierce Hackett, J. M. Rodgers, Bluford Merchant, Chesley Hart, and D. R. Braden. The Francis brothers were from Illinois, the Bradens were from Ohio, and Hackett was from England. About the close of the civil war a number of intelligent and enterprising men purchased lands and located in this township. Among these were Robert Leech, Judge Lyman Hall, James W. Whinery, J. T. Whinery, R. M. Brown, Dr. J. M. Gailey, Hugh Gailey, Jeremiah Rankin, William Brown, Judge D. V. Brown, James Pilgrim, William Rodgers, David Braden, and John A. Lefker.

MILL.

About the year 1870 a sawmill was erected by John A. Lefker on the Marais des Cygnes, at what is now known as Hawkins' Ford, lot 2, section 5, township 39, range 33. In 1875 a grist mill was added by the same person.

CHURCHES.

(By S. A. Rankin)

History of the United Presbyterian congregation at Mulberry, Bates County, Missouri:

This congregation belongs to the Presbytery of West Missouri; this to the Synod of Kansas, and that to the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. It is difficult to ascertain definitely who preached the first United Presbyterian sermon in Bates County, but it appears that the first two U. P. ministers who ever preached here were Rev. R. G. Thompson, who resides at Kingsville, Missouri, and the late Rev. Randall Ross, who died at his residence in Greenwood, Missouri, about six years ago. It appears that they both preached here about the year 1866, but which was first seems to be difficult to ascertain beyond doubt or question.

The congregation was organized March 28, 1868, in the house of Mr. Robert Leech, who yet resides in the village. A short discourse suitable to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Walter P. Currie. After this the following named persons presented certificates, and gave other satisfactory evidence of their former connection with United Presbyterian congregations:

R. M. Brown, Mary A. Brown, James H. Brown, Mary J. Brown, Robert Leech, Catherine Leech, John Gaily, James M. Gaily, E. A. Gaily,

William Stobie, Christina Stobie, Samuel Thompson, William Braden, Ann Braden, Lydia J. Currie, William G. Ritchie, Mary E. Brown, Maria Thompson, Thomas A. Stewart M. A. Stewart.

Robert Leech and Robert M. Brown were elected to the office of ruling elder. James M. Gaily, William Braden and Dr. Thomas A. Stewart were elected trustees, and the organization named Bethel. This name was retained till March 27, 1878, when, by an act of Presbytery, as requested by the congregation, the same name by which the post office and village were designated, was applied to the congregation.

The congregation has most of the time since its organization had a settled pastor, though at times dependent on stated or occasional supplies of preaching. Rev. W. P. Currie was the pastor till July, 1870. Rev. James P. Wright, a stated supply from March, 1871, till March, 1872, then pastor till September, 1874. Rev. John Taylor was pastor from June, 1876, till July, 1878. Rev. S. W. Lorimer has been the pastor ever since July 1, 1879.

In the spring of 1876, a house of worship was erected, having an area of 36x50 feet, and a seating capacity for about 350 persons. When the work of building the house was just beginning, the southwestern portion of the congregation withdrew and formed another congregation, which is named Richland. They have also erected a house of worship.

The membership of Mulberry congregation is gradually increasing. The number on the roll at present is 134. This is about double the number on the roll when the present pastor came to the congregation in 1879. The congregation is now self sustaining in a financial point of view, and bestows quite liberally to home and foreign missions. In 1879, the congregation built a parsonage, in which the pastor is residing.

Many changes have taken place since the congregation had a beginning, and many more will yet take place, but it is to be hoped, or at least desired, that no retrograde movement will be inaugurated in our midst. In connection with the congregation there is a good and well regulated Sabbath School, which is conducted through the winter as well as at other seasons of the year. The Ladies' Missionary Society is another important factor in the church's working force.

MULBERRY POST OFFICE.

About the year 1867 or 1868 the government established, at the house of Robert Leech, what has since been known as Mulberry Post Office, Robert Leech being the first postmaster. W. M. Robison succeeded Leech, and is the present officer. W. M. Robison opened the first business house. E. K. Rollins was the first blacksmith. The present business of the place is done by W. M. Robison, postmaster and general store; John Miller & Brother, blacksmiths; Moss & Son, cabinet makers; — Major, shoemaker.

"SPY MOUND."

This elevation of land occupies nearly one hundred and sixty acres of section 17. Its summit reaches an altitude of about one hundred feet, from which can be seen the city of Butler, Pleasant Gap, and other points, ranging at a distance of twelve to twenty miles. The surface of the mound is covered with limestone rock, and from its side gushes a small, perennial stream of water.

Northwest of the mound, three-quarters of a mile, is a region of country which is noted in the history of Kansas, not only because John Brown, of Harper's Ferry notoriety, once lived there, but because it is in the immediate vicinity of what is known as the "Hamilton Massacre," which occurred a few years before the late civil war of 1861.

"Spy Mound," during the residence of John Brown in the neighborhood, was a kind of watch-tower to which he and his friends often went, in the days of border ruffianism, to watch the coming of the foe. Below will be found a short, but interesting sketch of John Brown's old home, Spy Mound, etc., from the pen of Rev. Samuel Alexander :

"JOHN BROWN'S KANSAS FARM" AND OLD HOME.

Hearing that the farm once owned by John Brown, the anti-slavery enthusiast, is situated in Kansas near the state line and but twenty miles from Butler, Bates County, Missouri, and that it is peculiar for location, etc., as well as for its historic association, a few friends and I visited it one bright October day in 1882. We found it a few miles west of Mulberry Creek and three-quarters of a mile northwest of Spy Mound, which is east of the state line and a peculiarity itself, being an elevation of about 100 feet and almost perpendicular on its south end, from which, it is said, you command a view of all the vicinity, and which was much used in the "border troubles" prior to and during the rebellion as a point of observation to determine the approach of friend or foe to the residents of that locality.

Judging from the location of Mr. Brown's farm and the house and improvements on it we might well think it was selected for no ordinary purpose.

The southeast corner of the farm comes to the state line between Kansas and Missouri, where there is a "jog" of about forty rods into the Missouri side ; just how far the "jog" goes north and south we did not determine. We drove up the south line of the farm, going westward over a very narrow, rocky and steep hill or "spur" of one of the mounds ; then partly down the other side, turning north into a rough, rocky, narrow and deep gulch, in which there is a large spring of good fresh water ; following this, we came to a steep, rocky bluff or nearly perpendicular

side of the elevated land or mound looking southward, in which there had been cut an excavation large enough to admit of a large house two stories high, part of the second story projecting higher than the bluff. This house was built of stone and wood, having so far as we could see the rocky bluff for the north wall and side of the house. It was probably five years old or more, but stood on the spot where John Brown's cabin did, excepting a few feet on the south, where there still lies one old oaken sill of the cabin, partly buried in the earth fallen on it from the bluff, a piece of which sill we carried away with us, being chopped off for us by the resident of the house and farm. This house is about one-quarter of a mile west from the state line. It faces south, and any one on the bluff above it could command a view of the gulch before it, and for quite a distance the land on either side and behind it. Passing in a northwest direction from the top and rear of the house for one-half of a mile, we came to a deep, rocky gulch or hollow running northeast and southwest. It seemed to be seventy-five feet across the top, fifteen feet at the bottom and twenty feet deep. This interesting place is called "Murderers' Hollow," or "Hamilton's Massacre,"—the place where Hamilton, a pro-slavery politician, with a posse in 1855 overtook twelve men who had voted for Kansas to be a "free state," compelling them to stand in a row two feet apart, then commanding his men from each side of the gulch above to fire on the men below. There are now two large perpendicular stones projecting about two feet out of the ground—one at each end of the row—to mark the spot and tell to future ages the story of crime. However, these stones are not alone to tell the tale of horror. One of the twelve was so badly wounded as to be left by the band for dead with the rest, but afterwards revived and recovered. Another one of them was but slightly hurt, but feigned death until the horde withdrew; then escaped to tell the scene to others, and to-day lives in a village five miles away from the dread spot, named Trading Post, in Kansas, where he is engaged in merchandising. The citizens of that section at some subsequent time took up the remains of the ten who were buried in the "Hollow" where they were massacred, and reinterred them at Trading Post, where they lie beneath the sod and where a suitable monument is intended to be placed. It is supposed it would have been better to place the monument on the exact spot where the sandstones stand.

It is said that John Brown lived here prior and up to this contest of Kansas becoming free soil, and that these men were his associates in politics.

CHAPTER XV.

LONE OAK TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY — WATER, TIMBER, ETC. — EARLY SETTLERS — DR. WILLIAM C. REQUA —
CHURCHES—SHOEMAKER—ORCHARD.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning in section 1, township 38, range 30, on the north and east bank of the Marais des Cygnes ; thence following the meanders of the same to section 18 ; thence up the said stream to a point where it crosses from New Home Township to section 7 ; thence north about three and three-quarter miles ; thence east six miles ; thence south about eight and three-quarter miles, to the place of beginning.

WATER, TIMBER, ETC.

The township is excellently watered by a number of streams which flow in many directions. The Marais des Cygnes winds its devious course all along the southern boundary of the township. Flowing south and emptying into the latter stream is Miami Creek, which has Mound Creek and 'Possum Branch for its tributaries. In the southeast part of the township are Willow, Lone Oak, and the Double Branches. Besides these streams there are two lakes, one in section 9, and the other in sections 7, 8 and 17, the latter covering an area of three or four hundred acres.

Timber and building rock are abundant. Considerable of the land is hilly and broken, but good for farming.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Next in order to the account of Harmony Mission, inseparately connected with its history, and identified with the moral, religious and physical growth of Bates County, should follow in our judgment, the biographical sketch of Dr. William C. Requa, of Lone Oak Township, now one of the oldest living pioneers and citizens in the county—a man universally respected and honored by his fellow citizens :

DR. REQUA.

To put a stop to all persecutions, on account of religious belief, Henry the Fourth, King of France, issued in 1598, the famous "Edict of Nantes," decreeing that Protestants should enjoy the same rights and privileges in all respects with Catholics, but Louis the Fourteenth revoked it in 1685, and a severe persecution of Protestants, or Huguenots, as they were called, was at once set on foot. To escape this many fled to other countries, some taking refuge in America. Among these was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, who settled at New Rochelle, New York. The mother of the late President Garfield was also a descendant of the same people. William C. Requa, was born in Westchester County, New York, August 22, 1795, and is now eighty-seven years and four months old. His grandmother was from Aberdeen, Scotland, therefore the blood of the gay, enthusiastic Frenchman, and the stern, rigid, old Covenanters' is commingled in his veins. He was educated at an academy in Dutchess County, New York. While there the school was visited by a Rev. Mr. Chapman, who was seeking for volunteers to go with him to a mission at Fort Gibson, Arkansas, to the Osage Indians. This mission was established and supported in the same manner as Harmony Mission, in this county, heretofore described in these sketches. In the year 1820, he joined a mission party that went from New York to Philadelphia by steamboat and stage. Thence in wagons with six horse teams, to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Thence down the Ohio and Mississippi and up the Arkansas and Neosho, in keelboats. While going down the Mississippi, Mr. Requa, who was a good swimmer, rescued a son of the superintendent of the mission from drowning. He served as a teacher in what was known as the Union Mission for twelve years. Was married in 1821 to Miss Susan Comstock. Having learned the Indian language, he often preached to the Indians, but was not a licensed minister while there. The mission was disbanded in 1832, and the members scattered. Mr. Requa had at different times made trips through what is now Bates County, and liked the country so well that after roving about and making one trip east, he came to Harmony Mission, near Papinville. His wife died in 1833, leaving two children, both of whom have since died, one leaving a son, Lyman R. Sperry, who is now in school at Butler. He was married in 1837, to Jane Montgomery, who only lived one year after her marriage.

The Mormon settlement in Jackson County having been broken up, two of them had settled in what is now Lone Oak Township, and in 1837, Mr. Requa bought out the improvements of one Daniel Francis, the country not yet having been surveyed and put in market. This has ever since been his home. During his work at the Mission he studied medicine, and after coming to Bates County was ordained as a minister

of the Presbyterian Church. So that during pioneer times and the troublous times of the border war and the civil war, besides carrying on his farm, he served the settlers in the capacity of minister and physician, and was acknowledged to be one of the most useful members of society. In 1840, he was married to his present wife. They have six sons and three daughters now living. Two of his sons were soldiers in the Union army. His health is yet remarkably good, and he is enjoying as comfortable and happy an old age as could be expected for a man of his years.

Among other old settlers was William R. Thomas, who came from Pennsylvania in 1844, and located in section 11, township 39, range 31.

Abraham Towner, and Daniel Francis, Mormons, moved to the township as early as 1835. Francis died in Lone Oak before the war, and Towner moved to California, between 1850 and 1860. Daniel Francis, Jr., now resides in Linn County, Kansas. Phillip Stanford lived northeast of Dr. Requa, and finally moved to Texas. George Requa settled in the township as early as 1834, and was one of the Union Missionaries in 1820. He died here before 1860. His wife and children, William, Austin, James, George, Cyrus J., Martha J. and Lucy E. are now living.

James H. Requa opened a farm in 1840, and was possibly the first school teacher in the township. The school house stood southeast of Dr. Requa's farm.

Enoch Humphreys, A. G. Ellidge, Lindsey Wine, John H. Thomas, Joseph Jones, John Blankenbecker, Columbus Blankenbecker, John O. Starr, and John Daniel were all pioneers in the township, and devoted the better part of their lives to the pursuits of agriculture. A few of these brave men are now living. Their early adventures and pioneer experience would make an interesting chapter in the history of Bates County, but for want of space we are compelled to pass them by.

CHURCHES.

One among the earliest religious assemblies that met in the township convened at the house of Dr. William C. Requa, within three weeks after his arrival. The minister was the Rev. Amasa Jones, the superintendent of the Harmony Mission. The congregation was made up of a few neighbors—all old settlers.

Before the war of 1861, the Old School Presbyterians and M. E. Church began the erection of a church edifice, called the "Union Church," about one mile north of Dr. Requa's residence. The building was destroyed during the war. In 1880, the same denominations rebuilt a house of worship, which is now called "Willow Branch Church."

Dr. W. C. Requa and wife, W. R. Thomas and wife, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. S. J. Requa, William Requa and wife, Mr. M. Ryan and Austin

Requa, were among the original members of the Presbyterians, and John R. Thomas and wife, David Thomas, Cyrus Thomas and wife, George Thomas and Aaron Thomas and wife, Mrs. S. E. Requa and D. B. Requa and wife, were among the early members of the M. E. Church. Rev. S. G. Clark preaches for the Presbyterians.

SHOEMAKER.

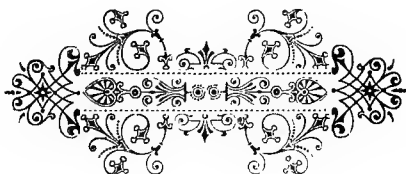
Jacob Hartman was a pioneer shoemaker.

ORCHARD.

The first apple orchard set out in the township was by Dr. W. C. Requa.

WIND MILL.

W. R. Thomas erected a wind mill in 1856, on section 11, which ground corn and wheat. This mill was operated by him until the war of 1861, when it was destroyed.



CHAPTER XVI.

MINGO TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—COVE CITY—MAYSBURG—EARLY HISTORY—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—COVE CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH—ORIGINAL AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 18, township 42, range 29; thence east six miles, thence south four miles, thence west six miles, thence north four miles to place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Grand River forms the northern boundary line. Cove Creek enters the township at section 34, flows northeast and empties into Grand River. Peter Creek flows nearly through the central part, and Elk Fork, touches the northwestern part. The land is generally hilly. Timber is found on all the streams.

EARLY SETTLERS.

H. M. White emigrated to Missouri from Wayne County, Kentucky, about the year 1844, and settled on Elk Fork Creek. He lived and died in Grand River Township, dying 1872. J. M. White, the son of H. M., was born in Mingo Township in 1846, and has resided there ever since. Austin and Joseph Reeder located in Mingo Township in 1832, between Elk Fork and Peter Creek. Alexander Earhart came from West Virginia about the year 1851, and opened a farm on Elk Fork Creek. Stonger Earhart, brother of Alexander, settled in the township at the same time. Among other pioneers were: Robert Davis, Jefferson Lake, Morgan Settle, Nicholas Poage, Martin Hackler, — Ashcrafts, Hamilton Burris, Joel Sparks, — Shatley, — Chadwell, Jonathan Starks, Reece Hackler, Free Hackler, James Settle, John C. Grogg, George Earhart, A. M. Grogg and Stephen Williams.

MILL.

The first mill was erected at Settle Ford by Nicholas Poage.

COVE CITY.

H. D. Brooks was appointed the first postmaster in 1870. James Shaw succeeded him, and is the present postmaster. James Shaw is the blacksmith, and is the only business man in the place.

MAYSBURG.

Mayes & Carlton built the first house in 1878, and were the first merchants. L. O. Carlton was the first postmaster, D. R. Gordon the first blacksmith and Dr. M. Duttler the first physician.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

D. O. Carlton, merchant and postmaster.

J. M. Mayes, merchant and original and present clerk.

Poage (G. A.) & West (G. W.), druggists.

William Salle, blacksmith.

CHURCH.

The Cove Creek Baptist Church was organized March 21, 1871. Among the original members are Noah and Anna Miller, W. D. Cannon, L. W. and Lydia Denney, J. M. and R. E. Mayes, W. and S. R. Applegate, E. W. Tift, Joseph Kirkpatrick, Obidiah Thompkins, James Harvey and W. L. Baskitt. Present members, seventy-five.



CHAPTER XVII.

MOUND TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES--EARLY SETTLERS.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 41, range 30; thence west six miles; thence south six miles; thence east six miles; thence north six miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface generally is high and rolling, and the land in the north and northeastern part of the township is broken, the soil in many localities being poor and thin.

Bone Creek rises in the southwestern part of the township. Wildcat Branch is a small affluent of Bone Creek. The water and timber supply of the township are meagre.

This, being mostly prairie, was probably the last settled township in the county. The settlers, needing logs for building, for fuel and to split into fencing timber, and with the whole country to choose from, would of course select locations where this much-needed material was to be found in abundance. Therefore all the early settlers located along the margin of the streams whose banks were skirted with forests, and although a few good locations of that kind were in what is now known as Mound Township, none of them were occupied until a comparatively late date.

Boston H. Bowman was a native of Ohio. He married Sarah C. Raper, in Illinois. In the spring of 1841 he started west; lived ten years in Jackson County, Missouri, and then came to Elk Fork, and rented a farm for one year and finally, in 1855, settled and always afterwards lived on Bone's Fork, in the south part of Mound Township, being the first settler within its limits. Mrs. Bowman related circumstances which, were they surrounding the settlers of to-day, would be considered decidedly inconvenient. Wolves, even in 1855, were very numerous, and sheep had to be closely watched.

Except when water was plentiful, they were compelled to go twenty-five miles, to Balltown, to mill, and sometimes had to wait a long time for their grist. Mrs. Bowman recollects that her husband at one time occupied a week in going to mill and returning home. She was, however, enthusiastic over the advantages and pleasures of those days as contrasted with the present. All the necessities of life were easily obtained in the greatest abundance, and the people were so much more friendly and unselfish than they are to-day.

Mr. Bowman took his family to Illinois in the spring of 1864, and remained until the war was over. He died April 5, 1868. Mrs. Bowman resides with her youngest son, on Bone's Fork. They raised nine children. Hiram S., John H. and George live in Bates County. Henry R. is dead, Jasper N. absent and not heard from for four years. Harriet N., Isabella, Sarah M. and Joanna G. are now living.



CHAPTER XVIII.

MOUNT PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—SURFACE AND WATER—ROCK AND TIMBER—EARLY SETTLERS—BUTLER—LOCATION—HISTORY—ITS OCCUPATION BY THE MILITARY—MILITARY EXECUTION—TOWN INCORPORATED—OFFICIALS—MILLS AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—ELECTRIC LIGHT—BANKS AND BANKERS—BUTLER ACADEMY—REV. W. M. NEWTON'S ADDRESS—FOURTH OF JULY AT BUTLER IN 1882—WALTON'S OPERA HOUSE—SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES DELIVERED UPON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE OPERA HOUSE—SECRET SOCIETIES—CHURCHES—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF BUTLER—POSTMASTERS.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 31, range 40; thence west six miles to the northwest corner of section 6; thence south six miles to the southwest corner of section 31; thence east six miles to the southeast corner of section 36; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

SURFACE AND WATER.

The surface of the land in the township is rolling, and in some localities there are rocky hills, which are covered with a small and in some places a dense undergrowth of black and post oak timber. The eastern part of the township is watered by Mound and Root Creeks. One of the main forks of Miami Creek runs through sections 30, 31 and 32 in the southwest, and Bone Creek passes through sections 6 and 7 in the northwestern part.

ROCK AND TIMBER.

Any quantity of sand and limestone rock are to be found in the township, and any amount of timber sufficient for all purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the early settlers in Mount Pleasant Township, there were George W. Patterson, from Iowa, and Alexander Patterson, from Kentucky. Alexander Patterson located in section 21, where his widow now resides. Charles Denny was also one of the early settlers and now lives in Butler. William Hurt came in 1858 from Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri.

George W. Pierce settled in section 19. He was from Tennessee. Alfred Miller came from Ohio and opened a farm in section 25, where he still resides. Jacob D. and Joel B. Wright were natives of Indiana. Huey Mills was from Iowa, located in the township, but now resides in Pleasant Hill, Missouri. Lewis Dixon was a Kentuckian, and came to the township before the war of 1861. There were several families of Robinsons, some of whom were from Cole County, Missouri, who were among the early settlers. Ham Case moved to the township from Cooper County, Missouri. He left during the war. Nathaniel Porter and D. Porter emigrated from Kentucky, and located respectively, west and southeast of Butler. Rev. Mr. Phoenix, a minister of the Christian Church, settled the place now occupied by W. W. Henry. Phoenix left during the war and went to Taney County, Missouri.

John Morris, came to the township prior to 1843, and settled section 31. He died in 1846 at his home, and left a wife and three children; the children's names were: Drury, Serena, and John, and were minors. Two of the children, John and Serena, are now living at the old place.

Giles B. Davis came prior to 1843, and located in section 32. He died in Cedar County, Missouri, before the civil war. He was a botanic doctor and a carpenter.

Thomas and William McCord, from Tennessee, came prior to 1843, and opened a farm in section 32. Thomas moved to Oregon before the war, and William died in the township. His family went away, after having been scattered by the war.

Wilds, a Mormon, settled on section 19, about the year 1838; he died before the war in the township.

BUTLER.

There is no prettier town in Western Missouri than Butler, the county seat of Bates County. It is located near the geographical center of the county, on a slightly prairie, and occupies the west half of the northwest quarter of section 23, and the northeast quarter of section 22, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 40, range 31. The country surrounding it is gently rolling, and may be seen for many miles in every direction.

Away in the distance, seven or eight miles southwest of town, can be discerned the dark outline of timber, which skirts the Marais des Cygnes, while to the southeast, but nearer the town, flows Mount Creek, a tributary of the former, and uniting with the same before it reaches the southern boundary of the county. Wherever the eye may turn, it is delighted with the beauties of a prairie landscape, dotted over with farm houses, cultivated fields and bearing orchards. The outlook for town and country (which have received their growth since the great

civil war) is full of promise, and the time, we predict, will not be very remote when Butler will become one of the most substantial and prosperous towns in Western Missouri.

The old town of Butler, as already stated, was originally laid out in 1854, but was not made the county seat until 1856. The legislature passed an act approved March 1, 1851, which was as follows :

If three-fifths of the qualified voters of Bates County shall petition the county court of said county for a removal of the county seat of said county from Papinville to any other point in said county, it shall be the duty of said court to make an order for such removal, according to such petition, etc.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act, after the organization of Vernon County, which occurred in 1855, the county seat of Bates County was changed to Butler. The commissioners appointed by the legislature to select the new seat of justice were W. S. Sutherland and Achilles Easley. Three citizens who were residing upon the town-site at the time, donated in the aggregate fifty-five acres of land to the county; their names were John S. Wilkins, John W. Montgomery and John E. Morgan. Morgan was representing the county at that time in the legislature.

John C. Kennett was the original settler of the town-site, coming in 18—. His log cabin was located in lots 1, 2, 3, block 1, Montgomery's First Addition, where Evan's livery stable now stands. He established a small business, his stock in trade consisting mostly of whisky and tobacco, which he sold for two or three years to the old settlers and to the California emigrants who were passing through from the fall of 1849 to 1851. Kennett finally went to California from Butler.

The next settler was Montgomery, whose home is mentioned above. He came about the year 1853 and purchased Kennett's possession, being the second business man upon the town site. Montgomery went to Arkansas from the southern part of Missouri, where he had gone during the war of 1861.

John E. Morgan came to the town in 1854 and erected a small house where the Christian house of worship now stand. Morgan (who was the representative of Bates County from 1854 to 1856) located in Mount Pleasant Township when first coming to the county. He was from Tennessee and was a farmer, trader and politician, and possessed a large share of good common sense. He left the county during the war, and now resides at Warsaw, Missouri.

After Butler was laid out Joseph C. Couch and William S. Smith, under the firm name of Couch & Smith, erected the first business house. They came from Platte County, Missouri, to Bates, but originally from Kentucky. They located in Butler in the spring of 1856. Their stock consisted of general merchandise, which they continued to sell until the

war. Each of these men died with the consumption. Smith died in Butler in 1862, and was buried by an Iowa cavalry company with Masonic ceremonies. Couch went to Texas, where he died. Mrs. Smith, widow of William S. Smith, is now living near Butler.

John McComb and James Robison, under the name and style of McComb & Robison, put up the next business house (general stock) in the fall of 1856, locating it on the spot where Evans' livery stable now stands. McComb, previously to coming to Butler, lived in the county in Deepwater Township. Robison came from Platte County. McComb & Robison sold out before the war. McComb was killed at the battle of Lone Jack. Robison now lives at Pilot Grove, Grayson County, Texas.

The next business firm, Loring & Burnett (Samuel Loring and Jeremiah Burnett), commenced selling goods in 1858 on the spot now occupied by a saloon. They were citizens of the county before locating here, Burnett living in the former county seat and Loring in the southwestern part of the county. Loring was a farmer, cattle trader and merchant; he died in Papinville. Burnett lives in Texas. Wyatt Sanford succeeded Loring & Burnett about the year 1860. He emigrated to White County, Arkansas, where he died. Then came Thomas Rice, Thomas R. Simpson, Stearnburg & Co. and others, who were among the early tradesmen, merchants and business men of the town. The "village blacksmith" was John Fleaner, the ringing of whose anvil, it is said, was heard "from early morn' till dewy eve'." His shop stood just east of James Jeffries' residence.

Joseph S. Hansbrough was the first disciple of Esculapius to practice his profession in the town. He was killed by bushwhackers from Kansas during the war.

Among the first attorneys was Thomas H. Stearns, from Platte County, who died in Butler after the war.

Mrs. Martha Morgan, wife of John E. Morgan, above mentioned, opened the first school that was taught in the town. This was during the year 1856. The school house occupied the ground on which the residence of Judge David McGaughey now stands, and was erected for a church and school house together. Here also the different religious denominations held their first meetings; here also were held all public and political meetings, as well as the first terms of the county and circuit courts, after their removal from Papinville.

John E. Morgan kept the first house of entertainment, which stood where the Christian Church edifice now stands. He was succeeded by Thomas Rice. This hotel was simply a very humble log house, with meagre accommodations for man and beast.

William Harmann opened the first saloon in the fall of 1856, where Evans' stable is now situated. After the removal of the county seat to

Butler, Vandyke received the first merchant's license that was granted by the county court.

M. S. Powers erected the first steam saw and grist mill in the south part of the town in 1867. It is still running and is the property of Powers & Sons.

The Christian denomination erected the first house of worship used exclusively as such, in 1860. It was destroyed by fire in 1861, together with all the business houses around the square. This act of incendiarism was perpetrated by a squad of cavalry sent from Kansas for that purpose, by the order of Colonel James Montgomery. The court house was also burned at the same time. Nearly all the residences were abandoned during the war, and the majority of these, in fact, almost all, were burned at different times before and after the occupancy of the town by the military. The reason given for destroying the town was to prevent southern sympathizers from harboring rebels. It happened while the town was burning, and while the Union soldiers were still here, that Colonel Sidney Jackman, of the rebel army, came in at the head of a cavalry company. The Union soldiers hurriedly retreated towards the Kansas line, whither they were pursued by the rebels as far as Miami, Kansas, who after wounding and killing three or four of Montgomery's men, returned to Bates County.

The town was occupied in April, 1862, by Colonel Fitz Henry Warren, who commanded the First Iowa Cavalry. He remained until the following August, when he returned to Clinton, Henry County, Missouri, having learned upon the day of his departure that Colonel Jackman and General J. S. Cockrell were coming in the direction of Butler. The rebel forces passed up in the eastern part of the county, and continued their course north until the battle of Lone Jack, where they were engaged, and which occurred on the 16th of August, 1862.

A MILITARY EXECUTION.

On or about the first of December, 1862, one Captain John B. Newbury, arrived in Butler, with one company of state militia, having been sent here by Col. A. C. Marvin. Soon after, or about the same time, came Major White, with another company of men. White had boasted that he would shoot all bushwhackers that he captured. While on a foraging expedition on Grand River, White with his company, stopped at a farmer's house, and there saw a man by the name of Slater, who was eating his supper. After taking him prisoner, they found upon his person a pistol. What had been Slater's crime, was never definitely known. It was however thought, that he had been in the rebel army, and that he was, when captured, on his way back home to Cass County, Missouri, on a furlough, to visit his family. He was brought to Butler, tried, con-

demned and executed. Major White issued his order, announcing the execution and inviting the surrounding country to witness it. The time fixed for that event was the day before Christmas, 1862, at three o'clock in the afternoon. The prisoner was brought from his cell under a strong guard; the soldiery paraded the streets in their best uniform; the prisoner was taken to the west side of the public square, and halted about where I. N. Davidson's store now stands, was blindfolded and made to kneel. Here the Rev. ——— offered a prayer for the condemned man, after which, at a signal given by Major White, he was shot, and fell forward on his face, pierced through the heart with six bullets. A few of the citizens had gathered on the northwest corner of the public square, to witness the execution. It is said that Slater walked to the place of his doom in a fearless manner, and that he showed such little concern about his fate, that on the way to the ground—the scene of his death—he took a piece of tobacco and chewed it, apparently with his accustomed relish.

The town of Butler was incorporated June 19, 1872. Trustees: Henry McReynolds, chairman; George W. Evans, William E. Walton, Albert Harper, Wilson S. Boggs; J. L. Church, clerk; James K. Brugler, attorney.

Trustees—April 10, 1875: J. M. Cooper, chairman; A. B. McFarland, J. C. Parks, H. Philbrick, J. C. Clark; J. T. Smith, clerk; J. T. Smith, attorney.

Trustees—February 25, 1876: William Page, chairman; J. C. Parks, T. W. Childs, J. C. Clark, H. C. Steele; H. C. Steele, clerk; J. T. Smith, attorney; J. H. Saunders, marshal.

Trustees—April 10, 1876: J. C. Clark, chairman; J. M. Patty, J. A. Devinney, J. T. Graves, Frank Smith; John W. Abernathy, clerk; John W. Abernathy, attorney; F. J. Tygard, treasurer; J. T. Graves, street supervisor; A. L. Stone marshal; Joseph Burcham, collector.

Trustees—April 15, 1878: A. L. McBride, chairman; T. A. Shaw, A. T. Holcomb, J. T. Graves, Fred Evans; John W. Abernathy, clerk; John W. Abernathy, attorney; F. J. Tygard, treasurer; A. L. Stone, marshal; J. R. Burcham street commissioner.

Butler was incorporated as a city of the fourth class April 7, 1879: Mayor, William Page; aldermen of the First Ward, William E. Walton and James L. Pace; aldermen of the Second Ward, G. W. Patterson and John A. Devinney; marshal, John C. Bybee; treasurer, F. J. Tygard; collector, J. C. Clark; street commissioner, James Keep; attorney, John C. Hays; clerk, Thomas W. Silvers.

April 5, 1880—Mayor, William Page; aldermen of the First Ward: J. L. Pace, W. W. Eldridge; alderman of the Second Ward, G. W. Patterson, J. T. Graves; marshal, James N. Morgan; treasurer, Thomas Orr; collector, J. C. Clark; street commissioner, James Keep; attorney, Thomas W. Silvers; clerk, Thomas W. Silvers.

April 5, 1881 : Mayor, Luther Shobe ; aldermen of the First Ward, W. W. Eldridge, W. A. Stephens ; aldermen of the Second Ward, J. T. Graves, A. N. Culver ; marshal, James N. Morgan ; treasurer, M. A. Maynard ; collector, R. S. Catron ; street commissioner, John Trimble ; attorney, Thomas J. Smith ; clerk, Thomas J. Smith.

April 7, 1882 : mayor, John A. Lefker ; aldermen of the First Ward, W. A. Stephens, R. S. Catron ; aldermen of the Second Ward, R. A. Atkison, Charles Endres ; marshal, James N. Morgan ; treasurer, M. A. Maynard ; collector, A. N. Bell ; street commissioner, John Trimble ; attorney, Thomas J. Smith ; clerk, Thomas J. Smith.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

In December, 1866, M. S. Powers erected a small corn mill in the southern part of the city. In a short time he added a burr for grinding flour, and finally a saw. This was the pioneer grist and saw mill in Butler after the war. In 1877 Mr. Powers sold his interest in the mill to his sons, E. R. and M. R. Powers, who now operate it. It has a capacity for grinding 120 bushels of wheat per day. John A. Lefker erected a saw and grist mill, in 1870, on the line between Missouri and Kansas. He continued to operate it until 1875, when he moved the grist mill to Butler, where he now runs it as the "Empire Mill." The mill has four burrs, and has a grinding capacity of about sixty barrels per day.

Among other important manufacturing establishments of Butler is the woolen mill and carding machine of McClintock & Son, (Wilson and J. M. McClintock). These gentlemen began this business in Butler as early as the spring of 1868. At first they operated only a carding machine, but in 1869, began the manufacture of woolen goods, and have since that time supplied the home trade through the business house of M. S. Cowles & Co., with yarns, blankets, jeans, flannels, cassimeres, etc. The cloth made by this mill is of a good, durable quality, and has given much satisfaction to those who have tried it. M. S. Cowles and J. C. Clark are now the owners of the mill.

The Diamond Mill was erected in 1869, in the north part of Butler by D. S. Fairchild, who was after a few years succeeded by F. B. Fay, who has continued to operate the mill ever since. The building, a stone structure, is three stories high, with basement, and is in every way a model mill. Mr. Fay has recently added machinery, at a cost of \$11,000, making the total cost of the mill about \$20,000. He contemplates adding other machinery and improvements, from time to time, such as will give him every advantage in grinding and manufacturing flour. He makes three grades of flour, and sells entirely to the home trade.

The Butler Elevator was erected in 1880, and cost, including the improvements which have since been added, between eight and ten

thousand dollars. It is now owned and operated by H. C. Steele. It is located west of town, near the depot, and shells about 4,000 bushels per day.

The planing mill of Wyatt & Boyd is also located near the depot. These gentlemen (Hiram C. Wyatt and John T. Boyd) came to Butler in the spring of 1882 and erected their mill. Wyatt was from Ohio and Boyd from Illinois. Owing to an increase in business, they will add improvements to their mill in the spring of 1883.

The Butler Carriage Works were built in May, 1882. The proprietors, Catterlin & Legg (J. M. Catterlin and T. W. Legg), manufacture carriages, wagons and all kinds of work in their line of business.

Robison & Son (J. A. and H. B.), manufacturers of carriages, wagons, etc., commenced business in 1873, and have continued ever since.

THE BRUSH ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BUTLER, MISSOURI.

To Capt. F. J. Tygard belongs the credit of procuring the electric light for Butler. He had seen and appreciated its virtues, and did more in the beginning towards talking the matter up than any other man in the town.

A company was finally organized and incorporated in 1881, composed of the following persons: William A. Stephen, president; F. J. Tygard, secretary and treasurer; J. L. Pace, J. C. Clark, J. Everingham, J. P. Edwards, R. J. Hurley, E. M. Avery, the latter gentleman being a resident of Cleveland, Ohio. The capital stock was \$10,000, paid up, divided into shares of \$100 each.

Because of the electric light which has been used by the city, instead of lamps, Butler is now called the "Electric City." There is at this time but one other town or city outside of St. Louis in the state where the electric light is used, even by private business firms—certainly none where it is supported and maintained at public expense, as in Butler.

There are four burners on the cupola of the court house, which afford ample light for not only the large public square and the streets adjacent, but these illuminate the town generally, or wherever their rays penetrate without obstructions or intervening houses. This light on the court house is a conspicuous object of attraction, and may be seen the darkest night at a distance of twenty miles. The city pays \$900 a year for the four lamps. The M. E. and Baptist Church edifices are lighted by this light, as is also the Bates County National Bank. Beside the church buildings and the bank, twelve business houses are illuminated by it. The expense to the city is more than it would be for the ordinary street lamps (oil), but the difference in the light more than compensates for the greater cost.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The pioneer bankers of Butler, were C. B. Dunbaugh & Co., who established a private bank in 1868. This bank closed its doors in 1870.

The next banking institution was the Bates County Bank, which started in 1870. Lewis Cheney was president and F. J. Tygard, cashier. It was changed to the Bates County National Bank. The Bates County Savings Bank was organized in 1870, with E. P. Henry, president, and William Page, vice-president, and Joseph E. Wilson, cashier. This bank was purchased by the Bates County National Bank, which came into existence three years afterwards.

The city is supplied with excellent banking facilities. There are two National Banks with large capital and liberal management, which greatly facilitates the large and rapidly increasing trade of the city.

The Bates County National Bank was organized in 1871 and has a paid up a capital of \$75,000 and a surplus fund of \$20,000. Its elegant building, furnished with a large vault, and burglar-proof safe with time lock and other modern arrangements for security of the funds, is located on the southwest corner of Ohio and Delaware Streets, facing the public square. The bank does a general exchange business, discounts good paper and receives deposits subject to check on demand.

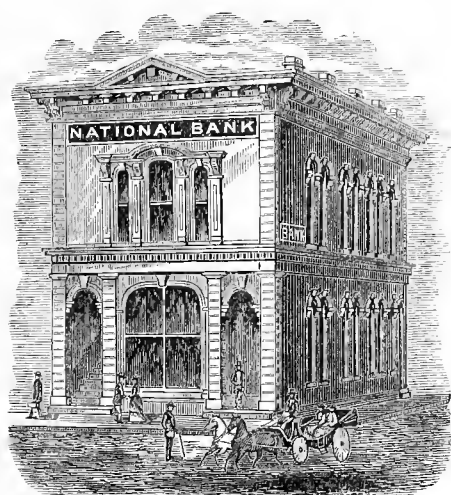
Directors.—Lewis Cheney, Dr. Elliot Pyle, E. P. Henry, Dr. J. Everingham, J. J. Ryan, Dr. D. D. Wood, George W. Miers, J. C. Clark, Hon. J. B. Newberry, I. N. Mains, J. P. Edwards, W. J. Bard, J. M. Patty, F. Coleman Smith, F. J. Tygard.

Officers.—Lewis Chaney, president ; J. C. Clark, vice-president ; F. J. Tygard, cashier. The shareholders are all representative business men, and substantial farmers of large means, making this one of the strongest and safest banking institutions in this portion of the state.

The Butler National Bank was organized in August, 1881, with a cash capital of \$50,000 and a directory of wealthy business men and farmers. The president, Mr. Booker Powell, a wealthy farmer, residing near Altona, this county, is one of the most successful men in the county, and Mr. Thomas W. Childs, vice-president, is an enterprising, prudent business man of excellent financial standing and abilities, and Mr. William E. Walton, the cashier, is justly regarded as an able financier and a gentleman of fine intelligence. He was formerly county clerk of Bates County, and in that capacity rendered excellent service. He is the possessor of a handsome competence and has recently built the finest and most expensive opera house and business block in Western Missouri.

Mr. C. C. Duke, assistant cashier, is an excellent accountant, and a gentleman of culture.

Directors.—Dr. T. C. Boulware, C. H. Dutcher, Judge Booker Powell, Judge John H. Sullens, John B. Ellis, A. L. McBride, A. H. Humphrey,



BATES COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

Dr. N. L. Whipple, Thomas W. Childs, Wm. E. Walton, J. J. McGee, R. D. Williams, Green W. Walton.

Other Stockholders.—G. B. Hickman, John Deerwertha, C. C. Duke, S. Q. Dutcher, Frank Voris, Henry Donovan, M. A. Maynard, J. R. Estill, O. Spencer, N. Hines, R. Gentry West.

Correspondents.—Valley National Bank, St. Louis; Merchant's National Bank, Kansas City; Donnell, Lawson & Simpson, New York.

The bank is furnished with a large fire and burglar-proof safe, with time lock. Deposits received subject to check at sight, money loaned on approved security, exchange bought and sold and a general banking business engaged in.

BUTLER ACADEMY.

This school was first organized in the year 1874. Judge David McGaughey was chosen president, Rev. E. V. Campbell secretary and M. S. Cowles treasurer. Vice-presidents were chosen from various portions of the county with the view of awakening a general interest and founding an institution of learning to meet the wants of a higher education than afforded by our common schools.

The plan of raising a fund of \$20,000 by subscription, to be expended in grounds and buildings, was never consummated.

Rev. E. V. Campbell, the then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Butler, taught the first term in the upper story of a store building on the southwest corner of the public square, beginning on the 14th day of September with an attendance of six pupils. He continued in charge of the school, which rapidly increased in numbers, till the close of the year 1875, when he resigned the charge of both pastorate and school.

The following January his successor, Rev. B. F. Powelson, took charge of the academy, and with the aid of friends taught till the close of the spring term. In the meantime he organized the first literary society.

In September, 1876, Prof. L. B. Allison was selected to aid him in his work, and the two taught in one room, the only furniture being rude benches and tables. A few benevolent citizens and warm friends of the school kindly aided in procuring patent seats and desks. In January, 1877, the school was removed to the northwest corner of the square in rooms over the store occupied by Colonel Wheeler, a hardware merchant. The winter term of this year opened with an attendance of fifty pupils, and the academy now began to assume a permanency of character which gave assurance of success. The friends of the school again renewed their efforts in its behalf, and during the winter of 1877 circulated a subscription for the purpose of raising funds to secure a site and erect a building thereon. The sum of \$3,000 was soon pledged in shares of stock fixed at \$25 each.

Early in May following a meeting of the stockholders was held and a new organization effected. A board of trustees was elected, comprising the following named gentlemen : Messrs. M. S. Cowles, D. N. Thompson, Hiram C. Wyatt, Capt. E. P. Henry, and Judge David McGaughey. The question of a wood or brick structure was decided at this meeting, which was in favor of the latter ; also the selection of the site. Articles of association were immediately adopted, and work began on the building in June, and on the 26th day of July the corner-stone was laid, with appropriate ceremonies by the Masonic order. The building was completed in the latter part of November, and the school took possession of the new building the same month. In the meantime the academy was placed under the fostering care of the Osage Presbytery, with the understanding that it should not be sectarian, but merely Christian in character. Professor Powelson continued as principal till March, 1879, when his resignation was tendered and accepted.

In September following Professor James M. Naylor, A. M., of Terre Haute, Indiana, was called to the principalship of the academy, which position he still occupies to the satisfaction of the board of trustees and the patrons.

Authority was granted by the state in April, 1881, for the conferring of academic degrees at the close of the spring term. The degrees of A. B. and poet laureate were granted to the first class of graduates of the Butler Academy, composed of the following students: Messrs. Warren L. Durand, Francis Brittain, and Misses Maggie B. Newton, Florence I. Page, Hattie Henry, Clara Henry and Lizzie B. Yathwell.

This institution has never received any endowment, but has been supported entirely by public patronage. Its continuous and healthy growth has been its only surety in the establishment of one of the most prosperous schools of the southwest. The present board of trustees are Dr. E. Pyle, president; Dr. Everingham, secretary; H. C. Wyatt, D. N. Thompson and Captain E. P. Henry. The present faculty are Professor Naylor, principal; L. B. Allison, associate principal, and Miss Murphy, assistant. The academy is now one of the permanent institutions of Butler, and is duly regarded with proper pride by her people.

Upon the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Butler Academy the Rev. W. M. Newton delivered the following address :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: In accordance with an honored custom we have met to-day to engage in some appropriate services commemorative of the laying of the corner stone of Butler Academy. It is expected that my remarks will be somewhat of a historic character, but the history of this institution is so well known to the most of you that a mere glance at the past will be sufficient. About three years ago an association was formed for the purpose of founding an academy in Butler. An eligible lot and a number of subscriptions were secured upon the condition that the whole amount raised be not less than \$25,000.

Finding it impossible to raise so large a sum the effort upon that basis was abandoned. But, meanwhile rooms had been procured and the work of teaching begun under the supervision of Rev. E. V. Campbell. The school was maintained with a steady growth under his charge until January, 1876, when he having resigned the Rev. B. F. Powelson was appointed principal. During this year the board was reorganized and an effort was made to raise the sum of \$8,000 to erect an academy building. This effort also proved unsuccessful. Probably a few of you are aware how near Butler Academy came about this time to giving up the ghost. The board refused to assume any further responsibility for the school. Our citizens, absorbed in the presidential contest, could be induced to think of little else. Apparently all that was left of Butler Academy was the teachers, who, finding their old rooms closed against them, went about peering into empty houses and vacant lofts in search of a shelter for the pupils expected at the opening of the winter term.

"But the darkest hour is just before the dawn." At this time a few friends of the school, the most of whom had never sustained any official relations to it, met together, and after much consultation and not without some hesitation, resolved that Butler Academy should not go down. They helped to procure suitable rooms, and advanced money to furnish them. They determined a building should be erected the coming summer; that if nothing better could be done, they would themselves put up a temporary wooden building. An additional teacher, Prof. L. B. Allison, had already been employed. The next term opened with about sixty pupils, the largest number yet enrolled. Many citizens rendered favors that helped the work along. And when a few months ago a call was again made for subscriptions towards erecting a building, the response was more general and more liberal than the best friends of the institution had looked for. The present board of trustees was then elected, and a plan for a building which, when finished, will be both commodious and attractive, was adopted, and work upon the building was begun. This brings us down to the event that has called us together to-day. Fellow-citizens, there are some transactions, in themselves unimportant, which are nevertheless of deep interest, because of the consequences they involve. One hundred and seventy-five years ago, ten New England ministers came together in the town of Branford, Connecticut, and each one laid down a few books, saying, "I give these books for founding a college in Connecticut." It seemed an unimportant procedure. For the first six months their college had but one student, and for seventeen was without a house, yet that pile of books, was the beginning of Yale College. William Tennet did a humble work, when over a hundred years ago, he put up a log house, about eighteen by twenty feet, on the banks of the Neshameny Creek, in Eastern Pennsylvania, and opened in it a classical school; yet that "Log College," as it was called in derision, was the germ of Princeton College. I do not say that Butler Academy is an incipient Yale or Princeton. I indulge in no such grandiloquent predictions. Doubtless its mission is far more humble; yet I do say that the laying of this corner-stone, an event unimportant in itself, may well awaken deep interest in us. In this academy hundreds of our youth will receive intellectual and moral impressions which will materially affect their welfare in this world and the world to come.

These substantial walls of stone and brick, which we hope shall stand for many long years, are, after all, but the scaffolding from which the hands of skillful workmen shall rear up in this community the walls and the framework of a cultured and intellectual society, which shall stand long after the scaffolding shall have fallen to the ground and the workmen gone to their final reward. The work you do to-day carries us forward in thought to the foundation of education, which through the agency of Butler Academy shall be laid in the minds of our youth.

And let me say to you to-day in behalf of this academy, that you lay this corner stone upon the solid rock, true to the square and plummet, your work is a fitting symbol of the corner stones of education, which it is our purpose shall be laid in the minds of your sons and daughters—laid upon the bed rock of truth, and true to the square and plummet of the word of God—corner stones upon which they may build up the superstructure of honorable and useful lives. In this work we bespeak your hearty co-operation. Without it we cannot succeed. With it we cannot fail. The atmosphere of sympathy and kindly feeling with which a community may surround an institution of this character, is quite as essential to its success as stately walls and capable professors. An enthusiasm for education, a friendly feeling for the young men and maidens who come among us to avail themselves of the advantages of our academy, a sympathy with their youthful aspirations, will prompt us to open to them our hearts and homes. These are the elements which will make Butler Academy in the fullest sense, the *Alma Mater*—the cherishing mother of her pupils.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUTLER.

The public schools of Butler were organized about the year 1867. The early records of the same were destroyed by fire in 1879. The present record begins January 25, 1873, with the names of E. S. McClain, J. K. Brugler, H. C. Wyatt, John A. Diviny, Fred Evans and L. B. Allison.

The members of the present school board are W. W. Ross, T. D. Rafter, William Page, John A. Lefker, E. Pyle and L. M. Wright.

The following is the annual report :

Number of white pupils between six and twenty years of age...	860
Number of colored pupils between six and twenty years of age.	101
Total....	961
Total enrollment of white pupils.....	721
Total enrollment of colored pupils.....	52
Total enrollment of white and colored pupils....	773
Number of days school has been taught.....	180
Number of teachers employed during the year.....	10
Total number of days attended by all pupils.....	60,042
Average number of pupils attending each day.....	390

Number of school houses in the district	3
Average cost per day for tuition on enrollment.....	3 cents
Average cost per day for tuition on daily attendance	6 cents
Value of school property in the district.....	\$12,500
Average rate per \$100 levied for school purposes in the district.	50-100

The following are the total receipts for the years 1881 and 1882, \$6,477.43; expenditures, \$6,475.12.

Teachers employed for the school year 1882-3: West School—Miss A. F. Selecman, Miss E. F. Helm, Miss M. Bowden and Miss Mattie Parks; East School—Mr. J. W. Reisner, Miss A. M. Walker, Miss Ida Crume and Miss E. A. Wade; colored teacher, G. W. Lowry; I. F. Starr, principal.

EAST SCHOOL.

There are nine teachers employed in the public schools of Butler besides the principal, Professor Starr. In the East school building there are four rooms or departments, each presided over in its regular order or grade by competent teachers. Professor J. W. Reisner has charge of the higher grade; Miss A. Walker, the second; Miss Ida Crume, third; and Miss E. A. Wade, fourth.

WEST SCHOOL.

In the West School the grades are the same, and the different departments are conducted by Miss A. F. Selecman, Miss E. F. Helm, Miss Margery Bowden and Miss Mattie Parks, respectively. In addition to these departments, there is a grade still above the rest, which is taught by Professor Starr, it taking up about half his time, the remainder being given to the general superintendency of the various schools.

COLORED SCHOOL.

Besides the schools briefly described above there is the colored school taught by G. W. Lowry, himself a colored man, over which Professor Starr exercises control. We are informed that the colored pupils made very little progress till Professor Lowry took charge, but the zeal which he has brought to the task, and the discipline he has enforced has had a wonderful effect upon the colored children, and the progress they are now making is more rapid and permanent. The colored people and the school board are very fortunate in being able to retain Professor Lowry.

GENERAL DISCIPLINE.

The excellent discipline Professor Starr has enforced since he became principal of public schools has been the cause of great improve-

ment in their progress. And he began at the right place with that discipline—the heads of the departments. So minute and perfect are the rules by which he governs the schools that in his private office are to be found complete records, showing the deportment and progress of every pupil that has attended the public schools during his superintendency. Everything is properly classified and labelled where it can be found at a moment's notice.

Each department has a programme, a duplicate of which is in the professor's hands, giving the exact hour and minute when each recitation is held. By this plan should the professor or any visitor desire to hear a class in any particular study, reference to this programme gives the proper time and facilitates matters greatly. The system of keeping the record of attendance is also very complete and simple.

At the end of each month there is an examination in each of the various departments on one branch of study or subject only, until the whole number of studies taught in the department is completed. A record of their examinations are filed in the professor's room for reference and comparison.

The care and attention Professor Star is giving the art of penmanship is surely commendable, and the progress that is being made in this direction is additional evidence of his efficiency. The pupil is required to give specimens of penmanship three times a year. Those specimens are pasted together and placed on exhibition. By this method the progress of the scholar can be readily seen, and it would astonish one to observe the progress being made under it.

The total number of pupils enrolled in the school is 458; average number of pupils attending each day, 422; whole number of days attended by all pupils during the month, (December, 1882,) 8,440.

FOURTH OF JULY (1882), AT BUTLER.

Below, we give an account of the celebration of the Fourth Day of July, as it occurred at Butler. For the particulars of that event, we are indebted to the Bates County Democrat, from which we take the following:

"On Monday evening last, our heart sank within us when we saw the northeastern horizon draped in black, and heard the mutterings of heaven's artillery, that betokened the approach of the storm cloud, whose pathway was lighted up by the vivid flashes of electricity. The storm came and saddened many a heart that was full of bright anticipations for the morrow. The rain descended, the winds blew and the king of day went down behind the western horizon and left nothing but night and the dark drapery of the storm clouds between the third and glorious fourth. The evening wore away, but before the third had dropped into eternity's lap, those ever returning messengers of God's

love to man, the stars, began to bedeck the firmament, and proclaimed the glad tidings that that bright meteor that tracks its fiery course from east to west would bless our great nation's birthday in all its glorious splendor. The morning of the fourth came, and heaven's vault was beautified and adorned by streamlets of lights sent forth by the rising sun.

At early dawn the thoroughfares leading to the city were a solid mass of humanity wending their way to the Queen City of the Southwest—on foot, on horseback and in vehicles of all kinds, and by nine o'clock A. M. the streets, alleys and suburbs of our beautiful and prosperous city were packed with men, women and children from Bates and all the surrounding counties.

At half-past nine preparations were begun to form the grandest procession that was ever seen in the great State of Missouri, consisting of wagons, on which were fastened wooden frames varying in length and height, to the side bars of which were appended samples of the various trades and merchandises in the city. The forming of this procession occupied about one hour's time of the chief marshal and his assistants at the West School House, on Ohio Street, and proceeded from thence preceded by the Butler Brass Band and the Rev. Mr. Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church in this city, chaplain of the day, and the accomplished young lady, Miss Ida Crume, who had been selected to read that unrivaled piece of composition, the Declaration of American Independence, dissolving the connection of the American Colonies with the Mother Country.

Next came the wagon of J. A. Robinson & Sons, proprietors of the Old Star wagon, carriage and blacksmith shop. This representation is conceded by all to be the best in the whole cavalcade of industries. On the wagon were the three Robinsons, the old man and two sons, Harry and Cal, and Messrs. Keasling and Maddox. The old man and Harry were at the anvil pounding iron, while Cal was making an axletree for a wagon, and Mr. Keasling making a wheel and Mr. Maddox painting one. To see the old man blowing the bellows looked quite natural to the reporter, as he sees the old man daily at the bellows and anvil.

Next in line was the wagon of A. F. Wyard. In the frame on this wagon was displayed samples artistically arranged of each and every article sold by Mr. Wyard—saddles, bridles, harness, saddle hardware, etc. The representation reflected great credit on Mr. Wyard.

Next in order was the vehicle of Louis Hoffman. In the bed of the wagon was fastened a tree some twenty feet in height. The twigs and foliage had been cut from the limbs to which was appended samples of every four footed animal that ever went to the tanner. The representation was a good one and evinced the pluck and enterprise of Mr. Hoffman.

Following this one was that of McClintock & Burns, merchants and woolen manufacturers. The merchandise of this firm was well displayed. The manufacturing interest was handsomely represented by Mrs. Rooke and her sister, Miss Lizzie Ross, one weaving and the other knitting socks on a knitting machine. These ladies performed their work with skill and rapidity and to the delight of the vast concourse of spectators.

The next vehicle that hove in sight was that of the McFarland Bros. This outfit was handsomely decorated with samples of saddles, bridles, harness and every other article sold by these gentleman, all

beautifully arranged so as to impart a fine appearance to the representation and also to the procession. These gentlemen are entitled to credit for the taste and enterprise they displayed.

And now the reader is invited to take a look at the wagon in the procession representing the mercantile house of Sam. Levy & Co. The frame of the wagon was ten feet high and fourteen feet long, covered with white cotton cloth on which was painted a true picture of the front of the company's business house on the east side. The display was quite creditable to the firm.

The next representation that engaged our attention was the handsome outfit put in procession by the Badgleys and Gipson. This representation consisted of samples of groceries and boots and shoes. The wagon was drawn by four horses nicely caparisoned with plumes, fastened to the headstalls of the bridles. The frame was large, covered with cloth and on top of it was a banta rooster that excited considerable laughter.

The furniture house of Jewett & Bremermann was well represented by a handsome bedstead, rocking chair and sofa, placed on a wagon which elicited the admiration of the lookers on.

Wyatt & Boyd lumber merchants, had in the procession a wagon loaded with a sample of fine lumber, sash, doors and a planing machine.

The representation of the Empire Mills was identified by the observers by the pyramid of flour and grain that was built on the wagon, some ten feet in height. The pyramid was capped by a sheaf of new wheat which told the multitude what the wheat crop of this year is.

The lumber house of Dubach & Co. was also represented, having on exhibition a fine sample of lumber.

The hardware line was splendidly represented by the houses of R. R. Deacon and S. P. Hahn & Co. Hahn & Co.'s wagon was loaded down with hardware, such as stoves, axes, pitchforks and all kinds of tinware, and made a good appearance, as did also R. R. Deacon's.

One of the handsomest rigs in the procession was Cassidy & Pitkin's, representing everything kept in the dry goods and clothing line. The wooden frame on the wagon was finely decorated and made a good appearance.

Next came thundering along four steam engines, each pulling from one to three separators. Two of these engines were guided by horses and two were traction, or self-guiding. These were put in the procession by S. P. Hahn & Co. and C. S. Wheeler, and have been sold to Bates County farmers.

Dr. Crumly's drug store was also fitly represented in the procession.

Sinclair & Drummond, practical painters and kalsominers, had a nice rig in the line of march.

The wagon of Messrs. Wemott & Sherwood, the proprietors of the New York meat house, was neatly arranged so as to make a fitting representation of their vocation. The wagon was drawn by one horse, and on it was an oddly constructed box, or bed, on the sides of which the words "New York Meat House" were written. On the top of this bed was a fine large mutton, fat enough for the knife, decorated with blue ribbon. The animal really seemed to enjoy the celebration and to appreciate that it was a much looked at sheep. The representation was highly creditable to those gentlemen.

Another feature in the grand procession which excited the wonder and admiration of the crowd, was the driving of five pairs of horses pulling one Bain wagon, two spring wagons and seven buggies. In the Bain wagon was a horse that was being curried by a man. During the whole time that the procession was moving, this feat of driving was performed by that energetic and enterprising man, C. B. Lewis. Charlie made all the turns without a bobble, to the surprise of many of his friends.

Perhaps the attractive feature in the procession was the steam bicycle of G. A. Todd. This curious contrivance is composed of two whisky barrels yoked together by an axle, on top of which was a large piece of crooked wood and on that was seated a man dressed in an unique costume. The bicycle was pulled by a team of horses, and on it was written these words. "The bicycle that runs the government." Mr. Todd also had the Monarch saloon, of which he is the proprietor, aptly represented in the way of bottles, barrels, etc.

Having given a brief account of the industrial procession, it becomes us to describe to our readers the line of march. As has already been stated, the procession was formed and started from the west school house on Ohio Street, thence east on that street to Delaware, thence south to Dakota, thence east to Main, thence north to Pine, thence west to Havannah, thence south to Ohio Street, thence to the public square, where the line of march was broken, and thus the leading attraction of the Butler celebration, and one that reflects great credit on the intelligence, enterprise and progression of our people came to an end. It was now post meridian, and the almost innumerable multitude started for the picnic ground, about one mile east of the city, where the orators of the day spoke to at least fifteen thousand souls.

The oration upon that occasion was delivered by Col. John T. Crisp.

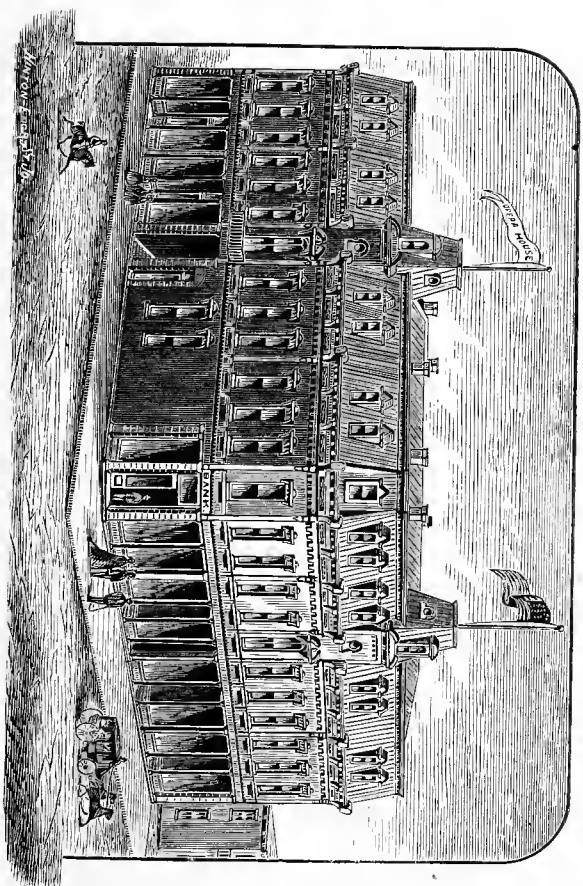
WALTON'S OPERA HOUSE.

This building was erected in the year 1882 by W. E. Walton at a cost of \$30,000. The interior of the building has recently been finished off in handsome style, and as it is a stately structure—one that reflects great credit upon the liberality of the proprietor, and greatly redounds to the honor of Butler—we will briefly describe it.

The building stands on the southwest corner of the square, fronting 100 feet on the north and 100 feet on the east. It has a cut-off, angle or corner entrance with recessed doors, plate glass, and pressed brick, iron cornice and window caps, topped with a mansard roof in which are worked up in artistic design the Gothic cap twin windows set in pairs the entire line of both fronts, except where the line is broken by the beauty of design to admit twin towers to overtop these. The corner entrance opens into the first business floor, 22x50 feet, which is now used by the Butler National Bank; next, west, is a twenty-two foot front and seventy-five feet deep, which can be used as a double store room by the addition of a twenty-two foot front that opens on the east, thus making a most desirable business house, fronting on two streets;

next, west, is a twenty-four foot front, 100 feet deep, which may be used single or in connection with another twenty-two foot front, also opening on the east, the two connected by means of an open wall at the rear, which may be left open or closed as occasion may require, thus making two sets of double entrance business rooms, or four business rooms, or four single rooms, as occupants may desire ; next, west, is the fourth and last front on the north, 24x100 feet, and sixteen foot ceiling. All these have six foot recess entrance doors that in themselves are models of beauty and strength, filled with plate glass, iron sills, plate glass recess and front sash, with single glass in each opening, cut stone corners with square iron columns at division walls and round in the intermediate spaces, making in the aggregate two lines of business fronts.

Having in a brief manner outlined the ground floor, we proceed to the main entrance under the tower on the east side. As we enter we find ourselves standing in a recess or vestibule entrance with a solid cast iron floor or sill, four by seven feet, from which starts a spacious, easy stairway, seven feet in width, rising to the height of about four feet, we find ourselves on a platform or landing, enclosed by storm doors. Standing now at the head of the main entrance stairway, we find ourselves about the middle of the building in a spacious, high, T shaped hall, one running back to the east and around the main entrance, the other running north and south the entire length of the building, and at the end of these halls, though large and spacious, they have windows as large as can be put in the space, thus giving as much light and ventilation as possible, while at the north end a stairway leads out on the north front ; at the south is another stairway. On the east side are entrance doors to the east half of the second story, which is divided into five suits of office rooms, giving consultation rooms in connection with offices, while on the west side are entrance doors and stairway to the gallery and to the theater. The dome is thirty-two feet high, from the center of which hangs a magnificent chandelier, built expressly for the dome. The ceiling and walls are a solid mass of ornamentation. The auditorium is fifty by seventy feet, with twenty-six feet ceiling with arched corners, with gallery and dress circle enclosed by elaborate railings that are carved, gilded and tinted until their dazzling beauty holds you wrapt in admiration. The dress circle is seated with opera chairs, raised on an inclined or pitched floor, and the gallery floor is graded in the same manner. The proscenium walls are paneled in the richest of colors and elaborate designs, with a center panel on the one side for the reception of Shakespeare, and on the other for Beethoven, thus representing music and the drama by their acknowledged masters over the civilized world. The stage is thirty-three feet in depth, twenty-eight back of the curtain line and fifty feet in width.



WALTON'S OPERA HOUSE, BUTLER, MO.

The main drop curtain is a specimen of art equal to the best in the largest metropolis, and in design and execution reflects the greatest credit upon the artistic skill of Mr. T. B. Harrison. The scene here depicted is taken from actual life, and in an oval medallion appears a representation of the Golden Temple of Umritza, one of the most ornate as well as justly celebrated specimens of India architecture in the world, and recalls the fascinating romances of the Orient. It is located, like most of the Hindoo temples, upon the borders of the sacred water, which reflects from its placid surface the details of the temple. The medallion in the center is placed upon a field of white satin and bordered below with heavy gold bullion fringe. The lower portion of the drop curtain represents a tessalated pavement in steps, while at the top it is surmounted by a vallance drapery of crimson velvet, with folds of corn-colored drapery, disposed in graceful folds either side of the curtain. It is also ornamented with two straight tabs of tapestry, whose rich tints and intricate Persian patterns is in perfect keeping with the Oriental character of the picture.

The stage scenery is simply immense, and in amount and variety of pictures is hardly excelled by the largest theaters. This scenery was all executed by Mr. Harrison, and carefully selected in anticipation of any calls that may be made upon the resources of this house. They consist of a center-door fancy chamber and a two-door fancy chamber, either of which, or in combination, can be made to represent an elegant parlor, a two-door plain chamber, center door, gothic oak chamber, also adapted for parlor scenes, a kitchen, prison, wood landscape, cut wood scene, garden, rocky pass, street house with practical door, ancient street, village landscape, and the following set pieces to rig with other scenes for combination interiors: Set cottage, house, fancy bar, bank counter, rocks, water and horizon, making, as we have remarked, a complete and varied selection adapted to most any play on the American stage.

The seating capacity of the house in its extreme limit will be about 1,000, though at present chairs have been placed for only 800, of which some 300 are in the very pretty gallery. The walls of this story are several inches thicker than are usually built for such edifices, and it is without doubt one of the best constructed buildings in the West.

In the internal arrangements Mr. T. B. Harrison and the stage carpenter, Mr. Davis, have introduced all the modern conveniences and improvements for working and adjusting the lights, curtains and other working parts. The chandelier is raised and lowered by a windlass behind the scenes, the footlights are balanced upon a working frame and so arranged by a leverage as to be lowered below the stage or raised to their proper position. The drop curtains are worked by a system of windlasses, located on a raised platform out of the way of occupants of the stage, and these curtains are so nicely adjusted and balanced as to

hold their own weight at any point. In the southeast corner of the stage-room there is a large force-pump communicating with a never-failing well in the basement, and here is secured the supply of water for the sink or for extinguishing fires. A large amount of rubber hose is always kept upon a reel near this pump ready for any emergency.

THE OPENING OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

The most imposing event that ever occurred in the history of Butler was the opening of the Opera House, which took place on the evening of December 11, 1882. A large number of persons were present from a distance. Among these were the Knights of Pythias, from Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri. Below will be found a history of what transpired upon that occasion, as taken from one of the local papers :

At half-past 8 o'clock the magnificent room was filled from top to bottom with an audience anxiously awaiting the commencement of the evening's programme.

At the appointed moment, while the audience sat in silent suspense for the introduction, Dr. L. M. Wright arose from his seat, and advancing to the front, addressed the house in a brief but eloquent speech, closing with the nomination of John T. Smith as chairman of the evening. On being conducted to the stage, Mr. Smith was met with loud applause.

Addressing himself to the audience for a few moments, the chairman alluded to the importance of the occasion, and stating that the citizens had chosen proper representatives to carry out the programme, and there being present a large number of visitors from the neighboring cities, he called on the Hon. John A. Lefker, mayor of Butler, to welcome them to the hospitalities of the city. The mayor came forward, and being introduced, addressed the house as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Seventeen years ago the spot now occupied by the city of Butler was a wilderness ; what had but a short time previous to that period been a thriving village, was by the ravages of a cruel war destroyed, its happy homes made desolate, its places of business plundered and given to the flames, and its people banished, shedding bitter tears over their ruined firesides.

How different the aspects of things to-day ! Where but a few short years ago man was afraid to meet his fellow man unless heavily armed ; where weeds had taken the place of flower gardens ; where even many of the old landmarks had disappeared, we now see a city of 4,000 souls, its people prosperous and happy in the consciousness of safety to themselves and their loved ones.

Grim visaged war, with all its attendant horrors, has disappeared, the pioneer with his gun and axe has set his face towards the setting sun, and in their wake have come churches, school houses, the arts and sciences, poetry, printing, music and the drama—in a word, civilization.

And to-night the city of Butler has donned its gala dress ; its people have assembled, with light hearts and happy faces, to attest their appreciation of these facts, and to show their approval of the enterprise and liberality of one of its most favorite sons in the erection and dedication of this magnificent temple to Thespis. But Butler does not stand alone in this testimonial ; worthy representatives of our sister cities and towns are here to-night, bearing in their hands a fraternal greeting from those whom they represent, standing side by side with us, their hearts beating in unison with ours in this labor of love.

To you, ladies and gentlemen, it becomes my pleasant duty, as chief magistrate of the city of Butler, to extend a hearty and cordial welcome. Our people have for many weeks looked forward to this occasion with joyful anticipation, which has been largely increased by the expectations of meeting friends and acquaintances from other places. We are, therefore, gratified to have you with us, and gladly welcome you as the guests of the city of Butler ; we feel proud of your visit here to-night ; we appreciate the spirit of friendship with which it is made, and we hope that the occasion will be as pleasant and profitable to you as your presence is grateful to us, and on your return to your homes carry the assurance to your people that we accept this as the best evidence of their fraternal regard, and that all feelings of petty jealousy, if any ever existed between us, are forever banished. Tell them that they occupy a very warm spot in the hearts of the people of Butler ; that we will rejoice when we hear of their prosperity, and that sadness like a funeral pall will cover our hearts when misfortune overtakes them.

To the Sir Knights of Pythias who are present here to-night we desire especially to extend the right hand of fellowship. We congratulate you on the proud position your order holds. We know somewhat of your trials and triumphs in the past decade, and we are gratified to learn of the success with which it has made its way among kindred institutions, and we feel assured that an organization holding the principles that yours does will go on increasing in number and influence until the whole land shall acknowledge its power. Founded as it is on naught but the purest and sincerest of motives, its aim is to alleviate the sufferings of a brother, succor to the unfortunate, zealously watch at the bedside of the sick, soothe the dying pillow, perform the last sad rites at the grave of a brother, offer consolation to the afflicted and care for the widow and orphan. Having these principles in view, you will endeavor to exemplify them by practical tests, and if, by the grace of God, you shall successfully carry out these objects, you will feel that your mission has not been in vain.

And finally, ladies and gentlemen, we desire to assure you that whenever business or pleasure leads you this way the people of Butler will be glad to grasp your hands in friendship, and we hope that through the exercise of these social qualities we may be able to soften somewhat the hard blows we frequently encounter on earth, and when the curtain finally falls on the last act in the drama of life we may feel that our condition here has been made brighter and better because of our intercourse with each other.

Upon the conclusion of the mayor's address, Mr. W. E. Walton was called and took a seat at the end of the stage, and the chairman called for Captain Tygard, who, he said, was a representative of the citizens of

Bates County on the occasion. With his accustomed coolness and business-like deportment, Captain Tygard advanced to a position on the stage, and being introduced, delivered the following very brief and pointed address :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Through the kindness and courtesy of the manager, we find ourselves for a few moments in possession of this magnificent opera hall—the idol of its owner, the pride of our people.

This is an event long to be remembered in the history of our little city, and one to which we have anxiously looked forward with great expectations and speculations as to the date of its occurrence.

It is well known that frequent attempts have been made within the past few years to secure the erection of a suitable building, which would give us the use of a creditable hall, but from various causes all efforts in this direction were attended with failure, giving the amusement loving public only disappointment, and the friends of public enterprise discouragement. When a final appeal was made to one of our leading citizens, a gentleman known to possess the necessary qualifications for such an important undertaking, and who, unaided and alone, determined to erect for us an edifice far surpassing in its grandeur anything we had previously contemplated, the magnificence of which is only excelled by the liberality and lavish expenditure of its proprietor and owner, W. E. Walton.

So well pleased are the public at the manner in which that determination has been carried to completion, that we find here the largest concourse of the people ever assembled on any similar occasion, except perhaps in larger cities, all testifying their approval, by their presence and participation, in the ceremonies attending the formal opening of the Walton Opera House. And not only in this manner, but they have placed in my hands, to be presented as a memorial on this occasion, one of the most perfect specimens of the artists designs, a banner, the beauty of which certainly entitles it to a final resting place in the midst of these luxurious surroundings. While contemplating this, let us remember, that as a "thing of beauty is a joy forever," we should indulge the hope, that the joy experienced by us on this occasion may be as lasting as the beauty of our own free will offering. I have the honor of presenting it, not alone in the name of the donors, not alone in the name of our city, but in the name of the people of Bates County. I present it to our honored citizen, William E. Walton, as a testimonial of our esteem, and in appreciation of his great labor, liberality and generosity.

When the speaker alluded to the banner and brought it from behind the curtain in view of the audience, he was unable to proceed further for some moments because of the cheers that went from every corner of the room. Mr. Walton, who during the remarks of Captain Tygard, was standing at one end of the stage, now advanced and taking the banner spoke as follows :

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I accept this beautiful banner with feelings of gratitude. I appreciate it not for its intrinsic value but as a token of the good will and friendship of my neighbors and friends

who gave it. Again let me thank you for the banner and also for your presence here to-night.

The banner is a very handsome one costing upward of \$125 in the center of which is the emblems of the state of Missouri, inscribed on either side the following: "Walton's Opera House, Butler, Missouri, Presented by Citizens of Bates County."

At this juncture of the proceedings Mr. E. A. Phelps, of Nevada, was loudly called for, and taking his seat at the piano performed a beautiful march which the audience rewarded with applause.

The chairman then stated that the young men of Butler were not satisfied till they had contributed their mite of gratitude to Mr. Walton, and had selected as a memento of that feeling a souvenir which they desired William O. Jackson to present. Mr. Jackson here came forward and spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Doubtless there are not many of you who were expecting your humble servant to appear upon the stage to-night, for there is no mention made of me or of any character that I personate in the programme of the evening, which you hold in your hands.

But, ladies and gentlemen, I like others, appear for a purpose, a purpose which I most earnestly hope may meet with the approbation of each and every individual within this hall to-night. And if you will pardon this intrusion on your programme, I promise you that I will ask your indulgence but for one moment.

For many years in our city, business, that overgrown monster of the nineteenth century, has in a measure crushed out oratory, music and poetry, the very thing which it would seem it should foster; for these furnish the most natural and certainly the most suitable recreation for the intelligent business men. We never tire of oratory, music and poetry at their proper times, however wearisome other things may become.

Dr. Wayland in his essay entitled "Glory," when attempting to demonstrate the utter failure of man to accomplish that instinctive desire within to be remembered by future generations, said, "The noblest monuments of art that the world has ever seen are covered with the soil of twenty centuries. The works of the age of Pericles lie at the foot of the Acropolis in indiscriminate ruin. The plowshare turns up the marble which the hand of Phidias had chiseled into beauty, and the Mussulman has folded his frock beneath the falling columns of the temple of Minerva."

However perfectly the doctor's allusion to these ancient structures and to their architects and sculptors may demonstrate his point, "that all is soon doomed to fade into oblivion," the converse of his proposition may be equally as well demonstrated by a similar allusion to oratory, music and poetry. The names of Homer and Virgil are as familiar to us as household words, because they are associated with these children of the human intellect and heart. And these still live and will live on so long as there is the least scintilla of the light of the love of the beautiful beaming in the soul of mortal man. They furnish food for the grat-

ification of the noblest faculties with which the God of nature has endowed the human mind. But to be properly relished and enjoyed they must be rendered with that inimitable grace and spontaneity which always characterizes the able orator, the good performer or the true actor.

And hitherto, owing to the lack of suitable halls and proper facilities, the better grade of oratorical, musical and poetical entertainments have rarely given us a call, and many of our citizens whose minds have been stimulated to a wonderful pitch of intensity by a generous spirit of emulation to excel in their occupations, have lavished their labors and resources upon their business to the neglect of these accomplishments, and our amusement loving people have long felt the want of suitable facilities for these sort of amusements, and particularly has this want been felt by the young men of our city. They have looked and longed for a place where they could go and hear the master orators and musicians of the age. They have looked and longed for a place where they could see held up in their true light and color, those characters which are so beautifully depicted by such masters as Shakespeare, Addison. Ben Johnson and numerous others of a more recent date. They have looked and longed for a place where they could, at the same time that they were enjoying the necessary recreation from the toils of business, add something to their store of knowledge, something to their depth of culture, to fit them better for those functions which society demands they should perform, and of late this want has been so felt by them that it is scarcely overdrawing the picture to say, that they had almost begun to think that all that was necessary to make the facilities and opportunities of pleasure and happiness at Butler—situated as it is in a healthful location, on a beautiful undulating prairie and surrounded by a country that presents a picture of perfect beauty, and affording all of the opportunity of business that the heart can wish—I say that in the light of these facts, it is scarcely overdrawing the picture to say that they had almost begun to think that all that was necessary to render the facilities for pleasure and amusement at Butler equal to those enjoyed by our first parents in their primeval home, was a splendid opera hall. And as they heard the sound of the hammer and chisel, and saw stone after stone laid, brick piled upon brick, until this splendid structure, the opening of which we have the pleasure of celebrating to-night, neared completion, they were extremely pleased and much gratified, and thought it fitting that they should present something to that public spirited citizen, who had caused its erection, as a token of their appreciation of what he had done, something as a souvenir to constantly remind him of the fact that in their estimation, whoever else may be second as a public benefactor to whom they are indebted, and to whom they ought and do feel ever grateful for favors conferred, he has by his success in the enterprise of constructing this magnificent edifice, which stands to-night as a monument of the progressive spirit which actuated its builder and made himself the first.

And with that object in view they sent to New York and had made to order a souvenir bearing this inscription: "Presented to W. E. Walton, by the young men of Butler, Missouri, at the opening of the Opera Hall, December 11, 1882." They selected that which I hold in my right hand (holding up the cane) as suitable; suitable, ladies and gentlemen,

not as a support to declining years ; no, no ! not that, for it is their firm belief, and certainly their most earnest wish, that he will long enjoy the blessing of vigorous, active manhood, and that his old age will be green and venerable, and not feeble and tottering. And further, that while the blessings of good health may be showered upon him, and the goddess of fortune brood o'er his pathway, he may hear in response to his inquiries as to what remains in store in the future for him, constantly coming back a sweet "All is well." No ! no ! I say it was not thought suitable as a support for declining years, nor was it thought suitable on account of any intrinsic value which it may contain, for whatever of this it may contain was only added to it to make it the more suitable to be kept as a token by W. E. Walton, to keep ever fresh and green in his memory the fact that the young men of Butler, Missouri, are truly grateful to him and appreciate what he has done for the people, and especially for the young people, of Butler.

And so, ladies and gentlemen, with the consent and authority of all the young men of Butler, I now have the pleasure of presenting to that public spirited citizen the token selected. (Presenting cane). Yours, sir, and more than thrice welcome.

The cane was a very handsome fourteen karat gold head, with the following inscription thereon : "Presented to William E. Walton, at the opening of his Opera House, by the young men of Butler."

This kind and grateful remembrance was a complete surprise to Mr. Walton, who was prevented from uttering a word in response, so tremendous was the applause. But his actions told louder than words his appreciation of the gift.

With this the formal proceedings of the opening of the Walton Opera House terminated, and the great, handsome curtain was raised upon the first act of the play entitled "Engaged," by the May Wheeler Combination. A ball was given by a committee of six young gentlemen after the entertainment. The merry dancers continued their fun and amusement till six o'clock the next morning, when all went home happy, but somewhat jaded in spirit and appearance. The supper was prepared by Charles Enders.

SECRET ORDERS.

Bates Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 6, 1868, by Special Deputy Grand Master W. S. Patrick. The names of the charter members are : H. S. Carnal, J. H. Mills, J. J. Curd, William Hurt, H. A. Woy, J. C. Trindle, L. C. Haggard and W. C. Long.

The following brothers have acted as noble grand : J. H. Mills, J. B. Dickerson, D. Jennison, A. H. Lamb, H. S. Carnal, A. M. Christian, A. S. Martin, J. H. Mills, C. F. Boxley, L. D. Condee, N. Davis, J. K. Ashby, A. H. Lamb, E. M. Pyle, F. Sackett, J. H. Mills, F. Sackett, H. M. Cannon, D. Walker, A. L. Betz, A. S. Martin, J. G. Walker, W. W. Ross, J. Van Camp, W. H. Warnock and W. B. Bridgeford.

The following brothers have acted as vice grand : H. A. Woy, H. S. Carnal, A. H. Lamb, A. M. Christian, C. F. Boxley, A. S. Martin, J. K. Ashby, F. Sackett, J. W. Turner, N. Davis, E. M. Pyle, T. C. Boulware, A. S. Martin, F. Sackett, F. E. Downing, D. G. Newsome, T. C. Boulware, A. L. Betz, A. F. Wyard, A. H. Culver, J. G. Walker, W. W. Ross, J. Van Camp, W. H. Warnock, W. B. Bridgeford and H. B. Robinson.

The following brothers have acted as secretary : H. S. Carnal, A. M. Christian, W. L. Willard, E. M. Pyle, A. L. Betz, E. M. Pyle, J. L. Stanley, E. M. Pyle, N. Davis, F. E. Downing, E. M. Pyle, J. G. Walker, H. C. Shivers, A. H. Culver, D. G. Newsome, W. W. Ross, T. W. Legg, W. H. Warnock, A. Bremerman, H. B. Robinson and D. Walker.

The following brothers have acted as permanent secretary : C. F. Boxley, A. S. Martin, J. G. Walker, M. Weiner, A. H. Culver, E. T. Kirkpatrick, J. N. Gibson and W. W. Ross.

The following brothers have acted as treasurer : J. J. Curd, A. Shane, J. B. Dickerson, R. Slater, T. C. Boulware, J. W. Turner, E. M. Pyle, M. S. Cowles, H. M. Cannon, E. M. Pyle, J. H. Mills, J. G. Walker, Max. Weiner, F. Sackett, H. Sigmund, M. H. Maynard, C. Cummings, T. W. Childs, C. Cummings.

Representatives sent to the grand lodge of Missouri from District No. 67 : John H. Mills, Alexander H. Lamb, M. M. Tucker, T. P. Shadowens, — Whitaker and John G. Walker.

List of district deputy grand masters in District No. 67 : John H. Mills, Alexander H. Lamb, M. M. Tucker, T. P. Shadowens, — Whitaker and John G. Walker.

Number of members at this date, seventy-nine.

Butler Encampment, No. 76, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month. It was instituted under dispensation on the third day of June, 1874, by Special Deputy Grand Patriarch George I. Shepard, assisted by Patriarchs G. Ross, E. Bixby, A. S. Steifel, W. H. Ruble, A. L. Stone and David Walker. The charter was granted at the next session of the Grand Encampment, and dated May 2, 1874.

Charter members : W. H. Ruble, David Walker, A. H. Lamb, John H. Mills, A. S. Martin, A. L. Betz and F. E. Downing.

Elective officers for term commencing June 3, 1874.—A. H. Lamb, C. P.; A. S. Martin, H. P.; John H. Mills, S. W.; A. L. Betz, J. W.; F. E. Downing, S.; W. H. Ruble, T.

October 1, 1874.—A. S. Martin, C. P.; James M. Boreing, H. P.; John H. Mills, S. W.; David Walker, J. W.; F. E. Downing, S.; A. L. Betz, T.

October 1, 1875.—John H. Mills, C. P.; E. M. Pyle, H. P.; A. L. Betz, S. W.; A. H. Lamb, J. W.; D. W. Snyder S.; A. S. Martin, T.

October 1, 1876.—Officers of last term held over.

October 1, 1877.—A. L. Betz, C. P.; David Walker, H. P.; H. M. Cannon, S. W.; R. Slater, J. W.; D. W. Snyder, S.; John H. Mills T.; representative to Grand Encampment, J. H. Mills.

October 1, 1878.—David Walker, C. P.; F. Sackett, H. P.; J. Schwenck, S. W.; R. Slater, J. W.; A. H. Lamb Secretary; H. M. Cannon, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Encampment, A. H. Lamb.

October 1, 1879.—A. H. Lamb, C. P.; A. S. Martin, H. P.; F. Sackett, S. W.; A. L. Betz, J. W.; David Walker, Secretary; H. M. Cannon, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Encampment, A. H. Lamb.

October 1, 1880.—A. H. Culver, C. P.; J. G. Walker, H. P.; H. Sigmond, S. W.; John Vancamp, J. W.; W. W. Ross, Secretary; P. S. Dickerson, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Encampment, David Walker.

April 1, 1881.—John G. Walker, C. P.; W. W. Ross, H. P.; J. N. Gipson, S. W.; A. H. Lamb, J. W.; H. B. Robinson, Secretary; P. S. Dickerson, Treasurer.

October 1, 1881.—J. N. Gibson, C. P.; H. B. Robinson, H. P.; John Vancamp, S. W.; H. Warnock, J. W.; A. H. Culver, Secretary; John A. Lefker, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Encampment, David Walker.

April 1, 1882.—W. W. Ross, C. P.; John Vancamp, H. P.; G. W. Todd, S. W.; H. Warnock, J. W.; W. B. Bridgeford, Secretary; John A. Lefker, Treasurer.

October 1, 1882.—H. B. Robinson, C. P.; W. B. Bridgeford, H. P.; R. A. Hurt, S. W.; P. S. Dickerson, J. W.; J. N. Gipson, Secretary; J. G. Walker, Treasurer; Representative to Grand Encampment, J. G. Walker.

District Deputy Grand Patriarchs from 1874 to date, A. H. Lamb and David Walker.

MASONIC.

Butler Lodge, No. 254, A. F. & A. M., was chartered October 15, 1868, with the following charter members: John H. Frizell, W. M.; John Steele, S. W.; John W. Hannah, J. W.; Van Buren Van Dyke, Secretary; J. C. Heath, Treasurer; C. M. Peck, S. D.; R. G. Hartwell, J. D.; Robert Hill and G. W. Patterson, Stewards; G. L. Wheaton, Tyler.

Present officers.—O. D. Austin, W. M.; J. A. J. Moore, S. W.; Thomas J. Smith, J. W.; H. M. Reynolds, Treasurer; Arch L. Sims, Secretary; C. L. Mills, S. D.; Henry Kaune, J. D.; B. F. Rosamond and G. M. McKissick, Stewards; H. V. Pentzer, Tyler.

Present membership, 150; cash on hand and loaned out, \$700; hall in third story of court house.

Miami Royal Arch Chapter, No. 76, was instituted in July, 1872. W. W. Ross was first H. P.; W. W. Ross, second H. P., J. C. Clark, third H. P.; J. C. Clark, fourth H. P.; A. J. Satterlee, fifth H. P.; A. T.

Holcomb, sixth H. P.; O. D. Austin, seventh H. P.; F. C. Smith, eighth H. P.; William Page, ninth H. P.; — Tygard, tenth H. P. Membership, 57.

Gouley Commandery Knights Templar No. 30, was organized in 1879. J. W. Hannah, W. W. Ross, J. C. Clark, F. J. Tygard and others charter members. F. J. Tygard was appointed Eminent Commander; W. W. Ross, Generalissimo, and J. W. Hannah Captain General. F. J. Tygard was elected Eminent Commander for the year 1880, W. W. Ross for 1881, and E. C. Park for 1882. F. J. Tygard, now Eminent Grand Captain General of the Grand Commandery for the state of Missouri, was elected Eminent Commander for the year 1883, and on December 5th was duly installed by Right Eminent Grand Commander William J. Terrell. Dr. L. M. Wright is Generalissimo and J. R. Burcham Captain General, and were also installed into their respective offices at the same time. Gouley Commandery has a membership of about forty, composed of some of the most active and energetic members of the fraternity to be found in this county.

Gouley Commandery was named in honor of the late George Frank Gouley, who lost his life in the burning of the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, some years ago. Mr. Gouley be will remembered as being the Grand Secretary of all the grand bodies—Masonic—of Missouri for many years, and a man of national reputation.

CHURCHES—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church edifice was the first erected in the town after the war. It was built in 1868, is a frame building, and cost about \$4,000. The church, however, was organized in 1867, by Rev. S. G. Clark, there being present, beside himself, three persons, who constituted the membership. These were Judge David McGaughey, Mrs. R. D. Williams, and Mrs. Shuman. Judge McGaughey was made ruling elder. Capt. E. P. Henry paid \$1,000 toward the building of the house of worship. The present officers are: Deacons—D. W. Thompson and John Baure. Elders—A. D. Taylor, J. C. McKibben and E. P. Henry. The ministers officiating have been: Rev. S. G. Clark, J. G. McMillan, E. W. P. Wyatt, E. V. Campbell, and W. M. Newton. Number of members, 160.

M. E. CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal Church had its first planting in the territory of Bates County, Missouri, at a comparatively early date. The unfortunate disruption of the church in 1844 broke in upon its harmony and growth. A large portion of the societies, willingly or unwillingly, adhered to the new organization—the "M. E. Church, South."

While many took this course for PEACE, others refused to do so from *principle*. These few were the nucleus of weak and scattered societies that existed between 1844 and 1860 and were reformed under the jurisdiction of the M. E. Church.

Such societies existed east, south and southwest of what is now the city of Butler. They were for the most part embraced in the "Double Branch Circuit," Independence District, Missouri Conference. These societies were served during those years by N. Cordray, James Lee, O. H. Mitchell and others, with J. H. Hopkins, Robert and Benjamin Wilson as presiding elders.

The M. E. Church never relinquished her right or ceased to have her representatives in this section. In 1861 C. E. Carpenter was appointed to a work, in which Bates County was * * war, war * *

Soon after the war closed immigration moved towards Butler. The first family on the ground (November 1865) was a Methodist one—that of Judge Pyle. A Baptist one however, came the next day. In the spring of 1866 the Rev. Calloway, a local preacher was employed as "supply" on Butler Circuit, then in the Springfield District, Missouri and Arkansas Conference. He visited Butler and was the first to preach there after the war. Finding several Methodist families there he organized a "class" in April, 1866, in the old frame building used for a court house, and now used, at this date, 1882, by Justice Schwenck, as a dwelling in the north part of the city. This first class was composed of the following members; viz.: J. H. McNiel, Samuel, Martha, Elbert M., Frank and Rhoda Pyle, Joel Shipley, Filer and Sarah A. Sackett, Charlotte Hurt, Lizzie Myers, S. M. Ledyard, Pauline Lamb, J. Friend, Emily R. Yoakum, Benjamin N. and Annie Thornton. During the summer others united with the class, among them R. G. Hartwill, who succeeded B. H. Thornton, in September as class leader.

In the latter part of 1866 Rev. Bright succeeded Rev. Calloway in charge. In January, 1867, Rev. J. L. Walker, P. E., paid his first official visit to Butler.

In May, 1866, the first Sunday School was organized in Hannah's store house—then unfinished—as a Union Sabbath School. J. H. McNiel was elected superintendent with G. W. Patterson, as assistant. Afterwards the Sunday School met in the school house until the Presbyterian Church was completed. In 1869 or 1870, the first Methodist Sunday School was organized out of a part of the above Union Sunday School, and has continued as such.

In March, 1867, Rev. T. S. Benefiel was appointed in charge. The year closed with twenty appointments on the circuit. In 1868, T. S. Benefiel was reappointed with H. G. Hopkins as assistant.

In 1868, a parsonage was built, costing \$800—afterwards sold and the amount invested in the parsonage now owned and used. In 1869,

Rev. W. S. Hubbard was in charge. In 1870, Rev. A. Warren was in charge. This year, the present brick church was projected, with the following board of trustees: J. M. Boring, A. H. Humphrey, E. M. Pyle, James Braggins and Miles Brown. The lot on the southwest corner of Ohio and Havana Streets was secured at a cost of \$150, and a neat brick building erected at a cost of \$3,500. At this time the congregation worshipped in the Presbyterian Church.

In March, 1871, Butler was made a "station," and Rev. W. A. Stephens appointed pastor. On May 21, 1871, the Church was dedicated by Rev. T. H. Hagerty, P. E. and Rev. B. F. Crary, D. D., editor of the Central Christian Advocate, St. Louis, Missouri.

In 1872 and 1873, W. A. Stephens, was returned as pastor until March, 1874. In March, 1874, Rev. William Stephens was appointed pastor and remained three years. In March, 1874, Rev. J. F. Corrington was appointed pastor and remained two years. In March, 1879, Rev. J. W. Johnson was appointed pastor, and remained two years. In March, 1881, Rev. C. V. Criss was appointed pastor, and remained one year. In March, 1882, Rev. S. Alexander was appointed pastor.

At this writing the society is in a flourishing condition, and being constantly strengthened by a gradual growth in membership, and in social and religious elevation. The congregation and Sunday School are large and are well able to support a minister.

The property is admirably located and free from debt. The church building sometimes is too small for the members who would attend, nevertheless is as comfortable as any in the city. It is lighted with an electric light; is furnished with a large tower and good bell.

The parsonage adjoins the church, is a comfortable house of seven rooms, and is likewise free from debt.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(Prepared by Dr. W. E. Tucker.)

Before the war the Christian Church was in the ascendancy at this place, but its house of worship, with the entire town, was destroyed by fire. After the close of the war several unsuccessful attempts were made to effect a permanent organization. The first one to try to build up the church was Elder A. Cassidy, in 1868; but having to leave in the fall of that year, the effort was continued by a man by the name of Felix; after him by a man named Davenport; but their efforts were not crowned with success. Their failure may be attributed to the inability of the members to build a house of worship, and were therefore compelled to meet in school houses, or in some rude hall. The court house at that time was not at their command.

Elder A. Cassidy, who is still a member of the congregation and has reached the good old age of eighty-two years, returned to the count-

in 1871, and gathered together quite a number of the scattered members, and met with and talked to them frequently on Lord's days. Through his intercession the county court passed an order, in 1873, to the effect that the court room could be used for the purpose of holding religious worship.

The members of this church began using it soon thereafter, and a permanent organization was effected on the 22d of June, 1873, under the labors of Elder J. H. Kellar, recently of Farmer City, Illinois, and who had been employed to preach for them for a period of six months, and to him more than any other one person is due the credit of sustaining the organization during the first years of its existence.

The following is a list of the names of those enrolled at the organization: Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce, Mrs. Mary M. Smith, Mrs. Sara J. Patterson, Mrs. Christina Wright, Mrs. Hester Despain, Mrs. Lydia Brashear, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, Mrs. A. Hill, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Scott, Mrs. Lydia Keasling, Mrs. Dora Maynard, Mrs. M. A. Spurlock, Mrs. J. C. Railsback, Mrs. M. E. Walton, Mrs. Laura Adams, Mrs. Nancy Baker, Miss Susie Pierce, Miss Addie Chastine, Mr. James Pierce, Mr. W. E. Railsback, Mr. J. F. Railsback, Mr. A. Cassidy, Mr. J. H. Kellar, Mr. N. R. Van Camp, Mr. N. B. Jeter, Mr. J. W. Jones and Mr. W. E. Tucker. This number was soon increased by others who had been members elsewhere.

In the spring of 1874 Elders James M. Tennison and O. Spencer held a very successful meeting, at which about twenty-five were added. During this meeting they occupied the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building, except on Sundays.

The Sunday School of this church was organized July 26, 1874. Dr. W. E. Tucker has been the superintendent from its organization until now.

Elder O. Spencer, of Rich Hill, was employed in 1874 to preach for the church twice a month for one year. During the following three years no one was regularly employed as preacher, though they met for worship almost every Lord's day during that time. Father A. Cassidy talked and exhorted frequently, but Elder J. H. Kellar did most of the pastoral work and preaching.

J. B. Wright held an interesting meeting in the fall of 1875.

In 1876 the Cumberland Presbyterian Church building, situated on lots 17 and 18 in block 6 in the old town of Butler, was sold and passed into the hands of private individuals, the Cumberlands not being able to redeem it. The Christian Church was earnestly requested to purchase it, which they did for the sum of \$1,400, and obtained possession in November, 1876.

Elder J. W. Mouser held a good meeting during the early part of 1877. About a dozen additions at this meeting brought the list enrolled up to ninety-six, eleven of whom had either died or removed. Elder

Joseph B. Wright was called to take charge of the church at the beginning of 1878.

He continued his labors with the church until the close of 1880. Joseph B. Wright is a son of Allen Wright, one of the ablest pioneer preachers of Missouri. In 1881 Elder O. Spencer preached for the church three months, and with that exception they had no regular preaching during that year.

Elder J. K. Reid, late of Newcastle, Kentucky, has had charge of the church the present year, and under his labors it has enjoyed unusual prosperity. Over one hundred members have been added to the church, and peace and harmony prevail among them. Late in 1882 an interesting meeting of three weeks' duration was held, in which they were ably assisted by M. M. Davis, of Nevada. There were eighteen additions.

Since the church was first organized 325 members have been enrolled, about 225 of whom are members at present. The following are trustees of the church: W. E. Walton, G. M. Hardin, Luther Sholes, T. W. Silvers, W. E. Tucker. The following are deacons: M. A. Maynard, W. E. Walton, Dan McConnell, T. W. Silvers, Dr. J. M. Christy, D. C. Mize. The present elders are S. B. Newbill and W. E. Tucker.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist Church of Butler, Bates County, Missouri, was organized on the eighteenth of August, 1866, with the following constituent members: L. C. Conrey, Helen Conrey, Mary E. White, George W. Chandler, Hannah Chandler and Elizabeth White, and was recognized by a council of which James Harvey was moderator and J. P. Lawton, clerk.

In May, 1867, Elder John Smith was elected as the first pastor. In January, 1868, the first committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions for building purposes. On the twenty-first of April, 1869, a building committee was appointed. The building was erected in 1870 and 1871, and first occupied, although in an unfinished condition, in August, 1871. The building was sold at sheriff's sale for debt on November 30, 1874, and was held by individuals for two years, with the promise to the church that it might be redeemed by the payment of the indebtedness. The church struggled along until June 2, 1877, when, seeing no prospect of redeeming the property or of again prospering as a church under the existing management, it was resolved to disband, and at a regular meeting of the church the organization known as the First Baptist Church of Butler, was, by vote, disorganized and dissolved.

THE OHIO STREET BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized on the fourth of September, 1877, at a meeting whereof Elder Elihu Gunn was moderator and Henry C. Steele clerk, with the

following named persons as constituent members : J. Everingham, Mary R. Everingham, G. M. Risley, Paul Hendricks, Mary Hendricks, E. A. Henry, B. C. Henry, J. W. Swift, Rebecca Swift, Flora Swift, N. B. Langsford, Fannie Langsford, Jennie McConnell, W. T. Heath, A. A. Risley, H. C. Steele, Jessie Steele, W. W. Ross, N. N. Majors, Nannie Majors, Willie Majors, S. J. Ross, Rhoda Frey, Anna H. Frey.

The following named members were elected as trustees : E. A. Henry, J. Everingham and N. B. Langsford. At a meeting of the church held October 17, 1877, Elder J. W. Swift was chosen the first pastor. Within a few weeks after the organization the church had sufficient means pledged to buy the church building and one lot, and also to liquidate a claim of the American Baptist Home Mission Society against the first Baptist Church for \$1,111, including interest, and as security for which the property was mortgaged. This indebtedness was all paid off within about two years and a half. At a meeting held April 2, 1879, Rev. H. B. Turner was called as pastor, Elder Swift having previously resigned. At a meeting held February 2, 1881, Rev. Turner resigned as pastor, and on March 30, 1881, at a regular meeting of the church, the present pastor, Rev. S. M. Brown, was called. Present membership, 259.

M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

This church was organized before the war of 1861, but had no house of worship. A parsonage, however, was owned by this denomination and located in Butler. Since the war the church reorganized, about the year 1870, with the following members : J. J. Ryan, wife and daughter, Mr. A. B. McFarland, Mrs. Burcham, and Nathan Horn and wife. Rev. H. W. Webster was the last pastor before the war. R. J. Derrick, G. P. Smith, J. M. Kennett, W. L. King, J. B. H. Wooldridge, R. A. Allen, L. P. Sicheluff, J. B. Winton, R. A. Bathurst, J. D. Wood and L. P. Sicheluff, who is the minister in charge, were the preachers since the war. The church has a frame house of worship and sixty members, also a good parsonage. The church is in a flourishing condition at the present time. The house in which they worship is new and paid for.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS

have also an organization, but no church edifice. They meet in the court house.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Austin, O. D., postmaster.
Burns & Co., dry goods.
Bennett & Wheeler, hardware.
Berry Bros., druggists.

Bernhardt, F., jewelry.
Badgeley & Gipson, boots, shoes
and groceries.
Brugler, J. K., attorney.

- Bassett & Swift, attorneys.
 Betz, A. L., attorney.
 Boxley, C. F., attorney.
 Bishop, M. E., clothing.
 Bricker, C., livery.
 Barton & Vail, sewing machines.
 Bates County National Bank, L. Cheney, president ; J C. Clark, vice president ; F. J. Tygard, cashier.
 Butler National Bank, B. Powell, president ; T. W. Childs, vice president ; W. E. Walton, cashier ; C. C. Duke, assistant.
 Boulware, T. C., physician.
 Brewington & Brough, grocers.
 Bates County Record, O. D. Austin.
 Bates County Democrat, A. N. Wade.
 Bates County Times, C. T. McFarland.
 Bates County Republican, E. R. Beach, editor.
 Butler Carriage Works, Legg & Catterlin.
 Christy, J. M., physician.
 Cowles, M. S., clothing, boots and shoes.
 Christopher, J. H., dry goods.
 Crumly, F. M. & Co., drugs.
 Childs, T. W. hardware.
 Canterbury, B. B., loan, real estate and insurance agent.
 Cassidy & Pitkin, dry goods.
 Claunch & Co., meat market.
 Carnes, E. K., agent Missouri Pacific railroad.
 Crouch Bros., barbers.
 Dubach, D., & Co., lumber.
 Davidson, I. N., general merchandise.
 Dickey & Co., grocers.
 Denny Charles, grocer.
 Duff, Jno., jeweler.
 Deacon, R. R., hardware.
 Dorn, Fred, barber.
 Despain, J. H., confectioner.
 Day Bros., marble workers.
 Davis, —, saloon.
 Everingham, J. physician.
 Eldridge & Dean, carpenters.
 Endres, C., confectioner.
 Frizell, J. H., physician.
 Fulkerson, P. C., attorney.
 Francisco Bros, attorneys.
 Felter & Smith, meak market.
 Goeden, J. M., Butler Cheap Store.
 Glessner, Dr. physician.
 Galloway, T. J., attorney.
 Graves, M. L., carpenter.
 Harper, J., hardware.
 Hahn, S. P. & Co., hardware.
 Hurley, R. J. & Co., lumber.
 Henry, William, attorney.
 Henry, A., attorney.
 Holcomb, P. H., attorney.
 Holcomb, S. C., attorney.
 Hays, J. C., attorney.
 Heath, J. C., physician.
 Hart, Aaron, general merchandise.
 Hart, Louis, grocer.
 Hayes, E. O., dyer and cleaner.
 Hoffman, L., hides, wools, etc.
 Humphrey, Jno., carpenter.
 Hagedorn & Suden, photographers.
 Hugh, James, saloon.
 Jewett & Bremerman, furniture.
 Jeter, N. B., jeweler.
 Jackson, J. O., attorney.
 Jeffreys, —, saloon.
 Keller, J. E., harness, etc.
 Keith, J. W., fruits.
 Levy, S. & Co., dry goods and clothing.
 Lyon & Nolf, hardware and groceries.
 Lansdown, W. J., druggist.
 Lashbrooke & Smith, attorneys.

Laclede Hotel, Mrs. Patton.	Rose, W. G., attorney.
Lewis, C. B., livery.	Riley, William, livery.
Lamb, A. H., painter.	Radcliffe & Vantrees, blacksmiths.
McBride, A. L. & Co., hardware and groceries.	Risley, G. M., dentist.
Morris, J. W., physician and druggist.	Rice, E. L., physician.
Maynard, M. A., books and stationery.	Renick, O. F., physician.
McFarland Bros., harness, etc.	Riggs, S. A., attorney
Martin A. S., dry goods.	Robinson & Son, blacksmiths.
McConnell, J. C., agent Granger store.	Smith, F. C., attorney.
Maddy, W. F., general merchandise.	Smith, A. J., attorney.
Miers, G., drugs.	Smith, John T., attorney.
Mills, J. H., blacksmith.	Silvers, T. W., attorney.
Nichols, H. H., boot and shoemaker.	Sims & Tucker, real estate and loan brokers.
Owen, J. N., agricultural implements.	Sims, A. T., grocer.
Olive House, W. J. Lansdown.	Sprague & Hunter, musical instruments.
Palace Hotel, J. W. Hannah.	Sackett, F., grocer.
Pyle, E., druggist and physician.	Sowers, P. J., bakery.
Pyle, John, blacksmith.	Smith, Geo., livery.
Perrie, John, & Co., druggists.	Sinclair & Drummond, painters.
Perrie, John, physician.	Swihirt, J., "Cheap Charley."
Parkinson & Abernathy, attorneys.	Tucker, W. E., dentist.
Page, William, attorney.	Talbot, J. E., merchant tailor.
Pentzer, H. V., furniture.	Todd, G., saloon.
Powers, J. D. & Bro., grocers.	Wood, D. D., physician.
Patterson, John R., physician.	Wyatt & Boyd, lumber.
Porch, W. N., grocer.	Williams, Z. J., groceries.
Phillips, S., livery.	Weil, R., & Co., boots and shoes.
Rice, E. L., physician.	Walker, J. G., drugs.
Rafter, T. D., dry goods and groceries.	Wyard, A. F., harness, etc.,
	Woolery, W. T., grocer.
	Wolfe, Peter W., grocer.
	Worley, J. B. D., dentist.
	Wright & Main.

POSTMASTERS AT BUTLER.

We have been unable to get the names of all the postmasters at Butler prior to the war of 1861, but we have the names of two, beginning with Wyatt Sandford. Those succeeding him were George W. Patterson, William C. Long, J. W. Cullar, James M. Pickett, Alexander H. Lamb, E. H. Holcomb, Mrs. Cora Harwi and O. D. Austin.

CHAPTER XIX.

NEW HOME TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEERS—MILLS—NEW HOME—ITS HISTORY—BUSINESS DIRECTORY—COAL FIELDS.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the southeast corner of section 25, township 38, range 32 ; thence west six miles ; thence north about six and a quarter miles ; thence east six miles ; thence south five and a quarter miles, to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township possesses much rich soil, and is well supplied with timber and water. Besides the Marais des Cygnes, which flows in a southeasterly direction through the township, there is Burnett's Creek, with its forks, Island Slough, Cottonwood Branch, and a number of small lakes. The largest of these lakes is Mound Lake, located on sections 24 and 25, and occupies about fifty acres in area.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND PIONEERS.

Very few early settlers of this township are now to be found. Mark West, of Tennessee, while yet in that state, married Mary Allen, a daughter of Colonel James Allen, who came to Harmony Mission in 1834. Mr. West immigrated to Missouri the same year, coming to Bates County and settling in New Home in 1834, where he bought a claim of Daniel Woodfin, in section 6. This was their home during the rest of their lives. They labored to make themselves a home in the new country, the same as other pioneers, but Mrs. West only lived a short time to enjoy it. She died in 1842. Mr. West afterwards married Minerva McHenry, a daughter of Major McHenry. Mr. West died in 1852. Mrs. West, his second wife, in 1863. James, a son of the first wife, was a soldier in the Confederate army, and was killed at Springfield. Robert Gentry, also a son of the first wife, enlisted under Captain Ramey, of Cummins' Battalion, in 1861, at the age of nineteen. He enlisted again in 1862, under Bryant, and served until the war closed. He took part

in the battles of Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Springfield and Saline, was wounded at Springfield and carried the bullet several years. Of the second wife's children only one is now living, Mary Ann, wife of James P. Thomas. She lives at the old homestead.

Another old resident of New Home is Mrs. Charlotte Miller, living one-fourth mile east of the post office. She is a native of Missouri, and was born in 1824. Her maiden name was Charlotte Brians. Her father was from Virginia; settled on Miami Creek, west of Butler, in 1839, but soon bought a claim on Bone's Fork. The person who first took that claim was the one after whom Bone's Fork was named. Charlotte married O. H. P. Miller in 1841. They lived a short time in Charlotte Township; then bought a claim in New Home of a man named Deweese; afterwards sold that and bought where she now lives. Mrs. Miller seems to think that her early days were better than the present, notwithstanding they had to endure hardships and privations. They always had plenty of the necessities of life. Mr. Miller wished to keep out of the war altogether, but being compelled to take one side or the other, he and his oldest son, Henry, went into the Confederate army in 1861. Henry was killed at the battle of Lone Jack. Mr. Miller was taken prisoner at Newtonia and died at Springfield. Their house and fences were burned and the stock all taken during the war, and Mrs. Miller, with her five remaining children, found it harder to make another home than to make the first in pioneer times. Her son, William, lives near her. One daughter is the wife of Jason Woodfin, of Walnut. Mr. Brians died in 1848, but Mrs. Brians lived till 1881 and then died in California at the age of ninety-five years.

Jackson Wall came to New Home Township prior to 1843, and located near the center of the township, on a high mound. Wall died before the civil war, in 1849 or 1850. His widow married William Gilbreath, of Bates County.

George W. Turner was from Virginia, and came to the township prior to 1843, and settled in the northeast part of the township. He died before 1860.

Jeremiah Burnett bought Daniel Woodfin's farm in 1849, and settled there at that time.

Daniel Woodfin was an early settler, coming prior to 1843 from North Carolina. He went to California in 1849, and died there.

Lewis Deweese and Levi Deweese, from North Carolina, settled near the center of the township about 1841. The Deweese brothers died, and their widows returned to North Carolina.

James Poag opened a claim prior to 1843, and moved to Jackson County, Missouri, where he died.

O. H. P. Miller and William Powers were old settlers.

MILLS.

A man called Haymaker erected a grist and saw mill on the Marais des Cygnes about the year 1870, in section 6. The mill washed away in 1880, and nothing of it is left to mark the spot where it stood. There is now no grist mill in the township.

John Littlefield now runs a saw mill, and also Samuel Fickes and — Bell have a small mill.

CHURCHES.

There are no church edifices in the township, but there are several religious organizations which hold their services in school houses.

NEW HOME

was laid out about the year 1869, on the southwest quarter of section 20, township 39, range 32. Colonel Samuel F. Hawkins was the original proprietor of the town site, and built the first house in the town in December, 1870, for a residence. Colonel Hawkins had improved a farm in section 29, in 1858, the improvements of which were burned during the war. After the war he erected the house above mentioned, on the site of New Home. His wife before moving into the building, told her husband that they would call their place of residence our "New Home," and from this the town took its name—New Home. Colonel Hawkins was from Franklin County, Kentucky. He came to Johnson County in 1857, and then to New Home Township, arriving there in the fall of 1858, where he has since resided. Colonel Hawkins was at the election in November, 1882, elected probate judge of Bates County.

J. E. Thomas built the first business house in New Home—general merchandise—in the fall of 1870.

Hiram Slater was the blacksmith. Mr. Slater came from Maryland.

Dr. P. E. Calmes, from Kentucky, was the first physician, going to the neighborhood of New Home in 1874. Dr. R. F. Hulett opened an office in the town in 1875. Dr. Hulett was also a Kentuckian, and is now living in Rich Hill.

Edmond Cope was appointed the first postmaster, in 1873. S. H. Fisher, F. P. and W. W. Morlan succeeded Cope. W. W. Morlan is the present postmaster. The other merchants of the town have been the Morlan Brothers, Fisher & Givens, Fisher & Thomas, W. W. Morlan & Brother, and J. H. Morlan & Brother.

The district school house is located at New Home. The present teacher is Mr. Livingston.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. H. Morlan & Bro., merchants.

T. J. Warren, physician.

— Hoblett, blacksmith.

S. F. Hawkins, notary public.

W. W. Morlan, postmaster.

COAL FIELDS.

Fully one-half of the area of the Rich Hill coal fields are in New Home Township, and are being worked more extensively than in any other township in the county.



CHAPTER XX.

OSAGE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—SURFACE AND WATER—COAL AND WATER—EARLY SETTLERS—OLD RICH HILL—THE NEW TOWN OF RICH HILL—ITS MARVELOUS GROWTH—FOUNDING OF THE TOWN—THE LOCATION—ADDITIONS—STREETS, AVENUES AND PARKS—EARLY PIONEERS AND BUILDINGS—OFFICIALS—BANKS AND BANKERS—PUBLIC SCHOOLS—RICH HILL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—SECRET ORDERS—CHURCHES—RAILROADS—SOUTHWESTERN LEAD AND ZINC SMELTING WORKS—J. V. WOODHOUSE—GRADUAL REDUCTION FLOURING MILL—RICH HILL FLOURING MILL—RICH HILL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOPS—COAL MEASURES—COL. E. C. BROWN AND M. S. COWLES—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF RICH HILL.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 4, township 38, range 31; thence east three miles to the northeast corner of section 1; thence north three miles; thence in a southeasterly direction following the meanders of the Marais des Cygnes to the southeast corner of section 12; thence south to the southeast corner of section 24; thence west about nine miles to the southwest corner of section 22; thence north four miles to the place of beginning.

SURFACE AND WATER.

The surface of the township presents a variety of features, embracing hills, undulations and flat bottom land, the latter lying adjacent to the streams and is covered generally with the best of timber.

The Marais des Cygnes forms the whole of the northern boundary and a portion of the eastern boundary of the township. There are a number of small streams, among which are Muddy and Reed's Creek and the broad waters of Muddy Creek.

COAL AND POPULATION.

Osage Township is rich in coal fields (spoken of elsewhere in this work), and contains doubtless a greater population than any other township in the county, the greater number of people coming since 1880 and locating in the new town of Rich Hill.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The early settlers of the township were not very numerous, there being comparatively few before 1860. A few pioneers located on the head waters of Reed's Creek. Among these were Hardin Summers, Prudence Smith, Widow Powers, and others. L. Culbertson, M. V. Berry and William Wear, located also in the same township. After the close of the war of 1861, George Reif, John F. Moore, J. A. Barron, Rufus Ross, James Kelley, John S. Craig, Isaac Neat, Ed. Crabb, S. G. Rhodes, Allen Haworth, W. C. Hedden, J. P. Moreland, W. B. March, F. M. De Jarnette, Allen Johnson, E. C. Miller, Alfred Miller, Robert Hamilton, William Barnhill, Benjamin Vance and others.

OLD RICH HILL.

was located on the northeast quarter of section 31, about the year 1867. The first dwelling was put up by E. W. Ratekin and the pioneer store and business house, was erected by L. Culbertson, who sold the first goods. A post office was established at the town soon after 1867. The town survived until 1880, when it was over shadowed by the new town of Rich Hill, which was laid out on sections 5 and 8. Almost the entire town site, especially that west of the street running north and south, was purchased by the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company. A few buildings still remain of the old town, among these is a frame store building, and a frame house erected for church and school purposes. The location is an elevated one and commands a fine view of the surrounding country.

RICH HILL.

Less than three years ago the present beautiful and elevated town site of Rich Hill was covered with wild grass, over which roamed at will the cattle of the neighboring farmers, who little dreamed that the hitherto unbroken quietude of this prairie range would so soon be disturbed by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, the hum of machinery and the din and noise of a busy and populous city. At a single bound the bantling sprang into vigorous life, defying all opposition, and transcending the hopes of its most ardent friends, who looked and wondered, until the fair young city now looms up as the most remarkable and rapidly built monument of Western pluck and Western energy outside of the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains. So rapidly has the town passed from its chrysalis period into a full-fledged city that one is reminded, when viewing its astonishing proportions, of the creative and transformatory powers which oriental story ascribes to the lamp of Aladdin, and asks whether some ancient Eastern magi has not here given to the world the most wonderful exhibition of his occult skill?

The magic growth of a few of the California towns was attributed to the discovery of the precious metals in their immediate vicinity; the same incentive was the inspiring cause which so speedily peopled some of the most populous cities of Nevada and Colorado, but Rich Hill owes its marvellous existence to the presence of the no less priceless "black diamonds" which everywhere underlie the surface of the country in exhaustless quantities. Besides the large mining interests which constitute the foundation upon which the city is reared, and from which it has drawn much of its life and vigor, it is located in the midst of a highly productive agricultural region which is settled by enterprising and prosperous farmers—

"A bold peasantry, their country's pride,"

who find in it a convenient market for their surplus and increase. When to these advantages is added that of a salubrious climate, we must acknowledge that Rich Hill is peculiarly favored.

FOUNDING OF THE CITY.

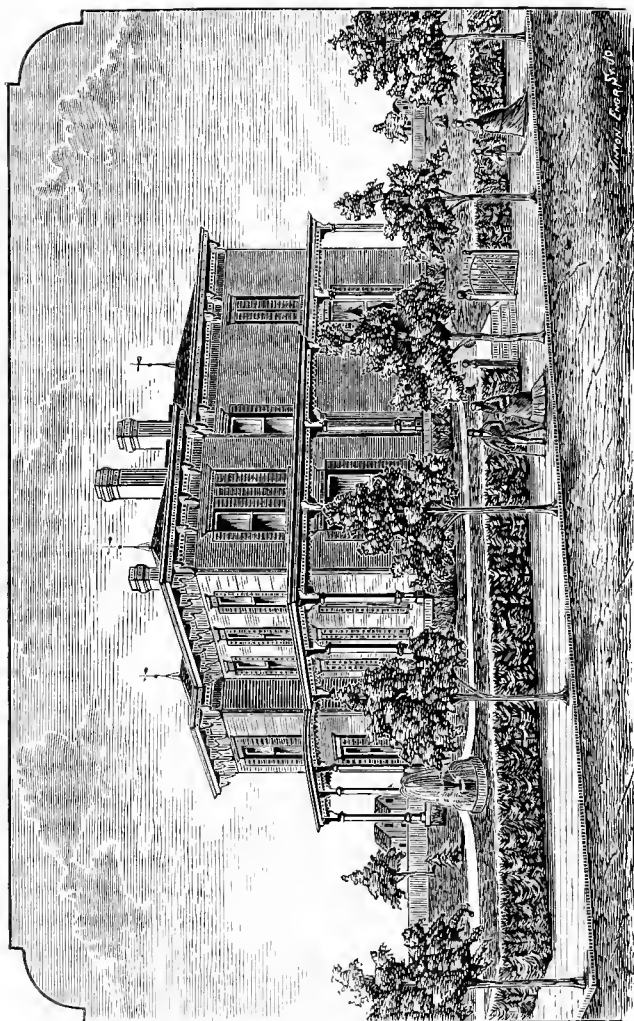
The city of Rich Hill was laid out for the Rich Hill Town Company, a corporation composed of energetic business men, mostly citizens of Bates County, by B. B. Singleton, Esq., civil engineer of the Lexington & Southern Railroad, in June, 1880. The corporation was composed of the following named citizens: President, E. H. Brown; Secretary, S. B. Laslibrooke; Assistant Secretary, J. N. Hardin; Treasurer, F. J. Tygard; Trustees—W. H. Allen, president; George Reif, W. L. Heylman, and N. R. Powell.

THE LOCATION

of Rich Hill, geographically, is in the southern portion of Bates County, Missouri, fourteen miles east of the state line of Kansas, three miles south of the beautiful Marias des Cygnes, on that elevated plateau of prairie lying between the latter stream and the Osage River, that runs east through Vernon County, eighty-five miles east of south from Kansas City, and 288 miles by rail, from St. Louis, either via Nevada and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, or, via Pleasant Hill and the Missouri Pacific.

ADDITIONS.

The town when first laid out occupied the northeast and northwest quarter of section 8, township 38, range 31. Since that time, the following additions have been taken within the corporate limits: Town Company's, First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Additions, Walters' First and Second Additions, Williams' Addition, Sperry's Addition, Connolly's Addition, Reif's Addition, Glasgos' Addition.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS IRISH, RICH HILL, MO.

STREETS, AVANUES AND PARKS.

Visitors to this city will not fail to see at a glance the unquestioned beauty of the plan which was pursued by the Town Company when laying off the town. The streets and avenues are all broad and handsomely laid out. The leading thoroughfare, Park Avenue, runs midway through the city from east to west, is one hundred feet wide, extending from Prospect Park on the east to Park Place on the west, and from each of the parks to the limits of the city on either side. On Park Avenue nearly all the large business houses are located, and before another year passes this splendid thoroughfare will undoubtedly be densely built up with splendid business houses, as already contracts are made for many substantial buildings. North of Park Avenue is Walnut Street, eighty feet in width, containing some handsome private residences and prominent business houses, and others are in the process of building and soon to receive the finishing strokes. In due time this beautifully laid out street will contain its quota of fine private residences and good business houses. North of Walnut are located Olive, Chestnut and Cedar Streets, each of which are seventy feet in width. These streets are mainly occupied by the business men, whose residences are handsome both in their interior and exterior arrangements. All of these streets possess eligible sites for beautiful private residences. The first street south of Park Avenue is Maple Street, which, like Walnut, is eighty feet wide. On this street are built several very fine private residences and also several large business houses, dry goods, furniture and other stores; also lumber establishments, livery stables, shops, ware-rooms, restaurants and others devoted to trade. Maple Street already shows signs of liveliness, and as the city makes progress in population and wealth Maple Street will become a busy thoroughfare. In the rear of Maple are Pine and Elm Streets, each seventy feet wide and both destined to become of note for their elegant private residences, of which class they can already boast of quite a goodly number. In time many neat cottages will have been erected on these streets, both of which are admirably located. From north to south there are thirteen streets, named First to Thirteenth, in their order. These streets will eventually become business thoroughfares.

The city is laid out in blocks of twelve lots each; each residence lot is fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet in depth, and runs back to an alley twenty feet wide. Park avenue business lots are one hundred and fifty feet in depth. So much for an accurate profile of the streets and avenues. Of not less importance, next to streets and avenues, are the parks, ere long to be charming resorts for the citizens of Rich Hill, and those who may tarry within her gates. The parks of a city long ago were appropriately designated as "the lungs of a city," and in this

respect there has been no neglect upon the part of the founders of this beautiful prairie city. There are two of these, and both are intended to be laid out in the course of time in graveled walks and drives, adorned with beautiful beds of rare exotics, flowers and favorite trees, making them an attractive resort for the people to pleasantly while away their leisure hours. Prospect Park is located in the eastern portion of the city, and Park Place in the western part. The former occupies a space equal to four blocks, and in form is an exact square, with lots fronting thereon. Park Place does not cover so much space, but is capaciously laid out. In the vicinity of these "lungs of the city," we may look henceforth for many of the handsomest private residences, public buildings, church edifices, etc.

EARLY PIONEERS AND BUILDINGS.

The first building that was really erected on the town-site was put up by J. L. Pace, the present recorder of Bates County, the foundation being laid on the third day of June, 1880. The next house built was by J. D. Scott, railroad contractor, and was used as a grocery. The third building was the Palace Hotel, which stands on Park Avenue, and was erected by Dean & Evans. William Pace, Scott Brothers, the Town Company and M. S. Cowles & Co. were among the pioneer builders. Dr. W. H. Allen was the first physician to locate in the town, and, in fact, frequently passed the town-site long before the present Rich Hill was thought of. He came from Kentucky in 1874, and located at what was known as the old town of Rich Hill, one and one-half miles north of the present city. W. H. Thomas was the first blacksmith. He, too, was a resident of the old town. At this period, so numerous were the arrivals of strangers to the new town, to cast in their fortunes with those who had preceded them, that it would be utterly impossible at this time to mention them by name or to give the date of their coming. Never before, since the discovery of gold, had there been hastily gathered so many people from the different parts of the country, and never before had there risen upon the bald prairie in so short a time dwellings and tenements which could then be numbered by the hundreds.

TOWN AND CITY OFFICIALS.

Rich Hill was organized as a village on May 17, 1880, with W. H. Allen, W. Heylmun, N. R. Powell, George Reif and Dallas Drake as a board of trustees; G. S. Ambrus, marshal; C. A. Clark, city attorney and clerk; J. L. Miner, George Reif, treasurers.

February 25, 1881, Rich Hill was organized as a city of the fourth class. T. L. Hewitt, mayor; Samuel Hackett, William Leslie, J. L. Miner

J. C. Skaggs, aldermen; R. J. Starke, marshal; Thomas M. Orr, treasurer; George Templeton, city attorney; C. A. Clark, collector; Isaac Bullock, clerk.

April, 1881.—C. R. Wolf, mayor; William Leslie, L. Judge, James A. Scott, J. C. Skaggs, aldermen; R. J. Starke, marshal; Thomas M. Orr, treasurer; M. L. Brown, city attorney; C. A. Clark, collector; Isaac Bullock, clerk.

1882.—C. R. Wolf, mayor; William Leslie, J. C. Skaggs, C. H. Hallett, T. D. Sanderson, aldermen; G. E. Logan, marshal; Thomas M. Orr, treasurer; T. H. Crocket, city attorney; C. A. Clark, collector; W. T. Marsh, clerk; Samuel Long assessor.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

The Rich Hill Bank was established October 10, 1880, with a capital stock of \$10,000. It now has a capital of \$50,000, paid up. The present officers are F. J. Tygard, president; W. F. Tygard, vice president; Thomas M. Orr, cashier. The directors are F. J. Tygard, M. S. Cowles, M. G. Manley, William F. Tygard, W. N. Newton, Thomas M. Orr, John S. Craig. The stockholders represent wealth to the amount of \$1,500,000, some of them residing in St. Louis and others in Colorado. The deposits reach \$166,000. The bank building is a two-story brick, which was erected in the fall of 1881, at a cost of \$9,000. It is furnished with a time lock safe and all the modern conveniences, and issues foreign exchange direct upon Europe.

The Farmers and Manufacturers' Bank of Rich Hill was established September 23, 1882, with a capital stock of \$25,000, paid up. The deposits have been to this date (November 5, 1882), the sum of \$21,000. The officers are J. C. Ferguson, president; J. J. Francisco, vice president; E. F. Swinney, cashier; W. W. Ferguson, assistant cashier. Directors: J. C. Ferguson, J. J. Francisco, J. R. Estill, G. W. Norman, T. B. Farmer, J. C. Burnes, F. G. Bate, George Templeton, Jason W. Smith, William Leslie and A. F. Davis. The bank is supplied with fire proof safe and time lock, and does a general banking business.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

While Rich Hill is deeply interested in building railroads, machine shops, factories, forges, etc., she is not forgetful of her school interests and the advantages resulting from a well regulated school system.

In April, 1881, after the town was established in June previous, an election was called for the reorganization of the school district and for the election of school directors. Previous to June, 1881, there were only fifteen pupils within the district known now as the Rich Hill

School District. There was then a little school house, about 14x16, east of the city of Rich Hill. At this election the district was reorganized and Rich Hill was selected as the site for the school building of the district. The following named gentlemen were chosen as school directors for the new district: C. H. Dallas and James Scott for the period of one year; George P. Huckleby and J. L. Minor for two years; Josiah Lane and Dr. W. H. Harris for three years. Judge Lane was then made and is now chairman of the board of directors. Upon their first meeting these gentlemen found themselves the directors for and of a district without any funds save \$500 or \$600 teachers' fund. According to the school law of this state they gave notice of a proposition to vote bonds with which to build a school house. A vote of three per cent on the then taxable property of the district was carried and bonds to the amount of \$4,000 were issued. With this these gentlemen began work and the result is a splendid two-story building with four large rooms, hall and stairway so arranged as to add an east and a west wing to the main building when needed. This building now has a seating capacity of 250, and when completed will seat 500. In the mean time the board engaged the churches of the town in which to teach the winter of 1881 and 1882. There were then to accommodate over 800 children. Rev. Mr. Henshaw was chosen principal for the school term of 1881. A corps of six teachers, five ladies and one man, were employed to aid him in his work.

Considering the disadvantages under which these teachers labored, the session was surprisingly successful. No branches other than the usual public school branches were then taught. The growth of the city became so rapid that the board clearly saw the urgent necessity for more school room. Notice of another proposition to vote bonds with which to erect another school building was given. It carried almost unanimously, and to the amount of \$10,000. A splendid two-story building has been erected, containing eight large and well arranged rooms. This building is an ornament to any city, exhibiting taste in its plan and artistic workmanship in its construction. Its seating capacity is 500. This building is located in the west side of the city, while the other is in the east.

There are now 1,177 pupils within the city limits, by actual listing. It is clearly seen that these two capacious buildings are not sufficient to accommodate the pupils of the town. Another building, equal in beauty of architecture and capacity of seating, will be the result. This will be located in the south part of the city. Rich Hill will then have buildings to seat 1,500 children, and rooms for twenty-four teachers. With the expiration of the term of L. H. Dallas and James Scott, in April, 1882, J. S. Craig and J. J. Francisco were elected in their stead.

The energy and experience of the board of directors is a sufficient guarantee of the success of the Rich Hill public school. For the school term of 1882-'3 they elected the following teachers: Sarah Baker, Lizzie Harrelson, P. F. Petty, Mollie Blevans, Rolla Hedges, Mary Sheppard, Tillie Stephens, with J. H. Hinton, principal, and J. D. Moore, assistant principal. Under the efficient management of Professor Hinton and his corps of earnest workers, much good is being done in the Rich Hill public schools. At his suggestions the school board has adopted a course of study, divided into nine grades, and adding to the usual course the following studies: Algebra, natural philosophy, anatomy and physiology, rhetoric and civil government. Other branches will be added as the times and the necessities of the school demand. Considering the progress which this young city has made already in its school interests, we infer that in the near future her school system will be equal to any system in the southwest of this great state.

It must be remembered that where now are mills and smelters, the sound of the hammer and the hum of the saw, two years and four months ago the prairie grass luxuriated in its glory. This place was then the fit home for jack rabbits and prairie chickens. They are still slow to yield to the advancing step of civilization and education.

TALMAGE HOUSE.

There are a number of hotels and boarding houses in the city, frame buildings, which are well kept; where a man may obtain a good bed and substantial meals. The largest hotel so far that has been erected in Rich Hill is the Talmage House, built by the Town Company in 1881 at a cost of \$30,000. It is a three-story brick and contains forty-eight sleeping rooms, besides double parlors and four sample rooms. M. G. Manley is the present proprietor. The hotel stands on the north side of Park Avenue and occupies the corner lots east of Park Place. The building fronts south, and from its top may be seen the entire city of Rich Hill.

RICH HILL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Almost coeval with the existence of the town was the organization of the Library Association, that institution being incorporated August 12, 1882, with the following officers: W. F. Tygard, president; S. Cain, secretary, and S. J. Morrison, librarian and treasurer. The association has a nucleus of one hundred books to begin with.

SECRET ORDERS—TEMPERANCE.

The Good Templars organized March 9, 1881, with the following officers: F. K. Pruden, W. C. T.; Mrs. A. C. Kuhn, W. V. C. T.; Charles

H. Vandegrift, W. R. S.; Miss Clara Kuhn, W. F. S.; John Wilson, Treasurer; Charles Woolsey, Marshal; C. M. Collins, Chaplain; Mrs. John Ashby, P. W. C. T.

The United Order of Ancient Templars was organized May 6, 1882, with the following charter members; R. A. Long, Isaac Beason, R. F. Curtis, Miss Jennie Curtis, George B. Curtis, Charles F. Curtis, Walter H. Ruman, O. V. Washington, Mrs. V. C. Beasley, Rev. Levi Henshaw, M. G. Nuckles, Miss Clara A. Kuhn, T. T. Robinson, Mrs. A. C. Kuhn, Dr. William M. McGrew, S. C. Higgins, Dr. J. H. Errett, S. T. Broadus, I. N. Orr, J. B. Williams, J. S. Perviance, E. E. Oaks, I. N. Scranton, Rev. Wilson Collins, J. M. Hurst, W. W. Wolfe, J. S. Anawalt, F. M. Bussey, W. M. Swallow, S. G. Bundy, William Cluff, S. V. Calhoun, Rev. H. S. Shangle, W. B. Switzer, Miss Lula Williams, Miss Anna Higgins, Mrs. Anna Buley, George P. Hückeby, Mrs. A. Clark.

Officers.—S. C. Higgins, T.; Mrs. A. C. Kuhn, V. T.; R. H. Curtis, P. T.; Dr. J. H. Errett, Lecturer; Dr. W. M. McGrew, Treasurer; S. T. Broadus, Financier; R. A. Long, Marshal; Mrs. V. C. Beasley, Guard; Isaac Beason, Watchman; M. G. Nuckles, Recorder; Clara A. Kuhn, Assistant Recorder; Jennie Curtis, Assistant Marshal.

The lodge was organized by Theodore Hill.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

General Canby Post, No. 10, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized March 1, 1882. Those present and participating on that occasion were: John Mishey, H. C. Jones, R. M. Hackworth, George R. Miner, C. H. Dallas, J. C. Loop, G. P. Hückeby, F. Kaiser, B. F. Clark, W. W. Wolfe, P. F. Sutton, William Cluff, Seth E. Cope, J. N. Varner, Jeremiah Morgan, George Dew, R. M. Dade, W. R. Hamilton, S. B. Cole, S. G. Bundy, J. B. Williams, J. M. Scott, S. C. Higgins.

Officers.—S. C. Higgins, P. C.; Griff. Swinney, S. V. C.; J. B. Williams, J. V. C.; G. P. Hückeby, Adj.; S. B. Cole, Q. M.; S. G. Bundy, Chaplain; Seth E. Cope, S. M.; W. W. Wolfe, Q. M. S.; John M. Scott, O. D.; W. A. Martin, S.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Osage Assembly, No. 2017, Knights of Labor, organized with J. C. Martin, Samuel Hackett, William Harvey, L. W. McKimsey, P. F. Sutton, C. A. Brayton, W. A. Drake, J. McCarty, John Arnold, G. B. Weston, John Jackson, John Barrett, N. T. Phillips, D. Duffield, J. S. Phillips, L. T. Covey.

Officers.—J. C. Martin, M. W.; L. W. McKinney, W. F.; S. Hackett, V. S.; P. F. Sutton, R. S.; N. T. Phillips, Secretary; D.

Duffield, F. S.; W. A. Drake, U. K.; J. McCarty, I. U. S.; J. O. Barrett, I. E. S.; J. J. Jackson, O. E.; G. B. Webster, J.; J. Arnold, J. A.; B. A. Brayton, C.; J. S. Phillip, S. S.; L. T. Covey, A. M.; William Harvey, Private. Number of members, 106.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Osage Lodge, No. 69, organized February 27, 1882. First officers—P. J. Hall, P. C.; A. Trim, C. C.; C. H. Helm, V. C.; J. N. Ashby, P.; John McElroy, M. E.; W. Pierce, M. F.; John Kushmarell, M. A.; John Goodin, I. G.; David Cartwright, O. G.

Second Officers.—A. Trim, P. C.; C. H. Helm, C. C.; J. I. Ashbaugh, V. C.; J. N. Ashby, P.; James Willis, M. A.; George Cluck, I. G.; Markus Stafford, O. G.; P. J. Hall, R. G. L. The lodge has thirty-five members.

MASONIC.

Rich Hill Lodge, No. 479, A. F. and A. M., was organized under dispensation, June 27, 1881.

Charter Members.—J. W. Bedford, James S. Gillett, Samuel L. Long, William F. Hudson, Thomas Gault, C. H. Dallas, Samuel W. Hopkins, Frank M. Eldridge, S. P. Kimball, Herman Loeb, T. D. Sanderson, John S. Craig.

Officers Under Dispensation.—Jeff. W. Bedford, W. M.; J. S. Gillett, S. W.; S. L. Long, J. W.; H. Loeb, S. D.; T. D. Sanderson, J. D.; Thomas Gault and J. S. Craig, Stewards; C. H. Dallas, Secretary; F. M. Eldridge, Tyler.

Date of Charter, October 29, 1881.

Officers Under Charter.—J. S. Gillett, W. M.; S. L. Long, S. W.; T. D. Sanderson, J. W.; J. J. Francisco, Treasurer; C. H. Dallas, Secretary; W. F. Hudson, S. D.; Thomas Gault, J. D.; S. W. Hopkins, Tyler; Herman Loeb, S. S.; J. S. Craig, J. S.

I. O. O. F.

Rich Hill Lodge, No. 412, I. O. O. F., was organized September 12, 1881.

Charter Members.—D. K. Nickerson, P. G.; M. L. Stene, George Reef, C. H. Helms, J. C. Kushmale, R. A. Long, L. Lampkin, P. G., J. D. Orcott, J. T. Weathers, T. M. Scott.

Officers, First Term.—D. K. Nickerson, N. G.; M. L. Stene, V. G.; M. L. Brown, Secretary; George Reef, Treasurer.

Officers, Second Term.—M. L. Stene, N. G.; J. T. Weathers, V. G.; R. A. Long, Secretary; J. A. Stonebrake, Permanent Secretary; L. Lampkin, Treasurer.

Officers, Third Term.—J. T. Weathers, N. G.; R. A. Long, V. G.; E. C. Wood, Secretary; J. A. Stonebrake, Permanent Secretary; L. Lampkin, Treasurer.

D. K. Nickerson, Lodge Deputy.

Lodge tolerably well supplied with furniture.

CHURCHES.—M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

The organizing members were: L. Lampkin and wife, P. Kiltz and wife, J. D. Scott and wife, J. A. Scott and wife, James Acton, William Bagley and wife, C. A. Bird and wife, B. H. Dawson and wife, J. M. Garrison and wife, J. T. Gorrell, P. J. Hall and wife, Francis Mudd, Ara J. Allen, William H. Seawell and wife, Theodocia Scott, R. J. Starke and wife and J. P. Thompson and wife. The church was organized in September, 1880, and worships in a frame building which was erected at a cost of \$1,500. J. D. Wood was the first minister, H. S. Shangle the second and R. W. Reynolds the third and present.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church was organized in September, 1880, by Dr. L. M. Berry, with T. B. Farmer and wife, Samuel Hackett, William Houston and Mary Houston. The membership now numbers ninety-five. The church has a frame house of worship, which cost \$1,000. C. T. Daniel first officiated in the pulpit; J. W. Sage is the present pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The Christian Church was organized July 10, 1881, and a church edifice erected the same year in the eastern part of Rich Hill at a cost of \$1,500. Number of members, ninety-five.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church of Rich Hill, Missouri, was organized March 20, 1881, Rev. Seth G. Clark, officiating. The church started into existence under favorable conditions, with the following members: Mrs. Clara Minor, Mrs. M. E. Logan, Mrs. M. P. Clark, Mrs. W. D. McCormack, Misses Mary A. Clark and Mary Bridwell, Messrs. W. D. McCormack, J. A. Borron, F. K. Pruden and John Brand.

On the 28th day of July, 1881, the Presbyterian Church Society was incorporated, with the following named officers: President, Rev. S. G. Clark; secretary, John Brand; treasurer, Joseph McKibben; trustees, M. S. Cowles, W. P. McCormack and J. A. Borron. And on the 10th day of August, 1881, the building committee appointed by the church

society began the erection of a brick church, size 64x32 feet, with walls 16 feet high, the main audience room 46x32 feet, and the lecture and prayer meeting room 31x16 feet, so arranged as to make one room when necessary. The estimated cost of the building, when complete, was \$4,500, the most of which sum was to be paid in cash. The church has been dedicated.

At this date (November 6, 1882,) there are thirty-two members on the church roll. Rev. S. G. Clark, pastor; M. G. Manley and Lilburn Peyton, elders; Joseph McKibben and George A. Rhodes, deacons. Connected with the church is a flourishing Sabbath school, with an average attendance for the twelve months past of 114 persons.

M. E. CHURCH.

The church was organized in the spring of 1881, with the following members: G. P. Huckleby and wife; W. B. Switzer and wife, A. R. Delong and wife, Anna Baily, Mrs. S. C. Higgins and son, C. M. Collins and wife, J. K. Hiatt and wife, A. Kuhn and wife.

Rev. E. J. King was the first pastor, Rev. T. M. Pickels, second pastor, H. M. Hackney, third pastor.

The congregation hold services twice a month in the Presbyterian Church edifice.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholics erected a frame house of worship in 1882, 28x40 feet, at a cost of about \$1,500. Father John Fogarty, of Kansas City, is the present officiating priest. Rev. David J. Douharty was the first pastor. Services are held three times a month at Rich Hill, and once every other Sunday at the mines, about three miles northwest of Rich Hill.

RAILROADS.

When beginning this chapter, we spoke of the natural advantages which contributed to the future growth and prosperity of Rich Hill. We shall now tell of improvements and industries which play a conspicuous part in the building up of the city, and give to it a prominence and importance which it would not otherwise enjoy. Chief among these are the railroad interests of the city.

The Lexington & Southern Branch of the Missouri Pacific, branching off from the main line at Pleasant Hill, runs south through Cass County to Harrisonville, through Bates to Butler, passing through the center of Rich Hill, and on south through Vernon, Barton, Jasper and Joplin, Missouri, connecting at Nevada with Texas and St. Louis trains, at Lamar with the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis, at Carthage with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. The Rich Hill branch of

the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf leaves the main line three miles south of Pleasanton, Kansas, at Rich Hill Junction, and runs east along the southern portion of Bates County, through the city and southeast to Carbon Center. This latter road will be extended southeasterly to Eldorado Springs, Cedar County.

The Fort Scott, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad Company has surveyed a line of road from Odessa, on the Chicago & Alton Road, southwesterly, through Holden and Rich Hill to Fort Scott. The people along the line of this road have pledged the right of way, and in Bates County the sum of \$60,000 has already been subscribed. There is no doubt but work on this branch of the Chicago & Alton will be commenced, and will soon be extended from Fort Scott through Southeastern Kansas, the Indian Territory to Fort Worth or Denison, Texas, making a grand trunk line from the lakes to the Lone Star State.

The Emporia & St. Louis Railroad is another line that is certain to be constructed through the city at no distant day. The company is fully organized and equipped for work. Engineers have made the surveys, and it has been voted on by every township through which the survey runs in Kansas, from the east side of Lynn County to Emporia. The company has made large purchases of coal land in the Rich Hill coal belt, the money being paid and the deeds on record, and this, with the immense crops of grain in the territory through which this road is to run, guarantees its construction. When completed, this road will not only reach the inexhaustible coal beds and transport the "black diamonds" to all the world, but will be pushed on through the mineral regions of St. Clair, Hickory, Camden, Miller, Maries and other counties to St. Louis, bringing the rich ores of these counties to be smelted, manufactured, and again sent out to build other roads and add to the mechanical industries of the West.

Other road interests are looking toward this rich agricultural district and undeveloped area of coal. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Rock Island & Pacific have had their agents in the field "spying out the land." The Missouri Pacific Company have a charter for a road from Rich Hill to Topeka, and eventually one or the other of these companies will construct a railroad northwesterly from this city through the rich coal measures of New Home, Walnut and Homer Townships, in Bates County, and northwesterly crossing the many lines of roads pushing out southwesterly and west from Kansas City.

THE SOUTHWESTERN LEAD AND ZINC SMELTING COMPANY.

The Southwestern Lead and Zinc Smelting Company was organized less than a year ago, by capitalists of Southwest Missouri, who recognized in Rich Hill a field full of promise for such an enterprise.

At that time its present officers were chosen and installed, viz.: O. H. Pitcher, president; E. H. Brown, vice president; J. H. Pitcher, secretary; and J. V. Woodhouse was made superintendent. The grounds were located about the 1st of November, 1881, and after an immense amount of labor which no one can appreciate without having witnessed, the first spelter put out about the last of September, 1882.

The first point of interest to the visitor is the large brick building of the company, containing the engine house, crushing room and pottery, or drying room. This is a good looking substantial structure 36x76 with basement, and the crusher portion two stories high. Adjoining it are a set of Fairbank's scales, and an elevator—used in weighing and hoisting the ore.

The propelling power of the institution consists of an eighty horse Corliss engine twelve by thirty-six feet—a perfect beauty—two steam pumps that will raise water to a greater height than any building on the ground, and four hydrants, with plenty of hose to convey it anywhere it may be needed. Two tubular boilers, fifty-two inches in diameter, with 53-inch flues, eighteen feet long, connected separately, so that they can be run together or singly, supply the steam. Everything is arranged with a view to the utmost economy and convenience. Tracks run into the boiler house for supplying it with coal, water is everywhere handy, etc.

The engine drives two Blake crushers and three sets of rollers, several elevators that hoist the ore into the bins, elevate the cars, and raise the "spelter" or finished product into cars for shipping.

The pottery and drying room, also in this building, is supplied with a system of steam pipe, which produces the desired temperature for the earthen tubes or retorts so essential to this industry, and which will be described further on.

The ore, after being dumped from the railroad track—a switch of the Missouri Pacific running to the company's grounds for this purpose—is taken from large bins under the track, conveyed to the scales, weighed, hoisted to the crusher, and pulverized or crushed, whence it runs, in its reduced state, into a series of bins, the same as flour at a mill, is then taken up by small cars, running on a tramway into the building, and returned to the scales, where it is re-weighed, then re-hoisted by the elevator, and sent on an overhead track to the calciners. The ore now resembles dry dirt or ground gravel, with here and there a sparkling splinter of metal. But after a few successive operations it becomes very materially changed.

The calcining house is the next on the list, and the process of calcining, or cleansing of sulphur, and reducing it to a still more friable condition, is the next in order. The building is a large frame, 44x115, evidently constructed with a view to admitting as much of the outer

oxygen to the respiratory realm of the workmen as possible, while the labor of converting the ore into the proper condition for the next process is going on. In this building are a set of ovens, or furnaces, called "double calciners," and the ore is carried over these calciners, then dumped, and after undergoing a "heated term" of purification, by means of which it is desulphurized, it is drawn from the last oven into cars, running on an underground tramway, brought back to the scales a third time and again weighed, to detect losses. Thence it once more passes up the elevator and on to the ore house or store room.

The ore house is a solid little brick, 24x36, floored with fire clay and iron. Here the "charges" are prepared for the furnace and coke—that has undergone the same crushing process as that described for the ore—is now introduced and mixed with the calcined ore.

The gas producer is an institution, 46x42 in dimensions, containing eight Seaman generators, which supply the gas for the furnace. These, Superintendent Woodhouse informed us, were the same as are used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. The works, however, have not been running long enough yet to approximate the amount of gas—or even of coal—consumed. This gas is conveyed in huge iron pipes, called "cooling tubes," from the gas house to the furnace. These tubes are four feet in diameter, and their aggregate length is nearly two hundred feet. They are five in number, and are supplied with over twenty safety valves, to emit the gas, or allow it to escape in case of an explosion and prevent destruction. The weight of the iron used in the construction of these tubes is simply wonderful, and will aggregate many tons.

The furnace building is a commodious structure, 76x48 feet, and is of most interest to the visitor, for here the process of converting into spelter is completed. This building is occupied by a huge double furnace, seventy-six feet long, with a carrying capacity of forty-eight retorts' length, and three in height. The furnace and floors of this institution are constructed of fire clay and iron, and the construction throughout is both magnificent and immense. It is heated by the gas generated in the gas house just described, and there is but one other furnace in the country—that of the Illinois Zinc Company, of Peru, Illinois,—similarly equipped. The retorts are of three sizes, eight, ten and fourteen inches in diameter by fifty-two inches in length, and are made from fire clay in the company's kiln—which is a small but solid building, 12x18 feet, used for baking retorts, bricks, condensers, etc., and is known as a "double retort kiln."

The retorts are oval and conical shaped earthen pipes of the dimensions given, and the small ends jut out of the sides of the furnace like the mouth of cannon from a fort. It is these tubes that take up the mineral as it forms, while undergoing the condensing process from a gaseous state to that of a liquid, and retain it until relieved by the ladles of the molders.

The sight to be here witnessed is worthy the time of any one, and many visitors avail themselves of the opportunity daily, while evenings and on Sundays the grounds are literally thronged as a rule by an eager-eyed multitude of spectators. The heat of the furnace is incalculable, but according to best accounts must be almost equivalent to that of the lower regions, and we doubt if even the three good men of holy writ and fiery furnace fame could withstand the element here housed up for a single second and come out alive, much less unscorched. By a peep into the bowels of the furnace the giddy gāses can be seen chasing each other in fiendish fury. From the mouths of the condensers or tubes on the sides of the furnace a beautiful blaze of vari-colored light bursts forth in fitful flashes, and affords a display almost equal to that of the Veiled Prophets in its brilliancy and splendor. The rainbow itself is not more beautiful than these, in fact the colors are its counterpart, there being represented all the tender tints of its yellow, pale red, mild green and modest blue, all following each other in rapid succession and blending most beautifully in their livid lustre. But all that glitters is not gold, nor all that dazzles good, and the fumes emitted from these innocent-seeming guns as they spurt forth their grand and gaudy flame are particularly poisonous and destructive to animal as well as vegetable life.

The "spelter"—which is the zinc in its condensed or liquid form is derived from the same earthen tubes into which it has been driven by the process of condensation, and by means of large ladles is now conveyed to iron molds and cast into blocks of metal perhaps a foot square and an inch or two in thickness. The bottoms of the mold contain the the words "RICH HILL, MO.," (the company's brand) which is thus placed upon every "pig" or block of the product manufactured at these works. And now the process is complete, and the product is ready for shipment. Here the elevator is again called into requisition, the spelter is hoisted on to the cars and started for the rolling mills or other places of demand and made up into the various articles of its manufacture.

The present capacity of these works is not yet known, as only fifty men are now employed and but about 20,000 pounds of ore reduced daily—which amount nets about fifty per cent of the perfected metal.

The furnaces burn out from time to time, as the immense heat employed will destroy even fire clay, and Superintendent Woodhouse informed us, that thus far the only trouble apprehended was the destruction of their retorts from this cause. The operation of all machinery and everything else about the place is far in excess of his most sanguine expectations, and all competent judges who have witnessed the working of these smelters pronounce them the finest in the country.

One of the smoke stacks at the smelter is five feet in diameter and nearly 100 feet high, and is supplied with an inner lining of fire brick from the bottom up—the smoke and flame transmitted from the gas-

heated furnace being so great that it would otherwise be unable to withstand it.

Fire clay for the pottery ware at the smelters has thus far been brought in from St. Louis, but Superintendent Woodhouse informed us that they are now experimenting with a Bates County product which has the appearance of being fully as good, and if it is, it will be quite an item, considering the vast amount of this article consumed at the works.

In addition to the other buildings embraced in the smelting works and not mentioned in our list, is the blacksmith shop 24x40, under the management of Mr. William Hacket—and other buildings will be erected from time to time until the company's eleven acres or more of ground will become a solid square.

About \$75,000 are now invested in the smelters. The probability is that ere another twelvemonth has passed this amount will be doubled—and if the contemplated rolling mills are added, it will be quadrupled; the work on this addition will be commenced in the spring of 1883.

To the credit of all this, Mr. J. V. Woodhouse, the company's able and affable superintendent, is solely and entirely entitled, he having furnished all the plans and specifications for their construction—in fact everything except the machinery employed is original with him. When Commodore Woodhouse first began operations here, about the 1st of last November, grave doubts were expressed by many would-be experts as to his ability of ever accomplishing his most moderate undertakings. This was owing perhaps to the fact that he is of a plain and unassuming disposition—one of that plucky, persevering and indomitable class of men who do not prate about their accomplishments or intentions, but silently push ahead and complete whatever they undertake. And Mr. Woodhouse has shown by his work here what he can do when he determines to do. He has shown beyond dispute that he is a man of no small calibre, besides having secured not only the greatest confidence of his company, but the utmost consideration and respect of all who realize the greatness of his achievement. Perhaps it may not be amiss to mention that ere coming here Mr. W. constructed the Mine La Motte furnaces, prior to which time he was superintendent of the machine shops of the St. Louis Bridge Works, and that still earlier in his history he was connected with various other manufacturing industries of the country—the primary of which was the first tapestry carpet works in Massachusetts, where he claims to have made the first tapestry carpet ever produced in that state. Mr. Woodhouse is a native of Lancaster, County Lancashire, England, but for his long residence here is no doubt more American than Briton.

GRADUAL REDUCTION FLOURING MILL.

The large five-story structure in the southeastern portion of the city is the gradual reduction flouring mill of Falor & Sons. This mill and elevator attached is capable of turning out two hundred barrels of flour every twenty-four hours. The latest and best machinery has been called into use in the construction of this mill, and while the structure itself is of the most substantial material, and sheeted and roofed on the outside with iron, the inside is filled from garret to cellar with the necessary wheels, belts, fans, rollers, burrs, bolters, etc., to make it one of the most complete gradual reduction flouring mills in the west, and one that must prove of great advantage to the city and surrounding country. Located so as to connect with both the present railroads, the proprietors will have the double advantage of shipping in wheat and shipping out flour, giving to the farmers the benefit of the highest price for their wheat and to the citizens the best of flour without extra freight charges.

The proprietors of this fine mill, Elias Falor and his two sons, Norman and Charles, were formerly from Illinois. They now have extensive farms and cattle ranches in the northern portion of Vernon County, a few miles southwest of Rich Hill. They have ample means, and will make their milling and elevator business a success, besides giving to our citizens all the advantages in this line of a metropolitan city.

R. T. & J. C. Young, proprietors of the Rich Hill Flouring Mill, came early in the history of the town, and seeing the necessity of a mill at this point went to work at once, selected a desirable site south of and on the line of the Gulf Railroad, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, and erected the fine frame structure with stone engine room that now adorns the south side. The Young Brothers are gentlemen who understand their profession thoroughly, and by square dealing and good work have given entire satisfaction to the community, and must continue to merit the patronage of a people who admire their pluck and enterprise.

The Rich Hill foundry and machine shops of Fawcett & Stealey, at the junction of the two railroads, on the banks of the twin lake, attracts the eye of the visitor. Here these gentlemen have built one of the most important manufacturing industries of the young city. The building now occupied by Fawcett & Stealey was erected by W. A. Newton, and was known as the Star Shops, and was intended for a planing shop and for work in wood and iron.

In justice to Rich Hill, we cannot close this chapter without speaking of the

COAL MEASURES.

The immense coal deposits of Southern Bates was the chief attraction of the capitalists. As soon as the situation was developed and the

fact established that just beneath the surface of a large area of territory, surrounding what is now the metropolitan city of Southwest Missouri, there was untold wealth of "black diamonds," sufficient to make fortunes equal to the imaginary expectations of Sinbad and Alladin, and men were ready to avail themselves of the opportunity, companies were formed and coal lands purchased at a few dollars per acre that have since increased in value to hundreds and even thousands of dollars per acre.

From four to seven feet veins of coal a few feet below the surface was something new in the history of Western coal measures. But the surface veins that astonish every visitor is not all. Other stratas are found below, and to-day, the Rich Hill Coal Company is mining coal at a depth of fifty feet, after the fashion of anthracite mining in Pennsylvania. Besides the Rich Hill Coal Company, which has during the past eighteen months been operating in the bituminous coal, northwest of the city, and shipped out over the Lexington & Southern Branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, up to the present time, 22,366 cars of an average of fifteen tons, a number of other companies have operated on a large scale. The firm of Keith & Henry (now Keith & Perry), widely known as coal operators in the border counties of Kansas, were the first to open up mining, and this company alone have shipped out over the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, about 15,000 cars of the average of fifteen tons to the car. Other companies and private individuals have shipped since the first of September, 1880, about 6,000 cars, making a grand total shipment by rail of 43,366 cars, or 650,490 tons. To this large tonnage can be added at least 100,000 tons hauled away to be used for private purposes and in manufacturing industries, and yet but an infinitesimal portion of the coal wealth has been touched. A proper realization of the concealed wealth that lies buried around Rich Hill can hardly be estimated. The realization can only be left with the future, when another generation comes on the stage of action and penetrates the caverns and sub-stratas.

During the past six months thousands of dollars have been invested in coal lands. New companies have been organized, new men have come into the field of prospecting, and with the opening up of the fall coal trade a new impetus will be given to the coal business all along the line.

The opening up of the Rich Hill coal fields has caused a general suspension of mining in those portions of the state where heretofore a large portion of the coal supply has come from. The Richmond mines and the Lexington mines are comparatively abandoned, the expense of mining being so much greater than here, while on the line of the Wabash & Pacific, north of the river, a limited amount is unearthed, sufficient for local purposes only, while the Rich Hill coal is reaching every household, every mill-site and every manufacturing establishment of West-

ern Missouri, Western Iowa, and throughout Nebraska and Kansas, and hundreds of car loads are wheeled away to Texas. Experience has taught us what now all admit, that "coal is king," and controls to-day the wheels of fortune and the manufacturing industries of the world.

COLONEL E. H. BROWN.

We cannot close this chapter without a reference to the gentleman whose name appears above. He not only founded the town and laid it out, but has constantly been its good genius from the beginning. He has been foremost in all its enterprises, sparing neither time nor means in building it up and making its advantages known to the world. To his liberality, good judgment and untiring energy, Rich Hill practically owes its existence. Without his shrewdness the town site would have doubtless been covered with its original prairie grass; the rich mines of "black diamonds" would have lain undeveloped, and the railroads which have done so much to advance the material prosperity of the town and county, would have never been constructed. Whatever may be the destiny of Rich Hill, the name of E. H. Brown will shine upon every page of its history with the brightest luster. Associated with Colonel Brown from the first settlement of the place, is M. S. Cowles, who, like the colonel, has struck herculean blows in the interests of the city, and like him, too, is proud to share in its general prosperity. Mr. Cowles is president of the "Mercantile Company," which has a paid up capital of \$75,000. He is emphatically a business man in every sense of the word, and is at the head of one of the largest and most flourishing business houses in western Missouri.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT

passed at Rich Hill during the Fourth of July celebration in 1881 relative to the attempted assassination of President Garfield :

WHEREAS, Our people have heard with inexpressible horror and bowed heads the unfortunate attempt to assassinate the chief magistrate of the nation, therefore, at this hour of his unfavorable and dangerous condition, be it

Resolved, That the people of Rich Hill, Missouri, of every shade of political opinion, in public meeting assembled to celebrate the 105th anniversary of our nation's birthday, express their abhorrence of the cowardly, willful and bloody attempted assassination of the president of the United States.

Resolved, That they deplore the act as a national calamity, and most profoundly sympathize with the president and his family in their sore affliction, with the members of his cabinet and with their fellow-citizens generally in this unfortunate hour of national concern and distress.

Resolved, That they earnestly wish for his recovery that he may again walk forth in this land of liberty and enjoy the fruits of his well

earned victory—that of being raised from the common walks of life to the highest pinnacle of fame by his fellow-countrymen.

The above resolutions were submitted by the editor of the Mining Review and adopted without a dissenting voice, and a copy ordered forwarded to the secretary of state and that they be published in the city papers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Allen, R. E., dry goods.	Clifford, T. A., dollar store.
Allen & Hulett, physicians and surgeons.	Clark, C. A., attorney.
Atkison, W. O., attorney.	Clark & Swinney, real estate.
Arcade Hotel, H. E. Hiller & Son.	Covell, D. W., grocer.
Ayehart, Mrs. milliner.	Cady, J., blacksmith.
Benedict, W., jeweler.	Covey, L. T., shoemaker.
Burns, J. C., general merchandise.	Carpenter, A. M., saloon.
Brooks, V. W., hardware.	Cady, J., saloon.
Barton & Harrelson, grocers.	Carpenter & Trowbridge, livery stable.
Brown, M. L., attorney.	Denton, C. A., attorney.
Brodie & Ditton, painters.	Dodds & Co., druggists.
Beasley, W. G., jewelry.	Diers, Dr., physician.
Bailey, F., jewelry.	Davis, J. F., painter.
Bird, C. A., books, etc.	Duvall, W. T., flour and feed.
Boyd, J. F., & Co., lumber.	Dean House, Kuhns & Bros.
Burke & Kinney, galvanized iron cornice.	Dickson, Jno., saloon.
Bussy, J., grocer.	Eakin, Dr. D. F., physician.
Baum, L., meat market.	Eagleton House.
Black, S. S., meat market.	Erwin & Pullum, grocers.
Buckeridge & Cheverton, meat market.	English Kitchen, M. Willis.
Barker, meat market.	Farmers & Manufacturers' Bank, J. C. Ferguson, president; J. J. Francisco, vice president; E. F. Swinney, cashier.
Black, W. H., physician.	Fowler, J. W., Missouri Pacific ticket agent.
Benefield & Cheek, barbers.	Fawcett & Stealey, Star Foundry.
Bell, —, painter.	Francisco & Long, real estate.
Burton, J. W., painter.	Farmer, McGrew & Britton, general merchandise.
Bottorff, —, blacksmith.	Falor, E., & Son., flouring mill.
Beatty Bros., saloon.	Gazette National, W. O. Atkeson, editor.
Cowles, M. S., Mercantile Co.	Goldman, J. S., & Co., boots and shoes.
Clark, Rev. S. G., pastor Presbyterian Church.	
Craig & Greenhalge, saw mill and lumber.	
Craig, J. S., grocer.	

- Gillette, I. S., physician.
 Gorrell & Scott, livery.
 Gorden & Spears, grocers.
 Goldenberg, Mrs. M., milliner and dress makers.
 Hamilton, A. P., lumber.
 Hurley, R. J. & Co., lumber
 Hiatt, J. M. & Co., Agl. Implm'ts.
 Huckleby, G. P., Postmaster.
 Houston & Wood, dry goods and clothing.
 Harris, W. W., druggist.
 Hudelson, W. T., druggist.
 Heylmun, W., physician.
 Hallett & Jones, ice dealers.
 Higgins, S. C., feed stable.
 Higgenbotham, E. S. physician.
 Hackett & Son, blacksmiths.
 Harrison & Howe, flour and feed.
 Hurst, J. M., gunsmith.
 Holston, G., building stone.
 Hinton, R. C., broom manufact'r
 Hopkins, S. W., coal.
 Hellen, Charles, plasterer.
 Irish & Templeton, attorneys.
 Jackson, plasterer.
 Jacobs & Co., dry goods and clothing.
 Johnson & Houston, groceries and feed.
 Johannes, L., grocer.
 Jones, M., restaurant.
 Keith & Perry, general store.
 Krider, J., bakery and restaurant.
 Krumer, S. S., tailor.
 Kirk, G. W., sewing machines.
 Kimball, S. B., physician and druggist.
 Lenhart, J., barber.
 Lemon, J., furniture.
 Langdon, J. N. & Co., groceries.
 Latson, E. H., barber.
 Lampkin, L. L., real estate.
 Loeb, H. & Bro., dry goods and clothing.
 Loeffler, P., carpenter.
 Leslie, W., furniture.
 Lear, J. G., flour and feed.
 Meek, A. J., grocer.
 Metcalf, D., saloon.
 Martin, G. A., physician.
 Marshall, A. T., boots and shoes.
 Manners & Co., meat market.
 Majors & Nelson, grocers.
 Minor, J. L., hardware.
 Mann, G. W., cigar manufacturer.
 Metcalf, S. P., books and stationery.
 McFortune, M., barber.
 Meadows & Co., feed, etc.
 Manners, J. L., saw mill.
 McMullen, stone mason.
 Miners' Review, Thos. Irish, editor.
 Newton, George, second hand store.
 Noland, J. W., physician.
 Nuckles, M. G., physician.
 Peters, A. J., shoemaker.
 Pitchford, J. M., groceries and feed.
 Parker & Co., photographers.
 Peyton, L., & Co., real estate.
 Pacific House.
 Pilgrim, C. A., miller.
 Price, R. H., groceries.
 Payne & Norman, groceries.
 Perry, W. H., carpenter and joiner.
 Parkey & Gibbs, contractors and builders.
 Rich Hill Bank—F. J. Tygard, president; W. F. Tygard, vice-president; Thomas M. Orr, cashier.
 Rolley, W., saloon.
 Rhodes & Co., clothing and gents' furnishers.
 Ruf, A., & Co., harness makers.
 Ragan & Finley, second hand store.
 Rich Hill Coal Company.
 Rich Hill Town Company.
 Roberts & Henry, meat market.

Rich Hill House.	Tedford, J. F., grocer.
Robirds, C. I., green house and nursery stock.	Thompson, John, barber.
Salle, Vesper, grocer.	Talmage House, M. G. Manley, prop.
Skaggs, J. C., livery stable.	Thornton, R. F., drugs.
Skaggs & Cross, meat market.	Thomas, G., grocer.
Sunderland, A. W., meat market.	Tyron, J. R., groceries and feed.
Sperry & Parrack, saloon.	Trim, A., physician.
Sanders & Wilson, hardware and furniture.	Thomas, W. H., blacksmith.
Stone, G. B., dentist.	Wise, J. M., & Co., grocers.
Saxton, M. M., confectioner.	Winchell, H. R., physician.
Sick, William, hardware.	Wolfe, C. R., mayor.
Saunders Brothers, saloon.	Wilbur, B. F., tailor.
Switzer, Kline & Copeland, contractors and builders.	Wasson & Kimbrough, groceries, etc.
Stelling, C., saloon.	Waller & Spraker, Eureka Bakery.
Smalley, S. H., dentist.	Western Enterprise.
Snider, J. W., grocer.	Wolf, —, stonemason.
Sullivan, Charles, brick mason.	Whipple, G. W., physician.
Stone, B. L. G., druggist and physician.	Wilson & McKinsey, building stone.
	Young, R. T. and J. C., flouring mill.
	Young, J. S., grocer.



CHAPTER XXI.

PLEASANT GAP TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—JUDGE JOSEPH WIX—POST OFFICE
—SCHOOL HOUSE—CHURCH—BLACKSMITH—PLEASANT GAP—LONE OAK POST OFFICE
—STUMPTOWN—ITS FOUNDER, W. B. YOUNG—HIS CHARACTERISTICS—STUMPTOWN
CLIPPER—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following are the names of all the earliest settlers of Pleasant Gap Township. The Osbornes, a large family from Illinois. Two families of Requas in the Southwest. Old Daniel Francis and his two sons-in-law, Arthur and Constable, and one Abram Towner, were refugees from the Mormon settlement in Jackson County, Missouri, having settled here after the Mormons were driven from Independence. Two families, named Harris and Collins lived near the center of the township. Uncle Jimmy Ridge was where he still lives. A family named Walker, at what is now Pleasant Gap Village. A family named Beatty completes the list of those who settled there in 1839 or previously.

William Harvey came in 1843, from Texas, and went to California in 1849. He located in Pleasant Gap Township, near the north part of the township, and one mile north of Pleasant Gap.

William Hagan, from Kentucky, located two miles north of the present town of Pleasant Gap, and went to California in 1849. It is not known whether he is living or dead. John S. Hagan, a brother of William, came at the same time. He was at one time county surveyor; he went to California in 1852.

James Ridge located in Pleasant Gap Township prior to 1844, and resides on the same farm where he first settled.

Joseph Wix came from Illinois prior to 1843, and opened a farm northeast of Pleasant Gap, where he now lives.

James Cockerell came prior to 1843, from Kentucky, and located about one mile east of Pleasant Gap. Larken Cockerell and James Cockerell, Jr., located also in the township. All went to California in 1849.

Henry Beaver, from Kentucky, took up a claim near Pleasant Gap, and went to California with the others in 1849.

William Dewese came from Illinois in the spring of 1844; he died before the war. Jesse Deweese, Evan Deweese and Elijah Deweese were sons of William Dewese. Evan was killed at the battle of Lone Jack.

Jesse lives in St. Clair County. Elijah died in 1880, in Bates County. His family now lives in Bates. Mrs. Boghtol and Mrs. Trimble, daughters of William Deweese, are still living, one in Johnson and the other in Bates County.

One of the oldest of the yet living pioneers of Bates County is Judge Joseph Wix, of Pleasant Gap Township. He was born in Overton County, Tennessee, in 1820. While this makes him twenty-five years younger than Dr. Requa, yet the doctor has been a resident of this county only two years longer than the judge. At about the age of eight years he was taken to Hamilton County, Illinois, where his father's family settled. Seven years afterward they removed to Western Illinois, his father dying with cholera upon the road. In the fall of 1858, being then eighteen years of age, he made a trip to Southwest Missouri and Indian Territory. Notwithstanding his youth and inexperience, he gave careful attention to the natural features and capacities of the various sections through which he traveled, with a view of finally selecting a location for himself which should eventually be in a wealthy, prosperous and every way desirable neighborhood for a home for life. In the spring of 1839 he worked along back to Polk County, Missouri, and in a tavern (they did not call them hotels in those days) he chanced to hear a man remark that the country in the vicinity of Harmony Mission was the best he ever carried a chain over. Entering into conversation with him, he found him to be a government surveyor, and as the result of the conversation he turned his course towards the Mission, arriving there the 1st day of August, 1839. He found two French traders, Colin & Papin, established at Colin's Ford, three miles below where Papinville now stands. The Indians having receded westward, they that fall moved their trading post to what is now Linn County, Kansas. It has not been ascertained when these traders first established themselves in the county. The Harmony Mission having been disbanded and the government having bought the improvements made by the missionaries, they were under lease to Colonel James Allen (a son of this man was the Allen that married the eldest daughter of Dr. Jones. Another son was Robert Allen, who lately died in Clinton). After Allen's lease the property went to waste, and the government never received further benefit from the \$8,000 paid the A. B. F. M. for the improvements. The land was held as a reservation by the government for some years, but finally disposed of, and much trouble and litigation arose about the title, that was not finally settled till since the civil war. After a careful survey of the locality, the subject of our sketch decided that he had found that for which he had been seeking, and there being ample room for picking, selected what is now in section 1, township 39, range 30, which has ever since been his home. The land was not then in market, not having been sectionized, although the range lines had been run. North-

east of where Wix settled, what is now Deepwater Township, was sectionized and put into market about that time. But west of the range line, between 29 and 30, in what is now a first-class agricultural country, the land remained unsurveyed for years, the surveyors having reported it not worth the expense of surveying. But after many settlers had located upon it it was decided to be worth something, and was sectionized and put in market. At the time the judge settled there were not to exceed 150 acres of land in cultivation within a radius of five miles.

Mr. Wix never gave much attention to hunting, but could always easily procure what game was needed for food, sometimes killing four or five deer in one day. In the timber along the larger streams were plenty of wild hogs, supposed to be descended from hogs escaped long before from the early French settlers in the eastern part of the state. They were sometimes killed for food, but after domestic hogs were introduced, the wild ones were driven off to prevent them from enticing them away. The settlers all went long distances to house-raising, the houses being mostly log cabins.

Mr. Wix married Sarah Beaty, in December, 1841. She died in 1854, leaving five children living, having lost three. The oldest, John D., was accidentally shot during the war. The second boy, Clark, now lives in Deepwater Township. Thomas H. and A. S. now live in Kansas. Louis, the youngest, is now in Texas.

Mr. Wix married a Mrs. Cox, a widow, in 1858. She had two children, Francis A. and Joseph F. She died in 1864. In January, 1867, he married Rosanna Deweese, his present wife. She has two children living, having lost three.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office in the eastern part of the county was established in 1840, near where Pleasant Gap village now is. An old man from Kentucky, named Anderson Cockrell, was the postmaster. A mail route was established from Boonville through Clinton and Pleasant Gap to Balltown.

SCHOOL HOUSE.

The first school house (except at Harmony Mission) was in Deepwater Township, in the Sutenhinger neighborhood. The second was in section 1, within less than half a mile of Wix's house. It was built of logs, floored with puncheons. (As most of our young people never saw a "puncheon," we will explain that they were made by selecting the finest timber and splitting it into strips as uniform in thickness and as wide as possible, and then hewing to the required shape for floor planks). The school, of course, was supported by rate "bills," there being no public school fund. Neighboring townships furnished some

of the pupils, others coming from as great a distance as twenty miles and hiring board that they might attend the school, which flourished finely. The first teacher was S. D. Cockrell, son of the postmaster. He was hired by the year for three years in succession. The house was also used for religious meetings, the earliest preacher being "Uncle Dicky," a good old negro from Balltown, who came occasionally as circumstances would permit. He was a Presbyterian, and afterwards went as a preacher with the negroes sent to Liberia, Africa, by the Colonization Society.

CHURCH.

The first church organization in the east part of the county (except Harmony Mission) was in Deepwater, and was a Methodist. The second was an "Old Baptist," in Wix's neighborhood. They also used the school house for religious worship. The next church was in the Osborne neighborhood, and was of the Christian denomination.

BLACKSMITH.

A man named Beaver established the first blacksmith shop a quarter of a mile north of where Pleasant Gap now stands. Previous to that the settlers went to William Tyree, who had a shop on Deepwater, just over the Henry County line.

PLEASANT GAP.

The first store at Pleasant Gap was kept by a man named Joseph Smith. The exact date is not known, but it was about 1850. Abner Bryant, the son-in-law of Smith, assisted him in his store. Bryant was killed at the battle of Lone Jack.

Settlers soon became sufficiently numerous so that Mr. Wix had good neighbors not very far distant, and the real hardships of pioneer life were soon over. He was and still is a man of energy and perseverance, is sure to accomplish whatever he sets his hand to, is reliable and trustworthy in every respect and possesses the respect and confidence of a large circle of acquaintances. He served as a justice of the peace for a long time and was also once a member of the county court. He was largely engaged in farming and stock raising, and when the war came on had accumulated quite a large property. He was always at heart opposed to slavery, but as he recognized it to be allowed by law, never had any disposition to interfere with it, but as far as his vote and influence (properly and lawfully exerted) would go, he was opposed to its extension into free territory, and consequently had nothing to do with the Kansas border war. When the civil war came up he was a staunch Union man and in favor of supporting the government. Being always

in the habit of expressing his opinion freely, he of course could not remain neutral as affairs then existed in this section. He was enrolled in Company K of the Sixtieth Regiment of Militia, commanded by Captain Newberry. Being in poor health, in 1863 he removed to Kansas, and staid until the war was over. His health continuing poor, he went in 1880 to Washington Territory in a wagon, and returned in 1881, and is now living at his old home.

Among other early settlers in the township was R. W. McNeil, from New York, who located south of Pleasant Gap, on section 11; as did also his brother, Dr. John H. McNeil, who died in Butler. There were also Peter Trimble, James Ridge, Horace Milton, Cornelius Neafus, S. S. Burch, George M. Requa, John Dillon, W. H. Pitts, J. M. Rogers, William Campbell, Jesse Rinehart, W. B. Young, John Haskins, Phillip Stanford, James Coe, W. L. Campbell and John Sisson. The old settlers were generally from Kentucky, Virginia and Tennessee.

LONE OAK POST OFFICE.

Near the western boundary line of the township, and located in the southeastern part of section 18, is a post office called Lone Oak. A small trading post was established there as early as 1854. The place was christened Stump Town, and has ever since rejoiced in that western euphonius name. W. B. Young was the father of the village, opening the first business house in 1854. His stock consisted of general merchandise, the predominating articles, however, being "manifac backer" and whisky; the latter being almost universally used as the matutinal drink of the old pioneer. Young was noted for his *bonhomie*, and was not only the recognized fiddler of the vicinity, but was intensely fond of and well versed in all the rural games and enjoyments of that day. During his early manhood, he was—

"In wrestling nimble, in running swift;
In shooting, steady, in swimming strong;
Well-made to strike, to leap, to throw, to lift,
And all the sports that shepherds are among."

His fiddle was his inseparable companion and when spending an evening with neighbors and friends, he had the happy faculty of discoursing to them the most delightful music, always accompanying his instrument with a 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.

Young was the sole editor and proprietor of the Stump Town Clipper, which appeared at irregular intervals in manuscript form. The happenings, the sayings, and the doings of the neighborhood were all faithfully

gathered and garnered by this original chronicler, who read them aloud to his admirers in his own inimitable style.

If there occurred a dance in the locality, a record of it was made in the Clipper. If a quilting party, or shooting match came off, the particulars were given in the Clipper. If a wedding took place, the event was mentioned in a *recherche* manner in the Clipper. The bride was the special theme for highest eulogium and the wedded pair, always elicited the Clipper's warmest wishes for their future happiness. In fact, the Clipper, like the good mirror, reflected not only the redoubtable editor's views of matters and things, but reflected as well on popular subjects, the will of the people.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF STUMP TOWN.

David Laskey, postmaster and merchant.

John Starr, blacksmith.

D. P. Lee, physician.

J. D. Donnohoe, physician.



CHAPTER XXII.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—ITS HISTORICAL INTEREST—EARLY SETTLERS—RAPIDS DE KAW—HARMONY MISSION—WHEN ABANDONED—THE EARLY RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN—LETTER TO FREEMAN BARRONS—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF REV. AMASA JONES—PAPINVILLE—ITS LOCATION AND EARLY BUSINESS—MAID OF THE OSAGE—HER TRIP TO HARMONY MISSION—THE WAVE—THE UNITED STATES MAIL—TOM STEVENS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PAPINVILLE—PRAIRIE CITY—CHURCHES—REMARKABLE SLEET OF 1843—DROUTHS OF 1854 AND 1860—PAPINVILLE CEMETERY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 38, range 30; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 38, range 30; thence south four miles to the southeast corner of section 24; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 19; thence north four miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township contains an abundance of timber and coal, and is considered one of the best agricultural districts in the county, there being much excellent bottom land. The Marais des Cygnes, Willow Creek, Sycamore and Mission Branches are the principal streams. The broad waters of Muddy Creek flow through the southwest corner of the township. There are also a number of small lakes or lagoons in the township. Prairie Township, though not as large in area as some others in the county, is far richer in historical interest than any of them. With it is inseparably linked the history of Harmony Mission, which constituted the seat of one of the earliest missionary enterprises which was inaugurated by pious men in the East to ameliorate the condition of the red man of the West. Here it was that Amasa and Roxana Jones, Daniel H. Austin, Ethol Bright, Nathaniel B. Dodge and a few other brave, self-sacrificing men and women devoted the better part of their lives to the labors of the missionary field. Like true knights of the cross they displayed a moral courage, a fidelity and heroism that can never be forgotten, and when their deeds of self-abnegation shall have been fully written, they will sparkle upon the historic page with a fadeless luster.

" Their names a great example stands to show
How strangely high endeavors may be blest,
Where piety and valor jointly go."

Not only was this township the scene of the early missionary adventure, which was begun more than three-score years ago, but within its borders were located the first and second seats of justice of Bates County. Here were gathered the pioneer lawyers, the judges, the doctors, the officials and that heterogenous class of adventurers who follow in the wake but never in the forefront of civilization. Here, too, was erected the first house in the county, which was dedicated to the two-fold purpose of religion and education. Here, too, were witnessed the first efforts at farming and the projection of the embryo mills and manufactures, which were but an earnest of what is to-day seen in different portions of the county. Here occurred the first marriage, the first birth, and here, too, repose the ashes of the earliest dead. In fact, Prairie Township was to Bates County what Jamestown was to Virginia—St. Augustine was to Florida, in point of settlement.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the original settlers, outside of Harmony Mission, was John B. Chorette, a Frenchman. It is not known at what precise period he settled in the township, but it is known that he erected a water mill on the Marais Des Cygnes, about two miles above Harmony Mission, in 1833 or 1834. He continued to operate the same for several years, when he sold to John M. Parks, another pioneer. The mill was destroyed during the late civil war, while it was the property of Parks. This was doubtless the first mill of any kind, excepting the Missionary Mill, that was erected in the county. Parks was a native of Pennsylvania.

Freeman Barrows came to the township as early as 1838, from Middleboro, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1813. He was the son of Freeman and Susan Barrows, his mother's maiden name being Morton. After reaching the age of manhood he engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native state, and labored so assiduously that his health gave way. He was advised by physicians to come west, and having heard of western Missouri, and especially of the country in the region of Harmony Mission, he emigrated west as stated above, in 1838, arriving at Harmony Mission, about the time the missionary labors were discontinued. Mr. Barrows assisted Captain William Waldo, in his store of general merchandise, at Harmony Mission, until he received the appointment of county clerk upon the organization of the county. He was also appointed clerk of the circuit court at the same time, and by virtue of these positions, he held the office of recorder. These positions he filled for ten or twelve years, with much ability and in an acceptable manner

to the people. He married Miss Asneth Vaill, who was the first child born at the Union Mission, in Arkansas, daughter of Rev. William F. Vaill, in 1822. Barrows died in 1860. The writer called upon Mrs. Barrows at her home, one and a half miles southeast of Papinville, in Bates County, and is indebted to her wonderful memory for many of the facts and incidents narrated in this chapter. She has been a widow for twenty-two years, and has continuously resided upon the farm settled by her husband in 1842.

When they located there, Peter Colin was the nearest neighbor. He was a Frenchman and lived about a mile distant. Two miles southeast on the Osage River, was another settlement, which had been made by Melicourt Papin and Michael Geraud, who were also Frenchmen, hailing from St. Louis. The point where they located was called Rapids De Kaw, after the Kaw Indians who were in the habit of crossing the Osage at this point, on their hunting expeditions. The bed of the river here was covered with rocks which formed a shoal over which the water poured with great velocity—and the river being shallow, it was more easily forded at this point than elsewhere. The place is now known as Colin's Ford, (pronounced Collee's Ford). Papin and Geraud were connected with the American Fur Company and were Indian traders. Their supplies were transported on keel boats from St. Louis. They settled at Colin's Ford as early as 1834.

Among other early settlers were R. A. Baughian (who succeeded Freeman Barrows as county and circuit clerk in 1853), G. R. Garrison, John Zimmerman, Thomas Scrogghern, George W. Hopkins, Daniel Johnson, A. Goodin, John Hartman, A. B. Bradley, Philip Zeal, James McCool (who was the first county seat commissioner), Major J. N. Bradley, H. A. Thurman and D. A. W. Moorehouse. The two latter were attorneys. Scrogghern purchased the old Mission house and moved it to Papinville in 1848, where it was destroyed by fire, during the war of 1861. Alexander Weddle was also an old settler and lived in the north-eastern part of the township.

HARMONY MISSION

has already been referred to in our chapter on first settlements. It came into existence in 1821, under the auspices and protection of the American Board of Home Missions, and continued its labors unremittingly among the Osage Indians until they were removed west by the government, in 1837. The mission was then broken up, and the missionaries separated, some returning to their former homes in the East, others locating in Henry County, and others remaining in Bates. The old mission buildings, in which the Indians were instructed in the study of the English language, and where they were taught also those things which per-

tained to their spiritual welfare, were bought by the government in 1838, which paid therefor the sum of \$8,000. There remains at this time nothing to denote the spot on which the buildings once stood, or the locality of the mission, except a few trees of an old apple orchard which were planted by missionary hands soon after their settlement. Nor is there remaining anything to indicate that at this point was located, for the space of seven years, the first county seat of Bates County.

Among the early residents of the place after the mission was abandoned were : Col. Robert Allen, John Bloy, James Moore (a shoemaker), Miss Mary Etris, and others. Capt. William Waldo opened the first store at Harmony Mission, in 1838. He brought his goods overland from Lexington, Missouri, in wagons drawn by ox teams, a distance of 150 miles. Hubbard & Loring brought the first stock of goods to Harmony Mission after the place became the county seat, in 1841.

Freeman Barrows was the first postmaster after the town became the seat of justice. The following letter was received by Mr. Barrows, in July, 1843, from the auditor at Washington City, and shows the vigilance of governmental officials at that day :

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
JULY 3, 1843. }

SIR : You are requested to call on James Allen, Jr., late mail contractor, who is now residing in or near Batesville, for \$8.43, balance due on his account, and inform him that prompt payment alone will save him the heavy costs and expenses of a suit in the U. S. Court to recover the debt. Your prompt attention and report are expected.

Respectfully, &c.

E. WHITTLESAY, Auditor,

FREEMAN BARROWS, ESQ., Postmaster, Batesville, Bates County, Missouri.

Miss Sarah Lutzenhiser taught the first school at Harmony Mission after it became the county seat.

The post office, although located at Harmony Mission, was called, as will be seen above, Batesville. In 1848 the county seat was located at Papinville, and in the course of a few years the old town of Harmony Mission was numbered with the things of the past.

We endeavored to get biographical sketches of the lives of the men and women who composed that devoted band of missionaries, but succeeded only in obtaining a brief sketch of the life of the Rev. Amasa Jones, who was the superintendent of the Mission. He died in 1870; the following article was written in a few days thereafter :

IN MEMORIAM.

Amasa Jones was born at Rindge, Cheshire County, New Hampshire, April 28, 1796, and died at Deepwater, Henry County, Missouri,

April 17, 1870. His father's name was Asa and his mother's Mary. He was one of a large family, nearly all of whom have preceded him to the world of spirits. He remembered his Creator in the days of his youth, and in early life became a follower of Jesus. The consecration of himself to the service of his master was whole-hearted. In answer to the inquiry, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" God spread out before him the mission field. In his endeavors to discern the indications of Providence to duty, he was made to behold the broad field for Christian enterprise among the benighted heathen of all nations of the earth. These researches, laying the foundation of characteristic benevolence and self denying toil, resulted in the resolve, "Here am I, Lord, send me." He desired to teach the heathen and to lead them to Christ.

On February 15, 1821, he was married to Miss Roxana Stearns, of Ashburnham, Worcester County, Massachusetts. In a few days afterwards he set out, with a number of others, to go to a mission field of the then far West, by an overland route, there being then but few facilities for traveling. He came out under the auspices of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and became an assistant missionary at the "Harmony Mission," a station established on the Marias des Cygnes, about three miles from its mouth, and in the extreme western part of the then new State of Missouri. This was then the home of the Osage Indians. His labors there were principally in the school. His letters spread upon the pages of the *Missionary Herald* of the years 1825 to 1835, inclusive, amply testify to his devotion to the cause of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. He attained to other spheres of usefulness. He devoted much of his time spared from the school to the study of theology. It seemed necessary for him to study medicine, also. Dr. W. N. Belcher, now in New York, was for six years the physician of the station, but his health failing, he was required to quit the post. Foreseeing this step, and knowing Mr. Jones' general adaptation to the work, Dr. Belcher recommended that he prepare himself, and he studied medicine under the Doctor for some time. But the taking care of souls was a higher sphere of life and duty for him. He was ordained and set apart to the ministry of the gospel at Harmony Mission, October 12, 1830, by the Arkansas Presbytery, having been licensed to preach a few years before. He ever had a realizing sense of the grave responsibilities of the office, but his soul was fired with fresh hopes and nobler aspirations. But as the white man advanced the red man receded, and, in 1835, the Harmony Mission Station was abandoned, the old site is still discernable near Papinville, Bates County. Dr. Jones moved with his family—his wife and two daughters, Mary and Jane,—to Deepwater, then in Rives County, where he procured a tract of land and opened a settlement. A church was soon organized, and he took charge of it as pastor, and continued so till July, 1867, when Rev. B. F. Powelson was associated with him. He preached the word in many places throughout this region, and the old settlers can well testify to his attachment to the cross of Christ, and zeal for the glory of God. He went about doing good, and was successful in winning many souls to Christ. He was quite successful in the practice of medicine, and contributed much towards ameliorating the sufferings of mankind. He gave always liberally of his means towards the support of the various benevolent schemes, and was ever ready to assist his fellows when in straits.

He was an earnest, self-sacrificing, indefatigable laborer in his Master's vineyard. He sought not, desired not, compensation for his toil from among the stores of earth. His practice as a physician and the results of his own ingenuity and industry secured for himself and family a comfortable living and ample provision for old age.

He was a student all his life—assiduous and unrelaxing in his efforts in early life, and determined, fixed ever in his purpose to acquaint himself with the movements of mankind, in the various spheres of life, and especially to keep himself posted in regard to the progress of the church of Christ. He was a close reader, and though he had never seen the great improvements of the age, remaining at his post on the frontier, yet he had a fair knowledge of these things, and his descriptions of them were astonishingly accurate. His independence of mind and originality of thought, shaped and drawn out, no doubt, by necessity, were evidenced in quite a number of productions, material and immaterial. He looked with favor upon the progressive spirit of the age. But he set his face against countenancing, in any way, the great evils of the world. He refused to enter upon any compromise with intemperance, profanity, or Sabbath breaking. He was unflinching in his devotion to the great principles of christianity, and sought, in every conceivable way, the establishment and perpetuity of truth, and the maintenance of the right. He labored among all classes faithfully for the sowing of the precious seed, for the culture of the tender vines, and for the maturity of the fruits of the spirit. He oftentimes seemed impatient in sickness—desiring to be in his place with God's worshippers, and fearing lest his absence should prove a hindrance to the cause of Christ. His zeal thus carried him sometimes beyond the capabilities of the flesh. The last Sabbath he spent on earth was one of special exertion and anxiety to him. It was the Sabbath preceding the meeting of his own Presbytery and a neighboring Presbytery among his people. He wanted the people to be interested in these things. He longed for this meeting. He wished to see the last vestige of separation carried away, and the two branches of the Presbyterian Church inseparably united. He longed to greet the brethren once more, and congratulate them on the accomplishment of so noble a work. As Simeon to see Christ, so he longed to see the running together of these kindred streams. He was desirous to share with his people the promised feast of love and joy. He attended services in the morning, and a prayer meeting in the evening, where he made an earnest appeal to sinners to come to Christ. In his last days, the few appeals he attempted were exceedingly earnest. The fire glowed fervently on the altar of his love. His soul yearned for the salvation of those who surrounded him. His conversation indicated a ripening for heaven and glory. For many months he seemed to be amid the scenes of the Delectable Mountains and the land of Beulah. He was near Christ, and could well call upon his friends to come to him. And yet his soul longings were: "Nearer my God to Thee." While subject to temptation and danger, he kept his armor on, and when death came it thus found him. The last foe was conquered, and he breathed his last breath out sweetly reposing on the breast of the Conqueror—Him whom he delighted to serve while upon the earth—Him, who called him to come up higher—Him, whom he now adores with the hosts of heaven. Jesus called him. He was ready—willing to go. His longings had been

satisfied beyond expectation. The latest intelligence assured him that the ark of the covenant was being carried forward, that his youngest granddaughter was singing a song of praise to Christ's redeeming love, and that his brethren, in the glorious light of the reunited church, had seen each other face to face, and sung as they emerged from the shadows of separation, "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love, &c." His face seemed radiant in the light of his triumph. The conflict was over. Victory blazed out upon the banner of his faith. Victory made resplendent the cross, and rendered altogether lovely the dying Savior. He triumphed in Him who burst the gates of death. It was enough. "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace according to thy word, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation." And heaven opened its portals. He is gone—

"Gone to begin a new and happier story,
The bitterer tale of earth now told and done;
These outer shadows for that inner glory
Exchanged forever—O thrice blessed one!"

The earthly Sabbath gave place to the eternal Sabbath. He sleeps!
—"not dead, but sleepeth."

"He is not tasting death, but taking rest
On the same holy couch where Jesus lay,
Soon to awake all glorified and blest,
When day has broke and shadows fled away."

The funeral services were held in the Adobe Church, (a building the deceased had erected during his life), in the morning of the 18th, the room being crowded to its utmost capacity. Rev. Mr. Paige, of Springfield, delivered a sermon and was followed in brief and touching addresses, by Rev. Mr. Brown, of Neosho, and Rev. Mr. Requa, of Lone Oak, and a contemporary with Mr. Jones among the Indians. The corpse was taken from the church to its place of burial, one mile east of Germantown, preceded by the members of the Osage and Southwest Missouri Presbyteries and followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends.

"And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, write, blessed blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labor; and their works do follow them."

B. F. P.

GERMANTOWN, Mo., April 28, 1870.

PAPINVILLE.

Papinville was laid out in April, 1847, and was located on the southeast quarter of section 16, township 38, range 30, and was named after Melicourt Papin, a Frenchman, and an Indian trader.

The original proprietor of the town site, was George Pierce; he "squatted" there about the year 1844, and followed agricultural pursuits. Among the early settlers and business men, were Dr. Samuel Hogan,

who was the pioneer physician of the town : The early settlers, however, thought that it was

" Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,
Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught,"

and the consequence was, the doctor found the location a distressingly healthful one, for a year or two after his arrival. The doctor came from Cooper County, Missouri, and died about the year 1850. The first drug store in the town was opened by Dr. Zachariah Anderson, who located in Papinville in 1854, and died there in 1868. He came from Johnson County, Missouri, to Papinville, but was a native of East Tennessee. He left a widow, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are now living in Bates County.

Augustine Deville, a Frenchman, and a blacksmith, was among the earliest settlers in the town, and is said to have been an excellent workman.

" Here smokes his forge ; he bare his sinewy arm,
And early strokes his sounding anvil warm ;
Around his shop the steely sparkles flew,
And to the steed he shap'd the bending shoe.

Benjamin Richardson operated the first mill in 1853. It was at first a portable mill, ten-horse power. He located it finally on the bank of the Marias des Cygnes, and afterwards improved it by adding steam. This mill remained intact until the breaking out of the war of 1861, when it was destroyed by fire. Thomas Burnside was perhaps the pioneer attorney, settling in the town at an early day. S. H. Loring opened the first store, general merchandise ; F. F. Eddy, the second. Each of these men moved their goods from Harmony Mission in 1848, when the county seat was located at Papinville. The postmasters before the war, were Dr. Z. Anderson, J. L. Richardson, John Richardson. Postmasters since 1867, have been : F. F. Eddy, — Hatcher, W. H. Summy, Robert Lyle, Dr. J. A. Brian, E. K. Brian, and M. M. Kaufman, who is the present incumbent.

F. F. Eddy kept the first house of entertainment. Wiseman Hollingsworth, Preston Denton and Jonathan Kemper were early residents ; the latter was a Baptist minister.

The county seat was again changed, in 1856, to Butler. Papinville during the years 1852, 1854 and 1855 was the center of much business. The town had grown rapidly, both in population and business. In 1854 it contained five dry goods stores, and other business and trades were represented in proportion. Although the town had no railroad facilities then (and has none now), it had occasional communication with St. Louis and the outside world by the means of a few small enterprising steamboats which plied their business on the waters of the Osage and Marais

des Cygnes at an early day. The town is located on the east bank of the Marais des Cygnes, about three miles above its junction with the Osage. The river at the town is perhaps two hundred feet in width from bank to bank when the water is very high, but at this time the water is very low—scarcely entitling the stream to be dignified with the name of a creek.

MAID OF THE OSAGE.

In the spring of 1844 the gallant little steamer, Maid of the Osage, ascended the river to Harmony Mission, three miles above Papinville, in command of Captain William Waldo, who performed this wonderful feat to show that the Osage and Marais des Cygnes were navigable. His starting point was Jefferson City, his destination Harmony Mission, Missouri.

After the Maid of the Osage had made a successful trip to Harmony Mission and returned to Jefferson City, other boats ascended the river, some of them making two or three trips during the spring. The Wave, another side-wheeled steamer, commanded by Captain William Waldo, came up to Papinville, in 1847, bringing salt and lumber which were purchased by Philip Zeal, an old merchant who resides in Papinville. The U. S. mail landed at Papinville in 1856. In 1868-9 the Tom Stephens, a stern wheeled boat, made four trips to Papinville.

The town of Osceola, the county seat of St. Clair County, on the Osage, is now about the head of navigation.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF PAPINVILLE.

Anderson, J. W., drugs.	Ogle, Wilson, hotel.
Anderson & Rapp, saloon.	Shaves, Elias, justice of the peace.
Cody, L., blacksmith.	Thompson, Dr. A. C., physician.
Fry, John, butcher.	Wilson, G. C., physician.
Graves, W. H., attorney.	Wilson & Sanderson, hardware, etc.
Hirni Bros. & Co., millers.	Wilson, D. H., dry goods.
Kamm, Fred, blacksmith.	Yaw, H. E., saloon and hotel.
Kaufman, M. M., drugs.	Zeal, Philip, dry goods, etc.
Keenberger, X., wagon maker.	

PRAIRIE CITY.

Was laid out May 2, 1858, by Joshua N. Durand, on sections 12 and 13, in township 28, range 30. There has been a postoffice there for a number of years; the first and present postmaster being John Durand, the son of Joshua. John Durand is the proprietor of the single business house at that point.

CHURCHES.

There are three church edifices in the township. The German Reformed Church has a house of worship (frame) one mile north of Prairie City, built about 1879. A. Hammer and wife, Leonard Hegenaur and wife, Peter Kamm and wife, and Christopher Hegenaur, were among the first members.

The German Lutheran Church erected a frame house of worship in Prairie City about the year 1870. The church divided about the year 1878, but the seceding portion thereof continued to hold services in the same house. Nicholas Johannes and wife, Leonard Johannes and wife, Henry Meiers and others were among the organizing members.

The Old School Presbyterians, erected a house of worship in Papinville in 1873. It is a frame building and cost \$1,000. Hugh Wilson and wife, Mrs. Freeman Barrows, John N. Barrows, Daniel Wilson, Miss Eliza Wilson and one other person whose name is not now known, composed the organic members. The ministers of this church have been Rev. S. G. Clark, W. M. Newton, John F. Watkins, William Reed, and J. D. Hughes. The M. E. Church, South, and Christian denominations have organizations in the town and township but have no houses of worship.

REMARKABLE SLEET OF 1848.

In the month of December, 1848, there fell a sleet that remained on the ground six weeks. Nothing had ever before or has ever since been seen like it in this portion of Missouri. The entire surface of the country was covered with a solid sheet of ice, which was so slippery and impervious that travel was almost wholly suspended until about the middle of January following. During the time many accidents occurred, and many limbs of both man and beast were either broken or dislocated. Hogs fattened more rapidly while the ice was on the ground (it being so smooth that they could not get about) than the farmers had ever witnessed.

DROUTHS OF 1854 AND 1860.

The drouth, which extended almost over the entire nation in the summer of 1881 caused much suffering among the farmers, and compelled many of them to sell their stock because of the scarcity of corn and grass. The drouth, however, of 1854, as remembered by the early settler, was much more severe and of longer duration than that of 1881. The streams which usually supplied an abundance of water became as dry as a dusty road, and the farmers were compelled to go a distance of several miles to get water. The drouth of 1860, although not so prolonged and parching as that of 1854, was quite destructive to the crops.

PAPINVILLE CEMETERY.

“Beneath those rugged elms, that yew tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.”

The cemetery is in the northwest part of the town, near the complaining shores of the Marais des Cygnes. It is enclosed with a fence, but the burial grounds are grown over with weeds, briars and undergrowth. The graves are in a neglected condition; many of the head and foot stones are moss-covered and have been broken, and now lie in pieces among the leaves and weeds. The whole scene was one of dreariness and gloom, the very atmosphere seeming to have been surcharged with musty exhalations—such as are emitted from a profusion of dead leaves and damp, decaying vegetable matter, whilst the whistling of the autumnal winds through the overhanging branches of the trees impressed one with a weird feeling of loneliness and desolation which were in keeping with the place.

Among the earliest inscriptions, some of which are now barely decipherable, we noted the following :

Madorah Ann Anderson, daughter of Z. and Susan J. Anderson, born January 15, 1851, died January 8, 1859.

Nathaniel H., son of F. F. and C. A. Eddy, died June 20, 1852.

Samuel G. Potts died February 13, 1857, aged fifty-seven years.

Dr. Christian A. Boettinger, born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, May 6, 1832, died November 5, 1858.



CHAPTER XXIII.

ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—ROCKVILLE—TOWN INCORPORATED—OFFICIALS—CHURCHES—SCHOOL—ROCKVILLE MILLS—BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 38, range 29; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 38, range 29; thence south about five miles to the southeast corner of section 25, township 38, range 29; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 19, township 38, range 29; thence north, three and three-quarter miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The Osage River forms the southern boundary line of the township. Shaw Branch runs through the western portion of the township, and Camp Branch and Panther Creek a little east of the center. The banks of the streams are covered with plenty of timber. The land is undulating and good for agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the first to settle within the present limits of Rockville Township was Robert Belcher. In 1837 he settled in section 11. He was a native of Virginia, where he was reared to manhood, and in 1818 removed to Clarke County, Kentucky, and thence to Madison County, in that state, and for four years was employed as overseer for Green Clay. In 1825 he emigrated to Boone County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising until 1838, when he came to Bates County. He married Mary Ann Cole, a native of Virginia. Mr. Belcher died in 1856. Mrs. B. died in 1859.

Among the other old settlers was a man by the name of Bridges, who settled south of Rockville, on the Osage River. He was the first blacksmith in the township.

William Anderson, a native of Virginia, settled two and a half miles west of Rockville in 1837. He died about 1858. Claybourn Anderson,

father of William, taught the first school. The building was of logs, and was located in the northeast corner of section 10. It was built by the patrons of the school. Claybourn Anderson had no family living, and lived with his son. He afterwards left the county.

The first shoemaker was Berry Hunt, who came in the fall of 1838. He was from Virginia, and settled in the southeast part of the county, on the Osage River.

Matt Millering came to Rockville Township in 1856, from St. Charles County, Missouri, but is a native of Germany, and settled in the east part of the township.

John N. Belcher came from Boone County, Missouri, before 1855.

William Hollingsworth came before the war, and located in the east part of the township. Wiseman Hollingsworth was also an early settler, and opened a farm in the southeast part of the township.

David O. Deever, and his father and family, were from Indiana, before the war of 1861, and settled in the southeast part of the township.

Frank Logan, from Germany, took a claim in the eastern part of the township.

John H. Wilker, from Germany, settled there in 1856.

Thomas Belcher and William Shaw were also residents of the township before the war.

Game was in great abundance in the township even as late as 1868. During that year Mr. Matt Millering saw as many as thirty deer in one herd; he often saw twenty. The wolves were so numerous and so bold, in 1868, that they would often venture at night into the yard surrounding the residence of the farmer and take away a lamb, and in many instances a calf.

In 1856 there was not a church edifice or school house in the present limits of Rockville Township.

ROCKVILLE.

The town of Rockville was laid out July 29, 1868, by William L. Hardesty, and is situated on the northeast quarter section 14, township 38, range 29. It contains a population of about 700, and is located on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Nicholas Johannes erected the first business house in the town. A handsome iron bridge (50 foot span) has been erected across Panther Creek at the town. The surrounding country is good for farming, and some portions of the township are noted for the excellent quarries of white sandstone, which is shipped in large quantities all over the country. One of the most important quarries is located in section 2, called Laughlin's quarry.

Rockville was incorporated in May, 1878. The first board of trustees were: J. M. Booring, chairman; A. A. Wood, W. F. Fiquet, L. Johannes, W. A. Cooper.

1879.—W. H. Dever, chairman; J. M. Wells, S. D. Shaw, H. Simmons, W. Robinson.

1880.—J. M. Boeringer, chairman; J. O. McBride, J. F. Ward, N. Johannes. Boeringer resigned, and J. F. Ward and J. O. McBride, served as chairman the same year.

1881.—J. M. Boeringer, chairman; N. Johannes, J. O. McBride, W. C. Shaw, J. F. Ward.

1882.—J. D. Strain, chairman; W. D. Lanier, J. L. Richardson, N. Johannes, W. Robinson.

SCHOOLS.

The present school building, 24x48 feet, two stories (frame) was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$4,047. The number of children in the school district is 220. Professor Clark is principal of the schools, and Mrs. Clark, assistant teacher. The present school building not being sufficient to accommodate all that attend, a building has been rented for a primary department. Miss Davis is the teacher.

ROCKVILLE MILLS

were built in 1879-80, by W. C. Douthett. There are three run of stone, two for wheat and one for corn. They have improved machinery, and have a capacity of about twenty barrels per day. The mills are now operated by S. L. Vickers, and does an exclusive merchant and exchange work.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized June 20, 1882, with the following members: Peter Outcult and wife, J. D. Strain and wife, Robert Strain, William Strain, Mrs. Manchester, Ida Manchester, Etta Manchester, Charles Outcult, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Little, C. Parker and wife, E. Parker, Ida Parker, Miss Butler and J. Simmons. Hold service once each month. Rev. S. G. Clark pastor. They have no church building. They have a Sabbath School, J. D. Strain being superintendent.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Organized July 11, 1881, with the following members: O. J. Berry and wife, John Evans and wife, Luke Wilson and wife, John W. Evans, W. H. Mead and wife, Emma L. Delong and Emma Mayse. The number of the present membership is forty-two. They have no church building. Rev. J. H. Vories, pastor.

M. E. CHURCH.

Frame building, 28x38, commenced in 1880 and not yet completed. Will cost about \$1,300. Number of present membership, sixty-five. Rev. S. P. Salloway pastor.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Asbury, J. H., saloon.	Hartman, J., shoemaker.
Anderson, Mrs., millinery.	Hughes, J., barber.
Asbury, P., carpenter.	Johannes, N., dry goods and imple-
Boering, J., justice of the peace and real estate agent.	ments.
Bishop, H., restaurant.	Johannes, F., groceries and hard-
Brum, Mrs., millinery.	ware.
Bigelow, S. G., railroad agent.	Johannes, M., groceries.
Baldwin, J. W., attorney.	Kirkpatrick & Britt, dry goods.
City Hotel, G. Douglass, proprietor.	Lowry & Stoddard, grain dealers.
Cook Brothers, general merchan-	Mayes, G., physician.
dise.	Mead, W. H., drugs.
Cooper, A. A., livery.	McBride, J. O. & Co., drugs.
Carter, E. H., hardware and fur-	Medkiff, W. H., saloon.
niture.	Mead, E. F., carpenter.
Clark, Professor, principal of school.	Ruble, J. W., blacksmith.
Cleppinger, J., harness maker.	Richardson & Wilson, groceries.
De Lung Brothers, drugs and gro-	Rockville House, L. S. Lockwood.
ceries.	Riley, C. A., physician.
Davis & Co., grain dealers.	Strain & Caldwell, general store.
Duerson, J., physician.	Smiley, M., restaurant.
Erie Hotel, G. House, proprietor.	Salloway, S. P., pastor M. E. Church.
Fields, H. R., drugs and groceries.	Vickers, J. L., miller and grain
Green Tree Hotel, G. W. Valentine,	dealer.
proprietor.	Vickers, S., painter.
Goolsby, J. M., blacksmith.	Valentine, G. W., livery.
Hoffman, S., dry goods.	Vories, J. H., pastor Baptist Church.
Huber, Mrs., milliner.	Wallace, G., carpenter.
Hurley, R. J., & Co., lumber.	Ward, J. F., feed.



CHAPTER XXIV.

SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OLD SETTLERS—EARLY TIMES—EARLY MANNERS—
FIRST TORNADO—EARLY WINTERS—FIRST SCHOOL—PREACHERS—FIRST OR-
CHARD—WHEAT CROP.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 29, range 41; thence west six miles; thence south six miles; thence east six miles; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The prairies are rolling; the soil is good and well adapted to farming and stock raising.

The streams are the Elk Fork, the Fishing Branch, Mingo Creek and Little Deer Creek, which penetrate the township in various directions. Among the mounds found in Shawnee the most conspicuous is Round Mound which embraces about 160 acres in section 28.

OLD SETTLERS.

Elisha Evans, a native of Virginia, married Mary Ann Estes, of Kentucky. Dates of births and marriages unknown. Emigrated to Saline County, Missouri, thence to Lafayette County, where their son John was born, September 30, 1820. Western Missouri being then all new, they went through all the usual experience of pioneers before coming to what is now Bates County. John remembers that when a lad of ten or eleven, he came with an older brother to Grand River, on a hunting and trapping expedition. Selecting a camp near where the bridge south of Austin now is, they proceeded to start a fire, but before it was fairly blazing, bees made their appearance and a short search resulted in finding a swarm with a great supply of honey in the fallen tree, against which the fire was built. They were without bread and the honey furnished a desirable addition to their bill of fare, which otherwise would have consisted of meat only. Some Osage Indians that came to their camp, ate of the honey until their girth was thereby greatly increased.

The hunters caught coon and otter in their traps, and with the deer skins made a load for their horses in about two weeks. There were elk on Peter's Creek, but they got none.

About 1828 or 1829, a hunter named Roupe, from Lexington, who had sometime indulged in the scalping of red men as a pastime, came to northern Bates to hunt, and when one day sitting on the top of Round Mound, all at once saw seven Indians approaching him from as many different directions. Remembering his misdeeds, he concluded that his hour had come. But they probably did not know his history, for after making him prisoner, they relieved him of his gun, equipments and clothing, and turned him loose. He left them with a free good will, somewhat poorer, but rejoicing over his lucky escape.

Mr. Evans, during the fall of 1835, saw from the top of "Round Mound," in Shawnee Township, one of the most pleasing sights ever presented to the eye of a hunter—he saw, on the prairie below him, fifty wild deer in one herd. He carried, in those days, a flint-lock rifle, the ball of which weighed half an ounce. With this gun he killed deer at a distance of 196 paces, and often, too, when they were bounding away with lightning speed. Mr. Evans, with his family, emigrated to what is now Bates, (then included in Jackson County), in 1832 or 1833 and took up a claim in what is now section 11, in Shawnee Township. Their neighbors were few and far between. James Steward had a claim on the present site of Johnstown, which he sold in 1834, to John Pyle, James Morris and a man named Bradley lived in a cabin on the bank of Deepwater creek, near the Henry County line, on land now belonging to the Peter Gutridge farm. They put in a small crop, but owing to sickness they returned to Jackson County. There was a family near Root branch, name not remembered. Lindsey T. Burke lived where Blackwell now lives, near Altona. Burke built a cabin but did not move his family until the spring of 1833. Losing two of his children he also returned to Jackson County. The next year two or three families by the name of Cox (William and Thomas) settled in section 2, and made one crop but soon left. A great number of the very first settlers of the county were of a reckless, roving disposition that never staid long in any one place, and never accomplished much anywhere.

William Porter, from Tennessee, came about the year 1836 and purchased the claim, which was taken and improved by the Cox brothers. Porter moved from Cass County to Bates. He finally went to Jackson County, Missouri.

William Charles immigrated from the southeastern part of Missouri in 1837 and settled on Elk Fork Creek. He removed to Cass County and died there, before the war of 1861.

Among others who came early was a German, direct from his native country in Europe. His name was John Weschusen. He settled on

the headwaters of Elk Fork Creek, but removed to Henry County in 1841 and died.

The above named were the first settlers in Shawnee Township. They suffered many privations and hardships, which were incident to the life of the pioneer, but above and beyond these they were greatly troubled and oftentimes sorely afflicted with malarial diseases, which seemed to be especially prevalent in Shawnee Township at that early day.

The nearest town was Independence. There were three little cabins at Pleasant Hill (old town), in one of which a man named Wright was selling goods. They had no mail, so there was no trouble in getting to the post office. They opened out a farm, and lived on what they raised and on wild game; dressed themselves with the production of their spinning wheels and hand looms, and the furs and skins obtained by hunting; saved their farm from prairie fires by plowing two belts around it and burning off the grass between the belt, reploting and reburning every fall.

Mr. Evans and his second son, Ellis, went to Henry County on a hunting trip and killed two bears. Ellis killed one of them with his bowie knife, the dogs having caught it in a thicket of brush. The creek near which this occurred took its name, "Bear Creek," from this incident.

There were no schools for ten years. John Evans went a short term to a school at Pleasant Hill, and then to one near Lone Jack.

Mr. Evans' oldest son, Joel, died in June, 1836. The second, Ellis, left here in 1834, for Rock River County, Illinois, and was never afterward heard from. The third, Ezekiel, became a farmer in Shawnee Township. He must have taken up land and probably lived for a time on Deepwater, for there is in existence a deed dated July 28th, conveying land where Captain Newberry now lives from Ezekiel Evans to William Lutsenhiger, witnessed by Elisha Evans and Jacob Lutsenhiger, the latter being the justice of the peace who took the acknowledgment. Ezekiel went into the Confederate army, was wounded and died from the effects of it. The fourth child, a daughter, Vestino, married a Mr. McGinnis, of Vernon County. The fifth child was John. He is the only one now living. The sixth, Virilla, married Mr. Walls, and their son, Dalton, is now a prominent citizen of Hudson Township. After Mr. Walls' death, his widow married William Gilbreath, of Hudson Township, and died before the civil war.

Mrs. John Evans was a daughter of Major Glass, who settled in Summit Township about the year 1839, buying out a claim of a man named Grantham. He remained a resident of the county until 1863, and after the war, instead of returning to Bates, settled in Henry County, and afterward moved to St. Clair, dying there in 1875. Another of his daughters is Mrs. Sileta Morris, who lives west of Butler. One son lives in Pettis County.

Mr. Elisha Evans died about 1850. His widow survived him twenty-seven years, dying in 1867. The Evanses had no trouble during the Kansas border war.

When the civil war came on, Mr. John Evans sympathized with the South, but remained at home till March, 1863, when he went north and remained till the war was over, then returned home and went over again with the work of fencing, building and otherwise improving his farm, and is now a thrifty, forehanded farmer and substantial citizen. He has seen this county change from a wilderness to a thrifty, growing and rapidly improving condition, then to be blighted, desolated and entirely depopulated by the war, and then again seen it blossom as the rose; seen its great and varied interests rapidly develop, its population multiply until it is now in the front rank of the counties of the state. He is yet in the prime of life, only sixty-two years of age, and working daily on his farm.

Mr. George Sears is well known as one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Shawnee Township. He was brought to Bates County when a small child, and from him we obtained the following items:

James B. Sears was a native of Kentucky. His wife's maiden name was Jane Walker. Dates of births and marriages was lost during the war. They emigrated first to Indiana, thence to Saline County, Missouri, and in the fall of 1840 to Bates County, and took a claim in what is now section 33, of Grand River Township. They brought eleven children to this county with them, and all lived to grow up. Mr. Sears entered land at different times until he had a thousand acres, two or three hundred of which he put in cultivation. His second son, Frank, emigrated to California in 1844, and still lives there. The oldest son, John, went there in 1848 and died in the mines in 1849. Mr. Sears sold all his land, and fitted with teams, wagons, etc., proceeded to cross the plains to California, in 1849. After traveling about 400 miles he took the cholera and died. Mrs. Sears, George, Sarah, and Minerva, returned to Bates County, and settled where George now lives, in section 11, of Shawnee. George Sears and Mrs. Joe Reeder are the only ones of the eleven children that are now living in this county. George favored the South during the war, and proved his devotion by four years' service in the Confederate army. Old Mrs. Sears died in 1877. One son, Elias, died in 1876. Mary was the wife of Daniel Pregmore; she died in this county leaving eleven children. Nancy is Mrs. William Brown, of California; Sarah is Mrs. Salmon, of Henry County; Minerva is Mrs. Walton, of Vernon County, and Jane was Mrs. Joe Reed, of Henry County.

George Sears remembers that when a boy he attended the wedding of William Gilbreath and Widow Walls and the bees gathered at the dinner table in such numbers that the guests had to leave.

TORNADO.

The first tornado that swept over portions of Bates County, after its settlement by the whites, was in the month of August, 1837. Mr. Evans says that the storm occurred at night, accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail and rain, and that it was the most furious wind that he had ever heard blow. The country was then so thinly settled, that no houses were standing in the track of the storm, else they would have been swept entirely away. The storm came from the southwest and passed in a northeasterly direction, its passage being about half a mile in width. Mr. Evans attempted to go horseback to see a neighbor the next morning, but found it utterly impossible to get through the fallen timber—the largest trees had been literally torn up by the roots and piled upon each other in every imaginable shape—forming a broken, tangled and impenetrable mass, such as he has never seen since.

The winters between 1832 and 1840, Mr. Evans thinks, were colder and more severe than they were afterwards. The snow was not only deeper, but lay on the ground longer.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school was taught in the township in 1842 in a small log cabin that was located near Elk Fork Creek. What was the teacher's name and whence he came is not now known.

PREACHERS.

The first minister of the gospel to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation in the township was Dr. Amasa Jones, one of the missionaries who came with others from the east in 1821 and settled with them at Harmony Mission, in the southern part of Bates County. He was a Presbyterian. Services were held in the school house above mentioned. No church edifice has ever been erected in the township.

FIRST ORCHARD.

The first apple orchard that was set out in the township was planted by Elisha Evans on his old home place.

WHEAT CROP.

Mr. Evans raised the first wheat that was grown in the township, and possibly the first crop in the county, outside of the Harmony Mission settlement.

CHAPTER XXV.

SPRUCE TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—JOHNSTOWN.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 41, range 29; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 41, range 29; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 41, range 29; thence west six miles to the southeast corner of section 31, township 41, range 29; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The township is watered by Stewart's Creek and its tributaries in the southeast, central and southwest portions, by Hoggard Branch in the northeast, and by the headwaters of Cove and Peter Creeks in the north. The township is rolling, but the soil is good. Sufficient timber abounds throughout the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The pioneer who preceded all others to Spruce Township was James Stewart, who came as early as 1832, and located where Johnstown is now situated, in the southeast portion of the township. He, like many of the early settlers in Bates, came from Lafayette County, Missouri. He lived in Spruce several years, and then moved to Johnson County. He was a blacksmith and did work for a large scope of country surrounding him. His son James, came to Bates with him, and accompanied him to Johnson County. Stewart's Creek was named after James Stewart.

John Pyle, a native of Kentucky, was born in 1802 and married in 1828. Leaving his native state for the "far west," he came to the present site of Johnstown in 1834 (John Evans says that Pyle bought a claim of one Steward, who preceded him, and of whom nothing else can be learned). His wife, son and daughter came overland in a two horse wagon. He improved a farm and went through the usual experience of the pioneers in this locality. After eight years residence he died in 1842, while his neighbors were yet few and far between.

His oldest son, Simpson, died in the Confederate army. Another son, Samuel, was in the Union army. It often occurred that the same family furnished soldiers for both armies, but it is said of these brothers that they exchanged shots with each other at the battle of Lone Jack, but without serious results.

Samuel Pyle, a brother to John, was born in South Carolina in 1805. He married in Kentucky in 1836, and the young couple made their wedding trip to Missouri in a one horse wagon. They settled in Spruce Township, where Lewis McCombs now lives. Their nearest neighbor was John Pyle, at Johnstown. The nearest on the west was Evans, six miles away. No very noteworthy incidents of his pioneer life are related. In 1858 he was elected a member of the county court and, when the war broke out, was one of the very few of the county officers that favored the Union cause. Being too old for military duty he did not enter the army. His family lived in Butler during a part of the war and were the last to leave in obedience to order No. 11. They saw the smoke of their burning house before they were five miles away.

Mr. Pyle died in Linn County, Kansas, in 1878. Mrs. Pyle died in Arkansas, in June, 1881. They raised nine children, of whom only three now live. Frank lives in Arkansas; Louisa married W. H. Combs, and lives in Denver, Colorado; Elbert M. lives in Appleton City, Missouri; Wesley was murdered while hauling goods from Fort Scott to Fort Smith, during Price's raid; Samuel was in the Confederate army and is supposed to have died of measles while a prisoner at Springfield.

James McCool was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. Eleanor Van Lordstran was born in Pennsylvania, in 1805. Having both moved to Ohio, they married about 1825 and emigrated to Missouri, arriving at what is now Bates County in the fall of 1840. They started in a wagon but being overtaken by a severe sickness in Illinois they had to stop a while. They sold their team and wagon and came by boat to Boonville and hired a team to convey them to their location, one mile north of the present site of Johnstown.

Old Mrs. McCool now affirms, with great emphasis, that they had no troubles in those days—better times than now. Chinch bugs, grasshoppers, drouths and all sorts of trouble comes now-a-days. There were Indians, but they did no harm, and it did well to trade with them. All the settlers were friendly and sociable, and ready to do others a kindness. They were not too proud to go ten or twenty miles to meeting barefooted and hear a preacher in his shirt sleeves.

Had no trouble with Kansas in 1856 to 1858.

The first United States troops ever seen in these parts were a company of soldiers returning east from Kansas in 1857. They had with them the body of their captain, he having accidentally shot himself while taking a gun from a wagon.

When the civil war came on the family all adhered to the Union cause except one son, Peter V. He went into the State Guards, organized by Governor Jackson, but never went into the regular army of the Confederacy. Mr. McCool lived at home until the issue of order No. 11, when he moved to Henry County and died there in 1865. Mrs. McCool still lives with her children in and about Johnstown.

The eldest son, John, lives one mile north of Johnstown. Second child, Ann Eliza, married James Harbert. He died in 1866, and she now lives in Johnstown. Third child, Peter V., lives in Johnstown. There were nine children, but only these three are living.

JOHNSTOWN.

The first store in Johnstown was kept by Dan and Jim Johnson, in 1845. They were followed by Dick McClure and John Harbert and son. John Hull was the first blacksmith. Harmony Mission, West Point, Harrisonville and Clinton were the nearest of other towns. The first postoffice was in 1848 or 1849. Before that they went to Deepwater, in Henry County, for their mail.

Previous to the war there were at one time five stores, two saloons, three blacksmith shops, a good mill, a cabinet shop, a shoe shop and a harness shop. It did a much larger business than any other town in the county, but since the war it has never reached anything like its former importance.

One of the substantial citizens of Spruce Township is William B. Page, born in Kentucky, November 21, 1814. While yet single he came to Missouri with his brother Nicholas, in 1842. They settled in section 23 of Spruce Township. Nicholas, after a few years, moved to Grand River and built a mill near Suttle's Ford, and if he yet lives, is in Southwest Missouri. William B. lived with his brother until May 9, 1844, when he married Mary Ann Gregg, of Henry County, Missouri. He then settled in section 14, which has ever since been their home. Himself and a Mr. Ellis once loaded a wagon with hemp and dry hides, and drove along six hogs and took all to Boonville to trade. The trip occupied twelve days.

Mr. Page being once in Howard County on business, and needing some things not to be got in this locality, bought and brought home on a skittish mustang a family Bible, a dictionary, a two inch auger, a broad ax and a cross cut saw. He united with an M. E. Church, organized at Humphrey Dickinson's, on Deepwater. On being asked if it was an era of general good feeling, he replied, "tolerably so, but human nature is about the same now-a-days as then, and broils, quarrels and lawsuits did arise, notwithstanding all that may be said to the contrary."

His sympathies were with the south during the war. Two of his sons, Simeon and John, are in California; William is in Warrensburg;

Margaret is Mrs. Sessions, of Butler; Mary is Mrs. Starke, of Rich Hill; C. C. lives with his father.

Among other early settlers were George Cooper, Nicholas Payne, R. L. Pettus, J. B. Pettus, D. B. Pettus and George Ludwick.

George Ludwick and Susan, his wife, were of German descent and natives of Pennsylvania. They removed to Licking County, Ohio, about the close of the war of 1812. It was then a new country, and they went through all the labors and vicissitudes incident to clearing up a farm in that heavy timbered country. After a residence there of a quarter of a century, impelled by that restless and enterprising spirit that seems to pervade the hearts of so many pioneers that seek for "new worlds to conquer," they decided to make another move, and this time to the far southwest. Having heard favorable reports of the country about Deep-water Creek, in what is now Bates County, where a brother of Mrs. L. had already settled, they headed for that locality. They traveled by canal boat from Newark to Portsmouth, thence down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers to Boonville, by steamer, and then hired ox wagons to convey them to William Lutzenhizer's, on the place where Captain Newberry now lives. They were accompanied by two of Mrs. Ludwick's brothers, Henry and Jacob Lutzenhizer, and reached their journey's end in October, 1839.

Mr. Ludwick soon selected a location a quarter of a mile north of where Johnstown now stands. A man named Pyle was living on the site of Johnstown, but no village was commenced for several years. The land had recently been sectionized and Mr. Ludwick entered 120 acres. As timber was thought to be much the most valuable, he took eighty acres of timber and only forty of prairie, but afterwards secured more land adjoining. Finding a log cabin in the neighborhood they rented it for the first spring and winter, until they could build. The first year they broke twenty acres and raised a good crop of sod-corn; also built a hewed log house and log stable. Their experience as pioneers did not materially differ from that of others heretofore related. Mr. L. does not remember that their crops were cut short by dry weather until 1859. On the contrary, the greatest trouble they had about the weather was, that it was often so wet in the spring that they could hardly get their seed into the ground. He thinks there has been a climatic change, and that the seasons are not so equable as formerly. During the "flood year," 1844, they succeeded in raising some corn. Their losses from prairie fires were frequent and quite severe. They went to Pleasant Gap for their mail.

The children boarded with their relatives and went to school at the school house, near where Captain Newberry's blacksmith shop now stands. They also went there to church, the services being conducted by the Methodists and Old Baptists. Although the settlers were widely scat-

tered and but few had near neighbors, yet a very social and friendly spirit existed, and public gatherings of different kinds were usually well attended. There were many people among them of intelligence, worth and ability, and society was as good as could be found in any locality. A debating society was early organized and long continued in the Deepwater neighborhood, the meetings being held at private houses and were both entertaining and profitable.

There were seven children in the Ludwick family. Mary, married a Mr. Van Hoy, who died in the Union army during the war; his widow now lives in section 21, Deepwater Township. Washington settled in section 21, Deepwater Township, on the farm now occupied by Reese; he died in 1861. William settled in section 16, where he now lives. Martha married John E. Morgan; he was a member of the Missouri legislature, and his work in bringing about the organization of Bates County as it at present exists, will appear in another article; they now live at Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. Esther, wife of Benjamin Combs, living near Warsaw; John lived until recently in Deepwater, but now lives near Adrian, in this county; Nancy is the wife of a Mr. Brownlee, living near Quincy, in Hickory County.

None of the family took any part in the Kansas border war. Mrs. Ludwick died in 1856, and her husband survived her only two years.

About 1855 or 1859, supposing the border war to be over, John Ludwick went to the neighborhood of Geru's trading post, in Kansas, to settle. He bought a claim, and in part payment therefor, gave a horse that he took from Johnstown. A. M. Odneal went with him, and also settled in the same locality. The trouble again broke out, and several men being killed in their neighborhood, Ludwick and Odneal concluded that that sort of atmosphere didn't suit them, and they rather hastily returned to Bates County. After a time the horse that Ludwick traded toward the claim strayed back to Johnstown, and the owner, coming on to look for him, was charge with being a Kansas spy and was in danger of being lynched by a mob, but was saved by John Ludwick and Odneal, who explained the matter, and he was allowed to take the horse and go his way. During the early part of the civil war, a party of Kansas men made a trip through the county, plundering the people. They stopped at William Ludwick's and looked the house over, but took nothing. They then went to John's and found him blind with the sore eyes. They took his gun, but disturbed nothing else, and told him that if they chanced to pick up any of his horses on the prairie that he could have them back. The Ludwicks supposed that the man whom John befriended was with the party, and returned the favor he had received by preventing his companions from robbing them.

When the civil war came up the family sympathized with the South. John enlisted in the Southern army, William and Washington belonged

for a short time to an organization called "Cummins' Battalion," formed to protect the county from the Kansas men. William pronounced the doctrine that "a state had a legal right to secede from the Union" as absurd, but justified his sympathy for the south on the "right of revolution." During the war the Ludwicks met with only the usual experience and losses incident to the times. William remained at home most of the time. When General Ewing's famous order to vacate the county was issued, he moved to the neighborhood of Montrose. During the latter part of the war he was a member of the militia company stationed at Butler.

In 1865, after Lee's surrender and the war supposed to be over, William L. returned to his farm in Deepwater Township. Three soldiers belonging to the Union army came from Coldwater Grove, a post near the Kansas line, and took a yoke of cattle from the widow Odneal, supposing them to belong to old Mr. Price, then went to a herd of neighborhood cattle and selected a pair of oxen belonging to Ludwick, then went to his stable and took a horse and a yoke for the cattle, and went off with them. Mr. L. secured the efficient help of John A. Devinnéy and made a trip to Kansas City in search of them. After a prolonged search they found the oxen in Kansas City and recovered them, but the horse was never found.



CHAPTER XXVI.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—THE FIRST INHABITANTS AND THEIR RECOLLECTIONS—CHURCHES.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 6, township 41, range 30; thence east six miles to the northeast corner of section 1, township 41, range 30; thence south six miles to the southeast corner of section 36, township 40, range 30; thence west six miles to the southwest corner of section 31, township 40, range 30; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Summit Township is comparatively well watered, especially in the western part of the same. Root Creek, Mound Creek and Willow Branch all rise in this part of the township. Deepwater, with its different branches, rises in the eastern part. The land is rolling, but good for farming. There is timber on the water courses.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS AND THEIR RECOLLECTIONS.

Reuben Herrell and his wife (whose maiden name was Rachel Wolfe) emigrated from Kentucky to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1833, and moved to what is now Summit Township, in Bates County, in 1842. John McClain and Major Glass, who came in 1840, were the only settlers of the township that preceded them. Their experience did not differ from that of other pioneers. Athel Herrell says their family moved in with McClain's till they could build their cabin. That when it was completed there were sixteen of them who lived in it, and often kept travelers. All their cooking was done by the fireplace. To mention this might seem to some to be superfluous, but old people must remember that there are many young people nowadays who read the newspapers that might read a long series of pioneer sketches without that ever occurring to their minds. There are a great many young people unaware of the fact that cooking stoves are of very recent introduction.

To old people how many fond recollections and pleasant memories cling around the old family hearthstone! There the mother prepared, with a few simple utensils, all the provisions for the family with a long iron "crane" hinged in the side of the chimney, which, by hooks of different lengths the kettles were suspended, a "baking kettle" with an iron cover, so that after it had been placed upon the coals it could be covered with them also, and frying pan with its long handle, what substantial and delicious meals our foremothers could prepare! And when all these articles enumerated were lacking, they could roast the venison by piercing it with a sharp stick and holding it before the fire, bake the johnny cake on a board and roast vegetables in the ashes. And the healthy appetite that is always present under such circumstances makes a meal more enjoyable than when prepared with all the numerous paraphernalia and ingredients to be found in a modern kitchen. Then, when the day's work was done, the open fire was a great attraction around which the family gathered to enjoy the evenings. How cheerful and attractive the bright blaze, and what a pleasure to the children to punch the logs and send forth myriads of sparks! By its light also would often be read such few newspapers and books as were to be had by the pioneers of the Western wilderness.

And when Jim or John went courting, and Mary's father and mother had retired to bed behind blankets suspended across the room, and the little ones packed away in the loft, and the bashful youth was in distress for something to do to break the monotonous silence, what a relief to rise, punch the fire, do some very necessary readjusting among the sticks, stir up a shower of sparks and then take a seat nearer Mary than before, and make some remark which the diversion of his mind from its palsyng embarrassment has enabled him to frame. How many young folks have ever thought that the word "sparking" in its signification of courting had its origin in this way.

But leaving the fireplace we will return to the statement of Mr. Herrell. He said his mother used often to burn a kettle full of cobs and save the ashes to use for salaratus in making biscuit. Reuben Herrell died in 1848. Mrs. H. in 1876. Of ten children only three are now living. William lives at the old homestead. James lives in Summit Township.

Nathan Horn came from Illinois and settled in Summit Township, in the western part of the same, at an early day. He is living.

Arthur Canaday, Madison Canaday and their father located in the township before the war of 1861. The old gentleman died after 1866.

John Walker, from Cooper County, Missouri, opened a farm among the earliest. He now resides in St. Louis. He was at one time one of the prominent citizens of Bates County and represented her people in the general assembly of the state some ten years ago.

Abram P. Wilson, from Iowa, was another one of the pioneers, and took claims in sections 21 and 22. He lives on the old farm.

A. Brixner located in the southwest part of the township in section 32 before the war, and resides at the place settled by him.

G. W. Cassity, an early settler, settled on the northwest quarter of section 34.

Allen Day, from Montgomery County, Kentucky, settled in Summit Township in the fall of 1870, remained about six years and then moved to Butler, where he now resides.

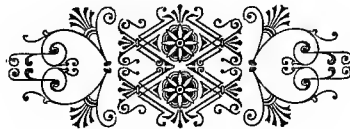
James L. Kirtley settled on the northeast forty of section 20. He now lives in Washington Territory, whither he went in the fall of 1882.

C. T. Hokanson took a claim on sections 27 and 28. He was from Europe, and now lives in the township at the same place he settled.

A. Black located on section 19.

CHURCHES.

There is no church building in the township used exclusively as such. The different religious denominations hold their meetings in the school houses, with which the township is well supplied. Among the religious orders there is a Dunkard organization, which holds services at the Fry School House, in the eastern part of the township. About the year 1873 Andrew Gibson came to the township from California and organized the Dunkard Church, which has been in existence ever since. Gibson is a farmer, preacher and blacksmith.



CHAPTER XXVII.

WALNUT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY SETTLERS—JUDGE EDWARD BARTLETT—HIS RECOLLECTIONS—CHURCHES—MARVEL POST OFFICE—WALNUT POST OFFICE.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of the township, at section 1, township 39, range 33 ; thence west six and a quarter miles to the Kansas State line ; thence south seven miles to section 6, township 38, range 33 ; thence east six and a quarter miles to section 31, township 39, range 32 ; thence north six miles to the place of beginning. The township contains about forty-two sections of land, taking in the country bordering on the Marais des Cygnes.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

About one-seventh of the township is timber, the remainder being prairie. The upland prairie is rolling. The land on the Marais des Cygnes is generally low and flat, much of which is covered by native forests. The soil on the streams is black and productive—in fact the entire township is considered excellent for agricultural purposes. Limestone is found on the prairie and some sandstone in the timber. The township is fairly watered. The Marais des Cygnes, with its tributaries, form the entire northern boundary line. Walnut Creek enters the southwest corner of the township, flows northeast through the same and empties into the Marais des Cygnes. There are other smaller streams, affluents of the two mentioned, which run water for several months during the year.

EARLY SETTLERS.

One of the earliest settlers of Walnut Township was Hon. John McHenry who had the honor of being the first representative in the general assembly from Bates County. He was a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, where he was born in 1797. He emigrated to Missouri in April 1840 and was elected to the legislature in 1842. His opponents in the race were Frederick Chotou and a man by the name of

Douglas, both of whom were Whigs. McHenry was a Democrat. The race was an exciting one. Douglas received a very small proportion of the votes cast and was scarcely known in the race. McHenry and Chotou were the main candidates. The people were not looking so much at their political complexion as they were to the man and his ability to faithfully represent them.

“ Then none was for a party ;
Then all were for the state ;
Then the great man helped the poor,
And the poor man loved the great.”

Both were about equally popular with the people. Chotou was elected, he having received the votes of a number of Frenchmen (he being of that nationality) who were not naturalized. Chotou, however, being a fair minded man, consented to run the race over with McHenry rather than McHenry should contest the election by law. The parties this time made a thorough canvass and did their utmost to bring out the full vote of the county. The election was exceedingly closely contested but upon the counting of the votes (voted *viva voce* then) it was ascertained that McHenry was the successful candidate by a few votes. McHenry was again a candidate in 1849 at the election which was held for the purpose of electing men to form a new state constitution. He was again successful and started soon after to Jefferson City, the capital of the state. Having arrived there he was taken sick with malarial fever and died. Mr. McHenry was a plain farmer, but a man of good judgment and an enterprising citizen, one who was ever ready and willing to do all he could for the interests of the county where he lived.

Following Mr. McHenry, but coming a year later, was James McHenry, his son, who was also a native of Wayne County, Kentucky, arriving in Walnut Township November 15, 1841, and locating on Walnut Creek. He still resides in Bates County. Martha Guyger, a daughter of John McHenry, now resides in Texas.

James Goodrich, a nephew of the elder McHenry, emigrated west at the same time, coming from the same county in Kentucky, and settling in Bates County, in the same neighborhood. He left Bates in 1844, and finally went to California.

William Cooper moved from Pettis County, Missouri, and settled in Walnut Township, Bates County, in 1840. After the breaking out of the civil war, in 1861, he joined the southern army. Having been discharged on account of ill health, he was returning home, but was taken sick near the Osage River, where he died.

One of the earliest pioneers of Bates County was Lewis Gilliland, who came prior to 1840, and opened a farm on Walnut Creek, where he remained until 1850, when he, with others, started to California, but died on the road. Some of his children are now living in the county.

Mark West was another early settler in Walnut Township. He died in 1851. His son, Gentry, and his daughter, Mary Ann Thomas, now reside on and near the old homestead. West was from East Tennessee.

Thomas Woodfin was a resident of North Carolina. His son, John, married Hannah Hagatt in Tennessee, and in 1836 they all moved to Johnson County, Missouri. The old man did nothing but hunt and hoe his tobacco patch, and in their hunting excursions he and his sons were so pleased with what is now Walnut Township, Bates County, that they took claims there and did a little work on them, but did not move there until the fall of 1839 and spring of 1840. Shelton, on the McHenry land, and Gilliland, on the branch named for him, were the only settlers that came before them. Cooper, McCall and Hedges came soon afterwards, but were not permanent settlers. Old Mr. Woodfin died in 1845 or 1846. His wife lived to the age of eighty-seven, and died in 1854. All the Woodfins, except John's family, moved to Oregon. John raised six boys, of whom only two are living, Albert H., of Pleasant Gap, and Jason S., of Walnut. He had two daughters. Martha Jane is Mrs. James Jennings, of Walnut, and Mary E. is Mrs. William Miller, of New Home. When the civil war came up the Woodfins opposed secession, but when the issue was finally made up they favored the South. They lost all their stock in 1861, and Mr. John Woodfin went to Johnson County and staid a year, leaving the family at home. On returning to visit them, his house was surrounded one very cold night by Jayhawkers, who called to him to come out. This he refused to do, and although completely hemmed in, he managed to escape. As he rushed through a narrow gate into the barn yard they fired a volley after him and peppered the gate posts with Sharp rifle balls, but missed him. That night's exposure brought on a severe cold, which led to a fever, of which he soon afterwards died.

Mrs. John Woodfin died in 1852. In 1858 Jason Woodfin married Rute L. Turner. They raised three girls. Mary is Mrs. James Sayker, of Charlotte Township; Martha E. and Lucy A. are yet unmarried. Mrs. Woodfin died February 11, 1863.

In April, 1863, Mr. Woodfin went to Nebraska City and hired as a government teamster on the plains. He returned to Bates County in 1865 and went to farming where he now lives. He married Prudence Miller in November, 1866. When a girl of eighteen years she witnessed the robbery of Jerry Burnett by a party of Kansas men during the border troubles. The party being seen to go there by the neighbors, curiosity was aroused to know what they were doing, so the men of that locality went in one after another to find out. As each man came up he was made a prisoner, taken into the house, relieved of his horse and valuables and told to be quiet. A Mr. Tilson, who was anxious to know what was going on, offered his horse to Mr. Miller to ride there to see.

He did so and Tilson's horse went with the rest. Miller only had fifteen cents with him and they let him keep it. The party got away with a fine lot of stock, taking seven or eight horses from Burnett alone. He made up a party and went to Kansas to look for the property, but did not recover any of the stolen animals. The expedition, however, furnished a pretext for further incursions from Kansas. The only property stolen at that time which was recovered was a fine horse taken from Henry Turner. He found where it was in Kansas and stole it back.

The second Mrs. Woodfin presented her husband with seven daughters in succession, and as he had three before, it made him ten girls. The eleventh child was a boy. Upon being asked if he danced when that boy was born, Jason replied: "More than that; I turned somersaults all over the farm."

The eleven children are all living, so that there will be a chance in the future for the Walnut Township bachelors to better their condition.

JUDGE EDWARD BARTLETT.

The subject of this sketch was born May 9, 1817, in Clinton County, Kentucky, and married there August 11, 1836, to Maria Cook.

In 1837, having procured a blind horse and an old buggy, he loaded the latter with his wife, camp equipage and provisions, and tramping along side with his gun on his shoulder, he anticipated Horace Greeley's famous advice to young men, and "came West," and took up his residence in Morgan County, Missouri.

Judge Bartlett said: I came to Bates in the spring of 1843, rented a farm on South Deepwater, of Humphrey Dickinson, then known as the Scruggs farm. I staid there one year, then removed to Walnut Township, where I have resided ever since. When I came to Walnut there were nine families besides my own—two families of Woodfins, two of McHenrys, one of Sells, Gillilands, Andres, Pierces and a batchelor named Cooper. Of those ten families there are but three person who were here then and who now live in this township, Jason Woodfin, my wife and myself.

Our nearest neighbors on the west were the Pottawotomies, a tribe of Indians who lived in what is now Linn County, Kansas. People might think that we must have lived in fear of those Indians, but instead of that we were glad to have them come to our cabins with a piece of calico and brown domestic, so we could trade a little corn meal or a piece of meat to get our little ones a Sunday suit, for in those days we manufactured our own clothes from raw material, wool, cotton, flax and tow, in the manufacture of which my wife was an expert hand.

She could weed potatoes, corn, or flax,
She could both plow and sew;
She could rock the cradle with her foot,
And spin her pound of tow.

In the fall of 1844, he gathered twenty-two bushels of pecans, and with an ox wagon took them to Boonville and sold them for \$1.50 per bushel, in trade. One dollar bought ten pounds of coffee at retail, and from twelve to sixteen pounds of sugar. Nice dried apples were only 62½ cents per bushel.

In those days he raised ninety bushels of wheat from three bushels of seed sown on three acres. He sold what he could spare for 37½ cents per bushel, and had to haul it to Bell's Mill, ten miles. He made ten foot rails for 37½ cents per hundred. Cradled wheat and oats for 37½ cents per acre. Cows were from \$6 to \$8 each, and calves from \$1 to \$1.50. Oxen were worth from \$25 to \$30 per yoke, and a horse about the same as a yoke of oxen. They were often obliged to do their teaming and plowing during the night, because of the multitude of the green head flies, which were at times so bad as to cause the death of their work animals. In the absence of stables to keep their animals during the day, they would sometimes keep up a smoke to protect them from the flies. He got his grinding done at a little horse mill on the Little Osage, owned by a man named Ray. The customers hitched on their own horses or oxen, and ground out their own grists. There was no school nor school house until about 1845, when the congressional township now forming Walnut, was organized into a school district. There were about twenty or twenty-five pupils in the district. The first teacher was a man named Linsey, who got ten dollars per month. Judge Bartlett afterwards played the part of teacher for the magnificent sum of fifteen dollars per month. They went to Little Osage for their mail.

The first post office in Walnut was established in 1846 at Marvel, J. D. Dickey being the first postmaster. Mark West, Gentry's father, was the contractor for carrying the mail. The mail route was from Harrisonville, by West Point and Marvel, to Papinville.

Religious services were held mainly by Methodist preachers at private houses and school houses. Among the first preachers were Revs. Morris and Towner. They went north and were succeeded by Clayton, Cummings, Shroder, Vernon and Green. The latter was the presiding elder of this district. People would go fifteen or twenty miles to meetings, house raisings and social gatherings.

As Judge Bartlett was raised in a timbered country, it was nothing for him to chop and clear land, and as he had no team able to break prairie sod nor the money to hire it done, his first farming was done in the timber. His first entry of land was made under a land warrant for 160 acres, which he had bought for \$160, thus saving twenty-five cents

per acre of the government price. He served several years as justice of the peace and for ten years was a member of the county court, being succeeded by Judge Feeley about 1860. He took no part in the Kansas border troubles and was not disturbed.

When the civil war came up he favored the Union. He thought the South did wrong to secede and open the war without waiting to see what Lincoln's administration would do. Yet, being of southern birth and education, he could not avoid feeling some sympathy for the South. He had no hand in the war and was not personally molested, but, like all others, lost his stock and improvements by fire and robbers. In 1863 Mr. Lefker, now mayor of Butler, was carrying mail between Mound City and Butler, and Judge Bartlett was postmaster at Marvel. While at his house Lefker was captured by bushwhackers and taken to the Walnut Creek timber, where he took dinner with his captors, who robbed his mail, exchanged horses with him and let him go. He soon afterwards rode the new horse to Kansas, and it was claimed and taken from him by the man from whom it had been stolen.

When the order came to vacate the county Judge Bartlett went to Kansas, but returned in the spring of 1866, and has ever since been known as one of the most substantial and reliable men of Walnut Township.

His oldest son, William C., died in 1881, and left a wife and three children; his second child, Ellen Jane, married Rev. David Bartlett; his third child, Josephine, married J. M. McKay, and lives in New Home Township; his fourth child, Sarah Ann, is now the wife of W. M. Dryden; his fifth child, Mary S., married W. M. Parks, and lives in Cherryvale, Kansas; his sixth child, James E., married Florence Phillips and lives near his father.

CHURCHES.

The M. E. Church erected the first church in the township about 1877, and located in the southeast corner of the southwest corner of section 28.

J. L. McConnell and wife, R. Carman and wife, C. Perkins and wife, Henry Jaynes and wife, James Blangy and wife were among the organizing members. Rev. Enoch Hunt was the first minister to officiate for this church.

The Cumberland Presbyterians and Southern Methodists combined and erected a house of worship about the year 1879, and located it on section 13.

Some of the early members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church were: R. G. West and wife, W. C. Bartlett and wife, R. H. Thomas and wife, W. P. Husk and wife, Mrs. W. L. Shelton, James McKay and wife, Mrs. James Shelton, Mrs. Jane McKay and her daughter Jane, Henderson Miller and wife. The first minister was the Rev. J. C. Littrell.

The following were some of the organizing members of the Southern Methodists: Thomas Wilson and wife, J. H. Sullins and wife, James Shelton, William Lee Shelton, Mrs. A. A. Garrison, E. Rector, and others. Rev. John Kennett was the first minister.

The Missionary Baptists and the Christian denominations have organizations, but no houses of worship.

MARVEL POST OFFICE

is now located in section 2; it was originally in section 1. Jamison D. Dickey was the first postmaster, receiving the appointment in 1846. He was succeeded by Melvin Dickey, his son, then by C. Y. Garrison, then Lewis Speece, then Judge E. Bartlett, Joseph Kincaid, H. Blunt, C. M. Bainbridge and the present postmaster is Joseph Byfield. Joseph Kincaid and D. Park opened a small stock of goods at Marvel Post Office in about 1868, at James Campbell's residence.

The first store opened in the township was by a man named Jewell, in section 1, before the war of 1861. The present postmaster of Marvel Postoffice has a small stock of goods and groceries. James McDaniel also sold goods before the war at a little place called Louisville in section 5, at the mouth of Mine Creek. McDaniel started the town of Louisville and named it after Louisville, Kentucky. The town ceased to exist after the war.

WALNUT POST OFFICE

is located in the southeast corner of section 16. Doolittle & Morse (John Doolittle and C. Y. Morse) were the original proprietors of the town about 1872. C. Y. Morse operates a store (general assortment). Morse was the first and is the present postmaster. Berry kept a drug store in the place about 1879. Lee Peak sold dry goods there also in 1878. The town has two blacksmiths, A. H. Loyd and John Craig. Dr. Splawn is the physician. C. Y. Morse is the postmaster and merchant. There is a good frame school house in the town. The saw mill in the township was owned by Overdear & Dickey.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

BOUNDARY—PHYSICAL FEATURES—OLD PIONEERS—WEST POINT—ITS POPULATION AND IMPORTANCE—WEST POINT OF TO-DAY—VINTON.

BOUNDARY.

Beginning at the northeast corner of section 1, township 41, range 33; thence west about five and a half miles to the center of section 6; thence south six miles; thence east five and a half miles to section 36; thence north six miles to the place of beginning.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

West Point Township is one of the oldest, one of the best watered, and one of the most valuable as an agricultural district, in the county. The southern portion of the township is veined by the east fork of Mulberry Creek, with its tributaries; the east, middle, northeast and northwest portions by the Miami, Plum and Willow Branches. These streams are so well distributed that almost every section, and even half section of land in the township, has the advantage of water.

OLD PIONEERS.

West Point Township had doubtless as many settlers within its present limits before the great civil war as any other township in the county, and the citizens who composed its settlers were said to have been an enterprising class of people, many of them coming from the free states.

Israel Brown came to the township among the earliest, and located just south of the old town of West Point. He sold his farm to Vincent Johnson, and now lives in Linn County, Kansas. Vincent Johnson was from Kentucky, and came in the fall of 1851, and purchased, as above stated, the claim of Israel Brown. Johnson died in 1876, at the age of eighty-three years; Covington Cooper settled in the township at an early day, and died in 1851; James Cooper, his brother, is now a citizen of Butler; Benjamin Runnels settled early, but moved out of the

town before 1861; Benjamin Sharp opened a farm on the Miami, with many others; Henry Schuster pitched his tent about three miles east of Butler, but now lives near the Double Branches, Bates County; John Green was an old pioneer, and died during the war; William Scott settled about a half mile northwest of West Point, and is now a resident of Nebraska City, Nebraska; Edgar C. Kirkpatrick came to Pettis County, Missouri, from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1847, remaining there till 1851, then moved to Henry County, and finally located in Bates County in January, 1852, locating one mile north of West Point, where he died in October, 1857. Among other old settlers were William Lamar, Jackson Clark, Nathan Sears, Thomas Sears, James McHenry, J. E. Mooney, Samuel Forbes, James Forbes, Emberson Keaton, George Walley, William Reed, Riley Reed and William Adams.

WEST POINT

is one of the oldest towns in the county, and was in *ante bellum* days, the most populous and thrifty place in the county. It contained a population of 700 souls and was the center of a large trade. It was located near the Kansas line, as early as 1850, the land upon which the town was founded, having been entered by Thomas B. Arnett and Sidney Adams in 1843. Thomas B. Arnett was the first clerk of Cass County. Adams is now residing in Dolan Township, Cass County, and is one of the oldest living men of that county. The land forming the town site, is the northwest quarter of section 8, township 41, range 33. The first conveyance of lots was made in 1850, by Thomas B. Arnett and wife, Adams having sold his interest in the land to Arnett some time previously. Among the first to purchase a lot in the new town was J. A. Fox.

A large section of country paid tribute to West Point. The nearest towns of any importance to it were about thirty miles distant; these were Papinville in Bates County and Harrisonville in Cass. The town possessed ample mail facilities, being connected with Harrisonville, Kansas City, Clinton and Butler (after the latter became the county seat) and was for some years the western terminus of these mail routes. It was located on the main Texas cattle trail, and before the border troubles with Kansas, enjoyed a good trade from that state.

Among the early business men of the place, were William H. Barrett, now one of the wealthy citizens of Harrisonville, Cass County. He and a man named Curd (Curd & Barrett) were the proprietors of a drug store, which they continued until the breaking out of the war of 1861. F. M. Wilgus, now a banker at Paola, Kansas, was selling dry goods there at the same time.

Judge Alexander Feeley, William Scott, James McHenry, Chil. Lovelace, Thomas Sears and Dr. T. J. B. Rockwell, were all in business

for some years previously to and at the inception of the war. Joseph and William Potts, brothers, and Slater & Stribbens were blacksmiths. Slater went to Morgan County Missouri, and his partner moved to California. John Martin ran a saloon (then called a grocery). The old settlers remember Martin's little boy, who was then about three years of age. He had contracted the habit of smoking tobacco, and smoked either a pipe or cigar, almost constantly on the street. William R. Simpson, and John Roundtree were also among the business men.

Henry Schuster erected a mill near the town for grinding corn only, which was the first mill in the township. This mill was propelled by ox power, the oxen being placed abreast and made to walk on an inclined plane. It was called a "tread mill." The same mill was afterwards operated by Nathan Sears. John Green had a mill also at an early day.

Wyatt Sanford was the postmaster about the year 1856, and was succeeded by James McHenry and Irvine Walley.

The town was noted for its school, which had a daily attendance of seventy-five pupils in the summer, and about ninety in the winter. The school building (the one that stood there at the beginning of the war) was large and well arranged. It was erected in the addition to the town which was then owned by a company of men who came from Yellow Springs, Ohio, and who represented the Harrington Nursery, at that place. The building was built by subscription. Among the first, if not the first teacher to follow his profession in the new town was Edgar C. Kirkpatrick, who taught in 1852. He was the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, who now resides in Butler. Among the pupils who attended his school were John Gilham, William Gilham, Mary Gilham, Caroline Simpson, Jennie Johnson, T. A. Johnson, and Josie Roundtree.

The town not only had a good school, but possessed a printing press, from which was issued a sprightly weekly newspaper called the West Point Banner, Democratic in politics. Thomas H. Stearns, who then (1858) resided at Butler, was the editor. Stearns died after the close of the war. His press, type and everything belonging to the office was destroyed, in the fall of 1861, by a company of men from Kansas, commanded by Gen. James H. Lane. The first hotel was kept by Mr. Hedges, who afterwards sold to Judge Alexander Feeley. This hotel was a two-story frame building, and was the largest house of entertainment in all this Western country, containing no less than forty rooms. This fact shows something of the travel that was done through West Point at that time. There were three other hotels in the town, and sixteen business houses, all told.

General Clark arrived at West Point in the fall of 1856, with about five hundred men, and remained in the town about ten days. This was during the border troubles between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery men.

West Point was subjected to the torch during the late war, and scarcely one stone was left to tell that the town ever existed. Since the war a small business and postoffice have been kept there by different parties. Mr. Burns is the present postmasters and business man. Dr. L. G. Hays is the physician and druggist. H. H. Tipton is the blacksmith.

The stranger when passing through the village would never suppose that it was at one time the center of a large trade ; that its population was numbered by the hundreds, and that its people were noted for their intelligence, public spirit and enterprise.

VINTON.

This town was laid out about the year 1867, in the east part of the township. A man by the name of Swink made the first improvements—a horse mill for grinding corn and run by steam. Swink sold to William Merris in 1872 and the mill was finally moved to Sugar Creek in Kansas. The next business was carried on by A. J. Christler. Felix Cox built the next business house. J. P. Willis the next. The first postmaster was A. J. Christler ; the present postmaster is David Martin. Thomas Hacket is the blacksmith. Martin owns and operates the only store, groceries, etc.



CHAPTER XXIX.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURTS—RECORDS.

FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The commissioners appointed in the act creating the county to locate the seat of justice were Thomas B. Arnett, of Cass County (then Van Buren), Robert M. White of Johnson County, and Cornelius Davy, of Jackson County.

The early records of the county court, covering a period of eleven years (from 1841 to 1852) having been destroyed or lost during the war of 1861, we are unable to present any particulars of the selection and location of the first county seat. Harmony Mission, however, being the first settlement in the county, and being at that time near its geographical center, it was but natural that the commissioners should select it as the county seat.

After meeting at Colonel Robert Allen's house, the courts were afterwards held in what was then called the "Mission Building," or school house, which had been used by the missionaries for school and church purposes. No court house was ever erected at Harmony Mission. The courts were held there, however, from 1841 to 1847, when the county seat was removed to Papinville, three miles southeast of Harmony Mission, on the Marais des Cygnes. A temporary building was prepared at Papinville, but really no court house was erected until after 1853.

On the 15th of November, 1852, the county court ordered that a good and substantial court house be erected at Papinville, the then county seat of Bates County, to cost the sum of \$2,500. Freeman Barrows was appointed the superintendent of the building, and was ordered to prepare a plan and specifications, to be submitted to the court. In December following the plans and specifications were submitted, and the court ordered that the superintendent should advertise the letting of the building, and that the bids therefor should be opened in February, 1853. It was concluded by the court to appropriate \$3,500 for the erection of said building, instead of \$2,500. Freeman Barrows resigned as superintendent of the building in August, 1853, and the court appointed Abraham Redfield. In September, 1853, Mr. Redfield filed with the court a plan

of the court house, gotten up by Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Hurt, of Benton County, Missouri, which was approved by the court. The house was to be constructed of brick, 35x60 feet, and to cost \$4,200, under the contract made by Redfield with the builders. The building was completed in 1855.

COURT HOUSE NO. 2.

In 1856, the county seat was again moved, this time from Papinville to Butler. W. L. Sutherland and Achilles Easley (the latter is now living near Harrisonville, Cass County) were appointed commissioners by the general assembly to locate the county seat. They selected the town of Butler, the place being so called in honor of William O. Butler, of Kentucky, who distinguished himself as a brave general in the Mexican War. After the selection had been made, the county court ordered the sale of the court house and public square at Papinville, in February, 1857, at the same session, ordered the building of a court house at Butler. The same was to be constructed of brick and was to be 50x50 feet, in dimensions and to cost \$5,000.00. Kirkpatrick & Hurt were the contractors.

The old court house and public square at Papinville were purchased by Philip Zeal, who converted the building into a mercantile establishment and continued to sell goods in it until the war of 1861, when it was destroyed by fire. The foundation of Mr. Zeal's present business house was built of rock and brick taken from the debris of that building. The first term of the court was held at Butler, February 4, 1856.

COURT HOUSE NO. 3.

At the November term of the county court 1865, the court determined to build another court house and also a clerk's office (the second court house being also destroyed by fire) appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for that purpose. The clerk's office 15x15 feet with ten foot ceiling, and the court house to be 16x24 feet with ten foot ceiling. These buildings were to be constructed of wood and designed merely as temporary buildings.

COURT HOUSE NO. 4.

In September, 1868, the court ordered that a proposition be submitted to the voters of the county to vote an appropriation of \$25,000 for the building of a new court house. The election was held and the proposition carried. County bonds of \$100 each were issued for the amount payable—one-third in 1870, one-third in 1871 and one-third in 1872, to bear interest at ten per cent.

J. B. Finkelpaugh took the contract for the building at \$23,200, and gave bond for double that amount. The building is 75x75 feet, three

stories high and constructed of brick. It contains five rooms on the first floor, three on the second, and the third story contains two large rooms with vestibules, which have been leased for a period of ninety-nine years by the Masonic and Odd Fellow Orders.

The building is surmounted by a cupola, from which a good view of the surrounding country may be had. The public square, in the center of which the court house stands, is beautifully set in blue grass and shade trees (soft maple). This spot of ground occupies an area of 300x300 feet.

POOR FARM.

Pauperism is an evil which has never, to any considerable extent, afflicted any portion of our state, still less the wealthy district included within the limits of Bates County. No land, however blessed, has been always and uniformly exempt from misfortune which may result in inability to afford self-support, and Bates County, with her generous soil, enterprising and liberal-spirited population, has proven no exception to the universal rule. Still, many years of rapid development and increasing population rolled onward from the first settling of the county before the necessity arose of providing for an indigent class which had just begun to appear.

In December, 1881, the county court purchased from Judge E. A. Henry the south half of the southwest quarter of section 7, and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 18, township forty, range thirty, consisting of 160 acres. The buildings, two in number, are in fair condition. The main building contains six rooms in two stories. It is frame, with a front of 16x36 feet, and a wing running back forty feet. The paupers have averaged about eight in number annually, and cost the county from \$1,200 to \$1,500 per annum. The poor farm cost \$15 per acre.

JAILS.

There have been two jails erected in the county—one a wooden/temporary structure at Butler soon after the removal thither of the county seat, and the second a brick building, which was also located at Butler. The brick is the present jail, containing six rooms, and is two stories high. These six rooms include two cells for prisoners. The sheriff resides at the jail.

THE COURTS.

The records of the County Court, from 1841 to 1852, as has already been stated, were lost or destroyed, during the late war, and the records of the circuit court from 1841 to 1859, were also destroyed, during that period, so that it is impossible at this time, to give much of their early history.

The court assembled the first time to set in motion the civil government of Bates County, at the residence of Col. Robert Allen, at Harmony Mission in the winter of 1841. Judges William Proffit, George Douglas and George Manship, composed the county court, and Hon. John F. Ryland was the judge of the circuit court. Freeman Barrows was the first county and circuit court clerk, Samuel A. Sawyer was the prosecuting attorney and Charles English was the sheriff.

During the civil war of 1861, the courts became something of itinerants in their habits. In pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the state, approved February 13, 1864, authorizing the courts to be held elsewhere than at the permanent seat of justice, the courts of Bates County were convened at Johnstown in the eastern part of the county, on the second Monday in May 1864, it having been thirteen months, since the holding of the last court at Butler.

On the first Monday in July, 1865, the courts were held at the town of Pleasant Gap, and during the following year, 1866, these honorable bodies again returned to Butler. The last grand jury empaneled before the war in October, 1860, was composed of the following persons: James Boyer, Peter Marry, Phillip Zeal, C. A. Jackman, John Moudy, Calvin Reed, John Hale, John Marley, Joseph Conklin, William P. Thomas, John O. Starr, James Nelson, Pinkney D. Vandyke, James M. Simpson, James R. Coe and George W. Glass.

EARLY RECORDS.

The early real estate records of the county are still in existence; the first instrument bears date June 12, 1839, and is a deed. The grantor was Winston Adams, and the grantee was Zachariah Benson. The land conveyed by the deed was at that time situated in Van Buren, or what is now known as Cass County, and in that part of the county which was afterwards attached to Bates.

DEED.

The following is the first deed placed on record:

This indenture made and entered into this 12th day of June, A. D. 1839, between Winston Adams and Jane Adams, wife of the said Winston Adams, of the first part, and Zachariah Benson, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, to them in hand paid by said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents the said Winston Adams and Jane Adams, wife of the said Winston Adams, parties of the first part, do grant, bargain, convey and confirm unto the said Zachariah Benson, party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, all the following described tracts of lands of and lying, situate and being in the county of Van Buren and State of Missouri, to

wit: The east half of the northeast quarter of section number fifteen, in township number forty-one, and range number thirty, containing eighty acres, and the west half of the southwest quarter of section number two, in township number forty-one, of range number thirty, containing eighty acres; and the east half of the southwest quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of section number three, in township number forty-one, of range number thirty, containing one hundred and sixty acres; and the northeast quarter of section number ten, in township number forty-one of range number thirty, containing one hundred and sixty acres; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section number ten, in township number forty-one, of range number thirty, containing eighty acres; and the west half of the northwest quarter of section number eleven, in township number forty-one, of range number thirty, containing eighty acres, being the same tract or parcel of land entered at the land office in Lexington, and numbered on the register of receipts as numbers 15314 and 15319, including the intervening numbers, by the said Winston Adams, under date of June 12, A. D. 1839. To have and to hold the above described tracts or parcels of land, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining to him, the said Zachariah Benson, and to his heirs and assigns in fee forever; and I, the said Winston Adams, the same unto the said Zachariah Benson, and to his heirs and assigns, will warrant and forever defend.

In testimony whereof, the said Winston Adams and Jane Adams, wife of the said Winston Adams, party of the first part, have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

his
WINSTON X ADAMS.
mark.

her
JANE X ADAMS.
mark.

In presence of witnesses to signature of Winston Adams, Samuel L. Sawyers, Jarrett Adams.

Witnesses to signature of Jane Adams, Rachel Cook, Elias Wilmoth.

Acknowledgement.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF VAN BUREN. } ss.

Be it remembered that on this 20th of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, before me, a justice of the peace within and for the county aforesaid, personally came Winston Adams and Jane Adams, known as his wife, whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument of writing, as having executed the same, and severally acknowledged the same to be their act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. The said Jane Adams being by me first made acquainted with the contents thereof, and examined separate and apart from her husband, whether she executed the same deed and relinquished her dower in the lands and tenements therein mentioned freely and voluntarily, and without undue influence or compulsion of her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the said

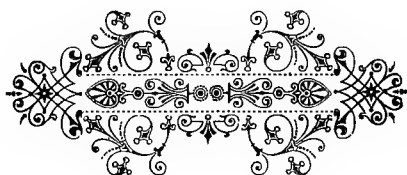
deed, and relinquished her dower in the lands and tenements therein mentioned, freely and voluntarily, and without undue influence of her said husband.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of September, 1839.

P. COOK, J. P.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

The early marriage record was lost or destroyed during the war, none being in existence at this time of an earlier date than 1860. The number of marriages in 1841 did not, perhaps, exceed the number of fifteen. The number of marriage licenses recorded during the past twelve months in Bates County reaches two hundred and fifty, which is quite an increase over any preceding year.



CHAPTER XXX.

BENCH AND BAR.

JOHN D. PARKINSON—SAMUEL B. LASHBROOKE—THOMAS W. SILVERS—WILLIAM PAGE—
THOMAS J. SMITH—PHINEAS H. HOLCOMB—J. S. & S. P. FRANCISCO—J. W. ABER-
NATHY—JNO. T. SMITH, JR.—P. C. FULKERSON—F. COLEMAN SMITH—DAVID Mc-
GAUGHEY.

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 the 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 essential to the welfare to the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of the moral nature, to carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for 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 short comings 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 instructive 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 gov-

ernment 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, and 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 of 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 for 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 Somers 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 Eskine 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. And among the best and truest sons of our own state and the good counties of Cass and Bates are their lawyers, men who are capable of feeling and uttering such divine sentiments as: "With charity for all; with malice towards none."

JUDGE JOHN DANIEL PARKINSON

was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, January, 1839, three years after Wisconsin was organized as a territory, and ten years before it became a state. His father, Peter Parkinson, who was born in Tennessee, moved in 1819, with his father, Daniel M. Parkinson, to old St. Jacobs, opposite St. Louis, in Illinois. After remaining there but one year, they moved to Sangamon County, and there stopped until 1827, going thence to the Territory of Wisconsin, and settling near Galena. There the judge was born, and there he grew up amid the wilds of that wilderness country. At sixteen years of age, he entered the University of Wisconsin, and in 1861, graduated with honor under the care of Dr. Lathrop, its honored president. After his graduation he became a teacher in the university for three years. He read law in the offices of G. B. Smith and John D. Gerney, and subsequently attended law lectures in 1864-5, at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in the law department. In 1866, he was admitted to practice in the courts of Wisconsin. He came to Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri, where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession, and continued it until the spring of 1872, with great success, when he was elected Circuit Judge of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, serving until January, 1881. In June, 1881, he moved to Butler and formed a law partnership with John W. Abernathy, a leading attorney of the county. Judge P. married Miss Mary L. Fulton, daughter of Rev. W. R. Fulton, late of Greenfield, Missouri, in December, 1870. By this union they have three children living: Mary Fulton, Elizabeth McCullum and Philip Fulton. They lost two in infancy. Judge Parkinson's mother was Mary A. Wilson, born in Ohio. His great grandfather, Peter Park-

inson, came from England in 1774, and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia. After serving through the Revolution, he moved to East Tennessee, where his grandfather lived, and in 1790, located near Nashville, where his father was born in 1812. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a supporter of the Presbyterian Church, his wife being a consistent and devoted member thereof.

SAMUEL P. LASHBROOKE, ESQ.

was born in Mason County, Kentucky, April 21, 1848. He was there reared to manhood, attending the common schools of his neighborhood, and in 1866, 1867-68 he was a student at the Washington College, at Lexington, Virginia, which was then under the management of Professor Lee. That institution is now known as Washington-Lee University. In the fall of 1868 Mr. L. began the study of law at Maysville, Kentucky, under E. C. Phester, now the member of Congress from that district, with whom he studied till 1870. In that year he was admitted to the supreme bar of Kentucky. After his examination he began practicing at Maysville, where he remained till the fall of 1872, when he came to Butler, Missouri. Since his arrival at Butler, he has been a prominent and successful practitioner. Mr. Lashbrooke was united in marriage, October 1, 1879, with Miss Sallie Beunebaker, a native of this state. They have one child, Morton P.

In 1884 he enlisted in the Confederate Army, in Company C, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, serving till he was taken prisoner, December 13, 1864, at Kingsport, Tennessee. From that time till June, 1865, he was a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio.

THOMAS W. SILVERS, ESQ.,

was born in Davis County, Iowa, December 12, 1851. When three months old he was taken by the family to Decatur County, Iowa, where he was reared to manhood, there receiving his education. His youthful days were spent in following agricultural pursuits. In 1871 he began the study of law, under the guidance of Worner & Bullock, of that county, remaining so engaged till 1873, in which year he removed to Bates County, Missouri and for one year he was occupied in teaching in the city schools of Butler. Returning home to Iowa he gave his attention to the practice of law at Leon, until 1877, when he again came to Butler and continued his practice. In 1880 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. Mr. Silvers was married July 30, 1874, to Miss Eva Thompson, a native of Iowa. They have three children: Gertrude L., Samuel L. and Lon O. They are members of the Christian church.

HON. WILLIAM PAGE.

The subject of this sketch is a native of McHenry County, Illinois, and was born October 4, 1842. He was brought up in the county of his birth, and received his education at the city schools of Marengo, Illinois, and the university of Chicago. In 1862, he began the study of law with the firm of Church & Kerr, with whom he remained a student for three years, during which time he attended the terms of 1873-4 and 1874-5 at the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. He became a graduate of that institution in the latter year. In May 1865, he was admitted to the bar of the Illinois Supreme Court, and in July, 1865, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and began practicing at Pleasant Gap, which was then the county seat. In the spring of 1866, Mr. P. removed to Butler. When first coming to this county, he became a law partner of Judge David McGaughey. They remaining together till 1869, when A. T. Holcomb became associated with him. They were identified as a firm till 1874, when L. T. Page, engaged with him in the practice of law. In 1877 he began business alone. Mr. Page was married August 13, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Slater, a native of Texas. In 1866, he was appointed county attorney, serving in that capacity three years. From 1879 to 1881, he was mayor of Butler. In 1877, he was the Republican nominee for representative, and in 1880, he was that party's choice for circuit judge. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS J. SMITH, ESQ.,

came originally from Edmonson County, Kentucky, where he was born March 24, 1849. He was reared in his native county and during 1869, 1870 and 1872 he attended Urania College at Glasgow, Kentucky. In 1872 he began the study of law which he continued till 1873 when he was admitted to the bar of Edmonson County, and in that year he became deputy circuit clerk there. This position he held till 1875 when he commenced the practice of law. In 1877 he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the circuit clerk's office, and he discharged his duties in this capacity for six months. Continuing practice till 1879, he came to Butler and in December, 1881, he became a member of the present firm of Lashbrooke & Smith. Mr. S. was united in marriage, January 24, 1882, to Miss Mary Allen, a daughter of Dr. Allen of Mackville, Kentucky.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is junior warden of blue lodge and master of the third veil in the chapter. He also belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. Smith is the present city attorney and has held the office of city clerk since 1881.

PHINEAS H. HOLCOMB, ESQ.,

was born in Gallia County, Ohio, April 26, 1841. He resided there during his minority, and from 1861 to 1863, inclusive, he attended the

university at Athens, Ohio. In 1865 he was a student at the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in the law department. Previous, however, to this time (in 1864) he was a law student in the office of General A. T. Holcomb, of Vinton, Ohio, with whom he was engaged in studying for three years. In 1866 he went to Nicholas County, Kentucky, where he devoted his attention to school teaching for one year. He then returned home, and was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Ohio. In 1867 he moved to Dade County, Missouri, and was there occupied in the practice of law for one year. Coming to Butler, he has continued to prosecute his profession here. Mr. Holcomb was married December 6, 1876, to Miss Mary L. Henry, a native of Ohio. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1862 Mr. H. enlisted in the United States army, in Company K., Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Harper's Ferry, he was taken prisoner, and was at the parole camp at Annapolis for a short time, when he was removed to Camp Douglass. Here he remained until the company was disbanded.

J. S. AND S. P. FRANCISCO, ESQRS.

These gentlemen compose the firm of Francisco Bros., attorneys-at-law, at Butler, and are considered as being among the prominent attorneys in the place. Their parents, Andrew and Joan (Christy) Francisco, were natives of Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in 1858, locating in Saline County, which is the native home of J. S. and S. P., the former having been born August 7, 1855, and the latter June 14, 1858. They were brought up on a farm and received a primary education in the common schools. Each attended the Kirksville Normal School, after which they took a thorough course in the Warrensburg Normal School, from which institution they both graduated—S. P. in 1878 and J. S. in 1879. S. P. also attended the literary department of the University of Michigan. In 1879 they began the study of law, S. P. Francisco in the office of O. L. Houts and his brother at home. They then attended the law department of the University of Michigan and graduated there in 1881, and in June of the same year located in Butler, where they have since been engaged in the practice of their profession. S. P. was admitted to the bar at Warrensburg February, 1880, and J. S. in June, 1880. At the primary election September 16, 1882, Mr. S. P. Francisco was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of prosecuting attorney of Bates County, and received the nomination again of that party in the fall of 1882, being successful each time.

JOHN WILLIAM ABERNATHY, ESQ.

The grandparents of J. W. Abernathy, both paternal and maternal, were natives of Virginia. His parents, William and Mary Lee Aber-

nathy, came originally from Ohio. John is the only child of William and Mary Abernathy, and was born in Putnam County, Illinois, April 28, 1852. When he was three years of age, the family moved to Cumberland County, Illinois. William Abernathy was by profession a physician, but abandoned this calling in 1868, and located on a farm. The subject of this sketch was from this time until he attained the age of twenty years engaged in working on a farm during the summer and teaching school during the winter seasons, teaching his last term in the public schools of Prairie City, Illinois. Here he studied law with Brewer & Warner, and in June, 1875, he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Illinois, at Mount Vernon. During the same year he located at Butler, Missouri, where he has since been occupied in the practice of his profession, and is now one of the most prominent of the Bates County attorneys. The firm of which he is a member (Parkinson & Abernathy) was formed in May, 1881.

Mr. A. is a member of Butler Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M. October 19, 1880, he was married to Miss Katie B. Hereford, the marriage taking place at Covington, Kentucky. Mrs. A. was a daughter of B. P. and Kate Hereford, the former a prominent attorney of Covington.

Mr. Abernathy is young, ambitious and energetic, and is destined not only to occupy a prominent place at the bar of Southwest Missouri, but, we doubt not, will ere long be called to bear aloft the standard of his party (Democratic) for some high official position of honor and trust.

JOHN T. SMITH, JR.

One among the attorneys of Butler who is worthy of more than a passing notice is he whose name stands at the head of this biography. He is a son of John T. Smith, Sr., who now resides in Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, but originally from Tennessee, he having settled in Howard County among the first settlers, afterwards locating in Kirksville, where he was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1856 he represented Adair County in the Legislature. He also presided over one of the first territorial conventions of Montana. John T. Smith, Sr., was married to Miss Sarah A. Good, a native of Kentucky, and a daughter of William Good, one of the prominent citizens of Casey County, Kentucky, he having been a representative of that county and first elected when twenty-two years of age. John T. Smith, Jr., is one of a family of eight children, three daughters and five sons, four of the latter selecting the law as a profession. John T. was born in Kirksville, Missouri, July 17, 1850. He was reared and educated in his native town, and was a member of the first class graduated from the Kirksville Normal School in June, 1872. The following year he was elected to the position of Professor of Chemistry, Geology and History of the same

institution, having accepted the position for the purpose of fulfilling his obligation to that institution, when he became a student of the state institution. After the close of his engagement he entered the office of Ellison & Ellison, attorneys of Kirksville, (one of whom is now circuit judge of Adair County), and in March, 1874, he was admitted to the bar by Judge Henry, (now one of the supreme judges of the state). The same year he was admitted to the profession he located in Butler, Missouri, where he has since resided. In 1876, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party as prosecuting attorney of Bates County, performing his official duties to the satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself. Mr. S. is a member of Butler Lodge No. 254, A. F. & A. M. September 7, 1877, he was married to Miss Ida Jacobs, of Ohio, who was a daughter of Dutton and Elizabeth (Kirk) Jacobs, also natives of Ohio. The family of Mr. and Mrs. S. consists of but one child, Kirk.

P. C. FULKERSON, ESQ.,

is a son of James and Fannie E. (Hereford) Fulkerson, who were natives of Virginia. James Fulkerson studied law in his native state, and moved to the eastern part of Kentucky, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession till his death. P. C. Fulkerson was born in Louisa, Lawrence County, Kentucky, January 21, 1848. In 1858, he with his mother and stepfather, moved to Milan, Sullivan County, Missouri, where they resided till 1865, then locating in Elwood, Saline County. Mr. F. was educated in the common schools and in the Central College of Fayette, Howard County, Missouri. During his boyhood days he was clerk in a store, and in 1872, he located in Burdett, Bates County, where he was interested in the mercantile trade till 1875, when he accepted the position of deputy county clerk under W. A. Walton. He acted in that capacity till 1877. During that time he was engaged in the study of law, which he completed under Judge L. B. Valliant, of St. Louis. In July, 1879, he was admitted to the Bates County Bar, since which time he has given his attention to the practice of his profession. February 10, 1880, Mr. Fulkerson was married to Miss Jennie Patty, a daughter of J. M. Patty, a sketch of whom may be seen elsewhere. The family of Mr. F. consists of one child, Samuel M.

F. COLEMAN SMITH, ESQ.,

insurance and real estate agent and attorney at law, is a son of Robert N. Smith who was a native of Yorktown, Virginia, and who was born June 6, 1794. He was reared in Virginia and there married, on December 14, 1815, Miss Mary Fry, a native of that state. They moved to Kentucky in 1817 and to Missouri in 1844. Robert N. Smith was a



David McLaughlin

highly educated man, being well versed in the classics and for twenty-seven years was engaged in teaching school in Kentucky. When he came to Missouri he located near Lexington, Lafayette County, where he was interested in farming till the time of his death which occurred April 10, 1877. His wife died August 6, 1866. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born eleven children, two of whom are now living. F. C. Smith was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 11, 1842. He was reared in Lafayette County, Missouri, and here attended the common schools till he was thirteen years years of age. He then entered the St. Paul College of Palmyra, Missouri, remaining four years, after which he was a student at the University of Virginia where he stayed two years and until the breaking out of the civil war of 1861. He then enlisted in Bledsoe's Battery of Missourians. In four months he was taken sick and returned home. The following summer he enlisted in Bledsoe's Battery of General Joe Shelby's command and remained in service till the close of the war, when he was discharged as lieutenant. He then went to Mexico and from there to California, where he stopped till the spring of 1866 when he returned to Lafayette County, Missouri. He was there engaged in teaching school and farming till 1872 when he went to Santa Fe, New Mexico. While there he studied law, and in two years retraced his steps to Lexington, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in 1874. In 1876 he came to Butler and devoted his attention to the stock business till 1880, since which time he has been occupied in his present business. April 11, 1876, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Madaline McNaught Taylor, by whom he has three children: Mary E., Ella T. and Robert J., Mrs. S. was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia. She was the daughter of Rev. Robert J. Taylor, a native of Virginia, where he died in 1873. Her mother, whose maiden name was Eliza McNaught was also a native of Virginia and died when Mrs. S. was but a child.

JUDGE DAVID M'GAUGHEY

was born in Mount Carmel, Franklin County, Indiana, August 26, 1826. His father, who was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was of Scotch-Irish descent and a farmer by occupation. His mother was formerly Mary Clark, born on Indian Hill, Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1810. David's grandfather, also David McGaughey, was born in the north of Ireland, and, owing to political troubles, came to this country and settled in Virginia in 1772. He was one of the first to enter the revolutionary war with General Washington, whose aid he was, and with him he remained to the close of the war. He first saw his wife on the battle field of Monmouth, the battle being on her father's farm. Her name was Mary Lytle, and she was married in New Jersey after the war and moved to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. In early life the subject of this sketch

attended the common schools, and in 1845 entered Miami University, where he remained three years. On leaving the university he devoted himself for several years to teaching in different localities south and west, and in June, 1854, he entered the law office of Governor Wallace at Indianapolis. In the summer of 1855 he emigrated to Des Moines, Iowa, and engaged in locating land warrants for eastern parties and in surveying. He was elected a member of the first city council of Des Moines. In 1858 he removed from Des Moines and located at Hackbury Ridge, Andrew County, Missouri, where he taught school a few months, and the next year he commenced the practice of his profession at Albany, the county seat of Gentry County. In 1860 he was elected county superintendent of public schools. For a time during the war the judge resided at Falls City, Nebraska, and while there he was elected prosecuting attorney of Richardson and appointed superintendent of schools by the county court. After the close of the war in August, 1865, he came to Bates County, Missouri. He has for several years served the county as superintendent of schools, and has been president of the board of directors of the Butler Academy. He was appointed by the county court in February, 1866, county seat commissioner. While acting in that capacity the present court house and county jail were built. He also closed up the sale of the county court house and property at Papinville, the old county seat, and sold it to Philip Zeal. On the organization of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit, in 1869, Mr. McG. was elected the first circuit judge. While he was circuit judge the \$400,000 Kansas City & Memphis Railroad bond swindle question, in the form of an injunction, and also the \$200,000 of the same kind on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, were both defeated by his decision in favor of the people of the county, and because of that the people of Bates are free from a railroad debt. In religious belief the judge is an Old School Presbyterian and is an elder in the church at Butler. He is Republican in politics, and was an officer in the first Republican club organized west of the Mississippi River in Iowa. In October, 1875, he was married to Miss Dorcas Tuttle, of Bates County. They have two children, John Edwin and Mary Rebecca. Mrs. McGaughey's father, David Tuttle, was born in Virginia, and her mother, formerly Rebecca Buckels, came from Ohio.

The following are some of the attorneys who came before the war :

West & Stratton.
Miles Brown.
Starnes & Smith.

W. Patrick Green.
Hollingsworth & Smith.
Freeman Barrows.

The following came after the war :

Thomas H. Starnes came to Bates County in 1856 or 1857, and died in August, 1866.

William Page came to Bates County in July, 1865.

David McGaughey came to Bates County in August, 1865.

W. H. H. Waggoner came to Bates County in September, 1865, left in 1867 or 1868, and no one knows where he is.

Stephen W. Horton came to Bates County in February or March, 1866, and died in October, 1868.

Alpheus M. Christian came to Bates County in February or March, 1866, left in 1874 or 1875, and now lives in Clay County, Illinois.

Anthony Henry came to Bates County in May, 1866.

Samuel A. Riggs came to Bates County in 186-.

Charles C. Bassett came to Bates County in January 1866, and moved to Kansas City in August, 1881.

Calvin F. Boxley came to Bates County in April, 1866.

Phineas H. Holcomb came to Bates County in 1868.

Anselm T. Holcomb came to Bates County in 1868, and moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1877.

Leander D. Condee came to Bates County in 1869, and moved to Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1873.

John L. Stanley came to Bates County in 187-, and was killed in August, 1872.

John H. Druitt came to Bates County in 1872, and moved to Ottawa, Illinois in 187-.

J. J. Brumback came to Bates County in 1872, and now lives at Adrian, Bates County.

Thomas Burnsides came to Bates County at an early day.

Jacob S. Shaw came to Bates County before the war, and died in 1881.

H. C. Tutt came to Bates County at an early day, and died in 1882.

Allen L. Betz came to Bates County in 1865.

Thomas J. Galloway came to Bates County in 1869.

Charles H. Wilson came to Bates County in 1869, moved to Texas in 187-.

N. A. Wade came to Bates County in 1869.

Louis F. Page came to Bates County in 1872. Now lives on a farm near Adrian, Missouri.

Joseph R. Hansbrough lived in this county before the war ; partially raised here ; now lives in St. Louis.

W. F. Bassett came to this county at an early day.

J. L. Vickers came at an early day and now lives at Rockville.

John Smith came in 187-.

Charles T. Forbes came in 187-, moved to Eureka, Arkansas, in 1881.

Charles P. Bock came at an early day but subsequently returned to Kentucky.

S. B. Lashbrooke came in 1872.

John W. Abernathy came in 1875.

E. E. Swift came at an early day.

T. W. Silvers came in 1873.

Thomas J. Smith came in 1880.

W. O. Jackson came in 1880.

W. W. Henry came in 1881.

Peter Wilson came in 1881.

A. J. Smith came in 186-. Partially reared in this county.

S. C. Holcomb came in 1868. Partially reared in this county.

P. C. Fulkerson came in 1872.

F. C. Smith came in 187-.

Tilden Smith came in 1881.



CHAPTER XXXI.

CRIMES, ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

DR. SAMUEL NOTTINGHAM HANGED FOR KILLING HIS WIFE—TRIPLE TRAGEDY—MURDER OF JAMES WESTBROOK BY THEOPHILUS R. FREEMAN—FREEMAN'S ESCAPE—TRIAL OF JAMES M. SMITH FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM MUSGRAVE—DROWNED—INCIDENTS OF THE WAR—STANLEY AND MORGAN SHOOTING AFFRAY—SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK JAIL—TWO MEN HANGED.

While Bates County cannot boast of many grave or noted criminal trials, there are a few crimes which have been committed within her borders of sufficient interest and importance to be mentioned in this work.

DR. SAMUEL NOTTINGHAM HANGED FOR KILLING HIS WIFE.

The first and only man hanged in the County of Bates, in pursuance of a sentence of a legally constituted judicial tribunal, was Dr. Samuel Nottingham, who then resided on Clear Creek, in what is now known as Vernon County, but at that time (1851), was in Bates County. The crime was perpetrated by him in 1851. All record of the circumstances was destroyed during the war of 1861—(there being no circuit court records extant, earlier than 1859)—consequently, we have relied altogether upon the memory of the old settler, for the following brief history touching that affair.

The doctor had married a Miss Jerrell—his second wife—with whom he did not live on pleasant and agreeable terms. His children by his former wife, were living with them and were old enough to take cognizance of what was passing around them.

Mrs. Nottingham was accompanied by her husband one evening, when she went as usual to milk the cows. While attending to this duty, she and the doctor had an altercation, which proved to be so serious, that Mrs. Nottingham started through the woods, to go her father's residence, which was located in the neighborhood. Before she had gone a great way in the woods, she was overtaken by the doctor and struck several times on her head with a stone, which he had picked up by the way, killing her almost instantly. After perpetrating the diabolical deed, he then cut his wife's body into two pieces—took them to the creek (Clear Creek) and sunk them with stones.

After two or three days the doctor, fearing that the body would rise to the surface of the water, took it out and buried it at the root of a tree in the woods. In the meantime, Mrs. Nottingham had been missed from her home and from the neighborhood. Search had been instituted by officers of the law and interested friends and relatives. While searching in the woods a number of buzzards were seen by the parties on the ground and in the trees near by. As they approached the spot where these birds were seen, at the root of a tree a sickening odor prevailed, and when going up they found to their horror that a human body had been partially dragged from a shallow grave, and that a portion of it had furnished food for these vultures, which were stalking about on the ground and watching ominously from the branches of the trees above. The body was identified as that of Mrs. Nottingham. The doctor was arrested and tried. During the trial his own children testified that they had heard their mother and father quarreling in the cow-lot, near the house, the same evening that their mother disappeared, and also that they observed blood upon his clothing that night. The jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, and the doctor was accordingly sentenced and hung at Papinville, as stated above, the first and only person executed in pursuance of law in the county.

TRIPPLE TRAGEDY.

James Hill and James Richardson, prior to the war of 1861, were doing business in the town of Butler in a two-story frame building, which stood where the Palace Hotel now stands. Hill was selling dry goods, and occupied the east side of the store room, while Richardson occupied the west side, with a small stock of drugs. At the breaking out of the war they quit business, Richardson going to Texas, and Hill remaining in Butler with his family. Richardson, before leaving, had threatened Hill's life, and said that he would get up a company of marauders and freebooters, return to Bates County, and ply his nefarious, thieving vocation in and about Butler and other towns. Before his departure for Texas, Richardson had given a man by the name of Jasper Browning, a farmer, an order on Hill for the sum of five dollars. He went to Texas, and reached the neighborhood of the battle ground of Wilson's Creek, on his return, upon the day of that battle, in August, 1861. Being too cowardly to engage in the fight, he skulked about until night, and then went upon that bloody field, where he helped himself to two pistols, a tin canteen, a horse, bridle and saddle, and came on to Butler, where he bullied and swaggered and boasted until he met his death. Hill was a timid, retiring man in his disposition, and would have avoided a difficulty with any man or even woman. After the return of Richardson, Hill, learning that he had said he would take his life,

remained closely at home. In the meantime, Browning, to whom Richardson had given the order for five dollars, came to town and asked Richardson for the money, telling him at the same time that Hill refused to pay it. Richardson became exceedingly angry, and requested Browning to go with him to Hill's house, where he would see Hill and make him pay it or kill him. They went to the house, but before they had reached it, Hill saw them coming and went out the back door and sought refuge in his smoke house, taking with him his loaded shotgun and locking the door. Richardson and Browning were met at the door by Mrs. Hill, who inquired what they wanted. Browning remarked that they had come on a matter of business, to see Mr. Hill; that their intentions were peaceable and that they would like to see him. She told them that Mr. Hill was not in the house, but that if he was around she would find him, and turned to go upon her errand—to tell Hill—when Richardson said with an oath he "knew where Hill was as well as she, and that he would find him before she could." He pushed her aside and went to the smoke house door. Hill, on the inside, frightened almost to death, heard Richardson at the door and fired at him through the door. One shot took effect in Richardson's arm.

He then, with Browning's assistance, broke in the door, when Hill, seeing Browning with Richardson, and supposing that they would kill him, attempted to run across the yard to the house, but after he got out of the smoke house into the yard Richardson shot him in the back. Hill fell, and Richardson ran up to him, put his pistol to his head and shot him twice after Hill was down. This act of brutality upon the part of Richardson showed him to be an inhuman wretch and devoid of all manly impulses. To fire upon his fleeing, afrighted antagonist was bad enough, but after he had felled him to the earth and when life was perhaps already extinct—to deliberately place his pistol near the poor, unfortunate man's head and send two more bullets crashing through his brain was an act of barbarism seldom perpetrated in a civilized and Christianized community.

It is said that Browning fired once at Hill, but this has not been fully confirmed.

After this deed of heroism—the murdering of a retreating and peaceable citizen, Richardson and his friend repaired to the former's boarding house, after Richardson had his wounded arm dressed at the drug store. Here he boasted of his valor and narrated to his disgusted auditors the incidents of his bloody deed.

A few citizens of the town, who had heard of the tragic death of Hill and the cowardly manner of his taking off, determined, notwithstanding the reign of violence occasioned by the great civil war—which then greatly retarded the administration of law and justice, to have Richardson arrested and tried. To this end a writ for his arrest was placed

n the hands of the deputy sheriff, Alexander Spencer, and a number of citizens were called to assist him, knowing that Richardson was armed with the two pistols already mentioned and a Minnie rifle. Among the citizens composing the sheriff's posse was John Hill, a brother of the deceased. Upon the day that his brother was murdered John was out of town, but returned that afternoon.

While these preparations were being made (the procuring of a writ and summoning of citizens to aid in the arrest) Richardson had gone to the house of Frederick Teany in the southeast part of the town. Suffering from his wounded arm, the physician attending him had given him a dose of morphine as an emollient. When the sheriff and his men came up and surrounded the house where Richardson was stopping, Richardson was lying on a couch sleeping. At the moment, however, when the sheriff and his men got into the room, where Richardson was sleeping, he waked up and arose to a sitting position, but before he could comprehend the situation or use his weapons, the sheriff placed his revolver against his head and commanded him to throw up his hands which he did. He was made a prisoner and disarmed. He told the sheriff that he would remember him for his day's work and talked in a threatening manner.

About this time the posse from the yard crowded into the room. Richardson remarked to the sheriff, "You had better leave me; you know there is no law in this country." At that instant, John Hill, the brother of the deceased, snatched a gun from the hands of one of the guards standing near, and shot Richardson dead through the heart.

Another warrant was immediately issued for the apprehension of Browning who was a co-conspirator of Richardson. The sheriff proceeded to the house of Browning, who resided some distance in the country with his posse of citizens. While the residence of Browning was being surrounded Browning endeavored to make his escape, but while fleeing John Hill, the brother of the deceased, shot him dead.

Thus ended the tripple tragedy, being the first that ever occurred in Butler wherein any person had met his death at the hands of violence.

John Hill was never arrested for killing Richardson and Browning, his act being regarded as one of retributive justice.

MURDER OF JAMES WESTBROOK BY THEOPHILUS R. FREEMAN.

One of the most melancholy affairs which has occurred in Bates County, took place on Saturday evening October 16, 1869, one half-mile east of Butler. We give below a full account of the affair as reported in the Bates County Record: Theophilus R. Freeman (the prisoner), is about thirty years of age, came to this county three years ago, and has been engaged as a laborer. About eighteen months since his wife

left him, leaving three children, the oldest seven years of age, and the youngest about three. Since the departure of his wife he has been quite familiar with Mrs. James Westbrook (the wife of the deceased), and it is rumored that an improper intimacy had been existing between the parties. In any event, Mr. Westbrook (the deceased) on last Saturday, going home rather earlier than usual, found Freeman there and at once ordered him off the premises. He (Freeman) came to town and procured a shot gun, and about dusk returned to the residence of Westbrook, remarking to two or three different parties before he left town that he was going to have a "shooting match of his own," "that he was going to kill somebody," or words implying that he was intent on some desperate deed. He kept his promise well, secreting himself in the bushes near Westbrook's house, he waited an opportunity to assassinate him. Westbrook hearing a noise at the gate (doubtless created by Freeman) went out to ascertain the cause, supposing cattle were in the yard, and while standing at the gate he received the shot of Freeman who was partially hid about twenty feet from him. He received nine buckshot, four taking effect in the abdomen. He walked part of the way to the house, and fell and was partially carried by his wife and children. The report of the gun and the cries of the murdered man aroused the people in the vicinity, who hastened to Westbrook's house. Dr. Pyle was at once summoned, and at the request of Westbrook, who said that he recognized the man who shot him as Freeman, a posse went out to find the murderer. About nine o'clock, Freeman, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, was arrested coming in at the back way, to his usual place of residence, by L. D. Condee, Esq. Westbrook died of his wounds the next morning, stating in his dying declaration that Freeman shot him.

TRIAL OF THEOPHILUS R. FREEMAN FOR THE MURDER OF JAMES WESTBROOK.

On Tuesday, the nineteenth instant, a special grand jury having been empaneled, an indictment was preferred against Theophilus R. Freeman, charging him with having on Saturday, October 16, murdered James Westbrook, at his residence in this county by willfully and deliberately shooting him with a shot gun.^a The charge was murder in the first degree. The prisoner having been apprehended immediately upon the commission of the offense, he was brought into court in the custody of the sheriff on Wednesday morning. He expressed a desire to be put immediately upon his trial at this term of the court, and his counsel, Colonel J. D. Hines, having also consented to this, the court had issued a venire for forty men to take their seats in the jury box on Wednesday morning, and from whom a jury of twelve men were to be selected to try the accused. The indictment was read to the prisoner, and in answer

to the question, "guilty or not guilty?" he quickly replied "not guilty, sir!" Great care was taken in the selection of a jury. The attorneys for the state, P. H. Holcomb, William Page and A. T. Holcomb, Esqrs., announced their challenges to the number of eight, and the jury-list was then placed in the hands of the prisoner's counsel. The latter gave notice that the prisoner would not avail himself of the full privilege of the law in taking forty-eight hours before proceeding farther with the case, but desired to be allowed until the next morning (Thursday) before answering his challenges, and also that L. D. Condee, Esq., be allowed to assist in the defense. These requests the court at once granted. All the while the prisoner exhibited no apparent concern at what was transpiring about him.

On Thursday morning the prisoner was brought in and his challenges announced to the number of twenty. The defense expressed their readiness to proceed at once with the trial. The counsel for the state signified their readiness, and the witnesses for the prosecution were called and sworn and then put under the rule at the request of the accused. The witnesses for the state were about sixteen in number.

Dr. Elliott Pyle was first called to the stand, and testified that he lived in Butler and his occupation was that of a surgeon; that he knew James Westbrook, and that the latter was then dead. On last Saturday night, October 16, he was called to the residence of the deceased, and found him lying prostrate from gun-shot wounds, evidently very recently received. Upon examining Westbrook, he found that he had received five wounds in the right arm and four in the abdomen. The indications were that the wounds were from shot, fired from short range. Upon being questioned by the deceased as to the character of the wounds, he informed him that they were mortal, and that he could not long survive them. The deceased expressed his conviction that he must die soon, and showed great anxiety for his family. He said he was not long for this world, and would probably die before morning.

The deceased then related how he came by his wounds; stated that near 7 o'clock of the same evening his attention was called while seated in the house to some noise outside, and thinking it was occasioned by cattle breaking into his enclosure, he went out at once to see. While standing at his gate about fifty paces from his house, he observed a white object in the brush a short distance from him, and just across a wagon track running by the gate and along his premises. This excited no surprise, as he supposed it to be a cow lying down. He also saw a spotted dog near it. The moon shone bright enough to distinguish objects plainly at a short distance. He remained standing at his gate, looking over toward Butler for a few minutes, when he perceived the white object rise from concealment and advance a few steps toward him. He then recognized it to be Theophilus R. Freeman. As he had before

requested him to discontinue his visits to his house, etc., the thought occurred to him that Freeman meant him some harm, and as he was on the point of turning to walk away, Freeman shot him. He walked a few steps toward his house and fell. He recovered himself, however, and by the aid of others got into his house. He said he plainly recognized the man to be Freeman ; said he was in his shirt sleeves and had a cap on his head.

The foregoing is the substance of deceased's statement to Dr. Pyle, William A. Brigham, Ex-Sheriff Atkinson, John E. Holcomb, and others. These statements were made on Saturday night, and the deceased died about 7 o'clock on the following morning. The wife of the deceased, Mrs. Westbrook, was called to the stand after Dr. Pyle, and her testimony corroborated the statements of her husband respecting his altercations with Freeman on Saturday afternoon.

Anthony Beare testified that he knew the prisoner at the bar ; that on Saturday, about one hour before sundown, he saw prisoner with a double-barreled shot gun, and spoke to him. Saw prisoner drink something out of a bottle. They were near Westbrook's house. He asked the prisoner if he was going hunting, and he replied, "No, not particularly; that he was going out on a kind of shooting match." Prisoner then passed on. He wore a cap and was in his shirt sleeves. The direction prisoner was going was a little west of Westbrook's house.

John C. Layton testified that he was in company with last named witness, and saw a small spotted dog with prisoner. John L. Slater said he knew the prisoner ; that he with other boys saw the prisoner near sundown on last Saturday with a double-barreled shot gun, a spotted dog, dressed as previously described ; that this was a short distance from Westbrook's house in some brush by the road side ; that prisoner told them that he had bid good bye to Butler, and to go home and not wait for him ; that if they did they would never go.

Mrs. Nancy Johnson stated that she knew the prisoner ; saw him on last Saturday ; asked witness if the men about the house were going to the shooting match ; prisoner said he was going to have a shooting match of his own ; witness asked prisoner where, and he replied, "Wait and you will find out ;" prisoner then said something about some one's having done something to him ; witness did not distinctly understand what, and the prisoner then added he "meant to kill him ;" witness did not understand to whom prisoner referred ; this conversation was had on the afternoon of Saturday. Witness gave the same description of Freeman as above.

L. D. Condee testified that he was ordered by the sheriff to go to the house of B. M. Cox, the boarding place of the prisoner, and watch for the latter and arrest him. This was on last Saturday night. About nine o'clock he saw the prisoner coming along a fence from an easterly direction. He was coming in from a back way and was on no traveled

road. There was a deep ravine back of the prisoner's boarding place, extending in an easterly direction towards the residence of Westbrook. Prisoner did not see him until he made the arrest. When he arrested the prisoner the latter had a double-barreled shot gun in his hands, had a cap on, was in his shirt sleeves and a small dog was with him. The gun was loaded.

W. H. Cassity testified : That he was in company with Condee and assisted him in the arrest. His evidence was in substance the same as the above. Other evidence was offered by the state in corroboration of the foregoing facts, and the prosecution here rested the case. Two witnesses were called for the defense—B. M. Cox and F. J. Drummond, a gunsmith. The former testified as to the previous general good character of the prisoner, that prisoner was thought by many to be a little cowardly. He stated that prisoner was not at his boarding place on Saturday night until 9 o'clock. Mr. Drummond's testimony related exclusively to the character of shots from shot guns, their range, etc., and the examination then closed, having consumed the entire day.

On Friday morning, after some deliberation, the court gave such instructions to the jury as were deemed lawful and proper to govern them in the discharge of their solemn duties. The argument for the prosecution was opened by William Page who gave a clear and succinct statement of the whole case as presented in the evidence, dwelling particularly upon the application of the instructions of the court for the state to the evidence. L. D. Condee followed for the defense. He was followed by A. T. Holcomb, Esq., for the state. Colonel Hines then addressed the jury in behalf of the prisoner in a speech of about an hour's length. The closing argument was made by P. H. Holcomb, Esq., for the prosecution. The argument of counsel consumed the forenoon and the jury retired to consider their verdict. In the course of an hour they returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree as charged in the indictment. At precisely five minutes after 1 o'clock to-day (Saturday) the prisoner was brought into court by the sheriff and for a few minutes was in close consultation with his attorneys, after which the judge informed him that he had been found guilty of murder by a jury of his countrymen and asked him if he had anything to say, any reason why sentence should not be passed upon him, to which the prisoner answered in a low, broken voice : "I've not much to say, suppose if I am to be hung I will be hung innocent. There is a sort of grudge against me. Don't care for myself, have some little children that I'd like to have raised. Nothing more at present." Judge Townsley pronounced the sentence in a very impressive manner causing every one present to feel the solemnity of the occasion.

The jury was discharged and the prisoner conducted to jail. On Saturday he was brought into court, his counsel filed a motion in arrest

of judgment which the court overruled. The court then pronounced sentence upon the prisoner appointing Friday, December 17, 1869, for the execution.

The jury was composed of Joseph Wix, Samuel Linn, J. Elmer, William Requa, Quinn Walley, M. Pickett, James F. White, S. M. Pyle, Edwin Keller, Green Walton, R. S. Ferguson and D. M. Riley.

The following is the sentence :

Theophilus R. Freeman, you have been tried and convicted of the crime of murder. It is now my solemn duty to pass the sentence of the law upon you. This is a duty I have never before performed, and I had hoped that I would never be required, in discharging the duties of my office, to perform so solemn a duty as this. But my position imposes it upon me, however unpleasant it may be. I have endeavored to see that you had a fair and impartial trial. My purpose has been to give you every benefit that persons standing in your situation are entitled to. You have had every favor shown you that the law gives you, both by myself and by the attorneys who have prosecuted you. Such has been the purpose of the court. Under the law, sentences for crime like this of which you have been convicted shall not be executed in less than four weeks nor more than eight from the time of the sentence. I will extend you all the time the law permits, that you may be prepared for futurity. It is, therefore, the sentence of the court that you be taken by the sheriff to the jail of the county, there held in confinement until the 17th day of December, A. D. 1869, and that on that day you be taken by the sheriff and, either in the jail or jail yard, hanged by the neck until you be dead, and this is the sentence of the court.

Notwithstanding the court room was crowded while the sentence was being pronounced a death-like stillness prevailed, which was not broken until the prisoner was returned to jail. He seemed to regard the matter with the utmost indifference, as it was impossible to notice by his deportment that he was soon to pass through so terrible an ordeal.

FREEMAN'S ESCAPE.

During his confinement he has shown a remarkable degree of indifference as to his fate, and it was only a few days before his escape that he appeared to realize his awful situation. He was frequently visited by Rev. M. Brown, who was untiring in his efforts to fit his soul for that "house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." Under charge of Rev. B. he became quite penitent, read the Scriptures most of the time, also prayed and sang with commendable zeal. During his incarceration he has been visited by two brothers and a few outsiders, the latter of whom called upon him only through curiosity. He seemed to have given up all hope of escape and had endeavored to prepare himself as best he could for the other world. In the same cell was one James Walters, who was serving out his sentence (six months) for attempting to commit rape upon a small girl in the northwestern part of our county.

Walters had conducted himself so commendably that the county attorney recommended to the sheriff that he be allowed to chop wood and do other work in and about the jail. Accordingly, on Monday, December 6th, the sheriff, in accordance with the suggestion, allowed him to enjoy his freedom, and at night he was again placed in durance vile. Each day following he was allowed the same privilege, until the escape of Freeman, since which time his liberties have been curtailed. It is claimed by some that he took tools into the cell with which Freeman severed the chains that bound his feet; but this he emphatically denies, and asserts that when Freeman escaped his feet were yet confined. His stories are so conflicting that they are not given much credibility.

Freeman effected his escape December 11, 1869, by pulling a plank from the ceiling and moving some timbers above, coming thence down the scuttle into the front bedroom, when, by jumping out of a front window over the main entrance to the jail, he was at liberty. His escape was not discovered until about half-past 10 o'clock, when Dr. Anderson (deputy sheriff), as was his custom, went into the cell to manacle him for the night. Upon asking Walters where Freeman was, he was informed that he had escaped. The sheriff and deputy, together with several citizens, set out at once in pursuit of the convict, but to no avail. The following day (Sunday) was also spent in looking after the fugitive from justice, but their labors were not crowned with success, as of Freeman they could hear or see nothing.

TRIAL OF JAMES M. SMITH FOR THE MURDER OF WILLIAM MUSGRAVE.

The indictment was for murder in the first degree. The following are the names of the jurors selected: Albert Harper, Charles A. Tripp, Ira A. Burgett, C. M. Melvin, E. D. Stone, Henry Stoddard, William H. Baird, A. C. Case, Austin Green, John Green, John C. Johnson and I. N. Davidson.

William Z. Bailey testified as follows: I live in Cass County, five miles west of Harrisonville. I am fifteen years old. I know the prisoner at the bar. Have been acquainted with him two years. Saw him on the twenty-second day of February last. Saw him at Smith's school house, four miles west of Harrisonville. Saw Smith on the evening of the 22d of February, 1870. I also saw at the same time and place Mr. Taylor, the school teacher, and Vail. Smith and Musgrave had a difficulty that evening. Musgrave asked Smith what he had against him, that he had threatened to kill him. That took place out of the school house. Musgrave was standing ten or twelve feet from Smith and did not advance toward Smith. Smith replied "Nothing at all; you left my gate open and called one of my gals a blacksnake." Musgrave replied, "old man, it's a lie." Then Smith began to draw his revolver. Then

Musgrave drew his revolver and shot. Then Smith shot Musgrave. I could hardly distinguish which shot first. Then Musgrave shot again, and wheeled and ran. Smith ran after him around the school house. Heard a number of other shots. Could not say, after they went around the school house, whether it was Smith or Musgrave that fired. There might have been seven or eight shots fired. Was standing west of them when they began shooting ; after which I stepped back, ran down in the brush, and stayed until Smith went home. When I went back, Musgrave was lying on the ground and Taylor was standing over or near him. Musgrave was lying on his side. He was wounded, and his face and forehead was gashed and bleeding, and he was shot in the shoulder. Myself and Taylor got him in the school house. Mr. and Mrs. Night then came up and gave him some water. Jim Wilburn came on the ground first and took Musgrave's horse, brought a wagon and took him to our house, where he had been boarding. Hamilton went after the doctor. Musgrave remained at our house until he died. He was wounded Tuesday evening, and died at four o'clock the following Friday. When I returned to the school house after the shooting, Musgrave spoke to me and said he did not think he would live long. When Smith first drew his revolver, he reached to his left side under his coat. Was standing twelve feet from Smith when he drew his revolver. Saw his revolver plain when he drew it out ; it was a big navy. Musgrave was standing ten or twelve feet from Smith. I was fourteen or fifteen feet from Musgrave. Musgrave had his right hand in his pants' pocket. Smith's revolver was drawn when Musgrave fired first.

Cross-examination : I said I was on the west side; correct that by saying I was on the east side when the shooting took place. Musgrave went to the school house about one o'clock that day. He was getting a dialogue to say at the exhibition. Smith came along to the school house in the evening about three or four o'clock. The fight began about five o'clock. Musgrave came out of the school house first before the shooting. Smith was standing at the side of the door ; Taylor was standing on the east side of the door talking to Smith, about ten feet from him. The school house stands north and south, the door in south end. The steps are made of rocks and logs. The stone is out two feet from the house. From rock to door sill is about one foot and from the ground to door sill is three feet. Musgrave stood by the side of the door on the west side four or five feet towards Smith's house. Smith might have stood more than fifteen feet from the door. Smith and Musgrave stood ten or twelve feet apart. Taylor was ten or twelve feet from Smith. Musgrave spoke to Smith and asked him what he had done that he threatened to kill him. Smith replied nothing at all. You tried to run over one of my gals and called her a black snake. At this time Musgrave had his hand in his right pants pocket. Smith was

standing, looking at Musgrave when he spoke to him. Musgrave replied, "It is a lie, old man." Musgrave did nothing with his hand at the time that I know of till Smith drew his revolver. I was looking at them and know what I saw. Saw them both at once, and stood east of Smith about ten feet from him. Saw them both plain. Smith was dressed in his every day clothes and had on an overcoat. Smith fired very quick after Musgrave did; could hardly distinguish between the report of the pistols. Could not say if they staggered back or not. Think Musgrave fired two shots. He stood half way between the door and the corner of the school house. Could not say exactly when they started to run. Taylor and I started towards Mr. Gunton's house. I passed the corner of the school house. Taylor started a little below the school house. I ran north of the wood pile. Passed by some logs on the right side of the open space. Went to the right of the cherry trees towards Gunton's house. The path runs northwest, and I did not run until after the shooting. Mr. Musgrave was in the habit of carrying a pistol. He boarded at our house. He packed his pistol sometimes in his pocket, sometimes in his boot. From where I stood I could see Musgrave's right side and could see him draw out his pistol. Am satisfied he shot as soon as he drew his pistol. Smith shot once at Musgrave and after Musgrave started to run. Don't know how often he shot then. Do not know what I testified to before the 'squire at the preliminary trial. The witness at this time appeared much confused and began weeping, but after a lapse of some minutes became composed and continued: Me and Mr. Taylor were not out of the school house together before the fray took place. Musgrave and the pupils of the school were repeating over some pieces and fixing the curtains and preparing for the exhibition before school was out. Me and Mr. Musgrave were not out together at any time that evening. Did not see Musgrave take out his pistol and put it in his boot. Me and Mr. Musgrave and Wilson did not go out of the school house while they were fixing the seats and curtains for the exhibition that evening.

Testimony of Dr. Thomas Beatty: Was slightly acquainted with William Musgrave; first got acquainted with him at my office; saw him on the twenty-second day of February, last. He was at the house of Mr. Bailey, wounded. I examined his wounds; found him lying in bed, his head and face covered with blood. He had two wounds on the forehead; one wound run along the forehead, the second obliquely to the first; the wound was one and a half inches long; examined them carefully; the upper one was not so deep and was ragged. The bleeding was not very profuse. The lower wound I stitched together, and then examined the body for other wounds. He was wounded in the right shoulder; it was a gunshot wound. The wound in the right shoulder was a short distance below the bone ranging behind the collar bone.

Supposed to have lodged in the spine. It was a round wound like a bullet wound. The skin was discolored, caused by a gunshot wound. The wound was a dangerous one, but not immediately fatal. Such wounds as affect the spine are generally fatal. Those on the face were not fatal. The wound on the head was a gunshot wound; the other was probably caused by a fall. Saw no other wounds, and I examined carefully. I saw him on the 22d day of February; never saw him afterwards. Dressed the wounds all that was required. He complained of being numb but was rational. Raised him and dressed the wound on his shoulder. Did not tell him of the fatal character of his wound. Did not at any time tell him I thought he would die. Did not know for certain any of his wounds were gunshot wounds. One appeared like it might have been produced by falling against something.

The testimony of Dr. Brookhart as to the character of the wounds corroborated Dr. Beatty's statement.

Testimony of Thomas Holloway: Was not acquainted with Musgrave; saw him the evening of his death at 8 o'clock; made no remark to him as to his condition. He told me he hoped soon to end his suffering; took a written statement that he made and filed it. The statement here on file is the one Musgrave made to me. He seemed to be very weak at the time I wrote it out and read it to him. He remarked while stating it that I would have to wait on him; he said nothing to me about recovery and about death; he repeated that he would soon be better off than he then was. (This statement was not allowed in evidence).

Testimony of John Wilburn: Was acquainted with the deceased; saw him on the 22d of February, the fore part of the day; I think this was not the last time I saw him alive but when he died. I had a conversation with him about the fray between him and Smith. The next day after the fray I stayed all night with him; this was on Wednesday. He repeated to me at different times, "Wilburn I am very near gone." I asked him if he could tell me how it occurred. (This dying declaration was received.) He said, "It began as well as I can recollect, I asked Smith what he had against me that he threatened to kill me?" Smith answered, "You have left my gate open and tried to ride over my gal and called her a blacksnake." I replied, "Old man it is a lie," then Smith reached around him to get his revolver out of the scabbard; he was fixing to shoot me; had my revolver in my pocket; I jerked mine out and I think I fired mine a little first. I fired once before Smith fired. When I fired the second time my revolver failed to revolve and I started to get out of the way; Smith ran after me around the school house; as I ran I revolved my pistol with my hands; when I got around to the door of the school house I fired again and Smith fired right after me; here my revolver fell to pieces; then said to Smith "I surrendered."

to him" and told him to shoot me if he wanted to, "I will forgive you." Did not know anything more after that. This is the last I recollect of the fray. Do not recollect of being shot in the head; did not know I was hurt when the pistol broke. The first thing I recollect after I surrendered was lying on the ground by the school house steps. After this Musgrave told me he would not treat a dog as Smith had treated him. This was all he said about the fray.

Cross-examination: This conversation was on Wednesday late in the evening; am not positive the preacher was there and prayed for the deceased some time that evening. Dr. Brookhard was there afterwards; don't think he was there that day; think I was present when Dr. Brookhard talked with Musgrave; cannot say who all was there; don't remember if anyone else was there that evening. Mrs. Bailey and my daughter were there part of the time. Did not call anyone there to hear the talk and did not mean to be private. He said nothing to me about going to the school house; was not there when 'Squire Holloway was there; there was a good many there I did not know; a house full some times; saw no written statements; entertain an unfriendly feeling towards Smith; saw him about sun down that day the shooting was done; don't think anybody was sitting by when the conversation was had; Bailey's wife was passing back and forwards through the room.

The state here rested the case.

The defense then placed Lewis H. Taylor on the stand: I was teaching school at Smith's school house on the 22d day of February last. This was the last day of the school. Was some acquainted with the deceased; saw him at the school house that day after 12 o'clock. He was not my scholar, but had been invited to take part in the exhibition. I am acquainted with the prisoner; we were talking about having an exhibition. Told him we would have to move the teacher's desk, and wanted him to come and assist. He was director of the district. Saw the affray between Musgrave and Smith at 4 o'clock that evening. Me, Smith and others had been on the side of the school house at the time of the affray. All had gone home but me and the boy Bailey. Musgrave invited me to go home with him and then go to a spelling school at the Red School House. We were standing at the south end of the school house west of the door. Musgrave was standing near the corner. Smith was standing south of him, and I was standing east between the two. Could have touched either one with my extended hands. At this time Musgrave remarked: "Mr. Smith, what have I done that you have threatened to whip me?" Smith replied: "You chained my gate when my gals were passing through and called them little blacksnakes, and said they were only fit to wait on gentlemen." Musgrave replied, "it was a lie," and as he spoke he presented a pistol and fired, and Smith, as he fired, staggered back. Musgrave whirled and ran on the west side of

the school house. They ran around the school house to the east end. While at the north end a shot was fired ; do not know who fired it. Then Musgrave came in sight of me ; had his pistol, and ran in the school house and shut the door after him. As he ran in the door, Smith fired at him. Smith stopped near the front of the door. Musgrave opened the door slightly, and then closed it again. He opened the door immediately and fired out, and then closed it again. Smith called for Naive ; said, "Naive, bring me my shot gun ; then I started west ; the door opened and they began to shoot. Don't know who shot first, or how many shots were fired. I went west a few steps, and as I turned round Musgrave fell out of the door. He fell on his face perpendicularly ; his head fell out in the yard clear of the door, six feet from it. The steps of the school house are about eighteen inches high. The boy, Z. Baily, was back of me somewhere at this time, to the southeast corner. At the first of the fight Z. Bailey began backing ; he was running west. Did not see the pistol in Smith's hand until they began running. While Smith was talking to Musgrave he had his right hand extended and made gestures in a threatening manner. At this time Musgrave's pistol went off. The shot caused Smith to stagger back. Smith had been at the school house about one hour before the affray.

Cross-examined by state : Musgrave had been at the school house from 1 o'clock. We had a recess at noon ; he remained until school was dismissed, about 1 o'clock. He might have employed his time reading in a book during school hours. We were fixing for an exhibition. The scholars were reciting pieces. Musgrave was preparing to take part in the exhibition. After school was dismissed, can't say who went out first. All were out and in frequently. A short time before the fray Musgrave and me were talking about going to the red school house. Did not know there were any hard feelings between Smith and Musgrave. When the fray began I could nearly touch both of them with my extended arms. Took notice of the conversation between them. Musgrave's pistol was a five-shooter, four-inch barrel. Know this, for I had it in my hand after it was broke and empty. Think I saw all that occurred. Smith's revolver looked like a larger pistol. One shot that Smith fired struck the ceiling above his head, and the ball fell on the floor and I picked it up the next morning. When Musgrave ran in the school house, Smith was about ten feet from him. The ground in front of the house is tolerably smooth. Think Musgrave moved after I went to him ; will think so as long as I live. Saw a wound on Smith that night at his house, and I think it was caused by the shot that Musgrave fired.

Colonel Hines, attorney for the prisoner, was placed on the witness stand and produced a map of the scene of conflict, exhibiting the plan of the house and a minute description of the same. The Colonel stated

he had the survey made on the 24th day of April following, and that he found blood on the door step and ground at that time. The counsel for the prisoner read a portion of Bailey's evidence as was given before the magistrate in the previous trial for the purpose of impeachment, which the court admitted. The defense here rested. The counsel for the state proposed the same with regard to the evidence of Lewis C. Taylor, which the court admitted. The argument was begun on the part of the state by Mr. Wilson, followed by Mr. Mather for the prisoner, then by Mr. Holcomb for the state, then by Colonel Hines for the prisoner, and closed by Mr. Pickerell, the state attorney. The case was ably argued, each speaker occupying over an hour. At 8 o'clock Saturday morning the court met, the jury called and the court informed by the foreman that after the most labored efforts the jury could not agree. Smith was finally discharged after paying a fine.

DROWNED.

On Tuesday, November 28, 1871, William Howell, in company with Irving Sprague, started to Mound Branch, just east of the city for the purpose of skating. They had arrived at the creek and had been skating about an hour when Young Howell ran into a hole in the ice. He rose to the surface three times, struggling desperately each time for dear life; but his efforts were in vain as the ice was too weak to bear his weight—it breaking at every attempt the unfortunate boy made to climb out, until benumbed and exhausted, with his dying cry for help ringing through the woods, he sank for the last time under the ice. The terror of his companion can better be imagined than described. He had sufficient presence of mind, however, to run out on the bank and raise the alarm; several of our citizens were hunting in the vicinity and they came immediately to the scene of the accident, and went to work to secure the body. In the meantime young Sprague came to town and raised the alarm and in a short time quite a number of our citizens were upon the ground. The work of recovering the body was laborious and uncomfortable in the extreme, the day being very cold and raw; but finally, after the body remaining in the water for two hours, Mr. John Boyd succeeded in dragging his remains to the surface and he was laid on the bank. The face of the dead boy looked calm and placid, and save an abrasion or two of skin about the face, caused doubtless by his struggle with the ice, there was nothing to indicate but that he had lain himself down to sleep. His body was perfectly limber, except his arms which appeared to be rigid and contracted and his hands were clinched. The scene as the body of the boy lay stretched upon the ground was a dreary one indeed, and the leafless branches overhead swung slowly to and fro in the wintry wind and seemed to wail a pitting

requiem over the young life that had been so suddenly cut off. The body was placed in a wagon and removed to his residence. The poor, heart-broken mother, bending over the cold remains of her darling first born, surrounded by her weeping family and friends, is a scene which requires no description—it would have moved a heart of marble.

“ These external manners of laments,
Are merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortured soul ”

Will Howell was about twenty years of age and well known in Bates County. He was active, industrious, kind and always gentlemanly in his deportment ; had a pleasant smile for every one and universally respected. His remains were escorted to the cemetery by the Butler Cornet Band of which he was a member.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The war for the Union is over ; the sound of the cannon, with the smoke of battle is borne from our hearing, and the blessings of peace have followed in its wake ; our surviving veterans are once more with us, and the country renders them its gratitude and its homage. We meet them in all the highways and byways of life and can see in the glance of the eye and the firmness of the tread that which speaks of work well done ; and the loyal people everywhere welcome them as the crowned heroes of the age. But while we all agree to honor and reward our living heroes, we must not forget that there are solemn duties we also owe the dead. Both duties belong equally to true patriotism ; and an enlightened civilization will surely regard one as but the complement of the other. It may be that death is an everlasting sleep, and the grave the end of us all, but the instinct of humanity recoils from the doctrine, and with all right-thinking men, recollection of the dead, stand close to reverence for God.

About one-fourth of a mile east of the court house square, in the town of Butler, Bates County, Missouri, near a small grove of timber, is a little cemetery. Among the graves here, half hidden by undergrowth and weeds, is a small paling fence, containing four mounds, on the head boards of which are inscribed the names of M. Meradeath, A. Foust, J. H. Bird, and J. Stone, Company H, First Iowa Cavalry, died May 17, 1862.

On taking a stroll a few evenings since, our walk led us to this little grave yard. There we met an old soldier, leaning on the fence reading the inscriptions. He desired us to relate the story of the tragic deaths of those who were sleeping within. We rehearsed the facts as near as memory permitted.

In the spring of 1862, the county of Bates was in a state of terror and confusion truly frightful, and overrun by hordes of marauders and bushwhackers, who held the lives and property of the people at their mercy. About the first of April of that year, one regiment of Union soldiers, the First Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Fitz Henry Warren, arrived, and were stationed at Butler. On the arrival of the troops, the bushwhackers, who previous to this, had undisputed possession of the county, retired to the dense thickets and brush on the different streams. The larger part, however, passed to an island in the Marias des Cygnes River, about eight or nine miles from the town of Butler. This island is about three miles long, and from one to a half mile wide. On the north side runs the river, and the south side is bounded by an impassable, deep, muddy slough. The interior is composed of impenetrable thickets and swamps, and in every way adapted to shield and protect desperadoes. The main force, headed by one Bill Turman, a cunning, crafty man, who by his intimate knowledge of the country, defied the efforts of the Union scouts to overhaul him—rendezvoused and formed a kind of headquarters on the island, for all the bushwhackers in the county. Those who had taken up their temporary abode in this gloomy haunt, were fed and harbored by the people of the surrounding neighborhood, which was thickly settled. Captain Turman, in the meantime, said the United States soldiers could stay at Butler, if they choose, but if they came across the Miami River, to haul away the corn of the farmers, he would kill as many of them as he could; at least they would find him no idle spectator of the proceeding. From the time the Union troops came to Butler to the middle of May, the county was comparatively quiet. The county court had resumed its business, the post office had been re-established, and business generally had revived. The bushwhackers had apparently left the country.

Thus matters stood when the quartermaster at Butler received information that there was a large pen full of corn at Oliver Elwick's, seven miles distant, west. On the 17th of May he sent a small detachment and two wagons for the corn, and the wagons were loaded and returned. This news was reported to Turman. The consequence was a general assembling at William Strains', who resided near by the rendezvous, with a view to ascertaining "what should be done with the d—d Federals for hauling away our corn." Here Turnam spoke to his clan—men and boys—whom he knew would not hesitate to carry out any measure he might suggest, and told them they could waylay and kill the foraging parties of Federal soldiers, but he was afraid the Federal soldiers would in return burn and lay waste the homes and property of their friends. They were, it seems, in doubt as to what they should do. When this had been said Strains rose and said if they were willing to risk their lives in killing the Feds he was willing to lose his

property, and he could also answer for the rest of his friends. This speech removed the difficulty. They immediately made their arrangements, reloaded their guns and pistols, marched before day and concealed themselves in the thick undergrowth of buckeyes at the Miami ford on the main road, where they knew the foraging party would pass next morning. About one mile from the ford and three miles from Butler stood an old house on very high ground. From this place an observer could see a man on horseback or a wagon leave the town. To this house Turman sent a mounted spy to see when the wagons would start and report immediately. In due course of time they were seen to leave the town, and that fact was known to Turman.

It was a beautiful sun shiny morning, this 18th day of May, when two wagons, each drawn by four mules with a soldier driving, and one man in each wagon, and the party numbering in all five men conducted by a sergeant on horseback, neared the stream. The sergeant had gone ahead of the wagons about a hundred yards or more into the heavy timber. The foremost wagon had been driven into the stream; the mules had drank and proceeded half way up the bank when the other wagon was driven into the stream and lowered their heads to drink. This was an awful moment to the unsuspecting soldiers. All at once a volley was fired from the adjacent brush, not more than twenty feet distant. The foremost driver was pierced with several bullets. He was able to dismount and started to run but only got a few feet and fell on his face dead. Lucky for the man in the wagon (a Mr. Bomgardner) who was not seen by the bushwhackers, the mules, at the discharge of the firearms, naturally swung around to the right and drew the wagon after them, so that the rear end was turned toward the bushwhackers. Bomgardner taking advantage of the circumstances leaped from the wagon, plunged into the brush and made his escape unharmed.

The two men belonging to the second wagon were both riddled with bullets and killed. One fell from his mule into the stream, the other into the bed of the wagon. The sergeant, hearing the firing, suspected the cause and rode back in a gallop, to find three of his comrades dead. He found the road full of armed men, and attempted to make his escape by firing his pistol among them and plunging into the creek; but when he had reached the opposite bank, one of the bushwhackers, who had only discharged one barrel of his shotgun, fired the other barrel at the sergeant, hitting him in the arms and neck, but not wounding him mortally. The sergeant succeeded in getting to the house of G. W. Pierce, distant half a mile, and afterwards recovered. Some of the mules were so badly wounded that they died. A scout of one hundred men arrived at the spot soon after, but the assassins had fled and taken refuge in the thick swamps of the Marais des Cygnes bottom. The names of the assaulting parties were Bill Turman, Tom Cantrall, Bud Cantrall, Doc

Carpenter, Doc Pierce, Tom Ramey, Nick Ashley, Jim Payne and John Toothman. Five of these men are dead. The two Cantralls and Doc Carpenter were afterwards killed near the island by a party of troops from Kansas. Tom Ramey was killed in Texas. Nute Ashley fell at the battle of Lone Jack, in this state. The other four, probably, are yet at large. The facts above narrated are substantially true. They were given by Strains on his death bed a few months after the occurrence. He was taken sick, and when satisfied he would die, sent for a neighboring preacher, to whom he told the story. He asked the preacher if he thought it murder. On being answered in the affirmative he said, "then I am lost," and requested the preacher to pray for him. He expired soon after. The dead soldiers were conveyed to Butler, and on the following day buried with military honors by the regiment. One of the soldiers buried within that small enclosure (J. Stone) was wounded a few days before in a skirmish, and died on the 16th of May. He was interred at the same time, and with these victims of Miami Ford. The heroes that fell at the memorable battlefields of Gettysburg, Antietam, Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, and those in and about Washington, have mostly been gathered and buried in national cemeteries, and why may not these humble soldiers who fell at Miami Ford receive the same care? But they probably will rest here till the last trumpet shall wake them to final judgment. Here in this obscure place no sound disturbs their quiet, save the wail of the whipporwill, as it sings its requiem at summer twilight over their graves.

STANLEY AND MORGAN SHOOTING AFFRAY.

About noon on Tuesday August 1, 1882, John L. Stanley, Esq., while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, fired his pistol off in Mr. Hart's store. At about two o'clock information was filed by the city attorney and a warrant was sworn out for his arrest. This was signed by the mayor, and Stanley was arrested between two and three o'clock by Marshal Morgan and lodged in the calaboose.

About six o'clock in the evening, while Mr. Lefker, the mayor, was at the depot, Hubbert Warnick, Captain Stanley's half brother, came out for him and said that Stanley was not drunk, and if the mayor would let him out he would see that he went directly home. Mr. Lefker came on to town and was met by Edward Swift, who said that if Stanley would promise to go home he (Swift) and George Todd would go on his bond.

In company with Marshal Morgan, Night Watchman Aleshire and several others the mayor went to the calaboose, when Stanley demanded a trial. He was taken to the mayor's office, when he asked for a continuance of the case until the next morning at nine o'clock, which was

granted, Stanley giving bond in the sum of \$200 for his appearance. Later in the evening Morgan was in Mr. Rafter's grocery store, discussing the propriety of releasing Captain Stanley. Morgan got up and went to the door, where Doc. McBride was already standing. Doc. says he saw Stanley coming down the street and spoke to Morgan of the fact, who was looking at a paper he held in his hand. Stanley came on down the street, and when just in front of Hough's saloon spied the marshal, and turning half around, put his hand in his hip pocket. Doc. drew back and spoke to the marshal, and at the same time felt a shock in the shoulder, the ball from Stanley's pistol going entirely through the jam, against which he was leaning, and lodged in the opposite side of the door. Morgan drew his pistol and fired, apparently without effect. Two more shots were fired in rapid succession, when Stanley fell forward on his face, Stanley's second shot taking effect in the side of the show window.

He was lifted up and taken into Hough's saloon, and Dr. J. W. Steward was called in. After a hasty examination it was discovered that the ball had entered the right groin, and the doctor advised his removal to his home before probing farther for the ball.

Marshal Morgan gave himself up and went before Justice Cannon and gave bond for his appearance at the preliminary trial, to be held Friday.

While not drinking, Capt. Stanley was a courteous, clever gentleman and prominent lawyer, but when under the influence of liquor he was considered a dangerous character, and few men were daring enough to brave his anger. He had an estimable wife and interesting family, to whom this was a great shock, and they had the sympathy of the entire community.

The following is a report of Dr. J. W. Steward, of Lucas, Cass County, couched in our own language rather than in the technical phraseology of the Doctor :

The ball entered the right groin, striking the ilium on the crest, passing down the crest about three inches, then meeting with curve in ilium the ball was thrown obliquely upwards and through the cavity of the abdomen and lodged in the left side, severing in its course some large blood vessels, causing considerable internal hemorrhage. The danger is from secondary hemorrhage, or inflammation of the peritoneum. Captain Stanley died Sunday August 6, 1882.

SHOT WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK JAIL.

Tuesday morning, September 7, 1882, about seven o'clock four prisoners confined in the county jail in Butler made a desperate attempt to regain their liberty, resulting in the mortal wounding and subsequent death of one of them, and failure of others to escape.

The four prisoners occupied one of the upper cells, and by means of a thin piece of steel, obtained from one of the prisoner's boots, during Monday night had succeeded in severing the heavy hinges of the cell door opening into the corridor. The plan for escape was to seize the sheriff when he came to serve breakfast, secure the keys, lock him in the cell, and then the way would be clear for successful flight.

The sheriff entered the corridor about seven o'clock a. m. for the purpose of inspecting the cells, to be sure that everything was right before serving breakfast, and as he opened the cell door, which had been tampered with, F. M. Reed and Phillips rushed forward and attempted to seize him. Notwithstanding the suddenness of the attack Sheriff Simpson succeeded in eluding their grasp and drawing his revolver ordered the prisoners to halt. The prisoners evidently surprised by the agility, firmness and courage of the officer hesitated a moment, but the desire to regain their liberty, and escape the consequences of their crimes overcame their discretion, and although the officer stood with revolver in hand, they rushed toward him and Reed received a shot at short range. Immediately both prisoners retreated into the cell. The wounded man was placed upon his bed and Dr. O. F. Renick summoned. An examination of the wound revealed the fact that the bullet had entered the right side, passed through the bowels and lodged just under the skin on the left side just above the hip. Dr. Renick at once pronounced the wound mortal, and did everything possible to allay the fearful agony of the unfortunate man. At 1:30 p. m. the same day Reed expired, and the body was at once delivered by Sheriff Simpson to the coroner, who caused it to be interred Wednesday morning, at the expense of the county.

Reed, who was a desperate criminal, was arrested in Joplin for horse stealing. His mother resided in Barton County, and Sheriff Simpson informed her by letter of the tragic death of her wayward son.

TWO MEN HUNG BY A MOB.

On the afternoon of Sunday, February 27, 1869, a complaint was made against one William H. Simmons, a young man who had resided with his parents in the vicinity of Butler since the war. He was charged with stealing two horses from a Mr. Faber, who had lately moved to the county. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff Smith, who, with a posse of men, started immediately to the residence of Isaac H. Davis, about three miles south of Butler, where young Simmons was known to be. He was arrested by the sheriff, brought to town and lodged in jail over night. On Monday morning his father and Davis went his bail for the sum of \$500 for his appearance for trial on the following Wednesday, whereupon he was set at liberty. At about half-

past 1 o'clock Tuesday morning following, a company of men, numbering some twenty or twenty-five, went to Davis' house and called for Tom Davis, a son of Isaac H. Davis. They were informed that he was not in the house. They then ordered that every man in the house should come out instantly, one at a time, with uplifted hands. Whereupon William H. Simmons, his brother, David I. Simmons, and Hiram Lee came out, as ordered. They then took the two Simmons boys and started up the creek. Lee and two women from Davis', hearing some firing in the direction they took, followed a short distance, but returned without ascertaining what was being done. The firing was heard by several of the neighbors, and on the following morning the alarm was given, and quite a number of men and women went in search of the missing men. They were found about 11 o'clock in the edge of the timber, some three hundred yards from the residence of Washington Elliott, hanging to a couple of trees, about one hundred feet apart. Soon after the bodies were found they were taken down, put into a wagon and taken to the residence of Mr. Elliott, where an inquest was held. The jury returned a verdict that the two men came to their death by violence at the hands of men unknown to the jury. The bodies of the two men were then delivered to their parents, who removed them to their home, whence they were buried the following Thursday. On the tree near the body of the younger Simmons was found hanging a pair of navy revolvers, supposed to have been taken from his person, and near him, on the ground, was lying a slip of paper, upon which was written: "We hung them for horse thieves." Who the perpetrators were, neither Lee nor any member of the Davis household could tell, as the parties were disguised. The appearance of the body of the younger Simmons when cut down leads to the belief that he at least struggled for dear life. His clothing was stained with dirt, and the general appearance of the body seemed to indicate that he had been dragged over the ground to the place of execution.

The parents of these unfortunate young men were old and highly respected citizens of the county, and had the sympathy of the community in their heart-breaking affliction. The scene at the fatal spot when the bodies were found would have moved a heart of granite. The aged couple, bowed down with years and grief, bending over the cold and rigid forms of their loved ones, was a sight which we do not desire to witness.

CHAPTER XXXII.

AGRICULTURE, STOCK, ETC.

“With superior boon, may your rich soil
Exuberant nature’s better blessings pour
O’er every land, the naked nations clothe,
And be th’ exhaustless granary of the world.”

Bates County is situated on the west line of the state, south of Cass. It is nearly on a line east and west with the cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Washington, and at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The county is bounded on the north by Cass, on the east by Henry and St. Clair, on the south by Vernon and on the west by the state of Kansas. It has an average width of twenty-eight by thirty miles, and has an area of 873 miles. It is the largest county in the state, excepting Texas, Shannon and Howell.

Bates County, like Cass, came under the same blighting influence of Order No. 11, which was issued on the 25th of August, 1863, by General Thomas Ewing, at Kansas City, Missouri, and embraced within its jurisdiction the counties of Jackson, Cass and Bates. Never before in a christianized and civilized community, had a military commander so completely taken the lives, the liberties and fortunes of the people who were non-combatants, into his own hands. Such order, although not contemplated by General Ewing and his advisors, gave one of the fairest portions of Missouri up to the pillage and plunder of marauding soldiers, and the cupidity and thieving propensities of unarmed citizens. It is said, for a month after the ninth of September, 1863, (which terminated the fifteen days in which the people were compelled to leave their homes by the provisions of that heartless and inexorable order), the western sky towards the Kansas border, and all along the western boundary line of the three counties named, was continuously lighted by night with the glow reflected back from once happy homes to which had been applied the desolating torch. Jackson and Cass suffered most terribly because of that order, but not so much as their sister county of Bates. Lying at a more remote distance from the military post, whence the order emanated, the freebooters and soldiers from either army sacked and burned the property of her absent and flying citizens with impunity.

Almost everything that could not be removed by the affrighted citizens was burned or taken away by those who came to steal and lay waste.

Supplementing the acts of the plunderers were the ravages of prairie fires, which destroyed an immense quantity of produce all over the county, and from this cause also many houses, barns and fences were reduced completely to ashes. There was occasionally an inferior farm house, situated in an inaccessible district, that remained standing until after the war, but the houses generally throughout the county were destroyed. At the close of the war then, it may be said, that the farmers of Bates County were compelled to begin anew. Their farms had been in a measure lying idle and growing into weeds; much of their stock had been killed or run off, and their houses had to be either wholly rebuilt or extensively repaired. Notwithstanding these disastrous results of the war, and the subsequent ravages of the grasshoppers in 1875-6, and the drouth of 1881, Bates County, as an agricultural district, has been rapidly and wonderfully developed; its farmers have reaped, generally, abundant and valuable harvests; its towns and cities have grown apace; its lands have increased in value, and, in fact, everything that pertains to its material prosperity, gives unmistakable evidences of progress and advancement. Nature has richly endowed it, with her timber, water, and soil, while underneath her surface are found spread out in immeasurable fields, the finest of bituminous coal, which is now known and prized for its excellence and utility in operating the industrial and manufacturing establishments throughout the country.

GRASSES.

There are a great many varieties of wild prairie grasses, of more or less value for pasturage and hay. Nearly all of these natural ranges are enclosed 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, these wild grasses 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 in Bates, as well as in many counties of Missouri, 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. This "King of Grasses," which makes a luxuriant spring and autumn growth, is appropriately supplemented here in some districts by

WHITE AND RED CLOVER,

which are 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. There is another essential element, which will soon constitute one of the grazing resources of the county, and this will be found in the splendid

TIMOTHY MEADOWS,

which will soon be equal to any in the state. These meadows will give a heavy growth of hay and seed, both of which can be largely and profitably grown for export. Here is also found

HERD GRASS,

which presents a good showing in the low "swale" lands and ravines, and is almost as rich and rank in 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 Bates County a superb stock country. With hundreds of thousands 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 health of the climate and the cheapness of the grazing lands, make Bates County one of the most perfectly adapted to stock husbandry in the state. Cattle, sheep and swine raising are all pursued with great profit, the business in good hands paying net yearly returns of thirty to fifty 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 the leading industry of the county. High grade short horns, of model types, bred from the best beef 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 1,500 pounds at two and three years old. The cattle generally are fed in conjunction with

BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS,

which fatten on the droppings and litter of the feed yard, and go into market weighing 250 to 400 pounds at ten to fourteen months old. These steers and pigs are bred and grazed by the feeders, or their grass

and corn growing neighbors, and will average in quality and weight with the best grades fed in any of the older states.

CORN.

The United States census report for 1880, shows that the county of Bates grew more corn than any county in the state except Nodaway. In 1880 the county produced 5,441,503 bushels. This was an average of forty-two bushels per acre, being as many bushels as will grow in Champaign, La Salle, Livingston, McLean, Henry and Iroquois Counties, Illinois. Nodaway County produced 6,961,556 bushels of corn from 159,000 acres, which was 1,520,053 bushels more than Bates County produced and yet Bates County is the second county in Missouri in the production of corn. Bates had 130,000 acres in this cereal, there being a difference of nearly 30,000 acres in favor of Nodaway County. Nodaway County averaged about one and a half bushels more per acre than Bates. When we consider that the state is divided into one hundred and fourteen counties, and that Bates produces more corn than any of these except Nodaway, we can appreciate the county as a corn producing region.

WHEAT AND OATS

do well, the former averaging from ten to fifteen bushels per acre and the latter from twenty-five to thirty. The farmer, however, does not make a specialty of either of these cereals, and for this reason, he does not sow any more than will do for home consumption.

CATTLE.

The assessor's returns for 1882 give the number of cattle in the county at 42,244, which is less than the actual number by fifteen to twenty per cent. There are but few counties in the state, that raise more cattle than Bates.

HOGS.

The figures for 1882 disclose the fact that the county raised 34,478 swine, which places it among the prominent hog counties in the state.

SHEEP.

Although the farmers have not as yet turned their attention especially to the raising of sheep, it has proven to be a highly profitable branch of stock husbandry here, many growers realizing a net profit of 30 to 50 per cent. on the money invested in the business. This county is remarkably well suited to sheep growing, the flocks increasing rapidly and being generally free from disease. Merinos are mainly kept by the

larger flock masters, but the smaller flocks are mostly Cotswolds and Downs, the former predominating and the wool clips running from four to eight pounds per capita of unwashed wool. The number of sheep raised in 1882 was 27,169.

THE LIVE STOCK EXPORTS

of the county during the past twelve months, including cattle, hogs and sheep, has been immense, and yet the business is comparatively in its infancy, not more than half the stock growing resources of the country having been yet developed.

Stock breeding, grazing and feeding, under the favorable local conditions, constitutes the surest and most profitable pursuit that can be followed in the west, or, for that matter, anywhere in the "wide, wide world." Not a single man of ordinary business capacity in this county, that has followed the one work of raising and feeding his own stock ignoring speculation and clinging 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, beside these 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?

The farmers of Cass and Bates Counties live easier and cheaper than those of the older states. The labor bestowed on a forty acre farm in Ohio, New York or Pennsylvania will thoroughly cultivate one hundred acres of these richer, cleaner and more flexible soils. There is little foul growth, few stumps, and no stones to impede the progress of the happy cultivator here, and the genial summers never confuse farm work.

Many of the farmers, however, generally 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 of feeding. The equally reckless exposure of farm machinery in Cass and Bates Counties 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 price of lands two years ago in Bates County was perhaps, about half their value now (1882), but under the stimulus of an active immigration, land is in good demand at greatly enhanced values, the prices ranging from eight to twenty dollars per acre. Improved farms which then sold at ten dollars to twenty dollars per acre, are now in demand at from eighteen to thirty dollars per acre.

It must be remembered that these lands have greater intrinsic value than large districts in Illinois, where farms are held at sixty dollars to eighty dollars per acre, and that they are superior to Ohio lands, that sell at from eighty dollars to one hundred and twenty dollars per acre, and vastly preferable to lands in New York and Pennsylvania at one hundred dollars to two hundred dollars per acre.

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, but beyond a few dairies in the two counties there is nothing done in this line worth mentioning.

HORTICULTURE, FRUIT AND GRAPES.

The garden of the careful cultivator makes as fine a showing in these two counties as anywhere in the west; every vegetable of this latitude coming to perfection in these generous soils. It is no exaggeration to pronounce this part of Missouri adapted to the successful cultivation of many different kinds of fruits. The elevation, soil, climate and latitude are all favorable to the growth of the usual kinds of apples, early and late cherries, plums, grapes, apricots, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and other fruits of the garden. We can not say that peaches are a success, as they give a full crop only about once every three years, hard winters often killing the trees when they are exposed. The small fruits rarely fail of an abundant crop. This part of Missouri is the home of the vine. Nearly all the standard domestic grapes of the middle latitudes are grown here in profusion at a cost of from one to three cents per pound, and for flavor, size and color they will rank with the best grown along the Ohio and Delaware, or in the Erie Islands. Fruits are grown in Bates about as they are in Cass County, and in about equal variety.

THE PEOPLE

of Bates County are intelligent and enterprising, at least sixty per cent. of them hailing from the old free states, the provinces and Europe. The writer has passed a year and a half in Northwest Missouri, visiting the

towns, inspecting the farms, reviewing the schools and carefully watching the drift of popular feeling, and is pleased to affirm that there is nowhere in this portion of the state a more order loving and law respecting population than that of Bates County.

BATES COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY.

The people of Bates County realizing that an agricultural and mechanical association would be productive of good results among the farmers and mechanics, and that such an association would more rapidly and thoroughly develop the agricultural and mechanical resources of the county, on the 4th of May, 1869, presented a petition to the county court asking the court to incorporate a society of that kind. The following order in reference thereto was made by the court :

"Now comes Ava E. Page and fifty other persons and present their petition, setting forth their desire to organize and be incorporated for the purpose of promoting improvements in agricultural manufactures and mining stock, and the court being satisfied that said petitioners are freeholders of this state and county, it is therefore ordered, that said petitioners be incorporated for the purposes set forth in their petition, and thenceforth be styled and known as the Bates County Agricultural and Mechanical Society."

The county court appropriated the sum of \$150, in September, 1869, to the society, which held its first fair in October following.

Directors for First Year.—B. H. Thorton, Ava E. Page, W. J. Hiser, H. C. Donnohue, John W. Brown, John R. Walker, T. J. Howell, John F. Moore and Richard Hartwell.

Officers.—B. H. Thornton, president ; W. J. Hiser, vice president ; O. D. Austin, secretary ; R. G. Hartwell, treasurer.

The premiums offered amounted to \$617, and were to be distributed to parties who contested for prizes in the following departments : Textile and art department, poultry department, agricultural and mechanical department, stock department, mules, grain and vegetables, fruit, mechanical department, swine, jacks, cattle, and culinary department.

The Bates County Record of October 23, 1869, issued after the fair, in speaking of that event, says :

For a number of weeks the directors of the Bates County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, together with a few other friends of the movement, have labored with commendable energy to insure the success of the fair which commenced on Wednesday last. Since the organization of the society the obstacles to be overcome have been almost innumerable ; commencing without money and with very few friends, it has been in fact an up hill business. A large amount of work, however, has been done and now that the start has been made, we doubt not it will be a success in the future.

Thirty acres of land, a half a mile east of town, have been purchased, about half of which is enclosed with a good fence. A ring, hall and a number of pens for stock were prepared and everything done possible to accommodate visitors. Previous to the opening day a large amount of stock had been disposed of with which money the above improvements were made. Aside from any other discouraging circumstances the weather was most unpropitious during the three days. Wednesday morning was cold, dark and gloomy and the rain which fell the day previous, made our streets almost impassable. Postponement was urged by some but was regarded as impossible, as a number of entries had been made and a respectable amount of stock was already on the grounds.

The number of entries made on Wednesday afternoon was large, and everybody felt confident that if the following day was pleasant, the display would be excellent and the attendance large. Thursday morning threw another damper on the enterprise by being even more unpleasant than the day previous, and it was not until after dinner that the clouds began to break away, and Old Sol's rays gladdened the hearts and warmed the bodies of those in the grounds. The attendance in the afternoon was large, and every one seemed pleased that the fair was in reality so much of an affair. Friday was to be the gala day and everybody expected to visit the grounds. The forenoon was as dark, cold and cloudy as either of the days previous and the afternoon was as much more disagreeable as imaginable. Rain, sleet and snow, together with a strong wind from the north, rendered it almost impossible to be out of doors, yet when the trotting and pacing came off, the attendance was large and the enthusiasm ran high. The pacing was excellent, particularly that of the horse of Mr. Ben. Lyons, of Sedalia, who made a mile in two minutes and thirty-five seconds. His trotting horse made his mile in three minutes, seventeen and a half seconds. It is unnecessary to say that Mr. Lyons took the first premium on both horses. Aside from the above horses, there were quite a number from our county who made excellent time. The stock department was perhaps the most full of any, and the display of hogs, cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, was excellent. It was a common remark that finer stock could not be exhibited in any county in the state. The swine of Mr. P. B. Fletcher, was particularly admired, and was very justly awarded several premiums. The Chester white pigs of Mr. W. T. Smith were among the finest ever seen. The cattle and other stock of Mr. R. C. Wilson were excellent. He by the way was the largest exhibitor. The mules of Mr. Alexander took the first premium, which we believe was just, though a number of others were almost equally good.

The display in floral hall was not large (owing to the weather), though we noticed many articles of merit, not the least of which was a barrel manufactured by Mr. William Burrows, of Prairie City. It cer-

tainly was one of the finest specimens of cooperage we have ever seen. Capt. S. S. Burdett, of Osceola, was present by invitation of the directors, and contemplated delivering an address upon agriculture, but at the hour designated for the speech the weather was so inclement that it had to be postponed.

The following premiums were awarded at the first fair :

Best fine wool socks, Mrs. A. Satterlee. Second best, Mrs. J. Braggins.

Best crayon painting, Mrs. Louis Braggins.

Best pair of chickens, Mrs. Lizzie Fletcher.

Best buck, two years old and over, Samuel Welch. Second best, under one year old, James Allen.

Best ewe, two years old and over, James Allen.

Best pen of five ewes, Samuel Welch.

Best pen of five lambs, Samuel Welch.

Best span of mules, three years old and over, Moses Martin. Second best span of mules, William Alexander.

Best worsted quilt, Mrs. Sarah Fletcher.

Best cotton quilt, Mrs. Mary Rayland. Second best, Miss Mattie A. Hill.

Best set of chairs, Conrey & Glessner.

Best barrel, made in the county, William Burrows.

Best coverlet, Mrs. P. C. Hill. Second best, Mrs. P. C. Hill.

Best blanket, Mrs. P. C. Hill.

Best carpet, J. W. Brown. Second best, J. W. Brown.

Best eight yards jeans, Mrs. Mary J. Rayland. Second best, John H. Bowden.

Best embroidery, Miss Dora Brashear.

Best crochet work, Mrs. Allison. Second best, Miss Hill.

Best saddle mule, John Bowden. Second best, M. Maloney.

Best mule over three years old, William Alexander.

Mule, complimentary notice, T. J. Wilson.

Best mule, two years old and under three, R. J. Stark. Second best, John R. Walker.

Best mule, one year old and under two, P. C. Odell.

Best mule, of any age, Wm. Alexander. Second best, P. C. Odell.

Best bull, two years old and over four, M. Martin.

Best bull, one year old and under two, R. C. Wilson. Second best, C. A. Heath.

Best bull calf, M. Martin.

Best cow, three years old and over, R. C. Wilson. Second best, R. C. Wilson.

Best cow, two years old and under three, R. C. Wilson. Second best, M. Martin.

Best heifer, one year old and under, J. M. Patty. Second best, J. Braggins.

Best heifer calf, A. D. Taylor. Second best, T. A. Rafter.

Best bull, sweepstakes, M. Martin.

Best cow, of any age, R. C. Wilson.

Best boar, one year old and over, R. C. Wilson.

Best boar, over eight months old and under one year, A. D. Taylor.

Best sow, under six months old, P. B. Fletcher.

Best two shoats, over three months old and under six months, W. T. Smith.

Best boar, any age, sweepstakes, P. B. Fletcher.

Best sow, any age, P. B. Fletcher.

Best jack, three years old and over, R. C. Wilson.

Best jack, over two and under three years old, R. C. Wilson.

Best jennet, of any age, R. C. Wilson.

Best white corn in ear, W. S. Coleman.

Best yellow corn in ear, W. S. Coleman.

Best red wheat, one-half bushel, John Pharis.

Best half bushel Irish potatoes, Johnson Hill.

Best half bushel sweet potatoes, J. J. Beardon.

Best bushel white beans, John Pharis.

Best onions, W. S. Coleman.

Best half dozen beets, Johnson Hill.

Best half dozen parsnips, W. S. Coleman.

Best half dozen turnips, John Cassel.

Best half bushel fall apples, J. W. Brown.

Best half bushel winter apples, J. W. Brown.

Best sorghum molasses, John Cassel.

Best wheat bread, Mrs. Johnson Hill.

Best butter, Mrs. Johnson Hill. Second best, J. W. Brown.

Best stallion, four years old and over, for all uses, D. U. Goodrich. Second best, P. Morgan.

Best stallion, three years old and under four, M. Scribner.

Best stallion, two years old and under three, D. C. Edwards.

Best stallion, one year old and under two, Samuel Welch.

Best brood mare, four years old and over, D. C. Edwards. Second best, B. H. Thornton.

Best brood mare three years old and under four, C. F. Boxley.

Best brood mare over one and under two years, Samuel Welch.

Best mare colt, J. M. Patty. Second best, B. H. Thornton.

Best single harness horse or mare, E. Blendon. Second best John R. Walker.

Best pair harness horses, John Stanley.

Best family horse, T. J. Howell.

Best saddle pony under fifteen hands high, O. D. Austin. Second best, Dr. D. Smith.

Best trotting horse or mare in harness, or under saddle, B. Lyons. Second best, E. Blendon.

Pacing horse, mare or gelding, B. Lyons.

Pacing horse or mare, John Pickett, complimentary.

Best stallion of any age, sweepstakes, A. E. Page.

Best mare, any age, B. H. Thornton. Second best, M. Pickett.

Best saddle horse, mare or gelding, M. Pickett. Second best, John Pickett.

Best zephyr flowers, Miss Dora Brashear, (complimentary).

Best rag carpet, J. W. Brown. Second best, J. H. Bowden.

Best honey, William Braden.

Best pears, William Braden.

The old fair association became bankrupt in 1870, the grounds were sold for debt, and the new association known as "The Bates County Fair Association," was organized, with twenty men, who paid \$100 each, or two thousand dollars for the grounds. The new association held their fairs at the grounds purchased from the old association until September, 1881—the date of the last fair—when the grounds were turned into a cemetery by the shareholders, who have a charter and are now disposing of lots, for burial purposes. The shareholders will purchase ground in the spring of 1883, reorganize and continue their fairs. They will issue one thousand shares at \$10 each. The last officers and directors chosen in 1881 were: H. M. Cannon, president; T. A. Shaw, vice-president; J. T. Smith, secretary; T. W. Childs, treasurer; J. S. Wright, F. J. Tygard, A. Henry, J. C. Clark, Aaron Hart, G. W. Mires, J. T. Smith, T. W. Childs, directors.

HORSE FAIR.

In May, 1881, there was a horse fair held at the fair grounds under the auspices of the Bates County Fair Association. This fair continued three days and, notwithstanding the inclement weather, is said to have been very creditable. The largest purse awarded was \$150 for running and trotting mile heats. Among the owners of stock attending the fair were Nute Douglass, of Sedalia, Missouri; William Miller, of LaCygne, Kansas; James Calahan, James Barrett, Thomas Beal, Joseph Hooker, J. DeLong, E. C. Lyle, J. H. McCool, P. P. Page, William Riley, James Taylor, James Wells, George Seevers, M. E. Mitchell, W. G. Wainscott, A. E. Beatty, Harmon Brittain, D. A. Colier and others.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

were organized in February, 1873, in Butler. At one time there were twenty-three subordinate lodges in the county, organized by J. R. Cor-

dell, deputy. The County Council was formed in 1874. A. E. Page was the first president of the council. In 1874 there were about one thousand members in the county. At this time (December, 1882,) there are fifteen organizations still in existence in Bates County with four hundred members. A. E. Page is the present lecturer. This order has a store at Butler and one at the town of Charlotte.

Statement showing the population of Bates County, Missouri, classified by race and sex, with the number of males of voting age, according to the United States census of 1880:

Total population	25,381
Males	13,633
Females	11,748
Native white males	13,034
Native white females	11,382
Foreign white males	473
Foreign white females	240
Colored males	126
Colored females	126
Total males of twenty-one years and over	6,475
Native white males of twenty-one years and over	5,985
Foreign white males of twenty-one years and over	433
Colored males of twenty-one years and over	57

Statement showing the population of Bates County, Missouri, classified as native and foreign and by nationalities, according to the United States census of 1880:

Total population	25,381
Total native population	24,668
Total foreign population	713
Born in—	
Austria	10
Canada	56
New Brunswick	1
Nova Scotia	2
Central America	1
Cuba	1
Denmark	3
Europe (not specified)	1
France	15
German Empire	246
England	103
Ireland	137
Scotland	27
Wales	5

Born in—

Holland	3
Italy	2
Mexico	1
Norway	5
Sweden	10
Switzerland	84

Below we give the population by townships:

Boone (since divided)	1,498
Charlotte	966
Deepwater	1,096
Deer Creek	976
Elkhart	632
Grand River	679
Homer	842
Howard	515
Hudson	1,434
Lone Oak	1,244
Mingo	735
Mound	587
Mount Pleasant	3,427
New Home	1,473
Osage	1,330
Pleasant Gap	1,453
Prairie	841
Rockville	947
Shawnee	810
Spruce	1,124
Summit	789
Walnut	1,207
West Point	777



CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE PRESS.

INTRODUCTORY—BATES COUNTY STANDARD—WESTERN TIMES—WEST POINT BANNER—EDITORIAL—BUTLER—BATES COUNTY RECORD—THE BATES COUNTY DEMOCRAT—BUTLER WEEKLY AND DAILY TIMES—MONTHLY TIMES—BATES COUNTY REPUBLICAN—THE ADRIAN ADVERTISER—RICH HILL GAZETTE—THE WESTERN ENTERPRISE—THE MINING REVIEW.

THE PRESS.

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 industry dates back to the fifteenth century. Its discovery and subsequent utility resulted from the following causes and 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, absconded 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 dissolved, 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, were engraved, was made sometime 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 are models of simplicity, durability and execution. In 1814 steam was first supplied to cylinder presses by Frederick Konig, 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 a while 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 time 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 newspapers 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 thirty-seven; in 1828, the number had increased to eight hundred and fifty-two, and at the present time not less than eight thousand 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.

BATES COUNTY STANDARD.

The first newspaper published in Bates County was the Bates County Standard, which was established in the fall of 1858. It was owned by a company of men of whom Jacob D. Wright, who is now living near the town of Butler, was a member. It was published at Butler from the fall of 1858 until the fall of 1860, its editor being N. L. Perry, when it was succeeded by the

WESTERN TIMES,

with W. Pat Green, editor. The Times was published until April, 1861, when it was discontinued. The West Point Banner in its issue of May 15, 1861, refers to the Western Times as follows :

SUSPENDED.—We learn with regret that the Western Times published at Butler has succumbed to the pressure of the times and has suspended publication. It is hardly necessary to mention here that *no* paper can keep up without its patrons meet their indebtedness promptly.

The Standard and Times were Democratic in politics.

WEST POINT BANNER.

The West Point Banner was the second oldest paper that was published in the county. The first number was issued in September, 1860, by the West Point Newspaper Company, on every Wednesday morning.

Through the kindness of a gentleman now residing in Kansas we were shown a copy of the Banner dated May 15, 1861. The paper in size is about eighteen by twenty-four inches, and contains twenty-eight columns. The editor was T. H. Starnes, who resided at Butler, and was a law partner at the time, of J. T. Smith. The paper was issued until sometime during the fall of 1861, when the type and press were destroyed by Union soldiers, who burned the town of West Point. Our country had just plunged into a great war, which was the all absorbing theme throughout the Union, and as the editorial in that paper reflects the sentiments of the people generally, who sympathized with the south we here reproduce it.

“What is to be the final result of the present disturbance in the United States is a solemn inquiry in the minds of millions of men and women, who are eagerly watching and noting events as they pass rapidly on. That our country is divided, no sane man can for a moment doubt; that disunion is a reality and not a seeming or whimsical temporary division, as some would have us believe, is also a fact that all honest men must admit, all their wishing to the contrary notwithstanding. The causes which have led to this unhappy division, have been so much discussed, and so much has been said on the subject, that people have become tired of reading newspaper articles on that subject, neither does it matter at the present time, in a practical sense, what the causes were which have acted so powerfully on the minds of the southern people, as to justify them in their own minds, and induce them to take the step they have.

Our people are a jealous people, and when they find the seed of oppression sown and cultivated by the government under which they live they feel it their duty to resist it by electing such men to office as will respect their rights. When a majority of the people becomes oppressive and totally disregards the rights and privileges of the minority, it becomes the duty of such minority to withdraw, resist or secede from the majority. Whenever a majority pass such laws as will give themselves privileges and immunities they deny to the minority, their acts become oppressive and cannot be tolerated by an honorable minority. Thus it was with the thirteen colonies at the commencement of the Revolution, when the government of Great Britain excluded the colonies from privileges which they retained to themselves. The colonists, after seeking redress in every legal and constitutional manner known to an honorable and free people without obtaining satisfaction, at last seceded from the government under which they had lived for so many years by passing that great and glorious secession ordinance, the Declaration of Independence, for which they were called rebels by the loyal subjects of Great Britain, in America as well as in England. The first effort of the king, from whose government they had seceded, was

to send out 17,000 men to coerce them, the secession rebels, into subjection. Failing in his first attempt to awe them into subjection, he sent messengers amongst the savages of the west, and raised them against the colonies to wage a bloody and indiscriminate war against the rebels, without distinction of age, sex or condition. How very similar are the present disturbances in this country at this time. A party has taken possession of the government with principles, as avowed by themselves, at war with the spirit and letter of the constitution, claiming to themselves privileges which they declare shall not be extended to the people of the South. They have set forth in their platform of principles that the South shall not enjoy any of the territory now belonging to the United States; that property of certain kind, if escaping from its owner and getting into a northern state, shall not be returned, &c., &c.

Hence, the South, seeing in the course pursued by the leaders in the Northern States, a repetition of the old principles practiced by the government of Great Britain towards the colonies, and having, like the colonies, petitioned through their representatives in congress, through the public press and otherwise, for their constitutional rights, without receiving anything but "insult added to injury," and finding that they must submit to degradation, insult and injury, or withdraw their connection from a people with whom they could not live on terms of equality. They (nine of the Southern States,) have withdrawn their connection from the government, wherein they could not obtain any assurance of redress for their grievances. Now that they have withdrawn, we see Abraham Lincoln, like old King George III., calling out an army of 75,000 men in the first place, but fearing that not sufficient, it is reported that he now wants 200,000 to coerce and whip into subjection those states which have yet some of the blood of '76 and enough of the spirit of their fathers, to throw off the yoke of oppression, let it come from what source it may. Not satisfied with all the help that can be obtained from the loyal states, we now hear threats that the negroes of the South are to be raised against their masters and mistresses, and it is calculated by the party in power at Washington, that by the help of the African race in the South, that short work will be made and the disaffected states will be compelled to abandon their idea of independence, humble themselves at Abraham's feet, overwhelmed with degradation and disgrace, acknowledge their slaves their equals, abolition thieves their superiors, and accept peace on whatever terms it may be dictated them. So old King George thought our fathers would do; but O! how sadly was he deceived, and we venture to predict that old tyrant, Lincoln, will be as badly deceived.

BUTLER.

In speaking of a visit to Butler, the editor says: "We paid a visit to Butler, our neighboring town, last week. Our good friends of Butler are up to the true spirit of Missourians, for we see that the flag of the Confederate states waves proudly from a pole one hundred feet in height, in the public square in front of the court house. Long may it wave."

THE BATES COUNTY RECORD.

The first paper published in Butler after the war was the Bates County Record. D. K. Abeel, was the editor and proprietor, and began

publication about the first of July. In November, 1867, Abeel sold his paper to O. D. Austin, who has continued it right along from that date. The Record is Republican in politics.

THE BATES COUNTY DEMOCRAT,

established September 16, 1869, by a company composed of leading Democrats in Butler, and edited by Feeley & Rosser. A part of the stock of the paper was purchased in the spring of 1871, by Wade & Scudder, who took possession of the office, July 28, 1871, with N. A. Wade as editor, Mr. Scudder afterward being associate editor. The firm of Wade & Scudder existed until January 27, 1882, when Scudder sold his interest to Wade, since which time, N. A. Wade, has been the sole editor and proprietor.

BUTLER WEEKLY TIMES.

This was an eight columned folio, and was established December 11, 1878, by D. G. Newsom and — Lawhorn. Lawhorn withdrew after two or three months, leaving Newsom alone, who continued to publish the paper until April 21, 1879, when Charles T. McFarland bought an interest in the same. The firm of Newsom & McFarland ran the paper until January 1, 1880, when McFarland purchased Newsom's interest, since which time he has been the sole proprietor. In May (26) 1881, McFarland began the issuing of the Daily Times, which was discontinued on the 5th of —, 1882. The Weekly Times has, however, continued right along, and was enlarged to an eight-page, forty-eight columned paper, in December, 1881. The patent outside was used until October, 1880, since which time the paper has been wholly printed at home. It is Democratic in politics.

THE MONTHLY TIMES

survived only a few months. It was started in —, and was edited by Frank Whetmore.

BATES COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

The first number of the Republican was issued May 4, 1882, at Butler, by a company incorporated April 25, 1882, with John Brand as editor. The company was composed of J. M. Mays, A. B. Cline, E. Hand, F. R. Weaver and J. M. Patty who were the incorporators. Brand died June 17, 1882, and was succeeded by Edgar R. Beach who is now the editor. The stockholders of the paper number eighty and are located in the different townships of Bates County.

THE ADRIAN ADVERTISER.

The Adrian Advertiser was established September 9, 1882, at Adrian, by E. D. Kirkpatrick, editor and proprietor. It is a weekly paper and Democratic in politics.

RICH HILL GAZETTE.

The first number of the Rich Hill Gazette was issued August 5 1880, by Huckleby and Eldridge (George P. Huckleby and Frank Eldridge). After remaining for about one year, under this management, as a Republican paper, it changed hands, Eldridge and Dell Cobb being the purchasers, who made it a Greenback paper. Cobb bought from Eldridge and sold an interest to E. T. Kirkpatrick. These parties sold their interest to W. H. Sperry and R. B. Parrack who now control it as a Greenback paper.

THE WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The Western Enterprise was established September 16, 1881, on individual capital by F. J. Wiseman and G. M. Magill. Its declaration of principles were independent democratic in politics; honesty and capability in office; and a zealous advocacy of the general interests of the city of Rich Hill. The Enterprise was stubbornly opposed by two older papers established with the city, but a close adherence to business and a straight course in politics soon won a good patronage and made it the favorite local paper of the city. Financially and otherwise the business soon surpassed the expectations of the publishers and they found it necessary to provide permanent and convenient rooms, and accordingly in March, 1882, they purchased the present commodious building on Sixth Street, where the office is now located. By this time Rich Hill had developed into a city of 4,000 people, and its political strength was unknown. Three parties were claiming it. The Enterprise carried the straight Democratic ticket through the campaign against the other two organs and carried the city Democratic by 230 plurality. The office has a good job department and does a large amount of general job work and commercial printing. The Western Enterprise has the full patronage of the Democratic party and is the official organ of the city of Rich Hill. The publishers are constantly putting in new material and are keeping the office abreast of the times.

THE MINING REVIEW.

Thomas Irish, of Carroll County, Missouri, having learned of the new town of Rich Hill, came down in September with a view of locating

in the practice of his profession, attorney at law; but being an old newspaper man, and seeing what he thought a fine opening for a newspaper, looked over the field thoroughly, and being convinced of the superior advantages of the town and its bright prospects, made haste to establish a first-class newspaper, and commenced at once the erection of the Review building, on the corner of Walnut and Sixth Streets, 24x44, and put in a Campbell country cylinder press and a full newspaper and job office, and on the 29th of October issued the first number of the Mining Review, an edition of 8,000 copies, containing a concise history of Bates County and her towns, with a circular map showing the location of Rich Hill. This edition of the Review was widely distributed, and at once brought this new and wonderful town to the front. During the first year the Mining Review was published as an eight-column paper and its circulation rapidly increased, and was from the start, and is to-day, the best patronized as an advertising medium of any local paper in the Southwest. In the spring of 1881 the Review issued a supplement edition of 25,000 copies on flatcap, containing on one side a fine sectional map of Bates County, and on the other a history of Bates County and her towns, with desirable information regarding its coal lands, etc. This edition was distributed by the Missouri Pacific and the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Companies, the State Bureau of Immigration, and by the citizens of Rich Hill, and many copies found their way into every state and territory, and also in Europe, and proved another lever to boost along the new town. The second volume of this paper was enlarged to nine columns, and in December, 1882, a steam engine was added, and to-day the Mining Review is one of the best appointed local newspaper offices in the Southwest.

The Mining Review is a liberal, outspoken, progressive Democratic newspaper, and has done much good for this magic city, and is looked to for mining and railroad news by the leading friends of the trade in the East and the large cities of the West.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BATES COUNTY.

(Prepared by Professor L. B. Allison.)

Bates County in 1865 was in a state of desolation. But four school houses survived the ravages of the war; one at Pleasant Gap and is now their district school house, one on South Deepwater, known as the Radford School House, and is now in a dilapidated condition; one near Johnstown; and one on the head of Elk Fork on the Evans' farm. The two last were used for school houses a short time only. School houses were a rendezvous for bushwhackers and scouts during the war and when they were forced to abandon them they usually set fire to them, and in that way they were burned up. There were only five of the old teachers who returned to the county after the war, viz.: A. E. Page, R. J. Reed, William Requa, Mrs. Sarah Requa and Miss Josephine Bartlett (and all have been teaching since the war and are now amongst the best men and women in the county.) David McGaughey was appointed county superintendent of public schools for the county at the May term of the county court, in 1866, and the next day after his appointment George Lampkin and Mrs. E. Burkleo, his sister, were granted certificates to teach. Mr. Lampkin commenced teaching at Pleasant Gap the next Monday and taught there for one year. Miss Requa taught school in the Radford school house that summer and fall and George Hill at Johnstown. A temporary school house was built in Butler the summer of 1866, and the first school was taught by Professor Cavandish, a graduate of Ashbury University, Kansas, in the fall and winter of 1866 and 1867. At that time there were but five or six schools in the county. The first new school house built in the county after the war was the Elswick school house and the next was in the Parks neighborhood, all in Charlotte Township.

David McGaughey was elected superintendent of public schools November, 1866, for two years. The fall of that year and the following winter most of the county was reorganized into school districts. The former boundaries of school districts were totally obliterated and lost, and in the hurry to have schools started as soon as two or three families settled in a township they organized it into a school district and

built a school house. Soon these districts had to be divided and subdivided. In many townships the first school house had to be moved to accommodate the districts. In some of the townships the teachers fund had increased enormously which gave a great impetus to our schools and induced many good teachers to come to the county. The teachers' salary was good. During 1867 and 1868 some forty or fifty new school houses were built and had good schools in them. During these two years the superintendent introduced the system of visiting the district schools, holding examinations and lecturing upon educational topics which was appreciated by scholars and parents and was very successfully carried out by his successor. In November 1868, Professor L. D. Allison was elected county superintendent for two years. The capital school fund survived the war in the best state of preservation of anything in the county. The principal had mostly all been loaned out and secured by deeds of trust. The notes and deeds were all saved and accumulated interest for four or five years, only a few notes for \$50 and under were worthless. The sale of the school lands before the war amounted to about \$65,000 which has been augmented to about \$100,000 from the sale of lands. The rapid rise in the value of lands had a good effect upon our school fund, making the school fund of Bates County the second best of any county in the state.

The number of school districts increased rapidly during the superintendency of Prof. L. B. Allison, as his subjoined report to the state superintendent for the year 1870 will abundantly prove.

In the year 1869 Bates County ranked fourth in the amount expended for the building of school houses, and in 1870 she stood second, expending that year the sum of \$14,170.71.

The first teachers' institute ever held in the county was organized in Butler at the First Presbyterian Church on the 24th day of May, 1869. Nearly fifty teachers were in attendance, and a remarkably interesting session of five days was held under the leadership of the county superintendent, who had devoted much time in the east to institute work. The result of this teachers' meeting was immediate in its effect upon the schools, for the teachers, with hardly an exception, endeavored to put in practice the methods of instruction presented to them, and a marked change for the better was plainly visible.

A second session of three days, beginning on the 1st day of September following, was held in the same place as the first, and the institute was favored with the aid of the state superintendent of public instruction and his assistants, Profs. T. A. Parker and Edwin Clark; also Prof. Jasper A. Smith. Nearly every teacher in the county was present and manifested a lively interest in the proceedings.

The rapid advancement in the status of the common schools of the county and the awakening of the people in their behalf, induced the

superintendent to call the third meeting of the Bates County Teachers Institute, in April 1870, to Papinville, then the second town in the county. The teachers were warmly welcomed by the citizens of the town and were invited to share their hospitalities. About forty teachers were enrolled during the session, and several of the citizens took part in the proceedings, making the session both an interesting and profitable one. A change in the school law made by the state legislature during the winter of 1870, making more liberal provisions in the increase of the number of days for official work, enabled the superintendent to visit and examine into the condition of every school in the county, also to consult with school officers and secure uniformity, both in the schools and the making up the proper school district reports.

The first brick school house in the county was erected in Butler. Work began on the same in the fall of 1869, though not completed till the latter part of the next year. Located at the head of Ohio Street, on the west side of the town, the two story building still stands. Its original cost was about \$8,000, and was among the first school buildings that were furnished with the patent seat and desk.

Many fine school buildings were built in various parts of the county during the year 1870, and the two years following and most of them were furnished with patent school furniture.

In the fall of 1870, Mr. Charles Wilson was elected as county superintendent. Under his administration, several new districts were organized to meet the wants of the people in their newly formed settlements. Two teachers institutes were held, both in Butler, which were well attended and profitably conducted. James Harper succeeded Mr. Wilson in January, 1873, and was the last among the superintendents who visited among the schools, by reason of a change in the school law.

Number of children in 1870	5,749
Number of children attending school	3,574
Number of teachers	106
Average salaries of teachers—male	\$44 38
Average salaries of teachers—female	32 56
Number of public schools	91
Number of school houses	78
Value of school houses	\$56,055 00
Amount of county fund	31,971 30
Amount of township fund	39,936 26
Institutes held	2
Number of teachers present, (30 at first, 60 at second)	
Number of days county superintendent employed	145
Number of colored children of school age	54

Educational matters in Bates County are at present in a highly prosperous condition. (During the past year, twenty-six (26) new sub-dis-

See also no. 1.

tricts have been formed—an excess of ten (10) over the previous year, and school houses have been erected in nineteen (19) of them. Several of the school rooms have been and are being furnished with the patent school furniture, an indication that our people are up to the spirit of the times in discarding the idea that the time-honored slab seats of yore are necessary to the comfort and well being of the children of the present day. As yet, but few of the school grounds are properly fenced, but we hope and expect that the attention of our people will now be turned to fencing school house grounds, and setting out shade trees.)

Visiting and examining into the conditions of the schools, advising with teachers on methods of discipline, aiding school officers in properly making reports, disbursing school records with instructions, and attending the institutes, are the principal duties ~~which have been performed~~ by the county superintendent. *Insert Mr. No 2.*

(Our teachers and friends of the public school cause thoroughly appreciate the valuable assistance rendered by our worthy state superintendents, Professors Beard and Smith, at the meetings of our institute.)

The standard of our schools is ~~gradually~~ *now attains* advancing, as many of our teachers are more fully awakened to the responsibility of their position. Nearly every teacher in the county ~~has attended~~ *now attends* the institute. The number of first grade teachers has increased more largely than those of the lower grades, which is partly due to the fact that many of our school officers are looking more to the qualifications of teachers, and are becoming convinced that "cheap teachers are dear at any price." *Mr. 3 last*

(School taxes have been very high in most of the sub-districts, consequent upon building and paying off indebtedness. We hope soon to see the time when our schools can be taught at least eight months during each year at a less rate of taxation, in the aggregate, than at present, and thereby save teachers the trouble of "hunting schools" at the expiration of every term. The too frequent change of teachers is a serious hindrance to the prosperity of our schools. When teachers can find employment for eight or ten months during the year in the same school, we may look for more substantial improvement in both teacher and pupil.

More than \$10,000 have recently been added to our county fund, from recent sale of swamp lands.

The changes in our school law, made at the last session of the Assembly, have given general satisfaction to our school officers and people.

The schools have generally been in session from three to six months during the year.)

ENUMERATION OF CHILDREN FOR 1882.

Number between six and twenty years of age, 9,936.

School funds of the county, \$97,847.34.

Number of school houses, 130.

Number of teachers, 133.

School districts are increasing rapidly, five being added during the year 1882. The schools are in a flourishing condition. A greater interest is being manifested each year by the people in the cause of popular education. Teachers are more alive to their duty than ever, and are giving satisfaction generally. The one great mistake upon the part of school boards, however, is the distinction they make between the male and female teacher, in the matter of compensation. This should not be. There is no earthly reason why a man should be paid more than a woman as a teacher. Twenty or thirty years ago, this idea obtained more through prejudice and ignorance than anything else. It is now an acknowledged fact, tested by many years of experience, that a woman possessing the same qualifications as the man, should receive the same compensation as a teacher. Her natural endowments for teaching smaller children are greatly superior to man's. Her advantage in this respect is now being recognized in almost every town and city throughout the Union. We venture the assertion that two-thirds of all the public school teachers in all the cities throughout the Northern and New England States are women. They receive the same wages for the same amount of labor performed by them that men do. Not only do they receive the same compensation, but their schools give universal satisfaction, and exhibit as much progress, as much good order, and as much uniform and thorough drilling as can be found in the school of the best and most successful male teacher. We hope as a matter of right and justice, that the day is not far distant when there will be no distinction between the male and female teacher possessing equal accomplishments. The county treasurer at the beginning of the war never returned, and all the teachers' fund and principal in his hands were lost, as there was no record of anything about our schools outside of the county court records that was preserved. The books and papers of the county treasurer and county superintendent were never found after the war.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

It will doubtless be a matter of considerable interest to the teachers of Bates County and the friends of the cause of education to read a correct account of the proceedings of the first Teachers' Institute ever held in the county. That institute met and organized in the town of Butler on the 24th of May, 1869, and continued in session four days. The record is as follows :

BUTLER, May 24, 1869.

At 2 P. M. a number of teachers and citizens met at the First Presbyterian Church, pursuant to a call of the Bates County superintendent, for the purpose of organizing a Teachers' Institute.

Upon motion, Mr. A. Harper was appointed chairman of the meeting and J. R. Reed secretary.

The following special committees were appointed upon permanent organization:

To draft constitution—J. Scudder, T. E. Torrance, L. B. Allison, T. J. Howell and A. Sparks.

To nominate permanent officers for the ensuing year—A. T. Holcomb, W. W. Lucas, J. R. Reed, A. R. Johnson and R. Williams.

The following persons were then selected to act as a business committee: L. B. Allison, A. T. Holcomb and Miss Gertie Harrison.

Upon motion of Mr. McGaughey, a committee of two was appointed to solicit names of persons who would become members of the association.

Messrs. McGaughey and Allison were appointed, and at once obtained the names of twenty-two persons who were desirous of becoming members of the institute.

Upon motion of A. T. Holcomb, a committee of five was appointed to secure accommodations for teachers from abroad, and the following persons were appointed: L. B. Allison, D. McGaughey, A. T. Holcomb, Miss Smith and Miss Gertie Garrison.

By motion of Mr. Allison, the following subject was selected for discussion this evening: "What rules ought a teacher to make at the commencement of his school?"

It was then moved to adjourn until 7:30 P. M. Carried.

J. R. REED, Secretary.

EVENING SESSION.

Met pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Harper in the chair. By motion of Mr. McGaughey the reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The committee upon drafting a constitution made its report, and the following constitution was adopted as reported by the committee:

ARTICLE I. This institute shall be known as the Bates County Teachers Institute.

ART. 2. The object of this institute shall be the improvement of its members in the science of teaching, and in the most approved practice of diffusing information upon the system of common school education and exciting an interest upon the same among the patrons of our schools, and promoting harmony of feeling and the greatest possible advancement in scientific and general information.

ART. 3. Any teacher or friend of education may become a member of this institute by subscribing to the constitution and paying an annual fee—gentlemen, fifty cents; ladies, twenty-five cents.

ART. 4. The regular meetings of this institute shall be held semi-annually, in each year, at such times and places as shall be fixed by the executive committee.

ART. 5. The regular officers of this institute shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and executive committee, who shall be elected annually, on the first day of the first session of each year.

ART. 6. It shall be the duty of the president, and in his absence the vice-president, to preside at all meetings of the institute, decide points of order, preserve due decorum, and regulate the exercises according to a programme furnished him by the institute.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the secretaries to keep a faithful record of the proceedings of the institute, take down an abstract of the instruction, debates, essays, lectures, and prepare certificates of membership.

ART. 8. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an account with the institute of all moneys received, and to pay out the same upon the order of the president, and to report to the institute the condition of its finances at the close of his term of office.

ART. 9. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to fix the time and place of holding the institute, give at least six weeks' notice of the same through the county papers, and secure the services of competent lecturers, instructors, essayists and singers for conducting the exercises.

ART. 10. All regular officers shall be elected by ballot, and a majority shall elect.

ART. 11. Any of the provisions of this constitution may be amended and new articles added thereto at any regular meeting, by giving two days' previous notice of the proposed amendment or addition, provided two-thirds of the members vote in favor of such amendment or addition.

ART. 12. In any miscellaneous discussion, no member shall at any one time occupy the floor more than ten minutes, nor speak more than once upon the same question, until every member desiring shall have spoken.

ART. 13. Any member being present against whom a written accusation may be presented for improper or immoral conduct may be expelled from the institute at any regular meeting, by a two-thirds vote.

The following is a list of the names of members of the Bates County Teachers' Institute:

Thomas H. Grist.

W. W. Lucas.

J. Scudder.

S. A. Riggs.

Andrew Sparks.

A. T. Holcomb.

R. Williams.

P. H. Holcomb.

William J. Aldridge.

T. Polk James.

W. S. Steel.

Pleasant Hill.

Oscar Hill.

L. B. Allison.

David McGaughey.

T. J. Howell.

C. A. Board.

James R. Putnam.

Thomas R. Torrance.

Frankie Williams.

Sophia Williams.

Sarah Durand.

A. Lutzenhizer.

John B. Durand.

Eliza M. Dunlap.

L. Norton.

J. A. Lewis.	A. P. Allison.
Robert H. Sherrell.	Mattie A. Hill.
J. R. Reed.	R. L. Parker.
William A. Long.	L. M. Burkleo.
A. Harper.	E. B. Dickey.
Gertrude Garrison.	R. C. Frey.
E. A. Williams.	L. P. Ashley.
J. R. McKay.	Eliza Holcomb.
Sirena Morris.	E. H. Dunbar.
William S. Hubbard.	A. R. John.
George H. Edwards.	

The report of the committee on permanent organization was received and adopted, and the following persons nominated by the above committee were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

President—L. B. Allison.

Vice Presidents—J. R. Scudder and J. R. Putnam.

Secretary—Thomas H. Grist.

Assistant Secretary—W. W. Lucas.

Treasurer—David McGaughey.

Executive Committee—L. B. Allison, C. A. Board, W. W. Lucas and A. T. Holcomb.

It was moved by Mr. McGaughey that Rev. W. C. Hubbard be elected an honorary member of this institute, and be requested to lead in the devotional exercises of the same. Carried.

Moved by A. T. Holcomb that we have a query box, and that a committee of two be appointed to take charge of the same. Carried.

Mr. A. T. Holcomb and Miss Gertie Garrison were then appointed by a vote of the house.

Moved that the question selected at the afternoon session be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Remarks by the chair touching the duties of the members of the institute. Adjourned.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 25.

Institute met, President Allison in the chair. The report of business committee was read, stating the order of exercises for the forenoon session. The roll was then called, after which the association opened with devotional exercises by the Rev. Mr. Hubbard. Mr. Allison made a few remarks on the subject of orthography, after which he conducted class drill in the same, requiring the class to give the elementary sounds of letters. Miss Gertie Garrison then read a selected article, subject: "My mind my kingdom is." Recess.

Mr. A. T. Holcomb made a few appropriate remarks upon the science of arithmetic. He then proceeded to class drill in the same, but

being unwell, Mr. J. R. Scudder took up the subject and conducted it to a close. Mr. T. H. Griste then made a few general remarks upon the subject of geography, and then proceeded to show his method of class drill in school. The next thing in order was miscellaneous exercises and answering queries. The question as to whether man had an original spoken language was asked by Mr. Reed, and was discussed by a number of members in a spirited manner. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The order of exercises for the afternoon was read by the president after which the roll was called, followed by a musical exercise led by Mr. Allison. Mr. Scudder then gave his method of teaching grammar and drilled the class upon the same. Singing by Mrs. Allison and others; select reading by Mrs. L. M. Burkleo. The president then made a few appropriate remarks upon the teacher's profession, and read a portion of an address delivered before a teachers' institute in New York. The proper method of teaching geography was then presented in a clear and lucid manner by Mr. Board. Mrs. Allison then sang the "Sword of Bunker Hill." Reading exercises were then conducted by Professor Allison. Queries were then read by the chair, to be answered at the evening session, and length of time to each query limited to twenty-five minutes. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Query first was read and was as follows: How can we secure prompt and cheerful obedience in our schools? It was discussed by Messrs. Scudder Torrance, Reed, P. Holcomb, Lucas, Steele and A. T. Holcomb. Song by Miss Smith, "The Laziest Man in Town." (Applause). Second query was then read, as follows: How shall we secure sympathy and co-operation from parents? Remarks were made by Messrs. Scudder, Board and Allison. Song by Mrs. Allison, "Putting on Airs." (Applause). The third query was next read, namely: What are the proper incentives to study? Remarks were made by Messrs. Griste, Putnam, Scudder, Torrance, A. P. Holcomb and Allison. A song was sung by Miss Smith which was received with applause. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Roll call and responses. Devotional exercises by Rev. W. S. Hubbard. Exercises in orthography by L. B. Allison. Miss Frankie Williams read a selected article, "The Witch's Daughter." Music by Miss Gertie Garrison and others. Recess. Class drill in arithmetic by A. P. Holcomb and J. Scudder. T. H. Griste conducted the class drill in geography, showing his method of assisting the memory in names and con-

ducting the class in the same. A query was then read, as follows: "Should a teacher enforce order in school by the use of the rod?" This was discussed by Messrs. Scudder, Board, Lucas, Harper, Torrance, Putnam and Aldrich. Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

L. B. Allison in the chair. Roll call. Music by the audience, led by Prof. Allison and Miss Smith. C. A. Board then read an essay on the subject of "School Government," advocating corporal punishment to a limited extent. Miss Smith sang (by request) "The Laziest Man in Town." The query was discussed, "Ought teachers to give prizes as incentives to study," in a very spirited manner by A. T. Holcomb, Lewis, Board, Lucas, Scudder and Putnam. Song by Mrs. Allison (by request) "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Roll call. Devotional exercises by Rev. J. R. Reed. Order of exercises for the morning session was then read, when the report of critics was received, and a new committee appointed, consisting of J. Scudder, J. H. Edwards and Frankie Williams. Mr. Allison proceeded to class drill in orthography. Concert by the members of the institute. Song, "There is Much Gives Pleasure." Mr. Lucas gave his method of teaching pupils the correct mode of spelling and learning the elementary sounds of letters. Mrs. Durand then read an essay on the subject of "Expelling scholars from school." Mr. Reed made a few remarks on correct spelling, also Messrs. Torrance and Putnam. Mr. Scudder then took up the study of arithmetic and drilled upon the same. The query was then put to the house, "Ought a teacher to allow a pupil to have more than one trial at a word in spelling." Discussed by Messrs. Griste, Lucas, Scudder, Slater, Reed, Williams, Torrance, Aldrich, Hill, Mrs. L. M. Burkleo, and Mr. Edwards. Report of critics was read and a new committee appointed, consisting of J. R. Putnam, T. H. Griste, and Sophia Williams. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music by Mrs. Allison. The roll was then called and some very amusing responses were given. Song by Mrs. Allison entitled "Minnie Minton." Mr. Reed then made some practical remarks upon the subject of mental arithmetic, after which he offered some examples for analysis. The class gave several methods for solving each. Song by Mrs. Allison, "Far away." Mr. J. Scudder delivered a practical essay upon the subject of English Grammar. The query was then read, "How would you

parse the phrase 'one by one,' in the sentence 'the teachers left the house one by one,' which was disposed of in various ways by Messrs. Scudder, Putnam, Sparks, Griste and Mrs. L. M. Burkleo. Recess of fifteen minutes.

Mr. Reed then drilled the class in calisthenics. Spelling exercise conducted in writing by Professor Allison. The following sentence was given: "It is an agreeable sight to witness the unparalleled embarrassment of a harassed peddler attempting to gauge the symmetry of a peeled onion, which a sybil has stabbed with a poinard, regardless of the inuendoes of the lilies of cornelian hue." The chair appointed Mr. George Edwards and Miss Frankie Williams as a committee to collect these exercises, revise and correct the same, and report the number of mistakes made by each at a future session. Mr. Allison then made some remarks upon the manner of conducting spelling classes. He also urged the necessity of every teacher subscribing for some educational journal. The sentence was then read, "Whoever lives long shall find trouble." Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Music by Miss Smith. Roll call. Music and song, "America, My Country, 'tis of Thee," by Miss Smith and others. Lecture by Prof. Lewis upon the subject of "Anatomy and Physiology. Song by Miss Smith, "We Are Happy Now." The programme for the next session was then read. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 28.

The institute opened with singing, after which the secretary called the roll, and the members responded with texts of Scripture. Mr. Reed then conducted the devotional exercises. Thomas H. Griste then took up the subject of "Intellectual Arithmetic," setting forth the advantages to be derived from this important branch of mathematics; he also gave his method of presenting the subject to primary classes and also to more advanced classes, after which examples were offered for solution in connection with the same. The best methods of analysis were discussed by Messrs. Torrance, Lucas, Hill and Griste. Musical exercise by Miss Smith. Miss J. R. McKay then read an essay upon the subject of "True Education" in a very impressive manner, whereupon it was moved and carried that she repeat it at the evening session; also that she furnish the Bates County Record with a copy for publication. Mr. Allison called the attention of the institute to some texts written upon the blackboard by A. T. Holcomb upon the subject, "What Ought a Teacher to Do;" the fifteen texts embraced the whole duty of a teacher. Mr. Allison then drilled the members in synthetical spelling. Song by Miss Smith, "I Meet Thee as of Old." Recess. Calisthenic exercises were

then conducted by J. R. Reed. Model class drill in intellectual arithmetic was conducted by Prof. Allison. The question as to what text books ought to be used was discussed by most of the members, when the following text books were recommended :

Ray's Mathematical Series.

Parker and Watson's National Readers and Spellers.

Monteith and McNally's series of Geography.

Wright's Analytical Orthography.

Clark's Grammars.

Jarvis' Physiology.

Young's First Lessons in Civil Government.

Willard's History of the United States.

A motion that the institute recommend that the several boards of education of this county purchase the National School Tablets for the use of their several schools, and also adopt the above named text-books for the use of the schools in their townships, carried. Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Roll call and responsive sentiments. Musical exercises by members of the institute. Song, "There's Much to Give Pleasure." The report of entries was then read and a new committee appointed, consisting of C. A. Board, Mrs. A. P. Allison, and Miss E. Holcomb. Oscar Hill then made a few remarks upon the subject of penmanship. Mrs. Allison then sang the popular song, "Swinging in the Lane." J. Scudder gave a brief lecture upon the subject of grammar as set forth in Clark's grammatical works. The committee upon written orthography then made their report as follows: No one spelled all the words in the sentence given, although several only missed one word. Recess.

Professor Allison conducted the exercises of the model reading class. W. W. Lucas then read his essay upon the "Objects of Education." Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Roll call. Reading of minutes dispensed with on motion of W. W. Lucas. Critic's report was then read. Song, by Mrs. Allison, "We've Drank from the Same Canteen." Miss Gertie Garrison then read her essay, "The Teacher's Duty," which was received with applause by the institute and audience. Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Dr. Pyle, and Mrs. Sprague then sang a quartette. Miss McKay repeated the reading of her essay, "True Education." The report of the committee on resolutions was then received, and the following were adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this institute tender their sincere thanks to the citizens of Butler for the hospitality extended toward them during the present session and for the interest manifested in the cause of education.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the trustees of the church for their kindness in extending to us the use of their building for the meetings of the institute.

Resolved, That we regard Prof. L. B. Allison as an efficient officer and a thorough and practical teacher, and well worthy the confidence of parents and teachers.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the musical entertainments with which we have been favored by Mrs. Allison, Miss Gertie Garrison, Miss Smith and others.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of the several boards of education to adopt a complete uniformity of text books for the county.

Resolved, That we most earnestly urge upon every teacher of Bates County the importance of attending the future meetings of the institute.

The resolution regarding the hospitality of the citizens of Butler was then responded to by Dr. McNeil, and to the church trustees by Dr. Pyle, when it was moved that the following resolution be adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this institute be tendered to Prof. J. Scudder and the teachers who have acted as instructors and lecturers for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Motion carried.

Music by Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Dr. Pyle, Mrs. Sprague and Flora Stobie.

A motion was then made that the thanks of this institute be tendered Thomas H. Griste for the prompt and efficient manner in which he discharged the duties of secretary of this institute, also that the editors of the Bates County Record and Journal of Education be requested to publish the proceedings of this institution.

Song by Miss Smith, "Old Shady."

It was then moved to adjourn subject to a call of the executive committee. Carried.

THOMAS H. GRISTE, Sec'y.

L. B. ALLISON, President.

FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE IN THE STATE.

The first convention of the teachers of the state of Missouri after the war was held in the city of St. Louis, June 21, 22 and 23, 1866, and from that convention sprang the present state organization of teachers. This was said to be the first ever held in the state. It was called by T. A. Parker, state superintendent of public schools. This convention was largely attended by teachers and others from the river counties and the northern part of the state. Mr. Edwards, state superintendent of Illinois, was present and others from Chicago and New York, and were all unacquainted with each other, but that was soon overcome and the exercises were highly interesting. David McGaughey, superintendent of Bates County was the only representative from Southwest Missouri.

CHAPTER XXXV.

LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

(Taken from the Bates County Record)

For several weeks our friends of the mystic tie have been preparing for the ceremonies accompanying the laying of the corner stone of the court house, and as was announced some time since in the Record. Thursday, July 15, was designated as the time.

The day was beautiful, all that could be desired, and at an early hour the streets presented a scene of activity which has not been witnessed in Butler for many a day. Men, women and children from all parts of the county were present to witness the imposing ceremonies. At one o'clock the Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Missouri was opened at the hall of Butler Lodge, No. 254, by Deputy Grand Master, N. M. Givan, Esq., of Harrisonville, with the following officers:

G. M. Houston, D. G. M., F. V. Holloway, S. G. W., O. D. Austin, J. G. W., J. Cal Litteral, Grand Chaplain, J. W. Hannah, Grand Marshal, V. B. Vandyke, G. S., William Page and James Rayburn, G. S., Henry McReynolds, S. G. D., G. W. Wilson J. G. D., S. H. Geisel, Grand Tyler.

The crowd upon the street had been steadily increasing, and about the hour the procession was expected to move the square was alive with people. After some delay in making preliminary arrangements, the procession was formed in the hall, in accordance with the order published last week, and proceeded once around the square to the northeast corner of the foundation of the court house where the stone was to be laid. The Butler Band then played a lively air after which the ceremonies began and everything was progressing finely, when just as the stone was being raised one of the stay rods to the derrick which had been erected for the purpose of lowering the stone to its place gave way and it fell to the ground. For a few moments the crowd was very much excited, as fears were entertained that one or more persons were killed, or at least seriously injured, as it fell in the thickest of the crowd. Almost immediately the fears were allayed, as only two persons had been hurt and neither seriously. The ceremonies were resumed and the stone laid in "due and ancient form," after which D. G. M., N. M. Givan,

delivered an interesting address. The stone was of the finest limestone and upon the under side was cut the following inscription: "J. D. Vincil, G. M., A. D., 1869. A. L. 5869." On the eastern side was engraved "July, 1869." The box which was placed under it was made of copper, and before it was deposited was sealed air tight. It contained the following articles, which were donated by different persons:

1. Book of the Constitution of Missouri by A. F. & A. M.
2. The Freemason.
3. One silver half dollar.
4. One two-cent copper coin.
5. Three copper one-cent coins.
6. One one-cent coin.
7. Two nickel five-cent coins.
8. One half franc coin.
9. One ten-cent silver coin.
10. One twenty-five-cent fractional currency.
11. One German thaler, silver coin.
12. One ten-cent coin.
13. One copy Bates County Record.
14. One roll of names of members of Butler Lodge, No. 254.
15. One copper plate containing present date of charter and names of officers of Butler Lodge, No. 254, and year of Masonry.

Among the concluding ceremonies might be mentioned the singing of a chant by Mr. and Mrs. Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague and Miss Stoble. Dr. Pyle, who had been expected to participate in the singing, was prevented by the accident above named.

ADDRESS OF N. M. GIVAN.

We have assembled to-day to celebrate, with appropriate ceremony, the commencement of an enterprise that will stand as a monument to the liberality of an industrious and intelligent people for years to come—one of which the citizens of Bates County may well be proud. In voting their means so liberally for the erection of this temple of justice they have displayed a high appreciation of the rights of their fellow men and a care for the property of the public. While this enterprise so generously begun does not appear to the world at large as one of any considerable moment yet to the people of the county of Bates it is one of no ordinary importance. It is at home in their midst, will be frequented by them, and will stand for many returning years as a fair index of their own character. It may be truthfully said that the general appearance of a country determines to a great extent the characteristics of communities and individuals. A country beautiful in scenery produces in the minds of its inhabitants better conceptions of the beautiful and true than does one not in the least attractive. A rich and fertile country has a very great tendency to make its habitants active and energetic and such a community will always be

composed of men of intelligence, good judgment and public enterprise. A country that contains the natural elements of wealth with beauty in appearance, will almost universally combine intelligence with good morals and liberality in its people. We have all perhaps observed that a rich, productive soil has always drawn to it an active, energetic class of immigration, while the drones in society seem almost by instinct to plant themselves in a country barren of advantages—one in which it is barely possible to live where they can quietly enjoy supreme contentment in having no care beyond that of eating and sleeping; no accumulating property to multiply cares and vexations; no surplus products to haul to market; no high taxes to pay; no school houses, churches or court houses to build; in short nothing to disturb the even tenor of life. It may be asserted without fear of successful contradiction that a country that produces but scantily will always have inferior public buildings of any character.

On the other hand, a county with all the advantages of soil and climate, and consequently inhabited by energetic and intelligent men, will always be adorned with convenient, commodious and tasteful public edifices. The latter are almost the natural result of the former, and hence the public buildings of any community may always be regarded as a correct index of the character of the people of that community. If this be true, it would not appear remarkable that this community manifests an unusual interest in the erection of a public building to be dedicated to the administration of justice that is to reflect in its designs and construction the character of the people who erect it. The old fogey, if you have any in your midst, doubtless urges that it is the height of extravagance to squander \$25,000 or \$30,000 in the building of a court house, where one-third of that amount would construct a building that would answer the same purpose, one that would furnish a large court room and the necessary offices, a plain old-fashioned building. He does not believe in your new-fangled notions about the style of architecture. He never heard of order in architecture or style of building where he came from, and can not understand why you pay an architect \$500 for a plan and specifications, when you could just as well build your court house like the one in his old country. "Why," he says, "these architects are fellows that want to make their living without work," and he don't believe in keeping them in indolence by paying them such prices, just for drawing the picture of a house—a thing that anybody can do. He believes in making them go to work and earn a living like he has to do. This is a fair sample of the opinions held by a certain class in all communities, though I am very glad to be able to state that in this western country that class is exceedingly diminutive and is continually growing beautifully less. Surely, they are very greatly in the minority in your county.

You have been recently shorn of your wealth and improvements by the stern ravages of war, leaving your fields desolate, your dwellings leveled to the ground, your chimneys standing as so many monuments to the devastating elements that brought ruin to your homes and firesides. Yet the beauty of your undulating prairies remains, the richness of your soil has not been taken from you, and these of themselves almost form a perfect mould of your character, and have inspired you with enterprise and liberality. Your enterprise has replaced your improvements. You

have risen Phoenix-like from the ruins of war, and what was three years ago almost a barren waste is now rich with golden harvest. Where there grew the wild prairie flower, now the honest husbandman gathers the rich reward of his daily toil. Three years have almost revolutionized nature in this western country. With the ravages of the past almost in your view, which of themselves could produce naught but discouragement, but with the bright hope of a prosperous future before you, you have of your own free will and accord, and of the generosity of your own natures, voted your own means for the erection of a temple of justice—magnificent in its proportions, tasteful in its design, a fit place for the administration of justice and the execution of law. One which in its architecture will harmonize with the design of the Grand Architect of the universe, as displayed in the country which surrounds it. We to-day celebrate the inauguration of this enterprise, which we all hope will soon reach completion through the energy of its builders. It will stand for years, but not for centuries. The ruthless hand of time will level it together with the earthly, to the great mother of us all, and future generations will behold instead of this structure, one that will far surpass it. As society advances in ability, its wealth is more liberally bestowed on public charities and public enterprises. Nor can it be expected that any community possessed of ordinary advantages can remain stationary. It will improve. As it advances in wealth, honorably acquired, it will advance in intelligence, refinement and morality. With this improvement the liberal arts and sciences receive more attention, and these will always be observed in the character of public edifices. Their continued improvement is a reliable indication of the progress of society. In our day and age of the world, progress and improvement are being made surprisingly rapid. We are daily surprised at what is being accomplished. What seems to-day to be an impossibility is to-morrow an accomplished fact.

This has been true since the dark days of the Middle Age, and is true as well in government as individual enterprise. Little did King George of England dream that from the feeble settlement, persecuted and despised Puritans, in the wilds of America, would arise, in so short a time, a nation capable of coping with his own mighty empire in arts and arms. Little did we, in our early days, dream that the great oceans which lie on either side of us would to-day be bound together with bands of iron, and the commerce of nations transported across the barren plains and deserts of the "Far West." Little did we then hope to ever be able to converse by means of electricity with those of the Old World. Yet all this and much more has been accomplished, and we still are on the forward march. We have almost reached that point where we cannot be surprised at the accomplishment of any enterprise. What then seemed impossibilities have been accomplished, and what now seems to be impossibilities will yet be accomplished. What has been attained within the past three years in the improvement of our own Western country has so far exceeded our expectations that we know not how to calculate for the future. We cannot venture a prophecy as to what this country will be two years hence. We know not what public edifice will then adorn these beautiful prairies. We have just placed the first stone in the northeast corner of this combined temple of justice and charity with the ceremonies of that ancient and honorable order of Free Masons.

The appropriateness of this is seen from the fact established by history, that Freemasonry, as it now exists, had its origin in operative masonry. Its first organization was known as a College of Builders. They were composed of practical workmen in operative masonry, and other artisans. They adopted ceremonies of initiation and signs of recognition, and after the day's labor was done, assembled in their lodges for consultation in their work. They studied architecture as a science, and developed and improved it. They were regarded as public benefactors, and their organizations were encouraged and protected by the government. The history of these organizations dates back to the reign of Numa Pompilius, who was the first Roman governor who encouraged and protected them. The importance of encouraging the study and development of architecture was soon discovered by other nations, and the organization known as the College of Builders soon became co-extensive with civilization itself. It was encouraged and fostered as an aid to good government by the rulers of that age. Improvement in architecture among the artisans of a nation was an indication of the progress of its people in morality and good citizenship.

These colleges were highly favored by the government. To them was committed the building of all public edifices, temples and public monuments. Besides they had a judiciary of their own, and were made free from all contribution to the city or state, not the least of their privileges was that of making laws for their government, and thus in establishing their own judiciary they became independent of other tribunals from which they received the name of Free Masons, which distinguished the members of these corporations from other workers in wood and stone, who composed no part of these bodies, and which has been transmitted as the name of its offspring, which teaches the principles of speculative Masonry. While our ancient brethren wrought in operative Masonry, yet the object of their organization was more to design than operate.

By operative Masonry we allude to the proper application of the useful rules of architecture, whence a structure derives figure, strength and beauty, and from which will result a due proportion and just correspondence in all its parts. The structure but gives expression to the design. The workman but executes the design of the master builders. The order of Free Masonry, originally both operative and speculative in design and latterly speculative in practice serves as the connecting link between thought and expression. Hence the appropriateness of calling upon Free Masons to lay the corner stone of any public edifice not connected with Masonry. The more is it appropriate on this occasion for the fraternity to participate in these ceremonies, as a portion of the building now commenced is to be used in perpetuating the principles of speculative Masonry, which when completed will be dedicated with solemn ceremony to Free Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence. The building will stand as a combined temple of justice and charity, beautifully blended as well in its outward expression as in its influence upon society. While the mission of operative Masonry, is as it was anciently to design and erect temporal buildings that must yield to the all devouring power of time and crumble with the return of seasons, that of speculative Masonry is far more noble and sublime; it is to design and erect a moral structure that will survive the work of time, and the ruin of

worlds ; it is to prepare blocks for that spiritual building of God—"that house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens,"—the one physical and the other spiritual ; the one is for time and its constant mutation, the other is for the ceaseless ages of a vast eternity ; the one is for the admiration of man, the other is for the approbation of the Grand Architect of the Universe. By speculative Masonry we learn to subdue the passions, act upon the square, keep a tongue of good report maintain secrecy and practice charity. It is so far interwoven with religion as to lay us under obligation to pay that rational homage to the Deity, which at once constitutes our duty and our happiness. It leads the contemplative to view with reverence and admiration the glorious works of creation and inspires him with the most exalted ideas of the perfection of his Divine Creator. It teaches brotherly love, relief and truth. Its cardinal virtues are, temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice. No human organization ever built on a more permanent foundation or had for its mission a more worthy object. To relieve the necessities of the destitute and distressed is the common duty of all men, but the Free Mason is so peculiarly impressed with this duty that it cannot escape his memory.

To contribute to the wants of the unfortunate, the widow and the orphan is a duty incumbent on all and will be recognized by all who are prompted by impulses of generosity and humanity ; but the true Mason feels an additional obligation that binds him not only to protect but to contribute to the wants of the distressed everywhere but more especially to those of a distressed worthy brother, his widow or orphans. If Masonry had no other mission than this alone it would draw to its sacred retreat the best men of all countries. No duty in life can be so gratifying to the feelings of a truly generous man as the relief of the worthy distressed. Observation has taught us of its necessity and experience has taught us of its gratifying results. We are all to a greater or less degree creatures of circumstance—prosperous to-day, tomorrow creatures of want—children of misfortune left to the cold charities of an unfriendly world. In these destitute circumstances how much we appreciate the kindness of a true friend. We have almost to realize the circumstances of want to be able to appreciate the value of true liberality. What language can express the heartfelt gratitude of a widowed mother who, in the care of fatherless children with no means for their support and education when the distress and anxiety of mind for the future of her little ones is removed by the generosity of the faithful brethren of their father, who provided for her a competent livelihood and her children a liberal education. The feelings of the heart under these circumstances must be felt to be realized. But relief is not the only tenet in a Free Mason's profession. He must be true as well as generous ; true to himself his fellow man and his God. Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. To be good and true is the first lesson we are taught in Masonry.

To be good Masons we must be true men, and if we are true men and true Masons our influence upon society will be favorable. All exert an influence, and the importance of exerting that influence in a direction that will make society better, will be appreciated by those who are interested in the welfare of society, and will commend the cultivation of this virtue to the better judgment of all. While we are taught relief

and truth we are also taught the value of brotherly love. We are frequently criticised for the tenacity with which we seem to cling to each other, and are sometimes charged with being prompted by mercenary motives, motives of worldly gain, that we combine with each other for the purpose of making each other more prosperous in our business avocations. While an individual brother may unworthily be prompted by such motives, yet such is not the spirit of true Masonry, and he who is prompted by selfish motives alone cannot become a true Mason. Why we so voluntarily cultivate to so great an extent this virtue of brotherly love cannot be fully understood by the outside world, yet we are all familiar with the fact that Masons almost involuntarily form a peculiar attachment for each other that is not so readily formed for those who are not members of the order. When fully understood it does not appear so mysterious. It is a tie of brotherhood that should unite all men, but the common ties of humanity do not seem so binding. Perhaps it may be explained in the fact that Masons seldom quarrel—at least fallings out among Masons are not so frequent as among those who are strangers to our mystic brotherhood. Harmony and charity, after all, are the great secrets of our unity. R. W. Thomas E. Garrett, grand lecturer for the state of Missouri, very beautifully illustrates the true spirit of Masonic brotherhood by relating the following incident which came under his personal observation :

Two men had been fast friends. In an evil hour they quarreled, and from violent words they came to daggers' points, but used no daggers. They did not speak, and had not spoken for years. Mutual friends had tried the art of reconciliation in vain. They were avowed enemies for life. The whole difficulty was purely personal, and the honor of neither was impeached either by the origin of the quarrel or subsequent circumstances. Probably they were equally to blame; possibly not. No matter. One of them became a Mason after the estrangement, and it happened the other remained ignorant of the fact. One evening he, too, was admitted into a lodge. Almost the first voice he heard, and certainly the first face he saw, was that of his enemy, who presided over the ceremonies of initiation, and was obliged according to usage, to address him by the title of "brother." This was a most peculiar situation and a severe ordeal for both. After the lodge had closed the apprentice sought the master and without any preliminaries, the following colloquy ensued, commenced by the newly-made Mason: "Are you a member of this lodge?" "I am." "Were you present when I was elected?" "I was." "May I ask if you voted?" "I did." "Now tell me how many it requires to reject in a ballot for admission." The master answered, "one." There was nothing more to say. The initiate extended his hand, which was warmly grasped by the other, and uttered with thrilling accents, deep emotions mellowing his voice: "Friend! Brother! You have taught me a lesson I shall never forget." This is a little ray of Masonic light. No language is so eloquent as the silent throbbing of a heart full of joyful tears. While this kind of cement is used in our moral edifice, should it not be enduring? Who can wonder that it is so strong?

Brethren of Butler Lodge, No. 254, you have begun a noble work, not alone in the building of this temple of charity and benevolence, but in wielding an influence on this community that will be felt years to

come. This temple will be a place of interest to you—you will visit its ground floor, its middle chamber, and its sanctum sanctorum, with increased zeal as you grow in the knowledge of the mysteries here taught. Within the walls of this outward temple you will erect a temple more lasting than brass or iron. One that will not be composed of stone and mortar, but of thoughts, sentiments and ideas, united by the cement of brotherly love and affection—that cement which unites you into one sacred band or society of friends and brothers, among whom no contention should ever exist, but that noble contention, or rather emulation of who can best work and best agree. As the work on this outer temple must receive the approval of its master builder, so may your work in its inner temple receive our Grand Master's approbation. May the lessons here learned teach you to so live that when the gavel of our Grand Master above shall call you from labor on earth, you may be found to be fit stones for that spiritual Grand Lodge above, where the Supreme Grand Architect of the universe presides—where you may spend a ceaseless eternity in the everlasting refreshments of the Paradise of God, is the sincere prayer of your friend and brother.



CHAPTER XXXVI.

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL.

During the early history of Bates County her citizens did not trouble themselves much about political matters. They seemed to care more about the settlement of the country and the increase of worldly goods than they did for office. One reason, doubtless, for this was, the pay was nothing extraordinary. Men were expected in those days to administer the duties of the office in many instances gratuitously, and in many others their charges were hardly sufficient to compensate them for their ability and fidelity. The greatest difficulty was to get men to take office, as will be seen by looking over the early records of the county. Now, however, it is still more difficult to keep dishonest and incompetent men out of office. For several years after the organization of the county, persons were elected to office more on account of their qualifications and popularity than for political reasons. The office emphatically sought the man, and not the man the office. We find in some instances, when the opposing candidates belonged to the same party, where two were to be voted for a division was made and a Democrat and Whig were elected.

We should be pleased to present to our readers the early political history of Bates County, but the record giving the names of all the different candidates and the result of each election has been destroyed. The official record of the vote in the county has been preserved since 1866, and it is from that date we will write the political history.

As there were only a few over 300 votes cast in the county in 1866, and as about two-thirds were Republican, little interest was manifested in the election. The Drake constitution of 1865 was in force, which prohibited those who bore arms against the government or sympathized with the rebellion from voting. At this time there were not many disfranchised in the county, as very few of the former citizens had returned.

An official abstract of the votes cast in Bates County, Tuesday, November 6, 1866.

	Mingo and Spruce.	Deer Creek and Boone.	Charlotte.	Walnut Creek.	Mount Pleasant.	Lone Oak.	Pleasant Gap.	Total.
Rep. in Congress, 5th District,								
J. W. McClurg,	41	21	12	19	55	17	51	216
Thomas L. Price,	22	19	.	1	24	10	20	96
State Sup't Public Schools,								
T. A. Parker,	41	21	12	19	55	17	51	216
J. F. Williams,	22	19	.	1	24	10	20	96
State Senate,								
M. T. Graham,	41	21	12	19	55	17	51	216
M. J. Payne,	22	20	.	1	24	10	20	97
House Rep. State Legislature,								
A. L. Betz,	40	21	12	19	53	17	44	206
J. D. Wright,	22	20	.	1	26	10	26	105
County Court Justices,								
B. H. Thornton,	41	21	12	19	54	17	45	209
Joseph Wix,	41	20	12	19	55	17	50	214
W. J. Hiser,	41	20	12	19	55	17	46	210
Samuel Pyle,	22	20	.	1	23	10	23	99
B. Holderman,	22	21	.	1	24	10	21	99
R. E. Williams,	22	21	.	1	24	10	24	102
Sheriff,								
John Atkison,	40	21	12	19	54	17	51	214
E. C. Carr,	22	19	.	1	24	10	20	96
Circuit and County Court Clerk,								
John D. Myers,	41	22	12	19	56	17	46	214
Charles T. Robards,	21	19	.	1	22	10	25	98
Assessor,								
V. B. Vandyke,	41	25	9	19	49	17	50	210
County Treasurer,								
H. Peipmier,	41	21	12	19	53	17	55	218
R. Marsteller,	22	20	.	1	25	10	16	94
Supervisor of Registration,								
W. T. Smith,	41	21	12	19	55	17	53	218
C. F. Baxley,	22	20	.	1	24	10	18	94
County Sup't Public Schools,								
D. McGaughey,	41	21	12	19	55	17	53	218
N. L. Whipple,	22	19	.	1	23	10	19	94
County Surveyor,								
R. Hill,	41	21	12	19	55	17	51	216
Coroner,								
A. J. Satterlee,	41	22	12	19	55	17	46	212
Circuit Attorney,								
W. S. Shirk,	41	21	12	19	55	17	51	216

Republicans in Roman. Democrats in Italic.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NOVEMBER 3, 1868.

Democrats marked with D, Republicans R.

President—

Grant, R. 782

Seymour, D. 620

Governor—

Phelps, D. 632

McClurg, R. 775

Lieutenant-Governor—	
Stanard, R.	776
Coleman, D.	630
Secretary of State—	
Rodman, R.	777
Poepping, D.	629
Treasurer—	
Dallmeyer, R.	777
Hundhausen, D.	629
Auditor—	
Draper, R.	777
Rozier, D.	629
Register of Lands—	
McGee, R.	777
Reagan, D.	629
Attorney-General—	
Johnson, R.	777
Hockaday, D.	629
Judges of Supreme Court—	
Currier, R.	778
Bliss, R.	778
Wagner, R.	778
Newton, D.	622
Lewis, D.	622
Adams, D.	622
Congress—	
Hazell, D.	629
Phillips, D.	629
Stover, R.	778
Burdett, R.	776
Circuit Judge—	
Allen, D.	648
Emerson, R.	748
Circuit Attorney—	
Outhwaite, R.	754
Masters, D.	629
Representative—	
Bassett, R.	716
Benefiel, D.	663
Sheriff—	
White, R.	741
Smith, D.	654
County Treasurer—	
Christian, D.	626
Donahue, R.	763
Superintendent of Public Schools—	
Henry, D.	629
Allison, R.	769
County Court Justices—	
Hill, D.	637
Slayback, R.	632
Hall, R.	749

County Court Justice—	
Crigler, R.....	771
Public Administrator—	
Burnside, D.....	633
Hartwell, R.....	752
Supervisor of Registration—	
Wright, D.....	629
Foster, R.....	770
Surveyor—	
Lucas, D.....	627
Fillbrick, R.....	764
Assessor—	
Wheaton, D.....	641
Willard, R.....	758
Coroner—	
Watts, D.....	623
Thomas, R.....	768
Constitutional Amendment—	
No.....	605
Yes.....	622
Court House—	
No.....	557
Yes.....	768

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1870.

Governor—	
McClurg.....	889
Brown.....	1,022
Lieutenant-Governor—	
Gamble.....	897
Harlan.....	1,022
Secretary of State—	
Weigel.....	897
Stover.....	1,018
Treasurer—	
Hays.....	1,019
Filley.....	897
Auditor—	
Draper.....	1,019
Moser.....	893
Attorney-General—	
Baker.....	1,020
Johnson.....	895
Register of Lands—	
Solomon.....	1,018
McGee.....	897
Superintendent Public Schools—	
Divolli.....	1,013
Beard.....	932
Judge Supreme Court—	
Wagner.....	1,911

Congress—					
Smith	.....	.....	977
Burnett	.....	.....	893
State Senator—					
Wornell	.....	.....	1,014
Twiss	.....	.....	899
State Representative—					
Walker	.....	.....	1,047
Page	.....	.....	839
Clerk of Circuit Court—					
Geisel	.....	.....	974
Boreing	.....	.....	921
Clerk of County Court—					
Smith	.....	.....	993
Raybourn	.....	.....	914
Sheriff—					
Newberry	.....	.....	1,022
Smith	.....	.....	836
County Treasurer—					
Holloway	.....	.....	1,030
Thomas	.....	.....	884
County Assessor—					
Howell	.....	.....	842
Aldridge	.....	.....	983
Superintendent Registration—					
Smith	.....	.....	895
Coroner—					
Carter	.....	.....	994
Shelton	.....	.....	916
County Superintendent Public Schools—					
Wilson	.....	.....	1,013
Allison	.....	.....	896
Public Administrator—					
Burnside	.....	.....	1,026
Betz	.....	.....	871
Constitutional Amendments—					
First—No	164	Fourth—Yes	1,302
Yes	1,592	No	458
Second—Yes	1,272	Fifth—Yes	1,232
No	482	No	460
Third—Yes	1,487	Sixth—Yes	1,551
No	216	No	120

This election was warmly contested; there having been a bolt in the Republican state convention under the leadership of John B. Henderson, Carl Schurz, B. Gratz Brown and others and who nominated what was called a "liberal" ticket with the latter named gentleman the candidate for governor. The amendment to the constitution enfranchising those who had taken part in the rebellion was voted on by both parties and adopted by a large majority.

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	President.			Governor.		Lt Gov.		Sec. State		Treas'r.		Auditor.		Att'y Gen.	
	Grant.	Greeley.	O'Connor.	Henderson.	Woodson.	Stover.	Johnson.	Voerde.	Weigle.	Draper.	Salmon.	O'Connor.	Clark.	Chandler.	Ewing.
Mingo	59	44	7	60	33	59	53	59	54	59	54	59	54	59	54
Grand River . . .	28	113	.	28	112	28	111	28	110	28	111	28	111	28	111
Deer Creek	62	71	.	63	73	63	73	63	73	63	73	63	73	63	73
Boone	71	134	.	71	136	71	136	71	135	71	136	71	136	71	136
Spruce	46	110	2	46	114	46	114	46	113	46	113	46	113	46	113
Shawnee	26	58	.	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	58
Mound	43	23	.	43	23	43	23	43	23	43	23	43	23	43	23
Elkhart	50	14	.	52	16	50	18	50	18	50	18	50	18	50	18
West Point	55	27	3	55	28	55	28	55	28	55	28	55	28	55	28
Deepwater	54	85	2	56	88	56	88	56	87	56	90	56	85	56	88
Summit	59	41	.	60	40	59	42	59	42	59	42	59	42	59	42
Mt. Pleasant . . .	266	214	5	266	216	266	218	267	217	267	217	268	216	267	217
Charlotte	61	74	.	61	75	61	76	61	76	61	76	61	76	61	76
Homer	78	31	2	78	36	78	36	78	36	78	36	78	36	78	36
Hudson	100	85	1	100	86	100	86	100	86	99	87	100	86	100	86
Pleasant Gap . . .	80	153	.	82	151	81	154	80	154	80	154	80	154	80	154
Lone Oak	80	60	.	80	66	80	66	80	66	80	66	80	66	80	66
New Home	73	110	.	76	107	76	107	76	107	76	107	76	107	76	107
Walnut	42	62	4	42	67	42	67	42	67	42	67	42	67	42	67
Rockville	89	68	.	89	68	89	68	89	68	89	68	89	68	89	68
Prairie	44	83	1	46	85	46	85	46	85	45	87	46	85	46	85
Osage	23	73	.	24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74	24	74
Howard	10	14	.	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14
Total	1499	1747	27	1514	1766	1509	1795	1509	1791	1507	1799	1510	1790	1509	1794
Majorities . . . .	.	248	.	.	252	.	286	.	282	.	292	.	280	.	285

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1872.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS.	Register Lands.		Supreme Court Judges.								Congress	
	Nitchy.	Salomon.	Glover.	Vories	Shields.	Adams.	Ellis.	Leonard.	Ewing.	Sherwood.	Twitchell.	Comings.
Mingo	59	54	59	53	59	53	59	59	53	53	59	54
Grand River	27	111	28	111	28	111	28	28	111	111	28	111
Deer Creek	63	73	63	73	63	73	63	63	73	73	63	73
Boone	71	136	71	136	71	136	71	71	136	135	71	136
Spruce	46	113	46	113	46	113	46	46	113	113	46	114
Shawnee	26	58	26	58	26	58	26	26	58	58	26	58
Mound	43	23	43	23	43	23	43	43	23	23	43	23
Elkhart	50	18	50	18	50	18	50	50	18	18	50	18
West Point	55	28	55	28	55	28	55	55	28	28	55	28
Deep Water	56	88	56	87	56	87	56	56	88	88	56	88
Summit	59	42	59	42	59	42	59	59	42	42	59	42
Mt. Pleasant	267	218	267	217	267	217	267	267	217	217	268	217
Charlotte	61	76	61	76	61	76	61	61	76	76	61	76
Homer	78	36	78	36	78	36	78	78	36	36	78	36
Hudson	100	86	100	86	100	86	100	100	64	85	100	86
Pleasant Gap	80	154	80	154	80	154	80	80	154	154	80	154
Lone Oak	80	66	80	66	80	66	80	80	66	66	80	66
New Home	76	107	76	107	76	107	76	76	107	107	76	107
Walnut	42	67	42	67	42	67	42	42	67	67	42	67
Rockville	89	68	89	68	89	68	89	89	68	68	89	68
Prairie	46	85	44	85	46	86	46	46	85	85	46	85
Osage	14	74	24	74	24	74	23	23	74	74	24	74
Howard	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	10	14	14	10	14
Total	1508	1795	1507	1792	1509	1793	1508	1508	1771	1791	1520	1795
Majorities		287		285		284			263	283		275

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOV. 5, 1872.—*Continued.*

Rep. Legislatr		Sheriff.		Treas'r.		Probate Judge.		Supt. Schools.		Pros. Attorney		Surveyor		Public Adm'r.		Coroner.	
Lane.	Bradley.	Fletcher.	Shobe.	Boyd.	Holloway.	Vickers.	Boxley.	Steele.	Harper.	Brumbach.	Riggs.	Welch.	Philbrick.	Iman.	Kimbrough.	Shelton.	Carmichael.
59	54	59	54	59	54	59	54	59	54	59	54	61	52	59	54	59	54
27	113	22	115	25	113	25	114	25	113	25	115	26	113	28	112	40	86
65	71	64	71	54	83	51	88	63	73	63	74	59	80	64	70	63	70
71	136	71	136	71	136	71	136	71	136	75	129	71	130	71	136	71	136
45	114	46	113	39	119	45	114	45	113	46	104	44	113	45	113	45	113
26	58	25	59	27	57	25	58	26	58	26	57	24	60	26	58	27	57
43	23	43	23	36	26	43	23	41	25	43	23	39	27	43	23	43	23
50	19	50	18	47	22	36	32	74	21	49	17	37	32	49	18	50	18
55	28	58	28	55	28	54	29	55	28	61	24	55	28	55	28	55	28
59	79	54	87	52	94	54	91	55	88	52	88	54	89	56	87	56	88
60	40	59	42	60	41	59	42	57	41	59	40	59	42	59	41	59	40
266	218	274	211	249	232	237	241	245	227	259	219	248	234	267	210	265	211
60	75	58	79	55	80	46	86	55	81	60	75	61	76	60	76	61	76
78	35	77	36	76	38	75	37	76	38	75	35	76	37	76	36	76	36
101	84	100	85	98	88	100	86	100	86	100	86	91	95	100	86	100	86
87	149	77	157	92	145	74	162	76	154	79	154	78	156	78	156	77	156
81	65	80	66	76	67	80	66	90	55	80	65	80	66	80	66	79	67
76	107	76	106	74	108	73	108	77	101	76	102	74	106	77	106	77	106
42	67	42	67	40	69	41	68	42	67	42	63	41	68	42	67	39	67
90	65	88	69	91	66	96	60	89	68	88	68	89	68	89	68	89	68
45	86	47	85	47	84	49	83	47	85	48	85	46	87	47	85	47	85
25	72	24	74	25	73	24	74	24	74	24	74	16	82	24	74	24	74
10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14	10	14
1521	1772	1504	1795	1458	1837	1427	1886	1475	1800	1499	1765	1439	1855	1511	1784	1521	1759
251	291	379	459	325	266	416	273	238									

Republicans in Roman. Democrats in Italic.

Nothing of particular importance in the election of 1872.

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 3, 1874.

TOWNSHIPS.	Governor.		Lieut. Governor.		Sec'y of State.		State Treas'r.		State Auditor.		Attorney General.		Register Lands.		School Sup't.	
	Gentry.	Hardin.	Headlee.	Colman.	Lefflet.	McGrath.	Fisse.	Mercer.	Hale.	Holladay.	Twitcheil.	Hockaday.	Cuisenberry.	Diegel.	Montieth.	Shannon.
Mingo . . .	54	66	54	67	54	67	54	67	54	67	54	67	54	67	54	67
Grand River.	18	99	18	99	18	99	18	100	18	100	18	100	18	100	18	100
Deer Creek .	57	73	55	74	55	74	55	74	55	74	55	74	55	74	55	74
Boone . . .	42	141	42	141	42	140	42	141	42	140	42	140	42	140	42	140
Spruce . . .	30	124	29	125	30	125	30	125	30	125	30	125	30	125	31	125
Shawnee . .	27	61	28	61	28	61	28	61	28	61	28	61	28	61	28	61
Mound . . .	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25	33	25
Elkhart . .	41	15	40	15	40	15	36	16	41	15	41	15	41	15	41	15
West Point .	36	33	40	33	39	33	40	33	39	33	40	33	39	33	40	33
Deepwater .	60	97	60	97	60	97	60	97	60	97	60	97	60	97	60	97
Summit . .	45	55	44	56	44	56	44	56	44	56	44	56	44	56	44	56
Mt. Pleasant	258	199	257	201	257	201	258	200	257	201	257	201	256	202	256	201
Charlotte .	88	52	83	59	83	58	83	58	82	59	82	59	82	59	83	59
Homer . . .	71	34	63	43	61	43	65	41	63	43	63	43	65	41	63	43
Hudson . .	99	74	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77
Pleasant Gap	89	120	87	121	87	122	88	122	87	122	87	122	87	122	89	120
Lone Oak .	79	68	77	69	78	69	78	69	78	69	77	69	78	69	78	69
New Home .	58	97	57	98	58	97	57	98	58	97	57	98	58	97	57	98
Walnut . .	40	126	37	127	37	127	37	128	37	128	38	127	37	128	37	128
Rockville .	51	51	52	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Prairie . .	66	69	63	70	64	70	64	70	64	70	64	70	64	70	64	70
Osage . . .	20	70	20	68	20	70	20	70	20	10	20	70	20	70	21	69
Howard . .	4	11	4	11	4	11	3	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4	11
Total . . .	1366	1760	1342	1787	1342	1788	1343	1790	1344	1791	1343	1791	1345	1790	1348	1790
Majorities .	394		445		446		447		447		448		445		442	

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 3, 1874.—*Continued.*

S Judge, full term.	S. Judge, to fill v'cy	Constn'l Conven'tn	Constn'l Am'dm't.	Congress, 8th District			State Senate.	Circ. j'dge	Rep'sn'tv Leg'la'tr	Clerk Cir. Ct.							
Ellsworth.	Hugh.	Bland.	Napton.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Alexander.	Franklin.	Powell.	Ridge.	Newberry,	Wright,	Thompson,	Bradley.	Laybourn.	Swift.
54 18	67 100	54 18	67 100	63 55	44 29	73 108	37 4	54 16	67 100	.	54 17	65 100	121 117	54 19	67 98	54 17	67 98
55	74	55	74	69	41	107	4	55	73	.	54	74	128	59	71	55	73
42	140	42	140	167	11	172	6	4	142	37	43	138	184	43	141	43	140
31	125	30	125	119	28	156	.	29	125	.	29	118	155	29	123	28	125
28	61	28	61	65	21	81	4	28	61	.	25	58	89	21	61	29	59
33	25	33	25	24	23	26	2	33	24	.	33	24	57	36	22	34	21
41	15	41	15	3	45	49	.	37	15	2	38	18	56	36	17	37	16
39	33	40	33	31	22	58	.	36	33	.	39	33	73	40	33	41	32
60	97	60	97	114	18	132	3	59	98	.	32	115	157	59	95	56	98
44	56	43	57	47	36	87	3	43	56	.	42	56	98	38	57	36	58
256	201	255	203	170	202	373	10	217	203	35	189	225	448	259	197	253	198
63	59	63	59	48	78	122	1	80	60	.	76	64	138	90	51	82	57
63	43	63	43	16	90	104	1	61	44	1	62	43	103	63	41	60	42
99	77	99	77	70	102	167	6	99	77	.	94	80	176	107	69	99	77
88	122	88	122	121	37	172	4	85	123	.	82	121	206	88	119	88	122
78	69	78	69	73	1	77	.	78	69	.	76	67	147	82	61	79	68
58	97	57	98	65	84	146	1	58	97	.	57	97	155	60	93	58	96
37	128	37	128	33	85	131	3	36	128	.	36	127	165	36	129	36	129
51	51	51	51	5	53	78	18	51	51	.	51	51	102	50	52	51	51
64	70	64	70	72	31	103	15	64	71	.	60	75	135	70	63	63	69
20	70	20	70	21	48	74	.	20	70	.	18	72	90	20	70	21	69
4	11	4	11	13	2	14	1	3	12	.	2	13	15	2	13	2	13
1346	1791	1343	1795	1464	1131	2610	123	1246	1799	76	1219	1854	3115	1361	1743	1322	1778
445	.	452	333	.	2487	.	.	477	.	.	635	.	.	382	.	456	.

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 3, 1874.—*Continued.*

Clerk Co. Court		Sheriff		Treas's.		Recorder Deeds.		Coroner.		Public Adm'r.		Pros. Attorney.		Restr'ng Stock.		E W T of Co. Com.	
Mains.	Walton.	Cobb.	Mack	Drysdale.	Shole.	Pyle.	Pace.	Nance.	Shaw.	Bainbridge.	Lea.	Holcomb.	Forbes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
54	67	52	66	53	67	54	67	54	67	54	67	53	67	33	84	3	113
16	98	19	98	17	97	18	92	18	99	18	99	18	95	5	104	7	102
57	73	55	74	55	74	55	73	55	74	55	74	55	74	28	97	22	93
45	138	43	141	43	141	43	141	43	141	43	141	44	140	50	119	9	161
29	126	28	126	19	125	31	122	29	124	29	125	30	116	36	106	16	126
18	69	27	60	29	60	33	52	26	63	28	61	28	60	14	67	.	.
32	24	33	24	36	21	37	21	31	27	33	24	33	24	44	6	13	31
39	16	41	15	41	15	41	15	40	15	42	14	40	11	40	16	47	2
40	34	41	33	41	33	42	32	41	33	42	32	42	31	19	45	1	64
53	101	56	100	58	97	61	96	60	97	60	97	65	87	39	90	5	127
39	59	43	57	41	58	42	56	49	56	44	56	41	52	64	29	10	84
204	250	250	207	251	203	262	188	249	196	254	203	260	188	141	242	56	311
79	58	80	62	89	51	87	56	90	48	84	57	81	49	42	90	15	110
55	49	53	52	64	40	65	40	64	41	62	43	62	40	64	37	7	90
107	69	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77	99	77	102	70	20	132	3	159
108	100	87	122	88	120	88	121	88	120	88	122	89	109	36	153	5	183
78	68	78	69	76	71	82	65	78	67	78	69	76	63	10	123	1	118
57	98	57	98	56	97	59	95	57	96	56	99	59	92	30	119	3	149
29	136	12	154	37	127	39	127	37	128	39	127	39	126	22	140	21	141
52	49	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	52	48	11	83	5	87
65	65	65	69	66	68	67	64	63	68	64	69	60	61	23	101	8	113
20	70	20	70	20	70	21	69	20	70	20	70	21	68	15	60	11	57
2	13	2	13	2	13	2	13	2	12	2	13	2	13	12	3	1	14
1278	1830	1292	1818	1332	1776	1392	1733	1334	1770	1345	1790	1371	1684	768	2046	269	2440
. . .	552	. . .	526	. . .	444	. . .	341	. . .	436	. . .	441	. . .	313	. . .	1678	. . .	2171

Candidates on People's ticket in Roman, on Democratic in *Italics*

Mark A. Shelton, Esq., received one vote for Coroner in Grand River Township; one vote was also cast in Mt. Pleasant Township for "Jim Knight" for state senator.

In last column of the table, "E. W. T. of Co. Com'r" is intended for "Employment of whole time of County Commissioner of Schools."

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	President.		Governor.		Lt. Gov.		Sec. State.		Treasurer.		Auditor.	
	Hayes.	Tilden.	Finkelnburg.	Phelps.	Allen.	Brockmeyer.	Weigel.	McGrath.	Severance.	Gates.	Smith.	Holladay.
Mingo	35	69	36	69	36	69	36	69	36	69	36	69
Grand River	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86
Deer Creek	53	72	54	76	52	77	52	77	52	77	52	77
Boone	64	159	64	159	64	160	64	160	64	160	64	160
Spruce	39	136	39	135	39	135	39	135	39	135	39	135
Shawnee	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63
Mound	54	37	55	36	55	36	54	37	54	37	54	37
Elkhart	45	39	46	39	46	39	46	39	46	39	46	39
West Point	54	51	54	50	54	51	54	51	54	51	54	51
Deepwater	68	116	66	118	68	116	68	116	68	116	68	116
Summit	49	71	49	72	49	72	49	72	49	72	49	72
Mt. Pleasant	235	226	239	224	237	227	236	228	236	228	236	228
Charlotte	91	71	92	73	93	72	93	72	93	72	93	72
Homer	70	40	69	41	70	42	70	42	70	42	70	42
Hudson	127	112	128	111	128	112	128	112	128	112	128	112
Pleasant Gap	85	142	85	139	85	141	85	142	85	142	85	142
Lone Oak	62	89	61	88	61	89	61	89	61	89	61	89
New Home	72	111	72	111	71	112	71	112	71	112	71	112
Walnut	55	106	56	105	56	105	56	105	56	105	56	105
Rockville	19	73	69	72	69	73	69	73	69	73	69	73
Prairie	59	98	53	101	56	98	56	98	56	98	56	98
Osage	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76
Howard	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28
Total	1479	2071	1483	2072	1485	2079	1483	2082	1483	2082	1483	2082
Majorities		592		589		594		599		599		599

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY NOV. 7, 1876.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS.	At. Gen.		Register Lands.		Supreme Judge.		Railroad Commissioners					
	Mullins.	Smith.	Drane.	McHenry.	Wagner.	Henry.	Allen.	Harding.	Harper.	Marmaduke.	Hays.	Walker.
Mingo	36	69	36	69	36	69	36	69	36	69	36	69
Grand River	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86	25	86
Deer Creek	52	77	52	77	52	77	52	77	52	77	52	77
Boone	64	160	64	160	64	160	64	160	64	160	64	160
Spruce	39	135	39	135	39	135	39	135	39	135	39	135
Shawnee	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63	30	63
Mound	54	37	54	37	54	37	54	37	54	37	54	37
Elkhart	46	39	46	39	46	39	46	39	46	39	46	39
West Point	54	50	54	51	54	51	54	51	54	51	54	51
Deepwater	68	116	68	116	68	116	68	116	68	116	68	116
Summit	49	72	49	72	49	72	49	72	48	73	48	73
Mt. Pleasant	236	227	236	227	237	227	239	225	237	226	239	227
Charlotte	93	72	93	72	93	72	96	69	94	71	93	72
Homer	70	42	70	42	70	42	70	42	70	42	70	42
Hudson	128	112	128	112	128	112	129	111	128	112	128	112
Pleasant Gap	85	142	85	142	85	142	85	142	85	142	85	142
Lone Oak	61	89	61	89	61	89	63	87	61	89	61	89
New Home	71	112	71	112	71	112	72	110	72	111	71	112
Walnut	56	105	56	105	56	105	56	105	56	105	56	105
Rockville	69	73	69	73	69	73	71	72	71	72	70	72
Prairie	56	98	56	98	56	98	56	98	56	98	56	98
Osage	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76	33	76
Howard	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28	8	28
Total	1483	2080	1483	2081	1484	2081	1495	2070	1481	2078	1480	2081
Majorities		597		598		598		575		597		601

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY NOV. 5, 1878.—Continued.

Congress.			Senate.		Rep.		Sheriff		Collector		Judge at Large.		Judge Dist No 2		Judge Dist No 1		County Clerk.	
Burton.	Richey.	Waddill.	Swift.	Bradley.	Thompson.	Moler.	Mudd.	Simpson.	Price.	Clark.	Harrison.	Ballard.	G. W. Patterson.	Alex. Patterson.	Rand.	Cole.	Walton.	Henry.
55	22	73	69	78	71	79	71	78	66	84	71	79	..	..	73	77	96	51
37	13	119	41	122	40	126	47	120	45	120	50	118	..	..	50	117	49	117
21	20	84	39	81	40	77	41	84	40	86	40	84	..	..	54	70	51	77
1	15	45	16	45	16	45	16	45	16	45	16	45	..	..	17	44	18	43
79	44	124	128	120	128	121	106	143	113	127	127	122	..	..	129	121	127	121
74	27	149	99	148	104	145	102	148	96	151	103	148	..	..	103	148	119	129
18	54	79	75	73	76	72	71	78	65	83	72	78	..	..	72	78	77	72
41	27	141	64	141	66	141	66	141	60	145	67	141	..	..	62	143	78	132
29	12	152	45	148	45	147	47	145	26	158	45	148	..	..	73	106	39	151
9	83	104	91	103	92	101	74	117	91	102	90	104	..	..	90	104	97	94
40	14	76	49	79	48	77	53	76	44	86	54	76	..	..	54	75	60	65
167	115	273	273	261	307	244	264	279	199	356	270	290	296	251	..	..	348	209
25	76	76	100	70	102	68	96	75	68	87	95	76	104	63	..	..	111	61
54	28	41	76	43	76	45	63	50	47	71	75	47	..	..	80	43	81	40
25	5	139	30	137	30	137	23	140	32	133	19	148	30	137	..	..	58	108
19	12	78	29	78	28	77	29	77	29	76	29	76	29	76	..	..	34	72
40	18	34	56	34	56	34	55	35	53	37	57	34	55	35	..	..	66	31
11	17	38	35	37	38	35	34	37	95	39	36	37	35	36	..	..	34	38
34	8	61	40	63	43	60	43	61	42	59	42	60	44	61	..	..	42	59
27	7	78	27	77	27	78	24	80	26	79	29	74	27	77	..	..	30	75
13	11	96	20	96	24	94	22	96	27	90	20	95	24	93	..	..	33	87
56	10	85	67	85	67	85	65	84	66	85	66	85	67	83	..	..	76	75
44	32	166	76	160	34	156	78	158	70	164	74	165	77	162	..	..	65	165
919	663	2311	1545	2278	1558	2243	1490	2347	1416	2464	1549	2330	788	1074	857	1126	1783	2072
..	..	..	..	733	..	686	..	857	..	1048	..	781	..	286	..	269	..	289

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 5, 1878.—*Continued.*

Circuit Clerk.		Recorder		Treasu'r		Assessor		Pros. Attorney.		Coroner.		Poll Tax.		Restr'ing Swine.		Jail Tax.	
Craig.	Jenkins.	Duncan.	Pace.	Drysdale.	Duke.	Brown.	Hickman.	Brugler.	Forbes.	Hall.	Kelley.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
73	77	71	79	67	80	66	83	83	63	71	76	17	121	34	108	12	122
50	116	50	117	49	118	50	117	50	118	50	117	3	160	33	132	3	161
42	83	41	84	40	87	39	87	52	72	42	84	3	119	34	87	9	108
16	45	16	45	16	45	16	45	17	44	16	45	2	54	10	48	7	53
128	123	128	122	128	122	127	123	128	120	127	123	8	223	68	170	9	218
102	148	105	146	100	152	103	148	117	126	103	148	17	210	65	172	7	222
72	78	74	76	67	83	68	81	77	73	72	70	6	136	37	104	7	132
65	141	62	144	65	143	65	141	67	128	64	121	4	202	28	177	8	195
44	148	44	149	41	150	44	148	43	142	45	146	3	182	33	154	2	185
90	103	90	104	90	104	89	105	93	99	91	104	8	169	61	109	10	160
54	76	54	76	54	76	52	77	53	69	54	75	4	119	65	55	21	29
282	274	245	315	254	304	262	293	285	262	282	262	51	447	223	267	198	292
95	75	94	77	92	74	87	82	108	64	97	74	6	155	82	83	29	124
75	47	72	49	69	53	43	80	77	46	75	45	14	98	69	45	38	74
27	139	30	135	27	140	30	137	32	129	28	136	2	158	68	91	19	141
29	77	30	76	30	77	28	77	29	78	29	77	1	103	33	73	8	95
57	33	56	34	55	35	57	31	59	32	57	31	1	85	69	16	.	84
35	37	34	39	35	38	32	40	36	34	43	30	2	72	28	43	2	70
44	61	44	61	44	62	37	67	44	61	44	61	5	86	43	50	7	85
15	85	25	77	25	79	28	77	27	74	25	76	6	102	17	92	4	106
21	97	21	97	21	93	22	96	28	87	22	95	3	109	22	94	10	105
66	84	64	87	63	90	67	85	67	83	66	86	5	135	35	110	7	133
84	165	68	162	76	164	76	166	84	145	79	162	13	209	81	135	11	220
1566	2312	1518	2351	1508	2369	1488	2386	1656	2149	1582	2247	184	3456	1238	2415	428	3184
. .	746	. .	833	. .	861	. .	898	. .	493	. .	665	. .	3272	. .	1177	. .	2756

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 2, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	President.			Governor.			Congress.		Circuit Judge.		Representative.		
	Hancock, D.	Garfield, R.	Weaver G. B.	Crittenden, D.	Dyer, R.	Brown, G. B.	Hazeltine G. B.	Waddill, D.	Gantt, D.	Page, R.	Ballard, D.	Fry, R.	Speer, G. B.
Rockville	97	82	15	97	82	15	97	96	96	99	98	81	16
Prairie	101	56	12	101	56	12	58	103	100	67	98	56	12
Ossage	181	79	15	179	77	15	64	205	172	96	181	78	15
Howard	63	26	13	63	26	13	38	64	63	38	63	26	13
Hudson	144	148	6	146	148	6	153	146	145	154	144	145	7
Pleasant Gap	161	110	21	159	109	21	109	163	160	124	158	105	27
Lone Oak	106	60	26	104	59	29	81	100	106	87	107	55	28
New Home	197	80	10	196	80	11	88	196	198	87	198	80	9
Walnut	160	65	5	60	58	12	67	162	160	71	156	57	16
Deepwater	139	71	28	130	71	28	77	139	139	96	136	69	32
Summit	92	60	3	92	59	3	61	91	93	63	90	38	8
Mt. Pleasant	100	336	30	401	335	30	344	402	367	495	389	328	41
Charlotte	79	97	16	70	99	18	106	82	65	127	79	99	16
Homer	63	96	3	64	96	3	81	64	61	100	64	96	3
Spruce	182	52	3	182	52	3	1	84	182	55	178	49	3
Shawnee	93	49	4	93	48	4	51	94	93	55	94	48	4
Mound	44	68	4	44	68	4	68	43	43	78	42	68	4
Elkhart	57	48	18	53	47	22	64	55	54	67	57	47	19
West Point	83	74	2	83	74	2	73	80	83	75	83	74	2
Mingo	83	44	1	83	44	1	42	80	83	49	83	43	2
Grand River	110	36	1	109	36	2	36	111	110	37	110	36	1
Deer Creek	97	79	1	98	78	2	71	100	91	83	85	80	2
East Boone	139	57	4	140	56	4	58	142	134	68	138	58	4
West Boone	78	24	3	78	24	3	27	78	75	29	78	4	3
Total	2949	1897	245	2941	1883	260	1985	2997	2872	2198	2909	1860	286
Majorities	1052			1058			1012	684			1049		

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1880.—*Continued.*

Sheriff.			Probate Judge.		Treasurer.		Pros. Attorney.		Collector.			Assessor.			Presiding Judge County Court.			
Simpson, D.	McPeak, R.	Vanbenthusen, G. B.	Brown, D.	Sturtevant, R.	Trimble, D.	Henry R.	Durrett, G. B.	Silvers, D.	Brugler, R.	Sanderson, R.	Catron, D.	Putnam, G. B.	Deerwester, R.	White, G. B.	Duncan, D.	Cole, D.	Flint, R.	Compton, G. B.
96	84	15	98	97	98	82	5	97	27	91	88	12	82	15	97	98	82	15
101	56	12	101	68	101	56	12	102	4	64	94	10	56	12	100	101	56	11
184	73	15	174	96	175	85	13	192	56	80	181	12	76	15	183	180	77	16
63	26	13	63	39	63	26	13	63	38	28	63	10	26	13	63	63	26	16
144	148	6	143	154	144	148	6	143	148	149	143	6	148	6	144	144	148	8
164	106	21	159	131	158	111	21	162	82	111	161	18	110	21	151	160	109	21
105	60	27	106	86	106	61	25	106	57	60	106	26	60	26	105	106	60	26
196	79	10	194	90	192	85	10	191	86	80	157	10	80	10	197	190	80	8
153	61	7	150	68	150	59	14	150	18	58	160	12	58	12	150	147	56	13
141	67	20	130	106	121	74	30	131	101	70	108	29	64	42	131	132	62	40
93	59	3	92	67	67	77	2	92	47	60	93	3	61	3	97	92	60	5
411	321	29	401	367	353	365	24	461	266	335	379	29	340	20	397	493	334	29
80	98	15	75	114	68	94	36	79	114	100	79	15	100	15	79	79	99	15
64	96	3	57	101	56	95	12	65	86	96	61	3	96	3	64	64	96	3
182	51	3	182	55	106	54	3	183	47	52	182	3	59	3	176	181	52	3
93	43	4	93	53	93	49	4	94	26	49	93	4	56	2	87	93	20	4
44	68	4	44	72	43	69	4	45	61	68	44	4	60	4	40	44	48	4
57	47	19	57	65	56	49	18	54	61	47	51	19	48	19	56	57	47	18
81	74	2	83	75	88	67	4	80	74	66	87	2	74	2	82	80	76	3
85	43	1	84	48	84	44	1	85	4	44	85	1	44	1	84	84	43	2
110	37	1	110	37	110	36	1	109	12	36	110	1	39	1	107	110	36	1
97	77	2	98	80	97	79	2	103	60	77	97	2	70	1	164	99	77	2
138	38	4	93	98	169	55	4	139	57	58	138	4	58	4	138	138	58	4
73	24	3	74	26	75	24	3	78	24	22	81	2	24	3	78	78	24	3
2965	1836	245	2869	2187	2837	1944	277	2983	1566	1904	2919	238	1898	262	2925	2962	1875	264
1129	...	...	682	...	893	...	...	1317	...	...	1073	...	...	...	1085	1057	...	...

OFFICIAL VOTE TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	Judge Supreme C't.			Railroad Commissioner			Superin'd't Public School			Congress.			State Senator	
	Sherwood, D.	Wagner, R.	Rice, G. B.	Harding, D.	Hunt, R.	Ritchey, G. B.	Coleman, D.	Hill, R.	Booth, G. B.	Morgan, D.	Merrell, R.	Spring, G. B.	Britts, D.	Dooley, R.
Rockville	102	76	16	103	75	15	103	76	14	102	76	15	102	76
Prairie	87	42	15	87	42	15	87	42	15	90	38	15	87	40
Osage	490	276	145	489	273	66	490	277	145	496	266	153	494	285
Howard	129	75	14	129	75	13	129	124	14	129	74	14	130	75
Hudson	121	114	3	122	113	3	122	114	3	122	112	7	123	118
Pleasant Gap	145	73	17	145	76	16	146	72	16	145	72	18	146	71
Lone Oak	80	43	14	80	43	14	80	43	14	80	43	14	86	43
New Home	152	89	65	153	89	65	153	89	65	155	87	64	156	95
Walnut	123	39	11	123	39	11	123	39	11	122	39	11	120	50
Deepwater	106	43	22	106	43	20	106	43	20	106	42	22	106	45
Summit	81	53	8	79	54	9	81	54	8	79	54	10	81	55
Mt. Pleasant	424	334	44	425	332	44	425	331	44	426	327	49	425	338
Charlotte	75	91	16	76	88	17	76	89	17	76	88	17	76	95
Homer	45	75	5	46	75	5	46	75	4	45	75	5	48	74
Spruce	137	47	3	138	46	3	138	46	3	136	46	3	137	46
Shawnee	88	40	6	90	40	6	90	40	6	88	39	8	87	43
Monnd	40	61	3	39	62	3	39	62	3	38	62	3	39	62
Elkhart	67	44	8	67	44	7	67	44	7	66	42	11	67	48
West Point	61	58	..	60	58	..	61	58	..	61	58	..	61	58
Mingo	75	42	4	75	42	5	77	42	3	78	42	3	77	41
Grand River	88	45	..	89	45	..	89	45	..	89	45	..	84	45
Deer Creek	98	92	10	100	90	20	99	91	10	98	92	9	99	91
East Boone	115	45	2	115	45	2	115	45	2	115	45	3	115	45
West Boone	60	31	..	60	31	..	62	28	..	60	31	..	60	31
Total	2990	1928	370	2996	1917	349	3004	1919	424	3002	1895	454	3006	1970
Majorities	692	..	..	730	..	..	661	..	..	653	..	..	1036	..

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 7, 1882.—*Continued.*

Representative.		Circuit Clerk.		Recorder of Deeds.		County Clerk.		Sheriff.		Pros. Attorney		Pres. Judge Co. Court.							
Moler, D.	Trowbridge, R.	Rand, G. B.	Jenkins, D.	Williams, R.	Bradford, G. B.	Simpson, D.	Wilson, R.	Aldridge, Ind.	Stark, D.	Henry, R.	Durrett, G. B.	Hanks, D.	Morgan, R.	Hackett, G. B.	Francisco, D.	Templeton, R.	Lefker, D.	Robinson, R.	Thompson, G. B.
95	71	24	104	75	14	90	90	15	103	77	14	140	71	14	102	87	96	83	14
97	33	14	87	42	15	88	41	15	87	42	15	89	41	14	88	48	86	42	15
466	261	166	494	268	139	492	271	148	543	240	123	474	255	173	124	405	402	403	99
128	76	13	129	76	12	129	76	12	128	76	12	130	75	12	120	87	125	77	11
110	114	5	122	116	2	121	114	4	122	116	2	118	118	1	464	119	121	113	5
143	72	17	145	72	15	143	68	19	143	73	16	144	73	19	140	81	137	74	16
73	44	14	81	43	19	72	30	26	80	43	14	73	45	18	73	46	79	42	14
146	88	72	155	88	63	156	84	66	156	84	66	157	82	66	132	147	154	94	55
100	31	27	123	40	11	122	41	11	120	41	11	122	41	10	91	58	117	47	7
97	45	25	106	44	20	110	41	19	106	43	21	85	49	20	100	51	106	44	20
76	59	8	80	55	8	79	48	12	80	55	8	70	69	3	75	59	56	58	9
405	332	48	445	313	39	445	302	53	416	338	41	401	363	32	379	369	395	324	20
70	92	19	77	88	17	77	88	16	71	77	31	71	98	13	69	106	55	92	13
40	73	5	43	76	4	46	74	4	47	74	4	45	76	4	40	78	33	75	4
131	47	3	138	46	3	123	36	13	136	45	3	136	44	3	136	47	135	45	3
87	40	7	91	39	6	85	42	8	90	41	6	84	47	5	78	45	78	40	7
31	64	3	39	64	2	37	65	3	40	62	3	34	66	3	31	68	37	64	3
66	44	8	67	44	7	67	44	7	67	44	7	65	45	6	60	51	65	45	7
53	58	.	61	58	.	58	59	.	59	60	.	59	60	.	57	61	56	62	.
74	41	3	81	40	2	74	42	4	68	41	3	77	41	3	62	48	68	42	4
84	45	.	87	46	.	89	45	.	89	45	.	86	46	.	81	45	89	45	.
96	92	10	99	91	10	98	90	10	99	91	10	100	90	9	80	112	94	92	10
115	45	2	115	45	2	114	45	2	113	45	4	113	46	2	111	48	111	45	2
60	31	.	60	31	.	60	31	.	59	32	.	60	31	.	55	33	58	32	.
2843	1898	493	3029	1900	404	2985	1867	467	3022	1885	414	2803	1972	430	2647	2299	2793	2080	400
452	.	.	725	.	.	651	.	.	723	.	.	401	.	.	348	.	313	.	.

OFFICIAL VOTE NOVEMBER 7, 1882.—*Continued.*

Co'ty Judge Dist. No. 1.			Co'ty Judge Dist. No. 2.			Prob'te Judge			Treasurer.			Coroner.			For Constitutional Amendment.	Against Constitutional Amendment.	For Township Organization.	Against Township Organization.
Ritchey, D.	Satterlee, R.	Fleming, G. B.	Nepune, D.	Newton, R.	Parrick, G. B.	Hawkins, D.	Haynes, R.	Noland.	Catron, D.	Cressap, R.	Howerton, G. B.	Wood, D.	Gibbens, R.	Brookhart, G. B.				
..	..	..	101	78	14	103	68	14	102	79	14	103	76	14	2	185	181	12
..	..	..	84	42	16	87	42	15	86	42	15	87	41	16	123	5	104	26
..	..	..	424	257	226	494	271	141	482	283	145	491	272	147	675	63	768	43
..	..	..	122	77	16	130	76	12	129	77	11	130	75	12	111	70	153	54
..	..	..	122	115	4	125	102	4	121	115	2	122	114	3	60	150	152	74
..	..	..	132	81	15	144	73	18	141	73	15	144	72	15	68	104	117	94
..	..	..	64	37	34	79	43	14	80	43	14	80	42	15	34	60	88	34
..	..	..	152	93	62	162	80	66	150	94	63	153	88	65	74	105	142	130
..	..	..	118	28	25	121	38	13	116	51	3	123	40	11	20	105	74	76
..	..	..	106	43	18	105	44	19	106	44	19	106	44	19	28	97	88	73
..	..	..	81	57	1	80	55	8	78	57	8	81	54	8	79	51	54	78
432	315	..	..	..	..	423	325	46	430	321	42	423	329	43	187	358	241	477
88	40	38	..	..	..	73	91	17	73	89	19	80	85	17	19	141	109	56
..	..	..	45	46	4	40	78	4	34	74	5	45	76	4	5	105	93	27
138	45	..	..	..	..	137	46	3	136	46	3	138	46	3	138	25	29	133
89	33	6	..	..	..	87	35	15	87	39	6	90	40	5	22	100	73	44
37	61	..	..	..	..	35	66	3	40	62	3	38	61	3	12	62	98	4
63	47	1	..	..	..	64	45	7	62	44	8	67	44	7	8	65	44	68
58	69	..	..	..	..	60	58	..	56	59	..	64	58	..	17	69	88	26
77	42	3	..	..	..	77	42	3	68	43	3	77	42	3	49	20	62	47
93	41	..	..	..	..	88	45	..	88	45	..	89	45	..	31	96	40	87
90	99	..	..	..	..	97	93	8	99	88	11	97	85	10	83	38	147	43
111	47	1	..	..	..	113	45	2	115	45	2	115	45	2	42	107	133	28
59	30	..	..	..	..	60	31	..	59	31	..	59	32	..	24	34	76	13
1335	859	49	1451	954	425	2984	1892	432	2938	1944	411	2999	1906	422	1911	2215	3154	1747
427	..	..	72	..	..	660	..	..	583	..	..	671	..	..	304	..	1407	..

NOTES.—Terrell received one vote in Prairie Township for state senator. Doran received three votes in Hudson Township for representative. Noland received one vote in Elkhart for prosecuting attorney. Silvers received one vote in Summit Township, three in New Home, six in Mt. Pleasant and three in Lone Oak for prosecuting attorney. James White received one vote in Shawnee for prosecuting attorney. Lefker received two votes in West Boone for county court judge. Cressap received one vote in Howard for county court judge. Thompson received one vote in Homer for circuit clerk. Flemming received one vote in Mingo for presiding judge of county court.

FINANCIAL.

In 1853 the earliest record of the County Court of Bates County, shows what the taxable wealth of the county was for that year. We find an order of the court which reads as follows :

"The assessor's books of Bates County for the year 1853, being taken up by the court this day and examined and corrected, it is ascertained by the court that the total amount of taxable property in the county for the year 1853, real, personal and mixed is \$324,877, and that the state tax therein, including the poll tax, amounts to the sum of \$867.25, and the court doth hereby levy the sum of thirty-seven and one-half cents as a poll tax, there being 850 polls, and the sum of \$1,517 as an *ad valorem* tax upon property, it being four mills to the dollar, as a county tax for the said year 1853."

The assessment of 1862, shows 207 slaves valued at \$44,450. Number of polls, white, 1,113.

Assessed valuation for 1871 :

Lands	\$3,958,658
Town lots.....	266,058
Personal property.....	1,089,886

Total valuation..... \$5,314,602

Assessments were higher in 1871, than they are now. Property now is assessed at its two-thirds value.

Assessment for 1873 :

Number of horses, 8,898, valued at \$365,312 ; mules, 1,497, valued at \$69,193 ; cattle, 28,985, valued at \$375,145 ; sheep, 13,193, valued at \$17,237 ; hogs, 43,196, valued at \$99,869 ; all other personal property, \$451,701 ; total personal property, \$1,375,457.

Assessment for 1872, both real and personal..... \$4,957,962

Assessment for 1880

Assessment for 1880	6,019,191
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Assessment for 1881.....	8,000,000
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The last item includes merchant's tax and railroad bonds.

The rate of taxation for all purposes is 40 cents on the \$100 valuation. The levy for county expenses is 20 cents.

Average county expenditures during the years 1878-9, 1880, 1881, have been from \$14,000 to \$18,000 per annum, the deficiency of the levy being made up from back taxes.

The county warrants have been at par since 1875.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The county never issued any railroad bonds as a county. January 18, 1871, the county court issued in behalf of Mount Pleasant Township,

ninety bonds of 1,000 each, bearing ten per cent., payable semi-annually, on first days of January and July, running ten years. The vote of the people authorized the subscription to be made to the Lexington, Chilli-cothe & Gulf Railroad, but before the bonds were issued, said railroad company had sold out or organized again under the name of the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad, and the bonds were issued to the last company, stating upon their face, that they were issued in lieu of bonds voted to the first named company. The Supreme Court of the United States, held, that bonds voted to one company could not be issued to another and were void.

The county issued forty bonds of \$1,000 each, in behalf of Grand River Township, which were issued under the same circumstances. The bonds are now considered in the light of the above decision, worthless.

The county court on the 15th day of June, 1871, issued for Prairie City Township, fifty bonds of \$500 each, to run ten years, bearing ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, on the 15th of February and August. They were issued to the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company (now the Missouri, Kansas & Texas). There has been one judgment rendered against said township, in favor of Theodore Harris, for \$7,000; this was in 1879. But a small amount of same has been paid. Township will doubtless pay judgment.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

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

May term, 1882 :

In the county court of of said county, on the 6th day of May, 1882, the following, among other proceedings, were had, viz:

Ordered that the following financial statement be placed upon the court records, and that a copy of the same be published in the Bates County Democrat.

Abstract of the receipts and expenditures of Bates County from the 1st day of March, 1881, to March 1, 1882.

CONTINGENT FUND—RECEIPTS.

To amount on hand at last statement	\$ 7,393 15
To amount received on tax book, 1881	13,441 36
To amount received on back tax, 1880	147 89
To amount received on back tax prior to 1880	843 94
To amount received on dram shop licenses and advalorem	1,471 51
To amount received on billiard and other table licenses	242 72
To amount received on wine and beer licenses	34 95
To amount received on peddler's licenses	30 69
To amount received on auctioneers' licenses	15 30

To amount received on merchants' advalorem tax.....	512 08
To amount received on ferryman's license.....	5 00
To amount received of E. A. Henry, overplus salary.....	950 63
To amount received on Smith suit.....	291 15
To amount of sale of land east of square.....	519 00
To amount of old tin roofing.....	5 00
To amount of lumber.....	3 60
To amount of pump.....	2 00
To amount refunded on insane person.....	3 85
To amount M., K. & T. R. R.....	109 38
To amount W. U. Telegraph Co.....	1 17
To amount of back tax, personal.....	20 50
Total receipts.....	\$26,044 93

CONTINGENT FUND—EXPENDITURES.

Amount drawn upon the contingent fund between the 1st day of March, 1881, and the 1st day of March, 1882:

Amount paid for assessing for the year 1881.....	\$ 1,198 01
Amount paid for bridges from contingent fund..	1,669 92
Amount paid for road and bridge commissioner.....	347 30
Amount paid for circuit clerk's fees.....	67 70
Amount paid for county treasurer's fees and salary.....	1,159 11
Amount paid road overseer.....	75 79
Amount paid for support of paupers.....	1,263 94
Amount paid for furnishing and repairing court house and county buildings.....	2,599 91
Amount paid for books and stationery, printers.....	1,084 79
Amount paid for wolf scalp rewards.....	33 00
Amount paid for support of insane poor.....	1,729 76
Amount paid field notes to register of lands.....	20 70
Amount paid on county farm and improvements.....	1,445 07
Amount paid for public well sw. cor. court house square.....	166 75
Amount paid county judges per diem and mileage.....	391 94
Amount paid prosecuting attorney, salary and fees.....	809 98
Amount paid county clerk, fees.....	2,450 89
Amount paid as criminal costs.....	1,106 27
Amount paid sheriff and county seat commissioner's fees....	792 02
Amount paid election costs.....	185 00
Amount paid for abstract of county lands.....	17 50
Amount paid on roads.....	113 50
Amount paid costs of board of equalization.....	13 02
Amount paid county school commissioner's salary.....	40 00
Amount paid mine inspector, services of.....	125 00
Amount paid grand jury, March term, 1881.....	88 85
Amount paid petit jury, March term, 1881.....	521 30
Amount paid witnesses before grand jury, March term, 1882..	56 25
Amount paid grand jury, July term, 1881.....	103 20
Amount paid special jury, July term, 1881.....	18 00
Amount paid petit jury, July term, 1881.....	197 80

Amount paid witnesses to grand jury, July term, 1881	151	75
Amount paid grand jury, July term, 1881	125	80
Amount paid petit jury, July term, 1881	645	80

Total.....\$20,904 32

Total receipts.....\$26,044 93

Amount of warrants and circuit court scrip issued between the first day of March, 1881, and the first day of March, 1882..	\$20,904	32
Amount of outstanding warrants March 1, 1881.	778	68
Amount of warrants paid during the year.....	19,420	72
Amount of outstanding warrants March 1, 1882.....	2,262	28
Amount in county treasury March 1, 1882.....	6,624	21
Amount in county treasury, less outstanding warrants.....	4,361	93

BRIDGE FUND.

To amount on hand March 1st, 1881.....	\$5,612	50
To amount collected on back taxes.....	421	42

Total.....\$6,033 92

By amount of warrants drawn on bridge fund 6,265 28

Amount overdrawn .. 231 36

TOWNSHIP FUND.

To amount received on tax of 1881.....	\$2,849	83
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Amount paid to treasurer of each of the following townships :

Mingo	\$	74	56
Spruce.....		118	49
Deepwater.....		113	32
Hudson		151	34
Rockville.....		71	12
Prairie.....		78	58
Pleasant Gap.....		139	04
Summit		131	20
Shawnee		110	16
Grand River.....		74	20
Deer Creek		92	61
Mound		91	69
Mount Pleasant		365	55
Lone Oak.....		81	15
Osage		112	73
New Home		132	87
Charlotte.....		122	53
Elkhart		75	93
East Boone.....		98	73
West Boone.....		74	68
West Point		51	12

POLITICAL AND FINANCIAL.

1073

Homer	66 22
Walnut	126 13
Howard	93 18
By amount in county treasury, April 22, 1882	202 70
Total	<u>\$2,849 83</u>

ROAD DISTRICT FUND.

To amount received on taxes \$2,104 73

Amount paid to the treasurer of the following named townships :

Mingo	\$ 41 47
Spruce	65 20
Deepwater	45 66
Hudson	
Rockville	45 39
Prairie	
Summit	44 13
Shawnee	63 66
Grand River	45 74
Deer Creek	89 85
Mound	132 80
Mount Pleasant	147 43
Lone Oak	37 98
Osage	152 18
New Home	55 90
Charlotte	56 91
Elk Hart	85 44
East Boone	93 60
West Boone	90 90
West Point	14 96
Homer	99 69
Walnut	71 57
Howard	115 25
Total	<u>\$1,595 71</u>
Balance on hand	509 05

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP RAILROAD TAX.

Amount on hand March 1, 1880	\$866 28
Amount collected on back tax book	19 37
Total	<u>\$885 65</u>
By amount paid on Harris' judgment	866 28
Balance on hand	19 37
Total	<u>\$886 65</u>

ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Amount on hand March 1, 1881.	\$1,079 70
Balance on hand March 1, 1882.	1,079 70

HUDSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Amount on hand, March 1, 1881.	\$279 01
Balance on hand March 1, 1882.	279 01

STATE RAILROAD LEVY OF 1876 AND 1877.

Amount on hand March 1, 1881.	\$455 23
Amount on hand March 1, 1882.	455 23

PRINCIPAL COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

Amount of principal March 1, 1881.	\$42,176 37
Amount received on fines.	1,149 82
Amount received on strays.	169 06
Amount received for show licenses.	63 05
Amount received on sale of swamp lands.	5,110 75

Total principal .. \$47,669 05

Amount of interest collected to June 1, 1881.	\$4,056 57
By amount apportioned.	3,934 90
Balance on hand June 6, 1881.	121 67

Total. \$4,056 57

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FUND.

Township No. 1.—	
Amount of principal.	\$ 760 80
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	87 50
Township No. 2.—	
Amount of principal.	1,393 00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	153 22
Township No. 3.—	
Amount of principal.	940 73
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	76 62
Township No. 4.—	
Amount of principal.	1,510 00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	151 48
Township No. 5.—	
Amount of principal.	2,039 81
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	116 8c
Township No. 6.—	
Amount of principal.	842 00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.	83 70

Township No. 7.—		
Amount of principal.....	760	80
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	76	78
Township No. 8.—		
Amount of principal.....	6,042	64
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	225	01
Township No. 9.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,872	30
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	120	57
Township No. 10.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,402	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	139	96
Township No. 11.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,388	17
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	107	24
Township No. 12.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,121	72
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	112	70
Township No. 13.—		
Amount of principal.....	7,021	16
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	946	88
Township No. 14.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,784	40
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	36	01
Township No. 15.—		
Amount of principal.....	2,246	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	153	22
Township No. 16.—		
Amount of principal.....	2,562	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	139	37
Township No. 17.—		
Amount of principal.....	618	63
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	42	68
Township No. 18.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,616	33
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	158	44
Township No. 19.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,212	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	110	40
Township No. 20.—		
Amount of principal.....	2,304	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	219	80
Township No. 21.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,834	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	180	00
Township No. 22.—		
Amount of principal.....	239	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	37	83
Township No. 23.—		
Amount of principal.....	1,561	54
Amount of interest collected and apportioned.....	104	97

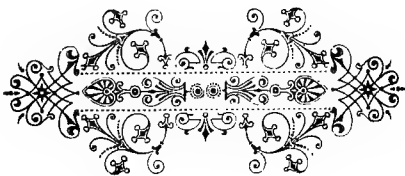
Township No. 24.—		
Amount of principal	767	31
Amount of interest collected and apportioned	88	85
Township No. 25.—		
Amount of principal	5,328	00
Amount of interest collected and apportioned	254	38

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

I, E. A. Henry, clerk of the county court in and for said county, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the proceedings of our said county court, on the day and year above written, as the same appears of record in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court, at office in Butler, this the 12th day of
[SEAL.] May, 1882. E. A. HENRY,
Clerk of County Court.

The county is out of debt. Its financial condition is, therefore, excellent.



CHAPTER XXXVII.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

On April 26, 1869, occurred the semi-centennial anniversary of the I. O. O. F., in the United States. That event was duly celebrated by Bates Lodge, No. 180, at Butler, when A. M. Christian, V. G., delivered the following interesting address :

“ In the life of every mortal
There's a river deep and wide,
Over which he's daily passing,
Buffeting its surging tide ;
And the river in its fury
Often wrecks the passing bark,
And the traveler, void of wisdom,
Sinks beneath the waters dark.

We have found a way of crossing,
By a bridge of mystic tie ;
And the precepts it has taught us
We will cherish till we die.
On one side is friendship planted,
Truth upon the other shore.
Love the arch which spans the current ;
Bears each brother safely o'er.”

BROTHERS : In pursuance of an invitation by the brotherhood, we are here to-day to contribute in our feeble way, our appreciation of the golden chain, the mystic tie, that binds in one great brotherhood, an order whose principles underlie and form the superstructure of the Christianized world. There are moments in the progress of time which are the counters of whole ages ; there are events, the monuments of which, surviving every other memorial of human existence, eternize the subject to whose history they belong, after all other vestiges of its glory have disappeared from the globe. At such a moment was our order formed, and upon its foundation such a monument was erected ; garlanded with Friendship, Love and Truth, founded upon Faith, Hope and Charity. And though the storms of angry passion and local prejudices, have warred against it and sought to overthrow and engulf it, yet like some proud old headland, jutting far into the ocean's bosom, tossing high in worthless spray the dark mountain billows, which in wrath beat upon it, it has stood the mutations of time, a proud memorial of man's handiwork. And though the minds that fashioned it, have long since moldered back

to their original dust, and the tongues that spake it into life, lie traceless in the grave, yet on this day, hallowed by the dearly cherished memories of a scene so impressive in itself and consecrated to the highest and holiest feelings of our nature, we have assembled to offer anew each ample oblation and unite to our ardent wishes, fervent prayers, to that Infinite and Awful Being, who holds in his hands, the destinies of nations, and without whose favor, all human power is but vanity—that He will crown our labors with his blessings and our work with his immortality. For we are but shadows, floating for a moment over time, soon to be dissipated by the light of eternity. We are passing away—on each brow is stamped the seal of mortality.

Man cometh forth like a flower and is cut down; he fleeth as a shadow and continueth not. The haughty form is fallen, and the flashing eye is dim; he sleeps the last long, dreamless sleep, and the places that once knew him, know him no more forever, departing

“Like the moonbeams on the blasted heath
Mocking its dissolution.”

Then let us to-day—the anniversary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the United States—unite in praises, and let anthems of thanks, like the chorus of the spheres, swell up from the great concourse of the brotherhood, to the ears of the Grand Master above, for the preservation of this great and God-like institution—an institution conceived in consummate wisdom, nerved by Hope, Faith and Charity, and baptized in Friendship, Love and Truth.

“For a' that and a' that,
It's coming yet for a' that;
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be, for a' that.”

The exact time and place when our order was instituted in the Old World is not fully recorded, and it is to be deeply regretted that the early history of an order, which has wielded in the social world so much power and influence in promoting peace on earth, and good will to all men, should have been so largely confined to oral traditions; yet antiquarian speculation traces it far back of the time when literary monuments were framed, and finds in it a semblance of the secret societies of the present age. The Bible gives us evidences of its existence—we find in the twelfth chapter of Isaiah, an historical sketch of its workings, wherein it tells us, “They helped everyone his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, ‘be of good courage,’ so the carpenter encouraged the goldsmith, and he that smoothed with the hammer him that smote the anvil, saying, ‘it is ready for the soldering,’ and he fastened it with nails that it should not be moved.” This language shows the influence of sympathy, the power and need of co-operation in encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of our fellow men—of the necessity of giving to our neighbor our assistance in the hour of need—of encouraging him in the struggle of life's intricate pathway. It teaches us the value of a well organized sympathy and co-operation for the mutual benefit of the human family. It speaks to us in unmistakable language the utility of an unbroken unity. Probably full as illustrative an example of the

principles of the order was given by our Lord and Savior, in reply to the interesting and suggestive question put to Him in the days when He was in the flesh, in order to overthrow those holy precepts which he then taught, and to which the world is wholly indebted for its enlightened civilization, "Who is my neighbor?" A question at the present day, which would be taken in a very limited sense, one which would excite little or no interest, one that would scarcely receive a response, but nevertheless a question of deep moment and great solemnity, and the answer of which has been fraught with so many blessings to mankind, in teaching them to be governed by broad and extensive views of benevolence and charity, and that our Savior thus viewed it, is evident from His answer, when in reply to the question he related the parable of the good Samaritan, when he found by the wayside wounded and left to perish, one who had been been set upon by thieves, though a stranger, with all the enmity and prejudices which existed towards the Jews at that time by other nations and creeds. Yet it was sufficient for the Samaritan that he saw a fellow mortal in distress. Prompted by the finer feelings of his nature, welling up from the human breast, he forgot that he was a stranger, forgot sections, nations and creeds, only saw suffering humanity calling for aid and comfort, he ministered to his wants, bound up his wounds, gave him to eat and drink, and furnished him raiment and shelter. The language of the parable teaches us that our neighbor is the poor, the sorrowing, the afflicted and the distressed, of whatever clime, irrespective of the mandates of ecclesiastical or secular organizations and prejudices, and we are neighbors to them, only, when by any means we contribute to their comfort; and in the light of the parable, humanity, the world over, is but one vast field of suffering, calling for our mightiest efforts in the assistance of suffering humanity, and no where in this broad land, will be found hearts more willing to give aid and comfort than those who have emblazoned upon their banner the beautiful sentiment and magical motto, "Friendship, Love and Truth." In this parable a direct appeal is made to those higher and holier feelings of the heart, and in speaking the parable, our Savior has implanted a sentiment in our nature which always engages us to take part in and as far as lies in our power to prevent, the miseries of others. To minister to their wants, and mitigate their sufferings. To do good to all mankind and to love our neighbor as ourselves. This is Odd Fellowship. It is the spirit of universal fraternity, of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and it pervades all our rituals. It is recognized in our emblems, colors and regalia, and is made manifest in all our operations. It speaks to the eye and ear and is immediately recognized to the touch, in each grip and pressure of the hand. Its corner stone is benevolence, the three great columns of the temple, are faith, love and truth, and were erected by friendship, hope and charity. As an organized body it may not be dusty with age. Yet has its principles existed since the formation of man. They are co-equal with time and co-extensive with the universe. Their creed is as comprehensive as the arch of heaven, and is bounded but by the circle of creation. They glowed in the stars when first they sang together, and blossomed in the trees whose beautiful foliage waved in grateful acknowledgment to the zephyrs that kissed the pearly dew drops from the flowers on the morn of creation. Though its principles have thus permeated the universe, spreading the beauty and bloom of

paradise over earth's unconquered form, yet as an organization it is undoubtedly of recent date. Though in Roman camps and through the oracles of Egyptian and Grecian philosophy, we may trace its gradations and discover therein a semblance in their initiations, rites, ceremonies, and the order of degrees between those institutions and Odd Fellowship of the present day, we are at a loss to discover the same fraternal feelings and principles, which so eminently distinguish our affiliation. The order on the European continent may and undoubtedly has, though with but little concert of action, existed from time immemorial. Yet upon this continent we cannot trace its origin further back than about the year 1780; and even in those early times we find each lodge made its own rules and regulations, and were self-instituted, with no acknowledged head center, and consequently were visited with but little, if any success, though they formed a nucleus, from which has radiated its present power and glory in the land. The earliest successful institution of Odd Fellowship in this country, and the time at which we date the commencement of our order was upon the 26th day of April, A. D. 1819, and hence we are here to-day, under authority of the proclamation of the grand sire to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the day, memorable as the foundation of the order in this country, and while thus assembled, are cheered by the inspiring thought that our friends in every other lodge throughout the New World are to-day uniting with us in fraternal brotherhood towards each other, and benevolence towards mankind, and with prayerful gratitude to the God of the universe. The order was instituted by Brother Thomas Wildey, who for the purpose of instituting the grand lodge with sovereign power, crossed the ocean, labored long and hard, and by his indomitable energy and perseverance, succeeded in beating down monarchical prejudices, and obtained from the Manchester Unity, of England, a charter fully recognizing the independent sovereignty of the grand lodge of United States, bearing date the 15th day of May, 1829, and he is recognized and greeted both here and by the European brotherhood as the father and founder of American Odd Fellowship, and though the eminent brother has long since passed to his reward—gone to help people the paradise of God—his memory is embalmed in the hearts of a grateful brotherhood and will grow greener with years and the lapse of time.

Though the order has had many reverses it has successfully combated the prejudices incident to secret societies and has gradually increased in power, numbers and usefulness and since its foundation on this continent over five hundred thousand members by initiation, have assumed the duties and endeavor to cherish the principles peculiar to the order; and it has expended over fifteen millions of dollars for the benefit of widowed families, the relief of the sick, the burial of the dead and the education of orphaned children belonging to the order, and that the order may continue to grow in strength and usefulness until all nations, tongues and creeds of the earth shall be governed by one law; that law, the law of universal brotherhood, is the great work and heartfelt prayer of every good Odd Fellow. Then, and not till then, will its mission have been fully accomplished. It is urged by many that we are a secret organization, and for that reason nothing good can come out of Nazareth. True, we are a secret organization in one sense of the term; so also is every family in this broad land a secret body, centered around a

domestic hearthstone, and from the hallowed precincts of the family altar ascend to the most High petitioning prayers to the great Jehovah that the world knows nothing of. We are secret in the bestowment of our donations to distressed brethren and their families, and divine truth reveals to us that even so are Christ's followers commanded to be.

Every business man has his secret signs and tokens by which he knows the genuineness of a note or draft when presented to him, or the value of merchandise which he may wish to purchase. Thus far we have also our secret signs and tokens by which we know men and whether they are genuine Odd Fellows and entitled to what they ask. We are secret in our forms and ceremonies, so also is the church in matters pertaining to church business; and even in many of them the Lord's supper is partaken of in secret. This is the extent of our secrecy—this and nothing more, our constitution and by-laws, the time and place of meeting, the officers and members of our lodge are known. True, our portals are not open to the world at large, and in this we find a precedent in holy writ. The Bible informs us that when the Maker of the universe and the Ruler thereof determined to institute among men a pure and undefiled religion and worship of himself as the God of the whole earth, He called Abram of Ur, in Chaldea, to his aid and constituted him the grand patriarch of His chosen people to whom He gave a singular form of government—a peculiar code of laws and a ritual of worship and confided to them the depository of Divine truths until the world should be prepared to receive and practice the mysteries of human redemption. They were enjoined from mingling with other nations and adopting their idolatries, the decoration of their temples, the regalia of their priesthood, even to form, color and material, were all prescribed. Even the mode of initiating proselytes from other nations was clearly defined, and certain physical defects and conditions of health were deemed of sufficient cause for perpetual exclusion from the congregation of Israel. The scriptures inform us that step by step, Jesus advanced His apostles in the knowledge which they were afterwards to teach the world by precept and example and when the proper time came, in obedience to the mandates of the Divine Master, they went forth and proclaimed openly what they learned in secret. And the earlier teachers of christianity in the formation of the churches of the faithful observed the same method; and even down to the present day, their peculiar discipline and their system of mutual *aid* and *relief* has been closely followed by all of the religious denominations in obedience to these ancient precepts and illustrious examples. On this same general basis of necessity and utility and by virtue of the same high authority, Odd Fellowship stands in its selections and exclusions. It has its own high missions to perform, its special principles to learn, and their application to teach, and its own peculiar method of culture and training. In order that its operations may be in fraternal harmony and conducted in fraternal brotherhood, it requires this same selected exclusiveness, that its members may be qualified in preparing each other for the proper discharge of their special and general duties to themselves and their families, to the order, to mankind, to their country and to their God.

"Our object is benevolence and charity.
 Our offering is a willing mind
 To comfort the distressed;
 In others' good our own to find,
 In others' blessings blest.
 We go to the pillow of disease,
 Where night gives no repose,
 And on the cheek where sickness preys
 Bid health to plant a rose.
 We go where the friendless stranger lies
 To perish in his doom,
 Snatch from the grave his closing eyes,
 And bring his blessing home."

Our works consist not in deeds of benevolence and brotherly love only. Our duty is to visit the sick, to relieve the distressed, and to bury the dead, to aid the widow and to educate the orphan children of deceased brothers. Our principles enjoin us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us, and if in well doing a brother should become discouraged and falter by the wayside, he has only to cast his eye backward along the bright track which has marked the upward and onward tendency of Odd Fellowship, and through the gloaming he will still see our banner floating in the breeze, and engraven upon our ensign our motto, "In God we Trust," to still know and proudly feel that the Order stands higher to-day in all the elements of glory, of moral worth and grandeur, and the skies above us are growing brighter. The rainbow of promise still arches the heavens, cheering us on in our benevolent efforts to fraternize the world; that around him are rallying brave hearts and willing hands, who to him and to each other have pledged a love,

"Failing not when life has perished,
 Living still beyond the tomb,"

and if, in his wanderings far from home and kindred, among strangers, he fall down by the wayside penniless, faint and weary, he has but through the proper channels, by means ever at his command, to make known his wants, and kindred spirits and loving hearts are around him; kind hands minister the cooling drink to his parched lips; watchers are around his bedside to uphold his drooping head and to smooth his dying pillow; and should he leave a family when his spirit leaves its earthly tenement, on its journey through the dark valley of the shadow of death he is comforted with the assurance that he belongs to an order whose covenanted vows will uphold, cherish and protect them as their own from the cold and bitter blasts of an unfeeling and selfish world. Then to each faltering brother we may say, be of good courage, push onward with renewed energy until your work shall rise upward a beautiful temple of charity in the land, lifting its proud dome to the sun and illuminating the darkness of human love, while its portals shall be filled with the widows whose tears it has dried, and the orphans it has protected and blessed. Brothers, to accomplish the great work before you, it is necessary to be vigilant, unceasing in your labors, attend regularly your lodge meetings, for each evening we listen for your coming and expect your aid and counsel. When the watch fires are kindled in the camp, rally round them, and from the sentinel walking along the outposts will come the cry, "All is well."

To the brothers I give a few words of advice, and it is given with the utmost freedom, believing you will take it in the spirit of brotherly

love, as coming from one of the order. Odd Fellows should be high-minded, honorable men. This is strictly enjoined upon them by the lessons therein taught us. Honesty is one of our principal creeds. Again, Odd Fellows should be moral. The principles of the order inculcate in our minds morality, industry and sobriety. Odd Fellows should not get inebriated. Indulgences in the intoxicating bowl and midnight bacchanalian revelries are in direct conflict with the great teachings of the order. An erring brother should not be dealt harshly by, though too often indulging in these besetting vices. He should be dealt with in the spirit of brotherly love, and should he thus err, do not visit upon him disgraceful punishments, but throw your strong arms around him, raise him up and at once point him to the temple of truth, and entreat him to take refuge in its starlit chambers. Be faithful and fearless defenders of truth throughout the broad field of your usefulness. So live that when the sun of your life, at the close of the long day, sinks beneath the horizon its brilliancy will be unobscured by a spot, undimmed by a cloud.

"So live that when thy summons come to join
The innumerable caravan that moves
To the pale realms of death, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon; but sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

I cannot, aye, need not, say but little more. Brothers, be your lives thus and tongue cannot portray, mind cannot conceive, imagination cannot paint the power and influence of Odd Fellowship in the future. The inspired prophet of old, standing on Mount Pisgah's cloud-capped summit, fringed with eternal snows, gazing far off with enrapt vision on a land diversified with vine clad hills and perennial flowers, on limpid waters dancing in joyous gladness to the music of their own melody, gushing from their native rocks and leaping onward, instinct with life, to join their kindred streams in their never ceasing journey to yon distant blue—the sea girt boundary of the promised land, pure and limpid as the waters which flow through the midst of heaven, o'er Elysian flowers, their amber streams—gazed not upon a prospect more lovely than can be made the future of Odd Fellowship by energy and fidelity. Then rear aloft your banner, with the magic motto "In God We Trust" emblazoned with *Friendship*, *Faith* and *Hope*, sparkling with the gems *love* and *truth*, consecrated to benevolence and charity, fight on and ever. *Friendship* will prompt your efforts, the gentle influence of *Love* will supply the weapons, *Truth* will consecrate your work and lead you on to victory. Then will the whole world be submissive to our cause, all nations, tongues and creeds of earth will rally around our standard.

Brothers, having, in my imperfect way, discharged a duty imposed by your kind partiality, for the honor you have conferred upon and the kind attention you have thus given me, in the simple language of my heart allow me to thank you and wish you a long, happy and virtuous life, whose ending may be like a long, lingering twilight melting into the softest ray, and finally a triumphant entrance into the grand lodge above where, around the throne of the Grand Master on high, you may strike hands with brothers and know there, as here, the true grip of an Odd Fellow.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

HISTORY OF RAILROAD BUILDING IN BATES COUNTY.

The first attempt to secure a railroad through Bates County was made before the war, under charge of Colonel Tutt, father of Ex-Probate Judge H. Clay Tutt, who at that time resided at Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. It is reported that a survey was made east and west through the county, by way of Butler, and it was the intention to extend it to Santa Fe. When the engineer corps arrived at the state line between Kansas and Missouri, there was a "grand flourish of trumpets," and Colonel Tutt, with one foot on Kansas soil and the other in Missouri, "broke ground." Mayor Leffler, of Butler, was one of the surveying party. The project seems to have soon been abandoned.

War coming on, the next account of any efforts being made to secure a railroad in this county is not recorded until nearly ten years later, when, on September 10, 1866, notice was given that a "railroad meeting would be held at the court house (12x20 frame shanty at one corner of the public square), to take the initiatory steps whereby the county will be called on to vote upon giving \$200,000 to the Tebo & Fort Scott Railroad, on condition of the road passing through the county." The meeting adjourned without any definite determination. The bonds were not issued, but efforts were made to take a large amount of private subscriptions in the southern portion of the county without success. Consequently the Tebo & Neosho was the first railroad project subsequent to the war.

Nothing farther was said until January 28, 1867, when it appears that Judge John D. Myers had received, in the previous July, a letter from J. H. Baker, president of the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad Company, and by him laid before the county court, who treated the matter with indifference. This was a project from Boonville to Fort Scott, and \$100,000 was asked in bonds, together with the right of way and such private subscriptions as could be raised. In March, 1867, Captain Donohue received a letter from President Baker, dated Boonville, December 10, to the effect, to "Keep alive the interest you now manifest, for we expect to be among you very soon with a practical proposition, offering to you a great through trunk line from Chicago to Fort Scott, on quite an air line." However, no action was taken.

On Monday, April 22, 1867, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held in this city, in the interest of the Tebo & Neosho railroad. D. McGaughey called the meeting to order, Preston Denton, of Papinville, was made president, and Dr. N. L. Whipple, of Pleasant Gap, secretary. P. A. Ladue, of Clinton, addressed the meeting and was followed by Major Wilson, president of the company, Captain Weaver, of Clinton, and Sheriff Atkison, of Butler. All favored the road and an appropriation of \$200,000 in bonds by the county court. On motion of Ex-Judge, Charles T. Robards, it was resolved, that the county court at its next session order an election to be held that the citizens may decide for or against an appropriation of \$200,000, to build the Tebo & Neosho railroad through the southeastern portion of the county. The road was to pass through Hudson and Papinville. Judge McGaughey was appointed to present the matter to the county court. Court convened on Monday May 6, 1867, and a very strenuous effort was made to induce that body to order said special election, but it absolutely refused. In July, 1867, there was still some agitation concerning the Sedalia & Fort Scott road ; also another project was sprung from Chillicothe, in North Missouri, to cross the Missouri River at Lexington and to proceed south through Johnson and Bates Counties to Fort Scott. Considerable excitement all along the line was manifested, and railroad meetings were held at various points. On August 5, 1867, a railroad meeting in the interest of that enterprise, was held in Hannah & Minturn's Hall, in Butler. Dr. A. L. Betz was made president, and D. McGaughey, secretary. Dr. J. H. Frizell, S. W. Horton, E. P. Henry, and V. B. Vandyke, of Butler, and D. Native, of Holden, addressed the meeting. Adjourned to meet on the following day. It was resolved to hold a grand mass meeting on August 27, 1867, to take preliminary steps for the formation of a company to construct a railroad from Chillicothe, via Lexington, Holden, Butler and Fort Scott. At said mass meeting, John Atkison was made chairman, and R. G. Hartwell, secretary. A committee on resolutions, consisting of William Page, Dr. Frizell, C. C. Bassett, E. P. Henry, and Colonel Shuman, was appointed. It was resolved that the road was an imperative necessity ; that it would be to the interest of Bates County to subscribe \$300,000 in bonds to said road ; that five delegates, consisting of L. Harper, J. S. Shuman, A. L. Betz, William Page, and John Atkison, be appointed to confer with delegates from other counties along the line and proceed to the formation of a company.

On the 2d of September, 1867, the county court made an order submitting to a vote of the people whether or not \$150,000 in bonds should be subscribed to the capital stock of the Tebo & Neosho on condition that that road should be constructed through the southeastern portion of Bates County, bonds to be issued when cars were running through

said section. The election was set for the first Tuesday in November following. The proposition was defeated by a large majority—fifty-three for and two hundred and thirty-nine against.

On April 4, 1868, it was made known to the citizens of Bates County that M. W. Mize, then of Holden, but now of Butler, had been informed by D. R. Garrison, of St. Louis, vice president of the Missouri Pacific, that, if the counties along the line from Holden via Butler to Fort Scott would grade the road and get it ready for the ties the Pacific would tie, run and equip it. It was to be called the Holden, Butler & Fort Scott road. A meeting was held in Butler on April 25, 1868, and S. C. Minturn, Dr. Frizell and A. L. Betz were appointed a committee to confer with the officers of that company. The committee visited St. Louis and afterwards reported to a mass meeting in Butler on May 4, 1868. "They had exceeded their most sanguine expectations and the road was a *fixed fact*. The conference at St. Louis had resulted in a *quasi* promise on the part of the officers of the Pacific for a preliminary survey. A. L. Betz, E. P. Henry, T. J. Howell, John Atkison and D. S. Fairchild were appointed a committee to visit Fort Scott and ascertain what the citizens of that city and Bourbon County would do in the premises. They, of course, reported favorably. At a meeting on May 16, 1868, A. Henry, T. J. Howell and R. G. Hartwell were appointed to petition the county court to order an election to ascertain the wishes of the people whether or not \$200,000 in bonds should be subscribed to the project. On June 19, 1868, W. B. Nichols, of Holden, wrote to S. C. Minturn, that a delegation from Holden would visit Butler; that it was proposed to organize a company and that five citizens of Bates should be selected as members of the organization; also that the preliminary survey had been ordered immediately by the Pacific. S. L. Manker wrote from Holden June 25, 1868, to Minturn that the engineer corps was there and would at once commence the survey. Meetings were held, at one of which O. D. Austin, T. J. Hornell and E. P. Henry were selected as a committee to ascertain what amount of money could be raised in the interest of the project. Dr. Hill, M. S. Cowles, William Page and A. Henry were designated to proceed to Fort Scott to urge its citizens to immediate action, and they returned with a flattering report. The surveying party arrived in Butler July 7, 1868. In the meantime citizens of Pleasant Hill made herculean efforts to divert the line so as to pass by the way of that city instead of Holden, and after the engineers had completed their survey to Fort Scott, they returned immediately to Butler, and on July 29, 1868, they began a preliminary survey from Butler to Pleasant Hill, as Cass County people proposed to subscribe \$250,000 to a road from that city via Harrisonville, Butler and Nevada in a southerly direction to the coal mines. The surveys completed, all excitement subsided.

Alex. Patterson received a letter from D. R. Gunnison, of St. Louis, on September 4, 1868, stating he was well pleased with the survey and that the Pacific was ready to co-operate with the people.

On Saturday, November 28, 1868, a special election was held in Prairie City Township, Bates County, to subscribe \$50,000 to the Tebo & Neosho in pursuance of an order of the county court on petition of ninety-five tax-payers of said township. The bonds were to be issued on condition that the road would run through that township, and to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. from the first day of January. It was defeated by a small majority.

On December 15, 1868, Col. A. C. Marvin, of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, wrote to J. D. Myers, concerning a proposition to build a line from Emporia, Kansas, via Mound City and Butler to Clinton. He invited attention to the project. It was to be called the Sedalia, Butler and Emporia railroad.

On December 21, 1868, James D. Snoddy, of Mound City, Kansas, sent word to announce that a public meeting would be held in Butler, on December 30, 1868, at which the president and secretary of the Jefferson City, Osage and Neosho Valley Railroad Company, would be present and address the people. This was another east and west project. At said meeting, D. S. Fairchild was made chairman, and M. S. Cowles, secretary. The usual resolutions of approval and promises of co-operation were adopted. The Pleasant Hill, Butler & Fort Scott Railroad Company was organized in St. Louis, on January 13, 1869, with John R. Walker, as the first director from Bates County.

In March, 1869, Prairie City Township, by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated \$25,000 to the Tebo & Neosho road, bonds to be issued when cars were running through said township. Said road was constructed through the utmost southeast corner of said township, and application made for the issue of the bonds. Suit was commenced, a change of venue taken to another county and decided against the township. An appeal was taken, but after the decision in the lower court, Ladue proceeded forthwith to Butler, and the bonds were delivered to him by the court. There has been considerable litigation over the bonds ever since, in which the citizens of the township have met with no success. At the same time these bonds were voted, propositions for \$20,000, in Pleasant Gap, and \$15,000 in Lone Oak Township, were submitted and defeated.

On April 17, 1869, a mass meeting was held at Austin, Cass County, Missouri, in the interest of the Pleasant Hill, Butler & Fort Scott road, which was attended by many leading citizens of Butler. It was resolved to build the road by organizing at once. D. S. Fairchild, John R. Walker, R. J. DeJarnett, G. J. Dembaugh, and A. L. Betz, were recommended as directors for Bates County. The directors were requested to meet at

Butler on May 3, 1869, for the purpose of affecting permanent organization. The meeting was held, and Wesley T. Smith made chairman, and O. D. Austin, secretary. The usual resolutions were adopted. Meeting adjourned until May 22. At that meeting D. S. Fairchild was elected president of the board of directors, and A. L. Betz, secretary. Messrs. Fairchild and DeJarnett, of Bates, together with three persons from other counties, were selected to visit St. Louis, and confer with the managers of the Pacific.

In June, 1869, James K. Farr, of Warrensburg, wrote to John D. Myers, concerning the feasibility of a road to Fort Scott from that place.

On June 17, 1869, a meeting was held in Butler in the interest of the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf. John Atkison was made chairman, and William Borchert, secretary. J. Nichols and A. B. Crane, of Holden, addressed the meeting. John Atkison, T. J. Howell, A. M. Christian, George J. Dembaugh, and M. M. Tucker, were chosen to confer with directors of the road at Holden on June 29.

A meeting was held about the same time in the interest of the Warrensburg & Fort Scott road. A. Harper was made chairman, and S. A. Rigs, secretary. Adjourned to meet July 10.

A. M. Heath, of Paola, was in Butler on June 24, 1869, and stated that the Fort Scott & Gulf was anxious to build a branch road from LaCygne to Butler in order to obtain coal and to proceed from this place to Clinton.

On July 10, 1869, another mass meeting was held in Butler and a Holden delegation was present in the interest of the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf; also a Mound City delegation in the interest of the Clinton and Butler branch of the Tebo & Neosho.

There was also a meeting in Butler on July 24. W. T. Smith was chairman and M. S. Cowles secretary. A resolution was adopted requesting the county court to subscribe \$200,000 to the Butler branch of the Tebo & Neosho and \$100,000 to the main line.

About this time A. L. Betz, R. J. DeJarnett, John Atkison, John R. Walker and Andrew Ritchey were selected as directors of the Holden line from Bates; also M. W. Mize, now of Butler, from Johnson.

On August 17, 1869, Messrs. Cowles, A. H. Humphrey, Atkinson, Dr. Pyle and Bassett were appointed a committee to correspond with Joy with reference to the LaCygne branch.

On August 25, a meeting was held in Butler in the interest of the Holden road, at the close of which three deafening cheers were given for the Holden route.

In September, 1869, a letter was received from Colonel J. D. Williams, of the Kansas City Bulletin, with reference to the Kansas City and Memphis road.

September 25, the county court was requested to order a special election on the propositions of subscribing \$100,000 to the main line of the Tebo & Neosho, \$100,000 to the Butler branch of the same, and \$100,000 to the Lexington, Holden & Butler roads. The court refused to make the order, as Judge Hull was absent.

On October 16, a meeting was held at the court house in the interest of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis. At a meeting held in Kansas City on October 19, A. H. Humphrey was elected director for Bates County.

October 29th, engineer corps, under Major Morris, passed through Butler on the Lexington, Holden and Butler route to Fort Scott. A meeting was held in Atkison's Hall, about this time, to harmonize railroad matters, especially between the Chillicothe, Lexington and Gulf and the Tebo & Neosho. John Atkison was made chairman and J. M. Laughlin, secretary. It was resolved that the county court be requested to subscribe \$100,000 to the Tebo & Neosho, running seventeen miles through the southeast corner of Bates, and the same amount to the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf, provided the people at a special election, ordered for that purpose, should approve it. The court changed the order by giving \$75,000 to the former and \$125,000 to the latter, and set the special election for the first Tuesday in January, 1870. This order for a special election was rescinded on December 20, 1869. At this term elections were ordered in Mount Pleasant, to vote \$65,000 to the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf, and in Mingo Township to vote \$40,000 to the same road, to be held on January 25, 1870. The directors of the latter project at this time were, John Atkison, A. Ritchey, A. K. Owen and M. Pickett, from Bates. Capt. F. J. Tygard, then of Holden, but now of Butler, was secretary. The bonds were defeated in both townships. In Mount Pleasant—yes, 187; no, 104. In Mingo—yes, 29; no, 36—it requiring a two-thirds vote.

A meeting of the friends of the Tebo & Neosho was held at Prairie City on February 5, 1870, to select a suitable site for a depot.

On February 12, 1870, the county court ordered a special election in Hudson Township, to be held on March 8, 1870, to vote for or against subscribing \$20,000 to the Tebo & Neosho. It was defeated; no 84, yes 2.

In February Messrs. Humphrey, Cowles, Christian and S. H. Geisel visited Kansas City in the interest of the Kansas City & Memphis and made a very favorable report on their return.

March, 1870, two railroad meetings were held in Butler, one in behalf of the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis, and the other of the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf, and at these meetings conference committees were appointed to effect a compromise of the different railroad interests. The result of the conference was that at the beginning of April peti-

tions were in circulation asking the court to subscribe \$400,000 in bonds to the Memphis road, half to be issued when road reached the northern limits of the county, the other half when the cars were running to Butler; also asking the court to order special elections to be held in Mount Pleasant and Grand River Townships (the latter having recently been formed from portions of Mingo and Deer Creek), the former to appropriate \$90,000 and the latter \$40,000 to the Lexington, Chillicothe & Gulf. 1,240 names were signed to the Memphis road petitions, and a remonstrance was signed by 502 names. The court made both orders appropriating \$400,000 to the Memphis road and ordered the above special elections in said townships to be held on May 3, following. Carried in both townships. 219 yes, 50 no, in Mount Pleasant; and 62 yes, 15 no, in Grand River.

On May 2, 1870, a petition was presented to the court, asking that body to rescind their order appropriating the above \$400,000. No action was taken by the court.

A. L. Betz was appointed at the June term of that year as the agent of the county to subscribe the stock of Mt. Pleasant and Grand River Townships to the capital stock of the Lexington, Chillicothe & Gulf. The contract for the first twenty miles of this road was let on June 11, 1870.

A special term of the county court was held on June 25, 1870, to consider the propriety of subscribing \$50,000 to the Tebo & Neosho for the purpose of securing that road through the town of Hudson and Pleasant Gap Township, Bates County. The court refused to make such order. At this term, the court, on representations from Jefferson City that the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis had no regular organization, rescinded its order appropriating \$400,000 to the enterprise. These representations turned out afterwards to be incorrect.

On account of the failure of some townships in Johnson County, to vote bonds to the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf, a public meeting was held in Butler, on August 24, which was addressed by Messrs Reid, Davis, Ewing, and Dr. Atkison, of Lafayette, wherein they endeavored to convince the people of the townships that had voted bonds in Bates, that, in order to secure the road to Butler, the Chillicothe, Lexington & Gulf, should consolidate with the Pleasant Hill division, which had been organized. The contract for grading from Lafayette County, via Holden to Butler, was to have been let on August 25, 1870, but on account of the above townships failing to vote bonds, it was deferred. A meeting was held in Atkison's hall on the 26th, with A. Patterson, president, and A. Henry, secretary. A request was made to change bonds of Mount Pleasant and Grand River Townships to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf, which was the name of the road after the consolidation of the Chillicothe & Gulf road, with the Pleasant Hill division. The people

refused to so instruct. There was considerable confusion. A meeting of the stockholders was held the same day, with A. Ritchey as chairman, and F. J. Tygard, as secretary. Strong resolutions were adopted in opposition to changing the line of road from Holden to Pleasant Hill. These resolutions were signed by the following directors: A. Ritchey, M. Pickett, A. K. Owen, J. Atkison, F. J. Tygard, M. W. Mize, and R. J. DeJarnett. Afterwards Reid and Davis called a meeting of stockholders, a majority of directors were elected in Lafayette County, a consolidation was effected and the road diverted to Pleasant Hill. The consolidated company made application for the bonds, and the court issued them to the Lexington, Lake & Gulf Railroad Company, as it was then called.

In October and November, 1870, the Tebo & Neosho was completed through the southeastern portion of the county.

In October, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston completed another survey from Pleasant Hill to Butler. The contract for grading from Lafayette County to Butler via Pleasant Hill, was let to M. S. Hall, on November 21, 1870. The first ground broke in Bates County was on D. S. Fairchild's land, on December 26, 1870.

About this time the Mound City branch was broached again. Afterwards, in March, 1871, an organization was effected, with R. S. Stevens, of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, as one of the directors.

Colonel J. D. Williams sprung into the arena about the same time with the Kansas City, Arkansas & Gulf, having separated from the Kansas City & Memphis.

March 9, 1871, C. C. Bassett and A. H. Humphrey, were named as directors of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston.

In March and April, 1871, a branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas from Montrose via Butler to Wichita, was loudly talked of. R. R. Stevens was director. It was called the St. Louis & New Mexico road. At a meeting held in Butler, Mr. Page, C. C. Bassett and E. P. Henry were appointed a committee to confer with the managers of the enterprise.

On August 9, 1871, the Kansas City & Memphis Company made formal application for the \$400,000 subscription, which they claimed was still valid and binding. The court, after considering the matter, effected a compromise by subscribing \$125,000, \$65,000 to be issued when the cars be running to Butler, on or before August 1, 1872, and the remaining \$60,000 when completed through the county.

In January, 1872, the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad was leased and released to the Linneus branch of the Burlington & Southwestern, on condition that that road would be ironed and equipped within a year. In the same month the county court subscribed \$250,000 to the Butler branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. This caused considerable excitement in the county, and was almost made an

issue in the subsequent political campaign. This order was afterwards rescinded.

Nothing more was done in the interest of railroads for many years, except an occasional meeting now and then, until there was created a great demand for coal. In the meantime, J. L. Pace, recorder of Bates County, had been interesting himself in railroad projects, and had been corresponding with numerous parties to induce the building of roads to the extensive coal fields of the county. In 1876, J. D. Bancroft, C. E. Robinson, and others, secured an option in the old Kansas City & Memphis bed to Harrisonville and the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston from Harrisonville south to the end of the line. They made their appearance in Bates County, and asked for \$100,000. Meetings were held and committees appointed to raise the required amount. The soliciting committee, consisting of J. L. Pace, N. A. Wade, A. T. Holcomb, A. Henry, and others, devoted their time and attention to the work, and by the most vigorous and untiring efforts succeeded in raising \$75,000. The managers failed to secure the necessary backing, and the project failed.

In the meantime, numerous projects were broached. Meetings were held frequently in the interest of the Clinton & Mound City branch, north and south roads, and other railroad enterprises, until in the winter and spring of 1879, Col. Ed. H. Brown and one Brooks endeavored to secure options on the Kansas City & Memphis and Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad beds. The latter was so hedged in and wrapped up with mortgages and conflicting titles that it seemed to be an utter impossibility to secure it under any circumstances. Brown abandoned the idea of obtaining the roadbed, and made application personally to Gould, president of the Missouri Pacific, to build a direct and independent line from Pleasant Hill to the extensive coal fields south of us. Twenty thousand dollars, through the efforts of Cowles, Pace, Wade, Hannah and others, were subscribed by the citizens of Butler. M. S. Cowles was one of the directors of the road.

At the same time a branch of the Chicago & Alton via Warrensburg and Butler to Fort Scott was contemplated. The counties along the line subscribed over \$2,000 for a preliminary survey. Butler appointed Pace and Wade a soliciting committee and they secured a subscription of \$600 for that purpose. The Chicago & Alton company was well pleased with the report of the survey but as the price of steel had risen to such enormous figures the company decided not to build at that time.

The Lexington & Southern was completed to Butler and the Rich Hill coal fields in 1879.

It was well known that the Fort Scott & Gulf would also build a branch directly east from their main line to these coal fields as soon as

the Lexington & Southern or Gould's line would be begun, and that road was also completed during the same year.

In 1881 Colonel B. J. Waters, of Fort Scott, revived the project of a branch of the Chicago & Alton to that city. He organized the Chicago, St. Louis & Fort Scott Company. Bates County had subscribed nearly \$60,000 to said project, Butler alone, through the assiduous labors of Lefker, Pace, Dr. Pyle, Henry, Hannah, Wade and others, having subscribed \$33,000. It is supposed that work will commence in early spring and that it will start at Odessa on the Chicago & Alton and be built via Altona to Butler and extended through the coal fields to Fort Scott.

The Emporia & St. Louis is also another railroad project which shows every promise of being built in 1883. It will pass through Mound City and Pleasanton, Kansas, through the Walnut and Papinville coal fields direct to St. Louis. The company has recently purchased \$40,000 worth of coal lands near Papinville. The Emporia road is said to be backed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. The latter road also contemplates a short line from Kansas City to the Papinville coal fields.

What became of the Mount Pleasant, Grand River & Prairie City bonds will be seen in chapter on finances.

The Fort Scott & Gulf are engaged in making a preliminary survey from Rich Hill in the direction of Schell City and it is thought it will be extended and tap the main line of the Fort Scott & Memphis at some point to the southeast.

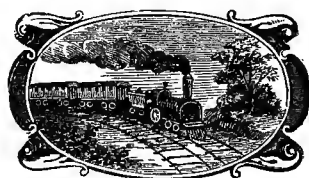
Colonel J. L. Pace has contracted to purchase several thousand acres of coal lands in Walnut Township and it is thought by a great many that he is working in the interest of the Chicago & Alton.

Thus it will be seen that the history of railroad building in Bates County is an extended account of one long struggle, full of disappointments, but at last ending in partial success. It seems to have been the custom in early days to hold public meetings, adopt resolutions, adjourn and pay no further attention to the different enterprises that were suggested.

There are a large number of names which we might here insert, of citizens of Bates County who have been chiefly instrumental in working up railroad enterprises, but that number is legion. The press of the county has done a wonderful amount of good in the same direction. The Bates County Record in early days devoted considerable attention to the subject and was soon joined by the Bates County Democrat, which has never seemed to tire in the cause. And these papers have been ably supplemented by the Times and Republican.

The numerous coal fields of Bates County are destined to secure many more roads, as the demand for coal is very extensive and its trans-

portation profitable. But it was not our purpose to portray future prospects, but merely to record facts as they now exist. Future historians will publish what may be done in behalf of railroads after this work is issued. What has been done, as stated in the foregoing, shows that the determination, energy and enterprising spirit of the people of Bates have always been equal to every emergency.



CHAPTER XXXIX.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

John F. Ryland, 1841 ; Henderson Young, —; William Wood, —; Russell Hicks, 1858 ; Robert G. Smart, 1860 ; John A. S. Tutt, 1866 ; B. H. Emmerson, 1867 ; David McGaughey, 1869 ; Foster P. Wright, 1873 ; James B. Gantt, 1880.

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

Freeman Barrows, 1841 ; R. A. Baughan, 1853 ; Peter B. Stratton, 1856 ; Robert L. Duncan, 1859 ; John D. Myers, 1862 ; S. H. Geisel, 1870 ; E. E. Swift, 1874 ; J. R. Jenkins, 1878 ; J. R. Jenkins, 1882.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

1841—George Douglas, George Manship, William Proffit.
1843—Harvey Requa, Jacob Lutsenhiser, William Hudson.
1846—Alfred F. Nelson, — Myer, Harvey Requa.
1850—James Overstreet, Alfred F. Nelson, Edmund Bartlett.
1852—J. N. Durand, James Overstreet, George Douglas.
1855—John D. Myers, Edmund Bartlett, John O. P. Pearson.
1859—Edmund Bartlett, John D. Myers, Samuel M. Pyle.
1861—John D. Myers, Samuel M. Pyle, Alexander Feely.
1862—J. N. Durand, J. W. Montgomery, Joseph Wix.

The courts, both county and circuit, then met at Johnstown, in Spruce Township, Bates County, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of Missouri, approved February 13, 1864. The court met the first Monday in May, 1864, and continued to be held at Johnstown until July, 1865.

1864—John Atkison, Ava E. Page, Jefferson L. Porter.

On the third Monday in July, 1865, the court met at the town of Pleasant Gap, Bates County, in accordance with the act of the General Assembly above mentioned.

1865—John Griggs, Charles I. Robards, H. H. Peipmier.

1867—Joseph Wix, B. H. Thornton, W. J. Hiser.

1868—W. J. Hiser, B. H. Thornton, J. N. Crigler.

1869—B. H. Thornton, J. N. Crigler, L. E. Hall.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

1872.—John H. Sullens, chairman ; J. R. Welch, D. C. Edwards, Isaac Wilcox, William R. Marshall, John Evans, C. M. Melvin, S. T. Brown, W. C. Brummett, James Matchett, L. G. Henry, John R. White, R. G. Hartwell, William Drysdale, J. H. Burnham, Ava E. Page, John Pharis, Joel S. Wright, William A. Jennings, J. L. Vickers, Andrew Jackson, William A. Newton, A. B. Wilkins.

1873.—John H. Sullens, S. S. Cowan, A. V. Bradley, H. W. Douglas, D. C. Edwards.

1876.—John H. Sullens, Edward A. Henry, A. V. Bradley, D. C. Edwards, S. S. Cowan.

1877.—J. N. Ballard, E. A. Henry, D. C. Edwards, S. S. Cowan, Levi Moler.

1878.—J. N. Ballard, E. A. Henry, Levi Moler.

1879.—J. N. Ballard, C. D. Cole, Alexander Patterson.

1881.—C. D. Cole, F. M. Steele, B. Powell.

1882.—Andrew Ritchey, A. Neptune, John A. Lefker.

COUNTY CLERKS.

Freeman Barrows, 1841 ; R. A. Baughan, 1853 ; Peter B. Stratton, 1856 ; Robert L. Duncan, 1859 ; John D. Myers, 1862 ; W. J. Smith, 1870 ; William E. Walton, 1874 ; E. A. Henry, 1878 ; R. J. Starke, 1882.

SHERIFFS.

Charles English, 1841 ; John M. Parks, — ; James Wilson, — ; Gabriel M. Stratton, 1852 ; James Edgar, 1854 ; John W. Clem, 1859 ; John A. Divinny, 1862 ; John Atkison, 1865 ; W. T. Smith, 1869 ; J. B. Newberry, 1871 ; L. Shobe, 1872 ; N. B. Meek, 1875 ; J. C. Clark, 1877 ; J. R. Simpson, 1878 ; W. F. Hanks, 1882.

RECORDERS.

Freeman Barrows, 1841 ; R. A. Baughan, 1853 ; Peter B. Stratton, 1856 ; Robert L. Duncan, 1859 ; John D. Myers, 1862 ; S. H. Geisel, 1870 ; Jame L. Pace, 1874 ; James L. Pace, 1878 ; James R. Simpson, 1882.

TREASURERS.

Francis F. Eddy, 1852 ; Joseph C. Couch, 1856 ; Jephtha H. Hollingsworth, 1858 ; Joseph S. Hansbrough, 1859 ; Wyatt Sanford, 1860 ; Philip

Glessner, 1862; John A. Devinny, 1864; Harmon Peipmeyer, 1865; Henry C. Donnohue, 1867; F. V. Holloway, 1871; C. C. Duke, 1876; F. M. Trimble, 1880; R. S. Catron, 1882.

ASSESSORS.

Enoch S. Wyand, 1852; Jesse Rinehart, 1853; J. D. Myers, 1854; H. L. Campbell, 1854; G. W. Ludwick, J. A. Patterson, J. W. Clem, H. Bushong, M. W. Dickey, 1858—township assessors; R. L. Duncan, J. A. Patterson; J. H. Myers, J. M. Rogers, G. L. Myers, 1859.

John H. Myers, appointed 1860; Levi M. Hargis, 1860; Thomas C. Hill, 1861; V. B. Vandike, 1866; W. L. Willard, 1869; J. M. Boring, 1869; W. J. Aldridge, 1871.

Township System.—1872—James Allison, Mount Pleasant; R. F. Harper, Charlotte; H. M. Gaily, Homer; S. C. Poague, Spruce; S. F. France, Shawnee; Isaac Norris, Mound; H. M. Hills, Elkhart; Abram G. Walley, West Point; J. M. Mayes, Mingo; J. C. Harrison, Grand River; D. M. Hughes, Deer Creek; B. Holderman, Boone; John Meredith, Rockville; William Kemper, Prairie; George Brundage, Osage; S. F. Howard, Howard; Dalton Walls, Hudson; Stephen C. Starr, Pleasant Gap; Jackson Gregory, Lone Oak; Samuel H. Weddle, New Home; Anson Dickson, Deepwater; William H. Brannock, Summit; Charles D. Cole, Walnut.

PROBATE JUDGES.

Calvin L. Boxley, appointed in 1871; H. C. Tutt, 1877; D. V. Brown, 1880; S. F. Hawkins, 1882.

REPRESENTATIVES.

John McHenry, — Halley, Harvey Requa, John McHenry, Robert McNeil, appointed; R. B. Fisher, James Edgar, John E. Morgan, Joseph Clymer, John E. Morgan, Gabriel Stratton, Thomas H. Stearns, John A. Divinny, A. L. Betz, T. S. Bennefield, John R. Walker, J. M. Bradley, John H. Sullens, Levi Moler, J. N. Ballard, Levi Moler.

SENATORS.

John B. Newberry, J. N. Bradley.

CHAPTER XL.

TORNADOES.

The first wind storm, approximating a cyclone, that ever occurred in Bates County, according to the recollection of one of the oldest pioneers now living, swept over portions of the county in the month of August, 1837. We speak of it more fully in our history of Shawnee Township.

Other storms have occurred at long intervals, but none of any special importance, or none that have done any particular damage until the year 1882.

The following we take from the Bates County Times of July, 1882:

Yesterday evening (July 8, 1882), about half-past 6 o'clock, a dark red cloud was noticed in the northwest. It spread rapidly, and soon the heavens were overshadowed. It had come up so suddenly, and as it was the color of a cloud that forebodes a cyclone, people were much concerned, and they could be seen running to and fro and gathering in groups, watching the approach of the monster. The roaring could be heard for a considerable time before it reached here. Large drops of rain at first began to fall, followed by a blinding wind, driving large hail-stones, in immense quantities, with considerable force, breaking a great many window panes and sounding on the tin roof like the houses were being leveled to the ground. Limbs, and in some cases trees themselves were broken short off. The small trees in the court house yard suffered considerably, six or seven being broken off, besides a number of limbs. Fruit was thrashed from the trees and corn damaged to a great extent by the hail. Stock not under shelter suffered a great deal. More rain fell than at any other one time this season. The heaviest part of the storm went to the north of us, and must have done considerable damage to farmers in its path.

The opera house sustained some damage, part of a wall blowing down, and several window casings that were not securely fastened in blew out.

A number of people were standing around the depot waiting for the train when they noticed the storm coming up, thinking it was a cyclone, a Mr. Jones, who keeps a store out there, proposed that it would be safer

for them all to go out in the open prairie and stay there until it was over. But the hail soon made it too warm for them there, so they crawled under the elevator and stayed there during the storm.

Sprague & Hunter, music dealers on the north side of the square, had sent their wagon out in the country with an organ, in the evening, and on their way home the storm overtook them, capsizing the wagon and spilling the young men out. Their outfit sustained such damage that they had to stay over night and they moped in this morning in rather a dilapidated condition.

The express wagon, driven by Mr. Wainscott's little boy, had just stopped in front of the post office and the boy had gone inside for something when the wind blew a plank down, scaring the horses and they ran away. Master Wainscott knowing the importance of having the mail on time at the depot, jumped on a horse, overtook the runaways in the southwest part of town, where they had taken shelter from the driving hail under a culvert, and, taking the mail sack on his horse, carried it out to the depot through the storm. Few older heads would have had the courage and presence of mind to have gone through such an ordeal.

Boxes and barrels were blown around promiscuously and one out house blown over at the depot.

Mr. George Holt informs us that he witnessed the blowing down of M. L. Wolf's new house, four miles north of town. There was a family of seven persons in the house at the time, and the house was torn completely from around them, not one of them receiving an injury. Some parts of the house was blown two hundred yards. The corn on the place was completely destroyed, breaking off near the ground; oats and flax totally ruined.

A large barn of Mrs. McCoy's was torn to pieces by the gale.

Dr. J. B. D. Worley had a large amount of vegetables destroyed, about one thousand cabbage plants ruined, besides forty acres of corn.

We learn that part of Mr. Webb's house was blown away; also what is called the "mound house" turned over.

Mr. J. B. Walton, from northeast of town, tells us that William Horn's house was moved about a foot off of the foundation. The Mound school house was turned completely over, and W. and R. Walton's house turned over and torn to pieces.

As Mr. W. M. Walls, who lives three miles northwest of town, was driving out of town in company with another gentleman, the storm came up and they jumped out and unhitched their team to get under shelter, when the wind turned the buggy over and over, mashing it all to pieces. He says his oats and flax are mashed flat to the ground, and a great deal of his fencing blown down.

Six fine steers belonging to Lewis Page, were killed by lightning near Adrian.

A house belonging to Mr. Hackler, north of town, was thrown off its foundation, also a barn belonging to Mr. Snider.

This was one of the fiercest storms that visited Bates County for years. The amount of property destroyed is great and the damage done to growing crops is incalculable.

Mr. Al. Slayback, living southwest of Johnstown, says that he had been up town for his mail and was returning home, when within a mile and a half of his house he noticed a cloud away to the northwest. Being unlike any he had ever seen, he stopped to notice it more particularly. It had the appearance of a large roll of dust and standing still. While he watched it it took on a funnel shape and started in a southeast direction. He hurried homeward but the storm struck him before he reached there, and is was all he could do to hold on to his horse. The storm damaged his barn considerably; thrashed over one hundred bushels of apples from the trees and demolished his flax and oat crop.

It overturned Mr. McCormic's barn, besides the damage done his crops and fences.

Mr. George W. Borland's barn was torn to pieces and almost covered up several horses which were in it at the time. The horses had to be cut out. They were badly bruised and cut up, but all alive. The injury to his crop was great.

Samuel Smith's house was moved several feet off its foundation, the kitchen being completely demolished ; furniture mashed up and ruined.

Mr. J. V. Snodgrass was out in the yard at the time and got struck by a falling plank and knocked known. His kitchen was blown from its foundation and overturned.

It tore the roof from Mr. John T. Peck's barn, overturned his kitchen and tore large apple trees from the ground.

The value of the property destroyed for the above named gentlemen can not be estimated with any correctness. These gentlemen all live near Johnstown, and the damage they sustained was caused by the wind, as there was little or no hail fell there.

Another account of the tornado is given in the Bates County Republican, of July 12, 1882, which speaks more fully of the damage done in the country :

"Tuesday, July 8, 1882, was a hot day, and during the afternoon the atmosphere became sultry, and a dead calm prevailed. Towards evening a bank of dull leaden clouds came slowly creeping up from the western horizon, extending northward, pile on pile, like distant snow capped mountains. About five o'clock, the sun sank behind the clouds and the atmosphere was tinged with a strange light. Sounds could be heard at a great distance, the stroke of an axe, the bark of a dog and the rumble of a wagon, seemed to echo and re-echo in wild waves of sound. Later came a sudden puff of wind, like the concussion caused by the

discharge of artillery, then came a lull, followed by another puff, and then a dead calm, which continued half an hour. At a quarter after six o'clock the sky was completely overcast and a strange twilight settled down upon the earth. People became alarmed and stood in the streets and in the yards of their dwellings, anxiously watching the heavy bank of yellowish leaden clouds, moving upon a surface of silvery light, and rolling like the waves of the ocean in a storm. At twenty-five minutes past six there came a sudden gust of wind of considerable violence which continued to increase, and five minutes later a violent gale was sweeping over the country. At first it seemed to be a straight wind traveling with great velocity, but later it took a whirling surging motion, accompanied by a frightful roaring sound. Clouds of dust drifted along and were whirled high in the air, and then came dashes of rain, accompanied by a vivid flash of lightning. The force of the wind was terrible and increased in violence until the trees in the city were bent to the ground and branches twisted off and sent whirling through the air. The storm continued an hour, during which there were three blasts of wind of terrific violence, which made the buildings totter on their foundations, and threatened to demolish the town. At half past seven o'clock the wind suddenly ceased, but rain continued to fall until near midnight.

The damage done to the city was but slight and scarcely worthy of mention, but in the country about five miles north immense damage was done to the growing crops. The storm passed over this county from northwest to southeast, entering at West Point, on the extreme border, and passing out at Johnstown, in the vicinity of Montrose, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. The track of the tornado is something awful to behold; houses are in ruins, fences swept away, crops leveled and destroyed, and in many places even the grass was torn from the ground as clean as it could have been clipped with a mowing machine, and rolled up into great masses and banked against whatever obstructions the wind failed to sweep away. The width of the storm was about eight miles, but the damage to property was confined to a width of about two miles. The center of this strip seems to have been the focus of the tornado, and its track may be traced as distinctly as a furrow across an unplowed field.

The tornado entered Missouri from Kansas at West Point, in West Point Township. In that locality but comparatively little damage was done, but further east the Southern Methodist Church, two miles south of Burdett, was broken into kindling wood, and a residence a short distance north was rendered a total wreck. East of West Point, the farm of Mr. A. H. Flint was swept by the storm and the crops totally destroyed. His loss was very heavy. From that point, the course of the storm changed about twenty degrees to the south, and the devastation was continued until near Vinton, when the wind current seemed to

rise and skip a portion of country, striking the earth again with great violence at the farm of Thomas Webb, three miles southwest of Adrian. The crops on this farm were completely destroyed, and great damage done to fences. F. R. Weaver, one and one-half miles south of Webb's, was greatly damaged, his crops being totally destroyed, and his fences wrecked. Adjoining the farm of Mr. Weaver, on the southeast, Mr. Charles Conkling's place was devastated, his crops being totally ruined. On the mound, about half a mile west of Webb's, the residence of Mr. Hackler was wrecked, but fortunately the family were not at home. Adjoining Conkling on the northeast, the farm of Mr. Thomas Davis was swept clean, the growing crops being thrashed into ribbons. In that neighborhood, the farms of Holt, Wolf, Florence, Wilson and A. H. and S. M. Jenkins were swept by the tornado and the crops entirely destroyed, and the residence of Mr. Wolf was blown to pieces. The family were in the house, and none of them were injured, but a stranger who had asked to stay over night was quite seriously hurt. The barn on the McCoy farm, one-half mile north of Wolf's, was unroofed and wrecked. This was one of the strongest frame buildings in the county. East of W. N. Wilson's, one mile, the farm of George Allspaugh was devastated. Mr. Allspaugh was in his wagon, in the lane near Mr. Wilson's home, and when the storm overtook him his team became frightened, and, attempting to turn around, were caught by the wind and thrown violently against a barbed wire fence. Mr. Allspaugh was badly cut by the wire, and the team was also terribly lacerated. South of Allspaugh is the farm of Miles Burnes, and south of Burnes is the James Robinson place, and adjoining Robinson on the south is the Etzler homestead. The crops on these farms were totally destroyed and other serious losses sustained. From that point the storm turned southeastward, devastating the farms of T. T. Wemott, Charles Etzler, Green Walton and A. Stuckey, after which it seemed to have spent its force, and raised, leaving the earth. Descending again further east, it passed down South Deepwater, doing great damage to buildings and crops, and passed out of the county north of Appleton City. This is the severest storm that has ever visited Bates County, and the damage is simply incalculable.

As tornadoes would be robbed of much of their terror if people were generally better informed in regard to them, we give a concise statement of the laws governing their movements. Both tornadoes and cyclones find their origin in the cosmical conditions of the globe, but are modified by secondary causes. A tornado is a storm on the *land*, which has three movements. a linear, circulatory and vibrating or swaying movement. A cyclone is a similar storm on the *ocean*, originating in the torrid zone, and has a linear and circulatory movement, and passes on a parabolic curve, probably caused by the trade winds. A tornado will average from a few rods to a half mile in width, and expend its force

and run its course in a brief period of time, often doing its damage in a few minutes, and seldom exceeding an hour. A cyclone will average from a few miles to five hundred miles in width, and pass from the neighborhood of the West Indies northwesterly, near the east Atlantic coast, and bending eastward in its course, sweep on for several days, sometimes over a path three thousand miles in length. The laws and movements of cyclones have been thoroughly studied, and directions are now given by enlightened countries so that ships avoid them.

Tornadoes are not exceptional in their nature, and when thoroughly understood, will be rendered comparatively harmless. Tornadoes, when not deflected by surface currents from their course, move eastward by about twenty degrees north—a fact to be remembered by every one who values his life.

In northern latitudes tornadoes revolve in a direction contrary to the hands of a watch, in southern latitudes in the opposite direction. The swaying or vibratory movement is due to obstacles in the path, like hills and forests, which oppose and deflect the storm north of the equator. Currents from the north rushing in toward a center, passing over parallels of latitude constantly increasing in diameter, fall behind and pour into the revolving storm *west* of the center. Currents from the south for a similar reason, pour into the storm *east* of the center. These two forces cause the whirl or circulatory movement. The linear movement is probably caused by the tornado being constantly fed by the northwest current from the regions of the upper air flowing downward into the tornado. Now, if tornadoes move east by about twenty degrees north, one can escape when they approach, by running north or south as the case may be. Some persons not knowing this fact have run directly into the tornado and been killed. It is well also, to remember, tornadoes occur late in the afternoon, when the atmosphere is sultry, and in this latitude on the last few days of May, or the first few days of June, being drawn backward or forward, as the season is early or late, and that they are increased in intensity proportionally as the season is dry. Tornado caves are a safeguard in prairie countries. The only effectual remedy for tornadoes is found in planting forests, which drive these terrible storms into the upper air. Tornadoes seldom do much damage in forest states or countries.

CHAPTER XLI.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS AND FACTS.

LETTER OF M. L. WOLFE, MINE INSPECTOR IN REFERENCE TO THE MINES AND COAL FIELDS OF BATES COUNTY—CHURCHES OF BATES COUNTY, AND WHERE LOCATED—POST OFFICES AND NAMES OF POSTMASTERS—CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS—WARLIKE POSTER.

The following is the annual report (1882), of M. L. Wolfe, mine inspector for Bates County, Missouri.

BUTLER, MISSOURI, January 1, 1883.

Hon. J. H. Spaunhorst, St. Louis, Missouri :

DEAR SIR : Having completed my annual report of the coal mines and coal fields of Bates County, as required by law, I herewith have the honor of forwarding the same to you.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN TONS.

Number of acres of workable coal lands.....	95,000
Number of mines in operation in the county.....	195

A number of these banks have been worked only a few days during the year, and many of them have been worked only by parties owning them for their own private use. The roofing of these mines in most cases, have been slate or rock. Mine, or Slope No. 1, operated by the Rich Hill Coal Company, located on the northeast quarter of section 36, township 39, range 32, employs 190 men ; thickness of vein, four feet, ten inches ; roofing hard slate. The immediate superintendent of this mine is Edward Fitzsimmond—a man thoroughly acquainted with his business, and keeps more air in his mine than the law requires ; he also keeps it well distributed.

Mine No. 4, operated by same company, located on the northeast quarter of section 31, township 39, range 31, shows a vein of coal in several places, where a tape line was applied, to be six feet two inches. This mine is leased and operated by T. McCombs, an experienced miner. He has the lawful amount of air in his mine, but it is not as well distributed as in Mine No. 1. He pays three cents a bushel for mining coal. A number of miners informed me that they took out and loaded in boxes on an average 110 bushels of coal per day. McCombs informed me that some of the men who had left him were making \$120 a month. This mine is operated by shaft and employs about eighty men. Roofing, hard slate.

Mine No. 5, Rich Hill Coal Mining Company, is leased and operated by A. Wilson, and is located on northwest quarter of section 36, township 39, range 32. Coal four and a half feet thick; roofing, hard slate, and operated by shaft. This is a new opening, and room is found only for about twenty-five men. Boiler, engine and buildings all new and first-class. Mr. Wilson will put in a larger force as soon as he can make room for them. L. J. Birch, a thorough, practical man, is general superintendent for the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company. He is also operating with a large force, stripping and lifting coal, in sections 25 and 36, township 39, range 32, and section 31, township 39, range 31.

A large amount of coal is being stripped and lifted in section 25, township 39, range 32, by Keith & Perry, and also from sections 4 and 5, township 38, range 31. Coal four to six feet thick. This company employs about 250 men and ninety teams, paying for laborers \$1.50 per day, and for man and team \$3.00. The depth below the surface is one to one hundred feet, nine-tenths of the banks in operation from four to ten feet.

Amount of capital employed in mining, \$280,000.

Nine-tenths of the coal shipped out of the county is mined within three miles of Rich Hill, which is located on part of sections 4, 5, 8 and 9, township 38, range 31. Town 39, range 33, shows a vein of coal three to five feet in forty-eight different places. Thirty of these places are now or have been recently worked. This is by far the finest township in the county for coal; runs more uniformly and lays with more regularity. The coal is of an excellent quality and has fine roofing. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have made a survey for a road through the coal fields of this township.

In township 38, range 30, township 39, range 30, and township 39, range 29, there are in the aggregate twenty-one developments of coal, the vein being three to five feet and two inches in thickness. M. Cunningham, in section 29, southeast quarter, township 39, range 29, is working a vein five feet two inches; stone roofing.

Townships 41, range 32, 41, range 33, and 40, range 33, show a vein of coal thirty-six to thirty-eight inches thick, of good quality, with good roof, in thirty-seven different places, the most of them being worked on a small scale.

On the northeast quarter of section 21, township 40, range 31, is a coal bank in operation, three feet thick, eight feet below the surface, of fair quality, while in nearly every section in the township a vein has at some time been worked on a small scale, from eighteen to twenty-four inches thick.

Section 35, township 42, range 31, shows a vein of coal thirty-six inches thick, twelve feet below the surface, was mined quite extensively a few years ago by John Moudy, and found sale among the surrounding farmers and north, in Cass County.

Drilling is now in progress at Adrian, about three miles southwest of this point, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the purpose of which is to tap this vein and others supposed to be lower down.

In section 22, township 42, range 32, on the lands of W. R. Marshall, a fine article of oil is found, pronounced by experts to be genuine kerosene oil. It is used in the Butler mills for lubricating purposes, and indicates large coal deposits.

In section 9, northeast quarter, township 41, range 30, J. H. McCombs has worked a vein of coal three feet thick, eight feet below the surface, with good roofing of slate.

Mr. G. Inyard, in digging a well on the north half of section 5, township 41, range 30, passed through three feet of coal; also on the lands of Mrs. E. Toddy, section 29, township 42, range 30, is a vein of coal three feet thick. The entire county seems to be underlaid with this three foot vein, while above it, in many places, is a vein running from eighteen inches to two feet, and below it is the five foot vein.

M. E. CHURCHES.

The following churches of the M. E. Church are located in Bates County: Mount Carmel, membership of 60; Virginia, membership of 65; Mount Oliver, membership of 30; Orear's School House, membership of 50; Adrian, membership of 15; Liberty School House, membership of 48; Walnut, Hume, Rich Hill.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

are located as follows: Butler, Rich Hill, Sprague, Walnut, Virginia, Johnstown, Burdette, Double Branches, Redman's School House, Altona.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.

This denomination has a church edifice at Butler and one at Rich Hill, with organizations in different parts of the county. The entire membership of the county will reach about 350.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

There are organizations at Butler, Adrian, Rich Hill and a church edifice called Salem, in Walnut Township, which was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians and M. E. Church, South.

PRESBYTERIANS (OLD SCHOOL)

have church edifices at the following places: Butler, Rich Hill, Willow Branch.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

Two organizations and one church edifice at Mulberry.

DUNKARDS.

One organization in the county.

The following is a list of Postoffices and Postmasters :

BATES COUNTY.

Adrian.....	A. J. Satterlee.
Altona.....	Dr. Hudson.
Burdett.....	J. H. Tinsley.
Butler.....	O. D. Austin.
Cornland.....	M. A. Condra.
Cove City.....	James Shaw.
Dana.....	—————
Hudson.....	David Connell.
Hume.....	D. H. Hill.
Johnstown.....	—————
Lone Oak.....	David Laskey.
Marvel.....	J. M. Byfield.
Mayesburgh.....	L. Carleston.
Mulberry.....	W. M. Robinson.
New Home.....	W. W. Morlan.
Papinville.....	J. W. Anderson.
Pleasant Gap.....	I. N. Mains.
Prairie City.....	John Durand.
Rich Hill.....	George P. Huckleby.
Rockville.....	W. W. Cook.
Rosier.....	—————
Shobe.....	Judson Shobe.
Sprague.....	James W. Bobbitt.
Vinton.....	David Martin.
Virginia.....	H. H. Flesher.
Walnut Creek.....	P. Y. Morse.
West Point.....	George C. Burns.

CASS COUNTY.

Archie.....	H. T. Carr.
Austin.....	T. P. Shadowens.
Belton.....	Charles Haven.
Brosely.....	—————
Dayton.....	F. P. Moreland.
East Lynne.....	D. P. Kenagy.
Everett.....	L. T. Dorsett.
Freeman.....	J. Q. White.
Garden City.....	——— Morlan.
Gunn City.....	R. H. Kenagy.
Harrisonville.....	W. T. Brison.
Index.....	Cy. Lotspeich.

Main City	H. C. Main.
Peculiar	C. W. Fisk.
Pleasant Hill	J. A. Woodmancy.
Raymore	T. B. Hanna.
Strasburg	Oscar Bailey.
Wadesburg	W. A. Wade.
West Line	R. E. Karr.
West Union	George W. Foster.
Ore	Henry S. Berkstresser.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.

Cass and Bates Counties, like other settled portions of the United States in 1849, were afflicted with the gold mania and so prevalent was the disease that fully one-half of the adult male population caught the infection, and took up their line of march for the distant gold fields of California. Day after day and month after month the papers were filled with glowing accounts of the discovery of the precious, saffron-hued metal until it became the one great subject of discussion around the firesides of the pioneers.

Wonderful sights were seen, when the emigrants began to pass westward—sights that may never be seen again in the country. Some of the wagons were drawn by cows; some of the gold hunters went on foot and took their worldly goods in hand-carts. From east to west, as far as the eye could see, there was one continuous line of wagons moving steadily forward, and like a cyclone, drawing into its course on the right and left, many of those along its pathway. The gold seekers of Cass and Bates crowded eagerly into the gaps of the wagon trains, bidding farewell to their nearest and dearest friends and many of them never to be seen again on earth. Sadder farewells were never spoken. Many of these men left their quiet, peaceful homes only to find in the "Far West," utter disappointment and death. Among the many who wended their way thither from Cass County, braving the dangers of the long and lonely route were: William Parker, William H. Parker, James Hamilton, Logan McReynolds, James Allen, Green E. Story and two sons (George and Middleton), Thomas Clayton, William Buster, John Tully, Isaac Smith, David Myers, David Rice, Thomas Fristoe, Jacob Leshner, Josiah Keeran, Joseph Porter, John Finch, Henry Ousley, Henderson Wilson, Silvester Wilson, William H. Moore, Robert Prine, Andrew Allen and others.

Among those going from Bates County were: George Requa, Addison Glass, James Coe, Henry Patent and family, Dudley Meyer, John Beard, Jackson Berry, Jackson Blair, Thomas G. Cockerell, William Cockerell, William Glass and others.

A few of the emigrants from Cass and Bates Counties returned to their former homes ; a few died on the way ; a few realized the object for which they went, but the larger number perhaps remained away because of their pecuniary inability to ever return.

WARLIKE.

While looking over the records of the county court of Bates County, we came across the following order, which was made by the court on the third day of January, 1859 :

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the county court of Bates County, that an organized band of robbers, murderers and midnight assassins, from the Territory of Kansas, have made a descent into the county of Bates, and have stolen the property, burned the houses, threatened the lives, and in some cases have actually taken the lives of some of the most worthy citizens on the border, committing their houses and goods to the flames, and driven them and their families from home, from their firesides and hearthstones ;

Now therefore, be it ordered, That the sheriff of Bates County, is hereby authorized, directed and empowered to call to his aid the entire force of the county to repel any invasion from said land of robbers upon our citizens, if so many should be necessary, or to call to his aid, any number of men that may be necessary to the full and complete protection of the citizens of our county in their homes, their lives and their property.

And be it further ordered, That the said sheriff shall keep a strict account of the amount of time and number of days that each individual may serve, and make report of same to the court for allowance.

And be it further ordered, That the county court will make and pay a reasonable allowance to each individual for the time which the sheriff may report that he has actually served.

POSTER.

Immediately after the presidential campaign of 1860, the following poster was found upon trees, fences and houses in different portions of Bates County. It was headed in large letters :

“LINCOLN ALLIES,”

And said : “The following distinguished persons supported Lincoln for president. It might conduce to their health to take refuge in Abraham’s bosom :

Boone Township.—G. W. Shark, Irwin Walley, J. A. Boyers, V. Martin, Yates Forbes, J. G. Williams, Silas Smith, Jacob Zinn, John Zinn, George Zinn, Stephen R. Reed, Jeremiah Reed, Samuel Park, Samuel Ruble and Merritt Zinn.

Lone Oak Township.—S. Hawkins, J. Bean, E. D. Woolfnger, W. T. Smith, S. Woolfnger and James Woolfnger.

Charlotte Township.—C. F. Saum, J. N. Saum, Thomas Kern, L. M. Wilkins, W. F. Speece, G. C. Speece.

Deer Creek Township.—William Gooden.

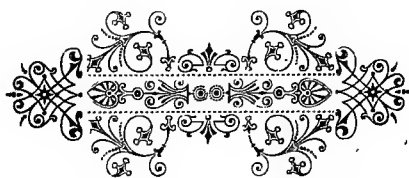
Mount Pleasant Township.—Vincent Dye."

Since completing the history of Rockville Township we have been given the following concerning the secret orders in Rockville.

A. O. U. W.

The charter members of the lodge at this place were, J. L. Vicken, J. F. Ward, N. Johannes, A. T. Lowery, J. M. Boring, W. C. Shaw, George Mayse, M. D., J. O. McBride, James Simmon.

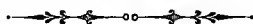
The present officers are, M. W., C. F. Manchester ; P. M. W., A. T. Lowery ; Overseer, James Simmons ; Receiver, J. L. Richardson ; Financier, W. D. Lanier ; Guide, J. L. Vicken ; O. W., J. Langworthy ; I. W., J. N. Fisher.



BIOGRAPHICAL



MT. PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.



ROBERT HENRY ABBOTT

was born in Detroit, Michigan, in 1828. The family moved early to Coldwater, where Robert learned the tin and stove trade, at which he worked for several years. He lived for a time in Orland, Indiana, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the celebrated Lampher's Battery and served three years, receiving an honorable discharge. In 1876 he came to Missouri, and for several years has been foreman of McBride & Co.'s tin and store shop. He is an excellent mechanic, and thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. He married Miss Emma Paulin, of Ashland County, Ohio, in 1864. Mrs. Abbott owned a millinery store and was doing a good business, when the great fire in 1879 burned the store and her stock of goods. Since that time she has been keeping a boarding house. Her sister died in Illinois in 1867, and left two daughters, whom Mr. A. took to bring up. Ada Miller died in 1878 when seventeen years of age, and Emily married Henry Wolf, of Nevada, Missouri. Mr. Abbott is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

REV. SAMUEL ALEXANDER,

pastor of the M. E. Church at Butler, was born in Toronto, Canada, June 23, 1837. His father, Robert Alexander, who was born in Scotland, received an excellent education in the schools of Dublin and London. He came to Canada at an early day, and settled there permanently. His wife was of English parentage, and was born in England, emigrating to this country in her youth. The subject of this sketch acquired a good education at the schools in Toronto, supplementing it by an attendance at the Ruthven Institute. In 1859, he commenced to preach, and in June, 1862, joined the Wesleyan Conference, and preached in Western Canada for three and a half years, when his throat became afflicted,

making a change of climate necessary. He moved to Missouri, and settled at Marshall, in Saline County, and was the only man who would or did, take the iron-clad oath, which was necessary in order that he might preach. He met with great opposition, but his zeal for the Master's cause and determination to do his duty, overcame every obstacle. He has held numerous appointments ; was at Little Rock, Arkansas, and Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was elected chaplain of the senate. Wherever he has labored, churches have been revived and much good done by his ministrations. Mr. Alexander married Miss Laura M. Pinney, in 1868. She was the daughter of H. H. Pinney, of Lorrain County, Ohio, and is the only sister of Mrs. Horr, wife of the Hon. R. G. Horr, M. C. from the Eighth District of Michigan, and sister of Dr. C. H. Pinney, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She is an accomplished lady, and much devoted to the cause in which her husband is engaged. They have one daughter, Carrie E., a young miss of twelve years. Mr. A. received the appointment to the M. E. Church in Butler, in April, 1882, coming here from Sedalia, Missouri.

HARRISON P. ALLEN

was born in Putnam County, Indiana, February 9, 1841, and is a son of David and Mariah (Whitzel) Allen, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Virginia. His mother was a niece of the well known Indian fighter, Louis Whitzel, who was many times with Daniel Boone, and who was engaged in troubles with the Indians in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, and other states. H. P. was reared on a farm in his native county, and in 1869 came to Bates County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming till 1874. Then he began the grocery business at Butler, and continued it some six years, since which time he has been somewhat retired from active trade. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and remained in service about one year, when he went to Iowa. At Knoxville, that state, he enlisted, in February, 1864, in Company A, Forty-seventh Iowa, and served till the close of the war, having participated in many important battles, receiving slight wounds. He returned from the army much impaired in health. Mr. Allen was married, January 1, 1868, to Miss Maggie Vawel, a native of Putnam County, Indiana. By this union they have had three children, two, of whom are now living, Franklin and Walter. Harry died when two years old.

PROFESSOR LUTHER BERNARD ALLISON

was born in Erie County, New York, in May 1835. His father, Rev. J. C. Allison was a native of Newberry, Orange County, New York, and his mother, formerly Charlotte Bailey was born in Ulster County, the

same state. The subject of this sketch was the son of a missionary and was brought up on the frontier of Western New York and in Canada. After obtaining a common school education, mostly at home, he entered the Union School at Gowanda where he remained for two years. When eighteen years old he commenced to teach school, and after several terms he took a thorough course of study at the celebrated Fredonia Academy, where he received his certificate of graduation in 1857. His life work has been devoted to teaching, he having taught most of the time for twenty-nine years. He came to Bates County, Missouri, in 1866 and was elected in the fall of 1868 county superintendent of schools, holding this position for two years and during which time he organized some sixty schools. He did more in reorganizing schools and building school houses than any other superintendent. In 1873 he took charge of the Butler public schools and continued as principal for three years, when his health failed. He resigned and spent a season in Colorado and upon recovering his health he returned in the fall of 1876 and became engaged in the Butler Academy with Professor Naylor, where he still remains. He married Miss Apolina Scott, daughter of Justice Scott of Cattaraugus County, New York. Her mother was formerly Selecta Darling. Professor Allison has a finely improved farm in Hudson near the town, upon it there being a good orchard of choice fruit. Politically he belongs to the Republican party and he is a liberal contributor to the support and building of churches. John C. Allison, the father of Luther B., was deprived of his mother by death when he was but five days old and was adopted by his grand parents with whom he lived until fourteen years old, when his grandfather died. He then worked on a farm and attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he commenced teaching school which he followed for eight years. At the age of twenty-five he united with the Presbyterian Church and commenced a course of study preparatory to the work of the ministry. His study caused a change of views on the subject of baptism and he therefore joined the Baptist Church in 1833. He was married to Miss Charlotte Bailey May 14, 1833, and on the same day both were baptised and joined the Baptist Church at Lattingtown. In September following he was ordained to preach and in the succeeding October he moved to Holland, Erie County. Aided by the missionary society he entered upon the work and found his first labor in St. Catherines, Canada. The patriot war made it necessary for him to leave that field, and upon returning to Erie County he supplied the destitute churches in that region. In 1839 he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Evans where he stayed until 1842. He preached at many churches very successfully and remained on the parsonage farm for eight years. While at Versailles (where he settled in 1846) Mrs. Allison died, and May 25, 1852, he married Miss E. Webster. In 1854 he was called to the church in Nashville. He

purchased a small farm and farmed and preached alternately and for a few years supplied the churches of Nashville and Cherry Creek—then giving up his pastoral labors. He died June 2, 1866.

O. D. AUSTIN

was born in Shelby, Richland County, Ohio, October 7, 1841. His ancestors were of French origin, and immigrated to America early in the history of colonial settlements, locating in Massachusetts. His father, Horace Austin, was born in Massachusetts, July 16, 1804. He afterwards took up his residence in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching school and studying medicine. He graduated from a medical school in Philadelphia, and came to Shelby, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession, remaining there till 1844, when he removed to Plymouth, in the same county. At the beginning of the war he entered the Union army as a surgeon, but fell a victim to the hardships and exposure of a vigorous campaign. He became an invalid, returned home and died in 1863, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife was formerly Flavia A. Conger, sister of Hon. O. D. Conger, United States Senator from Michigan. The subject of this sketch was the eldest of six children, and until sixteen years of age was a student at the public schools of Plymouth, the home of his father. He then attended school for one year in Illinois, and returning to Ohio entered the Herald newspaper office in Mansfield. In 1862, through the influence of Hon. John Sherman, he received the appointment of a clerkship in the United States Treasury Department in Washington. He was a spectator in Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, 1865, when President Lincoln was assassinated. In April, 1866, he accepted a position as foreman in the office of the Kansas City Advertiser, the first daily Democratic paper established in that place. He remained in this position about six months, and in November of the same year became general manager of the Bates County Record, at Butler, Missouri. In the spring of 1867, he returned to Kansas City, and acted as local editor on the Advertiser until October of the same year, when he returned to Butler, purchased the Record office, and has continued the publication of that paper until the present time. In October, 1881, he was appointed postmaster at Butler. Politically he is a Republican, taking an active part in political affairs and rendering essential service to the party. In his religious preferences he is liberal. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. He was married May 3, 1871, to Miss Florence May Stobie, daughter of George and Maria L. Stobie, of Butler, formerly of Pittsfield, Illinois. They have two children: Edwin S. and Nellie B. As a journalist Mr. Austin is liberal, courteous and sincere, denouncing the iniquities of all parties with an unsparing hand, and advocating such measures as he believes to be for the public good.

E. R. BEACH,

editor of the Bates County Republican, is a native of Fulton County, Illinois, and was born May 12, 1841. His father, Cyrus W. Beach, was a native of Massachusetts, and an extensive carriage manufacturer. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Sloan, born in New York. E. R. was principally reared in Bureau and Peoria Counties, Illinois, and educated at the Mosely High School of Chicago, Illinois. After leaving school he went to Tennessee and taught for one year, when he returned north. Soon after the war commenced he became connected with the quartermaster's department, and again went south. In 1863 he enlisted in the regular army, and was appointed first sergeant and placed on detached service in West Tennessee. In 1864 he was in the Sturgis raid and was captured at the battle of Guntown, June 11, 1864. He was taken to Andersonville, and confined until September 19, 1864, when he was exchanged at Atlanta, Georgia. While in prison he was an eye witness to the atrocities there perpetrated on the Federal prisoners, and of which "the half has never been told." After his exchange he was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant, for meritorious services at Guntown, and owing to impaired health was again placed on detached service in West Tennessee, serving until mustered out on the first day of January, 1866. He then came north as far as St. Louis, still suffering from his confinement, and without application or solicitation on his part, he received the appointment of mail agent on the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad. The following year he received the appointment of local special agent of the post office department at St. Louis and confidential agent for that district. This position he resigned in 1869, and took a trip to Colorado, and for one year was engaged in mining and mine speculation. He then returned to St. Louis, and accepted a position of press reporter. He remained in St. Louis, connected with the papers on local and editorial work, until 1871, when he visited Philadelphia, and was employed on papers in that city until 1878, when he came west and worked on most of the Chicago papers as "paragrapher." In 1880 he moved to Sedalia, Missouri, and purchased the Sedalia Evening News, and published it during the presidential campaign of that year. Selling his interest he went on the Eagle and did editorial work a few months before coming to Butler, June 26, 1882. Since taking charge of the Republican he has largely increased both its subscription list and advertising patronage. Mr. Beach is a Republican in politics, with a large experience in political matters for a man of his years. He was married, December 12, 1871, to Miss Francis E. White, a native of Port Byron, New York. Their family consists of three children: Duane, Alice, and Chester.

D. F. BEEGLE,

of the firm of A. L. McBride & Co., dealers in groceries, hardware, tinware, stoves, etc., is a son of Solomon and Sarah (Shaffer) Beegle, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in the same house as his father, in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1835. He was reared in his native county, and was educated there in seminaries and common schools. During his boyhood days he was engaged in clerking, and when eighteen he began the mercantile trade for himself. In 1859 he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he was occupied in clerking till June, 1861, when he returned to his native home. There he organized Company D, 101st Pennsylvania, and was mustered in as first lieutenant, remaining in service till April, 1865. He served on General Wessell's staff at Plymoth, South Carolina, and on April 20, 1864, he was captured and placed in the Libby Prison, subsequently being transferred to different prisons. He was released March 1, 1865. After being mustered out he returned to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, where he was married May 10, 1865, to Miss Eliza J. Williams. Shortly afterward, the same year, he came west, locating at Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Missouri, where he was interested in the lumber business more or less for eight years. In the meantime he built the factory of the Pleasant Hill Woolen Manufacturing Company. For two years he gave his attention to the manufacturing business at Covington, Kentucky, after which he was engaged in the grocery and milling business till 1879. Going to Colorado, he mined for two years, and in February, 1882, he came to Butler and became a partner in the firm of A. L. McBride & Co. Mrs. Beegle was born in the same county as her husband in August, 1841. They have five children: Harry W., Anna B., Laura W., James G. and Mary.

T. C. BOULWARE, M. D.

This prominent member of the medical fraternity has been engaged in the practice of medicine at his present location, since 1868, and as a practitioner, has gained an enviable reputation in this community. His grandfather Boulware emigrated with his parents from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day, where Stephen G. Boulware, his son was born. He came to Missouri with his parents and located in Callaway County, where he grew to manhood, and was married to Miss Mary Ratekin, a native of Kentucky. T. C. Boulware was born in Callaway County, Missouri, February 4, 1843. He was reared to habits of industry on a farm in his native county, and there received a primary education in the common schools, completing his literary education under S. S. Laws, of Westminster College, at which institution he took a scientific course. Leaving school in 1861, he enlisted in the state service, and was then

under General Price as one of his body guards, remaining as such during the war, after which he returned to Callaway County, Missouri. Previous to the war he had chosen the practice of medicine for his profession and had studied sufficiently to have acquired such a knowledge of it as rendered him capable of assisting in hospital duties during the first of his war service. He completed his studies at Fulton, and was graduated from the Missouri Medical College, of St. Louis in 1868. He then located in Marvel, Bates County, and one year later came to Butler, where he has since resided. On June 20, 1877, Dr. Boulware was married to Miss Ida J. Humphrey, a daughter of A. H. Humphrey. Mrs. B. was born in Johnson County, Iowa, February 9, 1855, and died August 2, 1882. The doctor is a most agreeable man socially, and has many warm friends among his professional brethren.

JOHN F. BOYD

is of the firm of Wyatt & Boyd, a lumber establishment of eight years standing, they having a yard at Butler, Appleton City and Rich Hill. They started the first lumber business in Rich Hill when the city was in its infancy. At each of the points named they have an extensive stock connected with their line of trade, and are having an immense patronage in Bates, St. Clair, Hickory and Cedar Counties. They also have at Butler one of the finest planing mills in Southwest Missouri. John F. Boyd, a son of John D. and Carrie Boyd, natives of Harrison County, Ohio, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 10, 1846. In 1856 his parents moved to McLean County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of the vicinity where he resided, engaging in farming till 1864, when he accepted a position as clerk in the mercantile business at Centralia, Illinois. This he continued till 1870, when he came to Butler, where he was interested in different branches of business till he embarked in his present occupation. Mr. Boyd was married November 13, 1872, to Miss Mary Cullar, a native of Virginia. They have three children: Cora C., Eddie E. and Lee S.

C. BRICKER,

proprietor of livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Knox County, Ohio, January 18, 1846. At the age of nine years he was taken by the family to Madison County, Ohio, where he was brought up and educated, following from boyhood his present business. In 1865, he removed to Champaign County, Illinois, where he resided for five years, then going to Vermillion County, of that state. After making his home in this vicinity for five years, he came to Butler, Missouri, in 1875, and engaged in the livery business for six months. He gave his attention to the same calling in Shell City, Missouri, until September, 1882, when he

returned to Butler, purchasing the stable of T. Berryhill. He immediately opened his present barn, and now has a stock of seventeen excellent horses and eleven buggies, and is doing a good business. He was married, March 15, 1865, to Miss Cordelia Watson. They have four children, George, Alonzo, Leonard and Bert. In 1862, Mr. Bricker enlisted in Company C, 110th Ohio Regiment, serving three years. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness in the left shoulder and lower limb, and at Cold Harbor he was wounded in the right leg.

JUDGE DAVID V. BROWN.

The subject of this sketch—a native of Fairfield County, Ohio—was born December 16, 1855, and was the son of William Brown, originally from Ohio, who married Miss Rebecca Wyle of the same state. They had a family of eleven children, of whom David was the eldest. He passed his youthful days in tilling the soil of his birthplace, and for some time attended school, where he received a common English education. In 1864 he removed to Shelby County, Illinois, and it was while residing here that he was township clerk of Holland Township from 1866 to 1868. For the succeeding two years he was a member of the county board of supervisors from that township, and in 1871, he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Brown came to Bates County, Missouri, and continued to farm and teach school until 1880, when the people of the county, recognizing his peculiar fitness for the position, elected him probate judge of Bates. The judge was married on the 27th of March, 1862, to Miss Olive Wilson, who was born in Ohio. They have five children living: Penelope B., Cosbi I., William W., Clara N., and Ollie A. They hold their membership in the United Brethren Church.

REV. SANFORD M. BROWN,

pastor of the Baptist Church at Butler, was born in Yadkin County, North Carolina, July 12, 1856. His parents were Rev. W. G. and Priscilla (Eldridge) Brown, both of whom came originally from North Carolina. Sanford completed his education at the Sulphur Springs Academy, North Carolina, and at the same school he took a thorough course of study in theology preparatory to preaching. While there he commenced to preach and continued to do so through the course. In 1876 he accepted a call to the Baptist Church in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he remained for three years. He then resigned in order to travel with his brother, Rev. W. J. Brown, of the Baptist Church of Nevada, who resigned his charge on account of poor health. After traveling for about a year his brother returned to Nevada and died October 4, 1881. In March, 1881, the subject of this sketch accepted a call to the Baptist Church in But-

ler, where he has since been located. He found the church with eighty-seven members, and his zealous labors, with the hearty co-operation of the members, have been richly rewarded by an addition to the church of 143 members. The church is being revived and additions made from time to time under his able ministrations. He is a young man of much originality of thought and great earnestness in his pulpit exercises. His father has been pastor of the same Baptist Church for twenty-six years. He has raised ten children, four of whom have died and three of whom are Baptist preachers: Solomon D., William J. and Sanford M.

EMIL BUCHNER,

of the firm of Buchner & Joseph, manufacturers of cigars, was born in Alsace, Germany, (formerly France), August 19, 1856. His father, George Buchner, came to this country, settling in Quincy, Illinois, about the year 1873. He is still located there, employed at the railroad shops, being a machinist by trade. His wife was formerly Miss Catharine Daul. They had four children, George Adolph, Mary, Leonie and Emil. The three former all grew up and died within three months of each other, with typhoid fever. The subject of this sketch received a good education in Germany, and when sixteen years of age he emigrated to America, locating in Quincy, Illinois. There he learned the cigar making business, at which he worked until the spring of 1882, when he established factory No. 33, Fifth District of Missouri, at Butler, where he is having a good trade. He earned the money himself with which to start in life, and by his straightforward conduct has gained an enviable reputation. The family are all Catholics. Theodore Joseph, junior member of this firm, was born in Quincy, Illinois, in 1858. His father, Stephen Joseph, was born in Baden, Germany, and came to this country in 1844, soon establishing himself in business in Quincy, Illinois. The son learned the cigar trade in Quincy, and removed to Butler in 1882, engaging in business with Emil Buchner, where they are succeeding beyond their expectations. After receiving a common education Mr. Joseph attended the St. Francis College, from which institution he graduated in 1872, with honor. He is a good business man and an excellent workman and has gained the respect and esteem of all who know him. His parents as well as himself are Catholics.

C. F. BURNES,

of the firm of Burnes & Co., dealers in dry goods, notions, hats, caps, etc., was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, September 14, 1850. He grew to manhood in that vicinity, and in 1868-69-70, was a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University, located at Delaware. In 1870, he became connected with his father in the dry goods business at Roscoe, which he

continued until 1877, when he embarked in milling. To this occupation he gave his attention till 1881, when he came to Butler, Missouri, and for a short time was in the employ of McClintock & Son as clerk. In November, 1881, he was admitted as a member of that firm, the style then becoming McClintock & Burnes, which in August, 1882, was changed to the present firm name of Burnes & Co. The stock of goods is very complete, and the remunerative patronage which they are receiving from the people enables them to conduct a fine store. Mr. Burnes is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

EDWARD KENDALL CARNES,

station agent and telegraph operator at Butler, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, May 12, 1855. He received a good academic education at the Clermont Academy, Professor James D. Parker, principal, where his father, Jesse Carnes, had also received his education in 1842. The latter moved from Ohio to Coles County, Illinois, and is now engaged in the lumber business. He married Miss Amanda McFarland, originally from Clermont County, Ohio. They had seven children, of which the subject of this sketch is the fourth. His mother died in 1867, and his father married for his second wife, Miss Mary Cusick, in 1869. They have two children, Lewis and Norwood. In 1870, Edward learned the art of telegraphy, at Olney, Illinois, and worked first for the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad line for four years. He spent a year or so in Chicago, keeping books, and then returned to the same road where he had formerly been employed. In 1877, he was engaged in the offices of the Missouri Pacific, and after working at Sedalia, he was called to the general office in St. Louis, where he continued four years. After that he was assistant train dispatcher (or agent), and in May, 1880, he came to Butler, and has had charge of this station since. His accounts are ever correct, and his manner of doing business, and the general management of the office is giving the best of satisfaction to the business men and the railroad company.

ROBERT SMITH CATRON,

county treasurer and ex-county collector, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, August 25, 1839. His father was Stephen Catron, a farmer by occupation and a native of Virginia. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Smith, was a Kentuckian by birth. Robert enjoyed good common school advantages and then attended the Shelby College, where he qualified himself for any position in life which he might be called to occupy. After the death of the father, in 1867, the large farm of 700 acres was divided among his seven children. Robert S. settled on his eighty acres and commenced farming it. In 1869 he sold this place and

moved to Bates County, locating in West Point Township, where he bought a farm. Upon this he remained until 1880, when he was elected county collector, and moved into Butler. The township organization taking effect during his term, the office was abandoned. In the election of 1882 he was elected to the responsible position of county treasurer, which he is now filling with great credit to himself. Mr. Catron married Miss Eliza Fulkerson, of Andrew County, in 1868. She was the daughter of William Fulkerson, who was born in Missouri. Her mother's maiden name was Sarah Breckenridge, a relative of the old Kentucky family of that name. They have four children living: Thomas W., Clarence P., Florence R. and Fannie L. In his political preferences Mr. C. is a Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

THOMAS W. CHILDS,

an active and influential citizen of Butler, owes his nativity to Frederick County, Virginia, where he was born April 8, 1839. His earlier years were devoted to farming there, his education being such as the district schools afforded. In 1859, determined to visit the West, he went to Carson City, Nevada, where he gave his attention to merchandising. In 1855 he located at Salt Lake City, and was interested in trade at that point until 1869, when upon returning eastward he settled at Butler, Missouri. During his first year's residence in the place he was engaged in farming, after which time he embarked in the dry goods business, and also dealing in agricultural implements. Thus he continued to be constantly occupied until in May, 1882, when upon disposing of his interests in the dry goods line to Cassidy & Pitkin, he turned his attention to the hardware and implement trade, also having on hand at this time a stock of wagons, buggies, etc. Mr. C. is a member of the firm of Lefker & Childs, dealers in grain, and he is also vice-president of the Butler National Bank, one of the most solid financial institutions in Western Missouri. He is the owner of the building in which he now does business, besides being the possessor of other structures and real estate in and about Butler. Mr. Childs is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Chapter and Commandery. He is also connected with the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. orders. He is at present one of the trustees of Mount Pleasant Township. On December 19, 1864, occurred his marriage to Miss Sarah Coats, a Virginian by birth. Their family numbers six children: Shurley, Jessie, Nellie, Raymond, Edward, and Geneva.

J. M. CHRISTY,

homeopathic physician and surgeon, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, August 8, 1850, and is a son of Ambrose B. and Elizabeth J

(Fagan) Christy, both natives of Fleming County. J. M. received his primary education in the common schools, and attended the University of Kentucky for two years, having previously chosen the practice of medicine for a profession. In 1871, he came to Missouri and completed the study of medicine with Dr. W. L. Hedges, of Warrensburg. He was later a student at the New York Homeopathy College, from which institution he was graduated in 1874. The same year he began his practice in Johnson County, Missouri. In the spring of 1877, he came to Bates County and located at Paris City. In the fall of 1879 he removed to Butler, where he has since resided. In September, 1881, Dr. C. went to New York, where he attended lectures in different colleges. In the spring of 1882, he received a special diploma from the Gynæcological Department. The doctor was married to Miss Tilitha F. Ellis, September 3, 1873. Mrs. C. is a native of Kentucky, as was also her parents, James H. and Sallie J. (Gossett) Ellis. Dr. C. is fast building up a lucrative patronage in his profession, and is thoroughly convinced of the superior advantages of the homeopathic school as offered to the students of Hahnemann.

WILLIAM W. COOK

was born in Morgan County, Illinois, July 3, 1843, and was brought up as a farmer's boy, receiving his education from the schools of his native county. In 1862, he enlisted in Company I, 101st Illinois Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. Returning to Illinois in 1865, he resumed agricultural pursuits, and in 1868, he came to Austin, Missouri. After residing there for about nine months he located at Harrisonville, and for two years served most faithfully as deputy county collector. During the following year he served as deputy circuit clerk, and was then appointed deputy county clerk, the duties of which position he discharged for three years. In 1874, he was elected clerk of Cass County, and had charge of that office for four years. In 1878, he embarked in the lumber business, under the firm name of Cook & Wheeler, which partnership existed until June, 1880, when they sold out to R. J. Hurley & Co. There Mr. C. remained one year, at the expiration of that time accepting his present position as book keeper with R. J. Hurley, which necessitated a change of residence to Butler. December 20, 1866, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Miss Mary L. Simms, a native of Virginia. He is a prominent member of both the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternities.

F. M. CRUMLY,

dealer in drugs, etc., is the son of H. E. and Mary (Hackney) Crumly, who were natives of East Tennessee, and was born in Blount County of that state September 11, 1848. In 1850 his parents moved to Jefferson

County, Iowa, and after a residence of six years there returned to his native county. After a short period of time they again located in Iowa in 1857. F. M. was there reared and educated. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Xenia, Kansas, and in 1872 he came to Butler where he has since resided. He was for some time engaged in different clerkships, and for a while was in the county and circuit clerks' offices. In 1879 he embarked in the grocery business, afterwards adding a stock of drugs and at present he is exclusively interested in the drug trade, having one of the leading stores of Butler, and the proprietor is one of the prominent citizens of the town. Mr. Crumly was married June 9, 1871, to Miss Fannie E. Haskins, a daughter of B. S. and Mary (Beavers) Haskins. She was born in Bates County, Missouri, May 1, 1853. They have had three children, two of whom are now living, Orville H. and Oscar. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS W. CUPPY,

farmer, section 1, is the owner of a farm consisting of one hundred and twenty acres of cultivated land with good improvements, which have been made by himself since 1867. He is a native of McLean County, Illinois, and was born in 1835, being a son of Thomas and Jemima (Ward) Cuppy. The former, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born in 1802, and with his parents moved to Wayne County, Indiana, where he grew to manhood and married. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1805, and early accompanied her parents to Wayne County, Indiana, where she was also raised. After their marriage, they remained in Indiana till 1832, then went to McLean County, Illinois, and lived on a farm till 1843, after which time they settled in Johnson County, Iowa. The following winter the mother died and the father survived till 1869. The subject of this sketch was educated in Johnson County, Iowa, and began life as a farmer. In 1860, in company with some friends, he went to Pike's Peak, and stayed there till the fall of 1864. Three years of that time were spent in the First Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry. Upon being mustered out he returned to Johnson County, Iowa, and was married in 1865 to Miss Melvina G. Cuppy, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, born in 1835. Her parents were Abraham and Sarah (Collins) Cuppy. Her father was born in Clermont County, Ohio, and her mother came originally from Kentucky, and with their parents they early moved to Wayne County, Indiana. The former died in 1846, age thirty-six years. Mrs. Cuppy is still living at the age of seventy years. Thomas W. Cuppy continued to reside in Iowa till 1867, when he came to Missouri and settled where he now resides. He and his wife have one child, a son, William B., born in 1871. Their only daughter, Myrtle C., who was born in 1868, died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. C. are church members. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

RALPH W. DANIELS,

of the firm of D. Dubach & Co., dealers in lumber and building material, is a native of Morgan County, Ohio, and was born April 12, 1857. While an infant he was taken by the family to Niagara County, New York, where he grew up and obtained his education. In 1875 he was employed as clerk by P. M. Ranney, at Lockport, New York, where he was engaged in the lumber trade until 1879, then removing to Kansas City, Missouri. After stopping at that point for six months he visited Hannibal, Missouri, and was with Dulany & McVeigh, lumber dealers, for about eight months; was then admitted as a member of that firm, and under the new partnership embarked in the lumber trade at Archie, Missouri, of which yard Mr. Daniels was manager. At the expiration of one year of business there he became connected with the present firm, as manager, at Butler. Their lumber yard is a large one, and contains a full stock necessary to the maintenance of such a business. Their patronage is constantly increasing.

CAPTAIN ISAAC N. DAVIDSON.

Among the business men of Butler worthy of mention in the history of the county, is this gentleman, who is an extensive dealer in dry goods, notions, etc. He is a native of the Buckeye state, and was born in Madison County, May 10, 1837. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Day) Davidson. Isaac was reared and educated in Ohio, and when fourteen years of age began work at the carpenter's trade, which he continued to follow till the beginning of the war. In April, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Seventeenth Ohio Infantry, remaining in that company for four months. In July, 1862, he enlisted as first lieutenant in Company B, Ninety-fifth Ohio, for three years. December 9, 1864, he was commissioned to the office of captain, which he held till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, having participated in many important battles of the southwest. June 21, 1864, he was captured at Guntown, Mississippi, and held as a prisoner till November 3, 1864, when he escaped. It may be mentioned here that the notorious guerrilla of West Virginia, Samuel B. Singleton, was killed by Mr. Davidson while the latter was on scout duty with a party of eight. After the close of the war he returned to Ohio, and was engaged in merchandising till 1868, when he came to Butler, importing with him over 300 sheep from Ohio, one of the great wool growing states of the Union. For two years after locating in Butler he was occupied at his trade, since which time he has devoted his attention to merchandising. Mr. Davidson was married October 24, 1865, to Miss Bell Cortwell, a native of the same county as himself. She was born January 4, 1841, and was a daugh-

ter of John C. and Sarah A. (Black) Cortwell, the former of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. The family of Mr. and Mrs. D. consists of two children: Lorena B. and Lou Eda.

R. R. DEACON,

dealer in hardware, buggies, wagons, farm machinery and implements. was born in Canada, January 2, 1821. His youth and early manhood were passed in that country and his primary education was supplemented by attendance at the Oneida Institute, of Whitestown, New York, where he was a student during the years 1836, 1837, 1838 and 1839. In 1846 upon removing to Tiffin, Ohio, he embarked in the hardware business, which he continued at that point for one year. For two years he gave his attention to the same calling at Newark, Ohio, and for the succeeding two years was located in New York City. Upon going to Fond-du-lac, Wisconsin, he resumed the same business and for twenty-seven years he was prominently identified with the interests of that city. He then came to Butler, Missouri, and established himself in his present trade in November, 1880. This has since materially increased and he is now enjoying a liberal patronage. Mr. Deacon was married November 2, 1853, to Miss Harriet Cochran, also a native of Canada. They have six children: Daniel O., Julia, Robert, Hattie, Harry and Andrew. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

C. C. DUKE,

assistant cashier of the Butler National Bank, is a son of James A. and Elizabeth (Pennabaker) Duke, Kentuckians by birth, and was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, June 9, 1844. In 1845 he was brought to Missouri by his parents, who first located in Morgan County, where Elizabeth P. Duke died in 1852. In 1861 James A. Duke moved the family to Barton County, Missouri, and in 1863 to Moniteau County. In 1866 they came to Bates County, where James A. died in 1874. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and received an education in the common schools of the different localities where he resided. He was engaged in farming until 1875 when he accepted the position of deputy treasurer under Luther Shobe. After serving as deputy for two terms, in 1866 he was elected to that office, and was re-elected in 1868 discharging his duties with scrupulous care for two terms, and to the satisfaction of the people. Then with a Mr. Tucker he wrote a system of abstracts of Bates County, and embarked in the real estate and abstract business, continuing till August, 1881, when he was appointed to his present position. He is a member of Butler Lodge No. 254, A. F. and A. M., and Miami R. A. C. No. 30. December 31, 1868, Mr. D. was married to Miss Anna Wells, a native of Pettis County, Missouri

and a daughter of John P. and Martha (Hughes) Wells, originally from Kentucky. Mr. Duke has one child, Joan.

J. P. EDWARDS,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 15, is the owner of a landed estate which consists of 650 acres, improved and well watered. He is a native of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was born in 1838. With his parents he moved to St. Charles County, Missouri, in 1844, and when fourteen years old to Sheridan County, Missouri, where he grew up and was educated. He has spent many years in Colorado and New Mexico, and at one time was largely interested in the cattle trade in Southern California. He was married January 14, 1869, to Miss Anna L. Hines, a native of Sheridan County, Missouri, born in 1844. Their family consists of six children: Lola, Lelia, Louna L., Elmer and Claude. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards are both members of the Christian Church. The former began life poor, but by his industry, good management and economy has secured an excellent property and has prospered. He settled at his present location in 1871.

WILLIAM W. ELDRIDGE,

builder and contractor, was born in New London, Connecticut, in 1831. His parents were Peter and Mary Mariah (Ingham) Eldridge, the former of England and the latter a native of Connecticut. Peter Eldridge moved to near Cleveland, Ohio, in 1836, and there bought and improved a farm. William received a good practical education in Cleveland and learned the carpenters' trade, and when twenty-two years old he went to Fayette County, Iowa, where he commenced contracting and building. He married Miss Elizabeth Ann Smith, daughter of Daniel B. and Maria (Simmonds) Smith, of Fayette County, in 1857. They have by this union four children living: Frank M., Charles E., Edna A. and Sarah E. They have lost two. Ernest B., died in 1877, aged fifteen, and Willie died in 1860, aged three years. Mr. E. commenced life poor but has always been very industrious and has been equally successful financially. He did much in building up West Union until 1870 when he came to Missouri and settled in Butler, at that time a small town. He has been one of the principal builders here, erecting many of the finest structures in this city and also in Rich Hill. He is among our best mechanics and does his own drafting and makes his own plans. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar. He has a partner in business, W. P. Dean, the firm name being Eldridge & Dean. Mr. Dean has charge of the work at Rich Hill.

J. EVERINGHAM, M. D.,

prominent among the medical practitioners of Bates County, was born in Oxbridge, Middlesex County, England, April 7, 1831, and is the son of Thomas and Mary (East) Everingham. In 1840 the family emigrated to the United States and settled in Lee County, Iowa. His primary education was received in his native country and Iowa, and he was for a time employed as a clerk in a store. When eighteen years of age he went to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he served two years at the printer's trade. He also learned telegraphy, but followed it only a short period, having already formed a desire for the practice of medicine, and at the same time was diligently prosecuting his studies and preparing himself for the active duties of his chosen profession. He completed his studies with Dr. John Major, of McComb, McDonough County, Illinois, and attended lectures at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, from which institution he was graduated in June, 1854. He commenced active practice in West Point, Lee County, Iowa, and supplemented his knowledge of medicine by attending the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, receiving a diploma from that institution in the spring of 1857. In the fall of 1858 he visited London, England, and availed himself of the opportunities offered in the hospitals of that city for still better qualifying himself for his profession. In 1859 he returned to his adopted country and resumed the practice of medicine in West Point, and continued the same until 1862, when he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventh Iowa Infantry. The first year he was on detached service, and was present at many important battles. September 13, 1863, he was commissioned surgeon of the regiment, and remained therein until July 12, 1865. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was with Sherman in his march to the sea. After being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, he returned to his home with his health much impaired, and he has since been more or less of a sufferer from disease contracted in the service of his country. After practicing in West Point until 1873, Dr. E. came to Bates County, and settled in Butler, where he has since been closely identified with the interests of the city. In educational matters he has taken an active interest. The Butler Academy finds in him a warm friend, and also as a director a wise counsellor and an efficient clerk. He is also a stockholder in the Electric Light Company. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. The Doctor was married in the autumn of 1859, to Miss Mary R. Steele, a native of West Point, Lee County, Iowa, and a daughter of William and Nancy (Jones) Steele, natives of Kentucky. Their family consists of two children living, Luella and Edith. They have buried two.

FRANCIS B. FAY,

proprietor of Diamond mill, is a native of Lorain County, Ohio, and was born August 2, 1835. Like many other boys of that community, he devoted his time and energy early in life to tilling the soil of the county of his birth. He was educated in common schools, and at the age of nineteen years removed to La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he gave his attention to the trade of carpentering. After making this point his home until 1857, he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and one year later took a trip to Denver, Colorado. In a short time he visited Montana Territory, where he was engaged in mining and stock-raising until 1869, then coming to Butler, Missouri. He soon erected the large stone mill which he now occupies, and where he does a flourishing business. This mill is a massive structure and one of the best in the county. The flour which it turns out is of a superior quality, and finds a most ready sale. Mr. Fay has done much toward developing the resources of Butler and promoting her interests, and is a man highly honored in the community. In February, 1871, he was married to Miss Hannah Fairchild, an estimable lady. Their family consists of five children, Frank F., Glenn, Bert, Harry and Stewart. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. FRIZELL, M. D.

The subject of this sketch, a leading physician of Butler and also of Bates County, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born May 26, 1831. When nine years old he accompanied his father's family to Edgar County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education from the seminary at Paris, Illinois. In 1853 he began the study of medicine under Dr. S. York, with whom he remained till the commencement of his practice. During the terms of 1854-5 and 1855-6 he attended Rush Medical College of Chicago, and at the close of the latter term became a graduate of that institution. After leaving college (1856) he started to practice at Bloomfield, Illinois, where he continued until 1861. In that year he enlisted in the Union Army and became assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, and was on hospital duty at the post hospital at Columbus, Ohio. After a year's service at that point he was removed to Park and Exchange Barracks, of which he had entire charge; he was also medical examiner of recruits there, where he remained for one year. Then for the following six months he was on duty at Lexington, Kentucky, at the expiration of that time being stationed at Cumberland Gap on hospital duty. He was subsequently ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana, and served as assistant surgeon at the Sedwick United States Army Hospital until mustered out of service in May, 1866. Returning to Illinois, Dr. Frizell continued to reside there till August, 1866, when he came to Bates County. He has since

devoted his attention to the practice of medicine with most satisfactory results. He was married January 24, 1867, to Miss Melissa D. Moore, a daughter of Nelson Moore, of Vermillion County, Illinois. They have four children: Luella, Marion A., Anna and Lloyd N.—the latter two being twins. The doctor is a member of the A. O. U. W. lodge of this city.

M. L. GROVES,

carpenter and contractor, is the pioneer mechanic of Butler, having resided in this city since March 28, 1868. His parents were Lyman M. and Minerva (Bradley) Groves, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Vermont. He himself was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, March 28, 1834. In 1847, the family moved to Summit County, Ohio, and in 1850, to Lorain County, where he grew to manhood. He was educated in the common schools of Ohio, and learned the carpenter's trade at Oberlin, of that state. In the spring of 1857, he went to Iowa, locating in Dubuque County, having also worked in Chicago and at other points. He resided in Dubuque County until coming to Butler. Mr. Groves was married January 27, 1866, to Miss Josephine McCants, a native of Dubuque County, Iowa, and a daughter of Elias and Mary (Whitesides) McCants. Mr. G. has living two children: Lucy J. and Mary.

WILLIAM F. HANKS,

sheriff of Bates County, came originally from Wolfe County, Kentucky, where he was born August 27, 1837. His parents, Cudmillion and Millie A. (Garrett) Hanks, were also Kentuckians by birth. Their family now resides in Wolfe County, and all the children, save the subject of this sketch, live within a radius of five miles of their parents. Cudmillion Hanks, was a member of the Kentucky State Legislature at the time of the organization of Wolfe County, and Compton, the county seat was located upon his land. William F. was brought up and educated at his birthplace, and was the first county clerk of Wolfe, having been elected to that position in 1859. In 1863 he removed to Cole County, Illinois, and during the years 1863 and 1864, served as its deputy sheriff. For one year farming was his occupation, and in 1866, he returned to his native state, locating in Montgomery County, where he gave his attention to merchandising for two years. Then he went to Hood County, Texas, and was interested in the stock trade for three years, after which he visited Augusta, Georgia. After dealing in horses and mules for one year he came to Bates County, and resumed agricultural pursuits. In 1878 he was appointed deputy sheriff, and served until January, 1882, when he entered upon his present duties as sheriff, which he is discharging to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Hanks was married in August 1861, to Miss Emma J. Swango, who was born in Kentucky. They have one child, Jimmie T.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. HANNAH,

proprietor of the Palace Hotel, has been prominently identified with the business interests of Butler since 1866. He was born in Paris, Edgar County, Illinois, February 10, 1839. His father, John M. Hannah, a Pennsylvanian by birth, was an agriculturist by occupation. The maiden name of his mother was Charity Mears, originally from Ohio. The early life of J. W. was divided between working on his father's farm and attending school, his education being received in the schools of his native county and at Bloomington, Illinois. In 1861, he was among the first to enlist in the Twelfth Illinois Infantry for the war, and served until the expiration of his term of service. Then he was largely instrumental in raising a company in the Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, was commissioned lieutenant, and subsequently, for meritorious conduct, was promoted to captain. After serving faithfully until the close of the war, he came to Missouri, and upon prospecting for a location in which to make his future home, he was so favorably impressed with the future promise of the then embryo city, that he at once decided to settle here. He immediately began the construction of a building and engaged in the hardware and furniture business, conducting it successfully and profitably for some time. He has for a long period dealt largely in stock, and in this branch of trade, as well as in merchandising, his efforts have been crowned with good results. He has been one of the foremost citizens in advancing the interests of the town, and anything calculated to be of a permanent benefit receives his hearty support. The Palace Hotel, of which he is proprietor, is an evidence of his public spiritedness, and in his capacity of landlord, he has proved himself to be a genial and accommodating host. Captain Hannah married Miss Jennie S. Willey, daughter of Samuel and Annie Willey, of Illinois. They have four children: Gertie, Willey, Annie and Rinn. Captain H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is a Knight Templar.

GEORGE M. HARDIN,

farmer, section 8, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, in 1844, and was a son of R. W. and Delpha (Beard) Hardin. His father was a native of Virginia and his mother was a Kentuckian by birth. After their marriage they removed to Illinois in 1855 where George M. was brought up and educated. During the late war he served in the Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In 1868 he married Miss Susan Adamson, a native of Kentucky, born June 26, 1848, and a daughter of Wilson Adamson, originally from Christian County, Kentucky. He was educated at Princeton College, and by profession was an architect. He became quite wealthy but lost his entire property during the rebellion. Mr. and Mrs. Hardin have a family of seven children: George

W., James H., Ira M., Robert W., Ella and Charles. Mr. H. has been a resident of Bates County for many years. He located on his present farm where it was nothing but unbroken prairie but now has an estate that will compare favorable with any in this township. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

RUFUS GRAVES HARTWELL,

real estate agent, was born in Clinton County, New York, May 29, 1828, and in 1833, his father, also Rufus Graves Hartwell, originally from New Hampshire, moved to the new territory of Michigan, and settled in Marshall, Calhoun County. His wife was formerly Ester Clark, eldest daughter of Dr. Nathan S. Clark, of Burlington, Vermont. The senior Hartwell died in 1842, leaving a family of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. He soon commenced work at \$4 per month, but found time to obtain an academic education, after which he began the study of law. In the meanwhile he labored somewhat on the farm, subsequently succeeding in improving it. In 1852, he crossed the plains for California, remaining for two years in the mines, when he returned to Marshall and bought a farm. He was interested in contracts on the Michigan Central Railroad for a year or two, and also lived in Adrian, Michigan, for a time, where he was occupied in the real estate business. His good judgment in railroad matters and real estate enterprises proved to be the foundation of his subsequent success. In April, 1866, he came to Missouri and settled in Butler, being one of the very first, with Captain Henry, to settle there. He at once formed a partnership with that gentleman, which has been known as the firm of Henry & Hartwell, real estate dealers, and this was the first firm and the only one now doing business which was started at that time. They have transacted a large and profitable trade, not only on their own account, but for other parties. Mr. Hartwell was appointed agent of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad Company to obtain right of way and other important railroad duties, and is showing himself to be competent in the settlement of the many vexed questions continually coming before him. He has several acres of land in West Butler overlooking the railroad on the west and the city on the east, and has built an elegant residence. Mr. Hartwell is strictly a self-made man. In 1850, he married Miss Nancy Chambers, who died in 1861. His second wife was Mary A. Bartley, of Canada, whom he married in January, 1863. She was the daughter of William H. Bartley, and her mother was Mary Wareham, born and married on the Isle of Wight, in the English channel. She well remembers Roland Hill, and has often seen the father of the "Dairyman's Daughter." Her history, it will be remembered, was the cause of 30,000 persons being converted to Christianity. Mr. and Mrs.

Hartwell have seven children. Dwight, attending college in Iowa, Edward Payson, Ralph G., Willie Thomas, Florence L., Mertie V. and George Frederick. Nellie died in 1877, aged fourteen years. Politically he is a Republican. He is a leading member of the M. E. Church, and was a charter member of the first Masonic lodge in the county organized in the county since the war.

E. HENDERSON,

farmer, section 9, is the owner of 320 acres of fine land, well improved, that will compare favorably with any in the township. He is a native of Guilford County, North Carolina, and was born July 27, 1824. His parents were Isaac and Mary (Emsley) Henderson, both originally from North Carolina. When the subject of this sketch was two years old he was taken by his parents to Preble County, Ohio, and there settled on a farm. He was married in Ohio, October 11, 1849, to Miss Hannah Pottinger, a native of Muskingum County, that state, born March 26, 1827, and a daughter of John and Nancy (Barnett) Pottinger. Her father was a native of Kentucky, and her mother of Pennsylvania. When Mrs. H. was twelve years of age she moved to Preble County, Ohio, where she was raised and married. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have a family of nine children: James, Nancy E., John H., Mary E., Charles T., W. Scott, Anna, Frank and Isaac.

LOREN G. HENRY,

dealer in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, etc., was born in Athens County, Ohio, on the 14th of June, 1832. He was brought up and educated in the county of his birth and started in life by early following agricultural pursuits, and the raising of stock. In 1866 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and was engaged in the stock business for one year, at the expiration of which time he came to Butler, Missouri. Here he resumed farming and stock raising, and continued to give his attention to this industry until June 1881, when he embarked in his present lucrative business, which under his management has grown into an extensive trade. Mr. Henry was married December 24, 1874, to Miss Emma Marshall, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Libbie G.

CAPTAIN EDWARD P. HENRY,

real estate dealer, was born in Washington County, Ohio, November 24, 1837. His father, Mathew Henry, who was born in Pennsylvania, married Miss Mary Park, of Oneida County, New York. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of nine children, all of whom are living. The mother resides with P. L. Wyatt, her son-in-law. August

6, 1861, Mr. H. enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was connected with the Fourteenth Army Corps. He veteranized, was with Colonel Crook and also with General Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He served three years as captain, having been promoted from the lieutenantcy. His faithful and competent service was highly complimented by his superior officers. After retiring from the war he spent a year at home, and in April, 1866, he came to Missouri and settled in Butler, Bates County, when there were but five small shanties in the village. He soon commenced to purchase property and embarked in the real estate business and now has the oldest established office in the city. He owns a farm of 213 acres adjoining the corporation containing an orchard of 1,300 choice bearing fruit trees, together with a great variety of small fruit. Upon the place are two good springs, one of which supplies a large pond which is well filled with good sized carp—perhaps the only carp pond in the county. Mr. Henry, after coming here became associated with Mr. Rufus Hartwell in dealing in real estate and this firm are now doing a most profitable business. He married Miss Gertrude Garrison, November 24, 1870. She was the daughter J. C. Garrison of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Her mother was originally from Western New York. They have four children: Alice Gertrude, born November 24, 1871; Mary Bertha, Charles Edward and Walter Whittier, born July 4, 1880. Mr. Henry is a staunch Republican and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. Though commencing here with limited means he has done much for the enterprises of the town, and has been successful in all his transactions.

EDWARD A. HENRY,

county clerk of Bates County, was born in Lamoille County, Vermont May 11, 1842, and was the son of Ozro Henry, a Pennsylvanian by birth who married Miss Laura A. Austin, originally from Vermont. They reared three children, of whom Edward was the second child. His early manhood was passed in his native county and there he received his education, having attended the academies of the vicinity. When nineteen years of age he immigrated to Miller County, Missouri, and devoted his time to school teaching until the spring of 1874, in which year he came to Bates County. Here he farmed, and taught during the winter seasons, and in 1876 he was employed as a teacher in the Butler City School. The year following he was appointed principal, and filled this position with acknowledged ability until nominated for his present office in 1878. In 1876 he was elected one of the judges of the county court and served until the change in the township organization, which reduced the county bench from five to three judges. He was then appointed by the governor of the state, and discharged his official duties until the next regu-

lar election. In 1872 he was the nominee on the Democratic ticket for representative of Miller County, Missouri, in the state legislature, and although that county was largely Republican, his popularity caused him to make a strong race, and he was only defeated by fifty-seven votes. Upon being elected to his present office, he commenced at once to serve in a manner which has won for him many friends. Mr. Henry was married February 12, 1862, to Miss Carrie T. Dooley, of Miller County, Missouri. They have one child, Arthur M. Mr. Henry is a member of the Masonic fraternity. The family is connected with the Baptist Church.

LEWIS HOFFMAN,

dealer in wool, hides, furs, and wholesale liquor dealer, was born on December 20, 1857, in Austria. He remained in his native country until fourteen years of age, when he emigrated to America and settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, there being engaged in the cigar and tobacco trade. In December, 1876, he removed to Quincy, Illinois, and resumed the same calling until July, 1878, when Clinton, Missouri, became his home. There he embarked in the hide and wool business, and continued at that point until June 1, 1880, when he came to Butler, Missouri, and established his present trade which has since been on the increase.

A. H. HUMPHREY,

breeder of fine cattle, section 27, was born in Liberty Township, Delaware County, Ohio, December 17, 1818. His parents were Lemuel and Betsey (Pinney) Humphrey, both natives of Hartford, Connecticut. The former was born in 1795, and early settled with his parents at Worthington, Franklin County, Ohio, some nine miles north of Columbus, on the banks of the Olentanza River. The mother of our subject was born in 1795, and located at the same place about the year 1800. There they were married in 1814, and subsequently settled six miles northwest of Washington, remaining there until 1843, when, with their family, they went to Johnson County, Iowa. Lemuel Humphrey died here in 1846, and his widow survived until 1875, when she departed this life in Missouri. A. H. Humphrey was brought up in Ohio, receiving a part of his education at the Blendon Institute, Central College of Franklin County, which was in charge of Rev. Washburne, a Presbyterian minister. Upon leaving Ohio he went to St. Clair County, Illinois, and taught school for some time, finally going to Johnson County, Iowa, in 1843, and being a pioneer there. September 21, 1845, he married Miss Amy Cuppy, who was born in Richmond, Indiana, and a daughter of Thomas and J. (Ward) Cuppy. Mr. Humphrey continued to reside in Johnson County until 1869, when he came to Bates County. He and his wife have four

children living: Lydia, (wife of A. Henry) Albert, now of Linn County, Kansas; Silas, now of Johnson County, Iowa; and Mamie, who is a graduate of Baldwin University, of Kansas. One daughter, Nettie, who married Dr. Boulware, of Butler, died in 1882.

ROBERT J. HURLY

is a member of the extensive firm of R. J. Hurly & Co., dealers in lumber. He was born in the State of New York on the 23d of March, 1844. When only an infant one year old, he was taken by the family to ———, where he grew to manhood and attended school, receiving a fair education. At the age of seventeen years he began learning the trade of a carpenter, at which he worked until 1869. Moving to Omaha, Nebraska, he gave his attention to his chosen avocation for two years. He then removed to Kansas City, and six months later to Fort Scott, Kansas, which place was his home for eight years. Subsequently he located at Appleton City, Missouri, and established himself in the lumber business. From this beginning other yards branched, until Butler was deemed the best point for headquarters, and accordingly Mr. Hurly came to this city. This firm is one of the largest and best lumber establishments in southwestern Missouri, and their yards are to be found at Harrisonville, Archie, Adrian, Rich Hill, Rockville, Appleton City, and they are interested in the yard at East Lynne. Perhaps no one man in either Bates or Cass Counties, has done so much for the benefit of a community, in promoting all enterprises tending toward its development, than R. J. Hurly. He was one of the organizers, and is now a stockholder in the Butler Brush Electric Light Company of Butler, and is also secretary and treasurer of the Butler Lime Company. Mr. H. was married on the 19th of December, 1872, to Miss Julia Hall, a native of Indiana. They have three children: Nellie, Alice J. and George W. D.

JOHN R. JENKINS.

circuit clerk. The subject of this sketch is a native of Nelson County, Virginia, where he was born October 7, 1840. His father, John E. Jenkins, was also born in Virginia, May 10, 1810, and was there married, in February, 1845, to Miss Rosa J. Cash, of that state, who was born in 1820. They had eleven children, of whom John R. was the ninth child. In 1847 the family went to Edgar County, Illinois, where they resided until 1858, in that year removing to Clinton, Henry County, Missouri. This was his home until the commencement of the war. The death of his parents occurred there but six days apart, his father dying December 20, 1875, and his mother December 26, 1875. In 1861, Mr. Jenkins enlisted in Captain Owens' company of the Confederate M. S. G., under

General Price, and was with him on his famous raid through Missouri. After remaining in the service for two years, he returned to Clinton, and from 1865 to 1870 was engaged as traveling salesman for Guiterman, Bros. & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1872 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, till called to his present position, in 1878. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace of Mingo Township, serving for four years, and during this time he was the collector of that township. He is a member of Butler Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M. Mr. Jenkins was married, May 22, 1869, to Miss Antoinette Davis, a native of Indiana. They have one child living, Mabel.

NICHOLAS B. JETER,

dealer in jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware, is a native of Howard County, Missouri, and was born July 26, 1844. His father, B. F. Jeter, was a Virginian by birth, and his mother, Mary J. (Beckhardt) Jeter, came originally from Howard County, Missouri. His maternal grandfather, Nicholas S. Beckhardt, was the first white settler above St. Charles, Missouri, on the Missouri River, and he was married in Missouri while it was still a territory. The subject of this biography was reared to manhood in the county of his birth, receiving the advantages of a good English education. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B., Ninth Missouri Infantry, C. S. A. At the battle of Lexington, Missouri, he was captured and confined at Alton, Illinois, for about four months, then being transferred to Johnson's Island where he remained two months when he was exchanged. He again joined his command and served with it till the close of the war. Returning to Howard County Mr. Jeter became engaged in the jewelry business at Fayette which he continued for four years. He subsequently gave his attention to the same occupation at Tipton, Missouri, for three years, at the expiration of that time going to Sedalia, Missouri, where he was interested in trade for six months. In 1873 he came to Butler and opened his present business in which he has been quite successful. Mr. J. was married March 16, 1870, to Miss Florence M. Saunders, a native of Howard County, Missouri. They have one child now living, B. Frank. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H. fraternities and also belongs to the Jewelers' League, of New York. They are connected with the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER H. LAMB,

was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 4, 1836. His father, William Lamb was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, in 1806, and was married to Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Butler County, Ohio. She was a very large woman, weighing 320 pounds, and six feet four inches

in height. She was an early settler at Fort Hamilton. In 1858, William Lamb removed to Kansas and settled in that state. The subject of this sketch attended school until sixteen years of age, when he learned the painter's trade, which has been his chosen calling in life. In 1855 he went to Kansas, and located at Big Springs, between Lawrence and Topeka, on the old Santa Fe trail, where he made a claim and improved a farm. In 1856 he embarked in the dry goods business with a team, supplying those in the vicinity of Kansas City with this merchandise. When the border warfare continued to increase in fury he experienced many annoyances, and finally lost his outfit, and in fact all his possessions, and to defend his own life and the lives of his family, he joined the free state forces. He happened to be at Ossawatimie the night of the trouble with John Brown, and participated in that battle. He was with General Jim Lane through the troubles in Kansas, and took part in many battles which followed. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Second Kansas Infantry, and was at Wilson's Creek, where he received a wound and he was within a few feet of General Lyon, when he fell mortally wounded. In 1862, he was detailed as a scout and continued that perilous duty until the close of the war. A history of what he saw and passed through would make an interesting volume. He organized a company of eleven resolute men in 1862 to act with him, and at the close of the service, three of them only were alive, and he was the only one perfectly well; one is a total wreck, and the third one had both his eyes shot out. After being mustered out in October, 1865, Mr. L. came to Missouri and settled in Butler, and found but one family in the city—that of Judge Pyle. He repaired an old house and moved into it, and has lived there since. He started the first paint shop in the town and has kept it since. In 1868 he was appointed postmaster by President Grant, and held the appointment for eight years. He married Miss Pauline Ledyard in Fort Smith, Arkansas, August, 1864. She died December, 4, 1874, leaving four children: Lillie, Charles W., William, and Harvey W. For his second wife he married Miss Elna E. Grout. They have two children living: John and Archie; Harry died in infancy. Mr. Lamb lost all his stock and personal property by the guerillas during the war, and was in debt when he came to Butler. He first entered the employ of the stage company, running from Fort Scott to Pleasant Hill, established all the stations and supplied them, being successful in the management of this business. He acted as deputy sheriff of this county for two years. Politically, he is an active Republican. He belongs to the Masonic order, and also to the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Odd Fellows, and has passed the chairs of the encampment. Mr. Lamb has been faithful in the discharge of the varied duties entrusted to him, and is a man well thought of in this community.

N. B. LANGSFORD,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, was born in Nelson County, Kentucky, in February, 1839, and was a son of Daniel and Rebecca (Stellard) Langsford, Kentuckians by birth. They had a family of seven children of whom N. B. is the oldest one living. He passed his boyhood days and received a good education in his native county, commencing life for himself as a farmer. This occupation he has since followed. In 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Fanny Ray, one of Kentucky's fair daughters and a nativee of Marion County, she having been born in January, 1849. She is a graduate of Bardstown Seminary, of Kentucky. Her parents were Samuel T. and Margaret (McElroy) Ray. In 1870 Mr. L. came to his present home which was then unbroken and raw prairie. He now owns 200 acres of finely improved land and the entire estate and surroundings are the result of his own energy. Mr. and Mrs. Langsford have two children: Guy and Ray. Their only daughter, Anna, is deceased.

JOHN A. LEFKER,

manufacturer of and dealer in flour, etc., is proprietor of the Empire Mill, and is also a member of the firm of Lefker, Childs & Co., dealers in grain. He was born in Richmond, Wayne County, Indiana, January 16, 1836, his parents, Frederick and Mary (Schuloff) Lefker, being natives of Germany. John A. was reared and educated in his native city, where he was engaged in clerking for different mercantile firms till 1855, then going to Cincinnati. He was also employed in the same business there till 1857, when he went to Linn County, Kansas, settling on a farm. For some time he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, after which he embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing the same till 1867. Moving to Kansas City he was interested in a planing mill till 1868, and after this he resided in Cass County one year, where he had a saw mill, which he moved, in 1869, to Bates County. This he located on the Marais des Cygne River, and subsequently added the machinery for manufacturing flour. In 1877 he brought it to Butler, where he has since been enjoying a thriving patronage, having four run of burrs and doing a general milling business. In 1861 Mr. Lefker enlisted in Mansfield's Blues, Second Kansas, with which he served for three months. In the spring of 1882 he was elected mayor of this city, and has so far succeeded in filling the office to the satisfaction of the people and with great credit to himself. He is a member of the following societies: Butler Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F.; Butler Encampment, No. 176; and Mound Lodge, No. 107, A. O. U. W., February 12, 1858, Mr. L. was married to Miss Agnes Thompson, a native of Richmond, Indiana. She was born May 5, 1835, and died

May 1, 1871, leaving one child, Frederick O. Mr. L. was married the second time February 22, 1877, to Miss Anna Brown, of Fairfield County, Ohio. By this union they have one child, Clyde R.

SAMUEL LEVY,

a member of the firm of S. Levy & Co., dealers in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions, carpets, etc., is one of the leading and most prominent business men of Butler. He was born in Prussia, on the 6th of September, 1846, and continued to make his home in that country until he attained his seventeenth year. Then, upon emigrating to the United States, he settled in New York City, and for three months was engaged in clerical work. Subsequently he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and continued clerking for three months, at the expiration of which time he embarked in business for himself in that city. After six months he located in New Madrid, where he was an extensive dealer in clothing, etc., until 1876. In that year he came to Butler and established his present house. The firm carries as heavy and complete a stock of goods as any one in this city, and their trade is constantly on the increase, though the liberal patronage they are receiving is not more than such energetic men deserve. They occupy two store rooms and also the floors above them. Mr. Levy was married on the 13th of May, 1874, his wife being formerly Miss Hattie B. Levy, a native of St. Louis, Missouri. Their family consists of two children, Deborah and Harry. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

. A. L. McBRIDE,

the son of John and Mahala McBride *nee* Robinson, natives of Ohio, is a member of the well known house of A. L. McBride & Co., of Butler, who are among the most extensive and substantial firms dealing in groceries, hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., in Bates County. This establishment was formed by A. L. McBride and Franklin Smith, in 1872. The third partner, D. F. Beegle, was admitted in the spring of 1882, these three gentlemen constituting the present firm. A. L. McBride was born in Champaign County, Ohio, September 2, 1840. When he was fourteen years of age his parents moved to Wyandot County, where he grew to manhood. His education was received in the common schools, and his early life was occupied on a farm, agricultural pursuits being the occupation of his father. August 22, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Infantry, and remained in service till after the surrender of Lee, having participated in a number of important battles. For ten days he was held as a prisoner in Libby Prison, and for twenty days in Belle Island. After the close of the war

he returned to Wyandot County, Ohio, and in 1867 came to Missouri, locating in Macon County, where he started in the mercantile trade, in 1869. He came to Butler in 1871. October 4, 1866, Mr. McBride was married to Miss Mahala V. Bretz, a native of Marion County, Ohio. They have one child, Mary M. Mrs. McBride was born November 12, 1840, her parents, Samuel and Catherine (Bibler) Bretz, being natives of Ohio.

JAMES C. McCONNELL,

merchant and manager of the Grange store at Butler, is a son of David and Matilda (Finstone) McConnell, and was born in Wayne County, Ohio, August 5, 1837. He was raised in Ashland County, and after spending two years in Iowa, he retraced his steps to Ohio, and enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanded by General James A. Garfield. He remained therein for three years, sharing with the regiment all the battles in which it participated, among which was Vicksburg and many others. At the expiration of his term he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, receiving an honorable discharge. He then returned to his farm and lived there until 1869, when he came to Missouri, settling in Vernon County, where he rented a farm. He came to Bates County in 1872, and located near Butler, purchased land and improved it, and in the spring of 1882, he moved into Butler and took charge of the Grange store, where a thriving business is being conducted. Mr. McConnell was married to Miss C. E. Welch, September 25, 1868. She is the daughter of John R. and Matilda Welch, *nee* Lowery, of Illinois. They have five children: Grace, Emma, Ira W., Loren O., Bell and Nellie. Politically he is a Greenbacker, and in his religious preferences a Presbyterian. He is a practical business man, and has the confidence of all who know him.

McFARLAND BROS.,

are large dealers in harness, saddles, etc. The firm is composed of Napoleon B. and Clinton B. McFarland, the former of whom was born in Benton County, Missouri, May 31, 1851. When an infant two years old he was taken by his parents to Hickory County, where Clinton was born on the 6th of September, 1853. There they continued to make their home until 1863, when the family took up a location in Grayson County, Texas. In this vicinity these brothers were engaged in following agricultural pursuits. In 1868, upon returning to Missouri, they settled in Warrensburg, and were occupied in farming near that city until 1870, when they came to Butler, Missouri. In 1873 they both began working at the trade which they now so successfully carry on. In 1874, they established business at this point and also have at present a store

at Adrian, Missouri. Their trade has been continually on the increase since starting. Mr. Clinton B. McFarland was married, January 7, 1875, to Miss Mary Norton. They have one child, Clyde N.

CHARLES T. MCFARLAND,

editor and proprietor of the Bates County Times, was born in Hickory County, Missouri, on the 20th day of August, 1856. His father, A. B. McFarland, is a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary J. Evans, was also born in the same state. In 1861 the family removed to Texas where they lived until 1868 and then came to Missouri, settling first in Warrensburg. The early life of Charles T. was spent on a farm and his educational advantages were rather limited. The family removed to Butler, Bates County, and Charles started the first delivery wagon in Butler. After one year he accepted a position in a store and his mercantile experience continued until 1879 when he purchased an interest in the Bates County Times. January 1, 1880, he bought his partner's interest and has since conducted the paper with marked ability and pecuniary success. Politically he is a democrat and his fealty to party interest is well attested by the able manner in which he champions everything calculated to benefit it. Although Mr. McFarland's early education, as we before intimated, was limited, he has, by close application, observation and general reading, acquired that general information which has given him a prominent social position and the respect of all as a successful journalist. He was married March 22, 1880, to Minnie Allen, a native of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, C. May.

JAMES J. MCKEE,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 14, 1837, and was the son of James McKee, of Irish origin, his father being a native of Ireland and coming to America when sixteen years of age. The mother of James McKee (Isabel Fulton) came from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch is the sixth of a family of ten children, of whom seven are now living, one sister, Anna K. (wife of D. N. Thompson) being in Bates County. His mother is living in Henry County, Iowa. Mr. McKee enjoyed more than average school facilities in youth, receiving a good common school education. He was also able to attend college for some little time. In the year 1859, he moved to Iowa with the family, and lived for some years in Henry County. In 1864, he went across the plains, and until 1868, was engaged in freighting from the Missouri River to various points in Colorado and New Mexico. In 1869, leaving the plains he located near Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, but at the close of one summer he came to Bates County,



Chas. F. M. Garland

securing a tract of 160 acres, on which he now lives. He has since been trading and now has a finely situated and well improved farm of 200 acres, three miles southeast of Butler. Mr. McKee handles quite an amount of stock, generally feeding about 100 head, and he is now improving his stock, handling the short horn cattle and Poland China hogs. In 1873, February 24, he married Miss Sarah A. Hoffman, daughter of John H. Hoffman, of this county. She has one sister, Virginia (wife of G. C. Miller). They have three children: Mary Belle, Newton Wallace and James Fulton. Religiously, Mr. McKee is connected with the Presbyterian Church. He is a Greenbacker in politics, and in questions of education, morals, etc., is a man who shows mature thought and deliberation.

JOHN CARPENTER McKIBBEN

was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 11, 1808. While young he learned the carpenter's trade and became an excellent contractor and builder, following this occupation for many years. He also owned an excellent farm in Ohio, but selling out he moved to Pike County, Illinois, in 1841, then purchasing 800 acres of land near the county seat of Pike County. After improving this property and doing a successful business for six years, he disposed of his estate for a large price and came to Missouri and settled in this city in 1867, at which time he built a house, among the first in the town. May 23, 1833 he was married in Brown County, Ohio, to Miss Eliza Jane McCune, a daughter of Isaac McCune, of that county. They now have five children living, Isaac Granville, Joseph Marian, William Franklin, James Marcellus, and an adopted daughter, Hattie Maria. One daughter, Margaret, who married M. S. Cowles, died February 17, 1877, leaving two children, of whom Marion A. is now living, and an infant is deceased. Politically Mr. McKibben is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His sons are mostly merchants, and are doing well. William Franklin was in the Forty-second Illinois Infantry during the war, and under Rosecrans, Sherman and Thomas. Isaac G., as a member of the state militia, assisted in driving Price from the state. Though commencing life without means, Mr. McK. has through his own efforts gained a good competency for himself and family and has been very successful. His wife was for many years afflicted with rheumatism and is now an invalid.

JAMES M. McKIBBEN,

of the firm of M. S. Cowles & Co., was born in Pike County, Illinois, August 25, 1847. He passed his younger days in the county of his birth, attending the public schools of Pittsfield, Illinois, where he received his education. In 1867 he came to Butler, Missouri, and was

engaged in farming and stock raising near there for a period of five years. At this time he began clerking in the store of which he is now a member, and in 1877 he was admitted into partnership in the establishment. In 1880 he became manager of the Butler house. They occupy two store rooms under the Palace Hotel, and we can carefully make the assertion that no concern carries a heavier or more complete stock of goods in this line. Mr. McKibbon is a man well known to the public as enterprising and strictly honorable, courteous to patrons, and in social life a most genial companion. October 13, 1867, he was married to Miss Priscilla M. Cohenour, also of Pike County, Illinois. They have three children : Mabel, Lloyd, and Curtis E. .

ALEXANDER S. MARTIN,

dealer in dry goods, notions, millinery, carpets, etc., owes his nativity to Chautauqua County, New York, where he was born October 19, 1832. When seven years old he was taken by the family to Belvidere County, Illinois, where he passed his boyhood days and attended school. In 1852 he removed to Portage County, Wisconsin, and for about four years followed the profession of surveying, after which he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Gordon of Warsaw, Wisconsin. He remained under his instruction for three years and in 1859-60 and 1862-63 he was a student at the Chicago Medical College from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1863. The same year he embarked in the practice of his profession near Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to remain for four years. In 1867 he came to Butler, but after resuming practice for six months he established his present business, the firm then being M. S. Cowles & Co., which name in 1880 was changed to A. S. Martin. This store is well filled with goods and the business which he is conducting justifies him in having a complete stock. He was married on March 4, 1867, to Miss Julia E. Cowles, originally from Ohio. They have two children : Clyde M. and Glenn C. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was the first master of Butler Lodge No. 254. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., in which order he has held all offices within the gift of the lodge.

JOHN H. MILLS,

blacksmith, a native of Parke County, Indiana, was born November 26, 1837. He resided at his birth place till 1851, when, with the family he removed to Grundy County, Missouri, there engaging in farming till 1853. Then he began the trade of blacksmithing, which he has since followed. In 1857 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and worked at various points at his chosen calling. In 1859 he established himself in business at Butler. In 1861 he removed to Henry County, Missouri and

one year later went to Pettis County, there remaining four months. After this he was a resident of Johnson County, Missouri, till the spring of 1866, when he returned to Butler and commenced his present business. He owns the property where he carries on his shop, besides a residence and lot in the city. Mr. Mills was married October 12, 1862, to Miss Nannie Hart. They have two children, William and Flora B. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Butler. He is a skilled mechanic and is having a satisfactory patronage from the people of this vicinity.

MARTIN A. MAYNARD,

proprietor of the only exclusive book and notion store in Butler, is a son of John Maynard, who was born in Massachusetts, having been married in New York to Miss Charlotte Merchant, a native of New York. They emigrated to Michigan in 1836. M. A. Maynard was born in Adrian, Lenawee County, Michigan, May 16, 1840, and was reared and educated in that vicinity. September 13, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, Third Michigan Cavalry, and remained in this company till December of the same year. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company H of that regiment, serving till the close of the war, and during his last service he was quartermaster sergeant. In the spring of 1869 he came to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, where he engaged in teaming for six months. He was then occupied in clerking till October, 1873, since which time he has given his attention to his present business. He is now city treasurer, and has also held other minor offices. Mr. Maynard is a member of Butler Lodge, No. 254, A. F. and A. M., Chapter No. 76, and Commandery No. 30, Butler Lodge, No. 180, I. O. O. F. and encampment, Mound Lodge, No. 107, A. O. U. W., and Butler, Lodge No. 6, I. O. G. T. November 8, 1872, he was married to Miss Medora Brashear, a native of Berry County, Indiana. Her parents, Thomas and Lydia (Ash) Brashear, were natives of Kentucky. The family of Mr. and Mrs. M. consists of three children: Nora Blanche, Flora Pearl, and Sue Ethel.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MITCHELL,

proprietor of the Bates County Nursery, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, November 22, 1839. His father, Ebenezer Mitchell, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Shofe, were both born in Ohio. In 1852, the family moved to Fulton County, Illinois, and improved a farm. After becoming of age Benjamin F. purchased a small farm, and upon working it a few years sold out and came to Bates County, Missouri, in 1869, buying a raw prairie farm. Upon this he made some improvements, sold out and bought 160 acres of land in Boone Township, which he also improved. In 1875, he came into possession of the Bates County

Nursery, and moved into the city. In the meantime, he purchased 160 acres of land in Linn County, Kansas, and has made of it a good farm. He has erected a good residence on his home property, and has five good residences on his country property. Mr. Mitchell came to this state poor, but with a determination to succeed, and he has been fortunate in securing a competency. With seven acres devoted to a nursery, with all the varieties of apples, peaches, pears and all kinds of choice small fruits and shrubbery, and the owner of several good farms, he is sufficiently able to live the remainder of his life retired from active labor. He was married in 1866, to Elizabeth A. McNamæ, of Highland County, Ohio. They have one child, Tarrillous Smith, born June 13, 1872. Mr. M. is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his family belong to the United Brethren denomination.

JAMES HARRISON MORGAN,

city marshal, was born in Kosciusko County, Indiana, August 4, 1838, being the son of Griffith Morgan, who was born in Wales, and Jane (Humphrey) Morgan, a native of England. They were married there and had nine children, James being the seventh son. He received a good common school education, and learned the carpenter's trade when fifteen years old, at which he worked until crossing the plains and going to California in 1858. He remained there until the winter of 1870, being at work a part of the the time in the mines of Nevada. He was in Sacramento, Los Angeles, and many other places. After his return to Indiana he was sent to Kansas to settle an estate, which was satisfactorily executed. In 1872, he came to Missouri and located in Butler, where he has since lived. In 1880, Mr. M. was appointed city marshal, and has been elected twice since that period. He is one of a few men who are well adapted to their calling, and without doubt he is the right man in the right place, and as an efficient, capable officer has the confidence of all. Mr. M. married Miss Sallie A. Wood, January 25, 1880. She is the daughter of E. H. Wood, of Warren County, Indiana. Her mother was formerly Harriet M. Tyler. They have one child, Harrison Clyde. Mr. Morgan is a Republican in his political preferences, and religiously a Methodist, in which church he holds his membership.

JOEL W. MORRIS, M. D.,

druggist and stationer, came originally from Canada, where he was born May 12, 1834. He grew to manhood and received his education in that country, and in 1865 emigrated to Caldwell County, Missouri. There he began the study of medicine under Dr. Johnston, at Kingston, and in 1866-7 he attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In 1868-9

he was a student at the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1869. In the fall of that year he moved to Austin, Cass County, Missouri, and besides following the practice of his profession conducted a drug store. This he continued until 1872. Going to Independence, Kansas, he was engaged in the drug trade there until 1874, when he came to Butler and established his present business. The doctor is a thoroughly competent pharmacist and well fitted for his chosen calling in life. He was married April 7, 1869, to Miss C. Carrow, and by this union they have one child, Arthur.

PROF. JAMES M. NAYLOR,

principal of the Butler Academy, was born in Butler County, Ohio, November 3, 1842. His father was the Rev. A. R. Naylor, who was a Presbyterian clergyman, and connected for many years with the domestic missions of the west. His mother was formerly Elizabeth Montgainy, of Ohio. James M., determined to be a scholar, prepared himself for a course of study, and entered the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, where he graduated in 1866. In 1862, he joined the Eighty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was with the Fifteenth and also the Sixteenth corps, and accompanied General Sherman through his memorable campaigns. He acted as a scout for many months, and after serving through the war, discharging many important trusts, he received an honorable discharge and returned home. Not having completed his collegiate course he re-entered and after the last year's study received his diploma. He took the second degree of M. A. in 1869. His life work has been spent as teacher, mostly as principal in an academy, he having had under his tutorship, some of the best schools in Ohio and Indiana. In September, 1879, he came to Butler and took charge of the academy in this place, where he is meeting with great success. His school is large and deservedly popular. Professor Naylor married Miss Martha A. McCord in 1869. She was the accomplished daughter of Robert McCord, of Vincennes, Indiana. Professor N. is a zealous member of the Presbyterian Church, and the active and efficient superintendent of the Sunday School.

DEMPSEY G. NEWSOME,

was born on the 28th of October, 1842, in Forsythe County, North Carolina. He spent his youth at his birth place and attended the schools of that vicinity, and was interested in different branches of business until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company B, 11th North Carolina Volunteers, of the Confederate army, and was in active service until August, 1863, when he was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. On account of disability he was therefore discharged. In 1864 he removed

to Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri, where he resided for two years. Coming to Butler he followed the trade of painting until 1869, when he was appointed deputy sheriff and collector of Bates County. This position he continued to fill for two years. Subsequently he was employed as a clerk by R. Weil & Co., at Butler, and in 1872 he established the Bates County Times, which he edited for two years with marked ability as a journalist. Selling his interest in this paper he again entered the house of R. Weil & Co., as manager of their store at Harrisonville. He remained there until they closed business at that point when he returned to Butler, and in December, 1881, he accepted his present position as manager of the boot and shoe department of the extensive establishment of M. S. Cowles & Co., in this city. Mr. Newsome was united in marriage on March 8, 1871, to Miss Emma F. Campbell, a native of Illinois. They have an interesting family of four children: Stonewall J., Ora, Dixie L. and Goldie. Mr. N. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

JAMES L. PACE.

The subject of this sketch is one of Butler's most enterprising citizens and a man who has probably done fully as much toward making Bates County, Missouri, what it now is any man here. He is a native of St. Clair County, Missouri, where he was born March 13, 1834. His father, James Pace, was born in Henry County, Virginia in 1807. He was there reared and married Miss Mildred Davis. They had five children of whom James L. was the third child. He grew to manhood and was educated in the county of his birth, and at the age of eighteen years, in 1861, he enlisted in Company C. of Colonel John T. Coffey's Regiment, Missouri State Guards. In 1862 he enlisted in the regular service (the company remaining the same) in Joe Shelby's Brigade, under General Marmaduke's Division and Regiment. Thus he served till 1864. After that time he was on the disabled list until the close of the war. Mr. P. was twice wounded—first at Unionville, Missouri, in 1862, where he received a wound over the eye, causing a fracture of the skull. While on the retreat at the battle of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, he was wounded in the arm and through the body by one shot. At the close of the war he went to Saline County, Missouri, and for two years was engaged in farming. He then gave his attention to mercantile pursuits and stock dealing at Longwood, Pettis County, for two years, after which time he located at Altona, Bates County. There he was interested in trade for three years. In 1874 he was elected to the office of Recorder of Bates County which he held till 1883. He has twice been city alderman of Butler and has been director of the city schools. He is now a member of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery. Mr. Pace was married March 18, 1868, to Miss Mary

Hyeronymus, a native of Missouri. They have one daughter, Ada. Mr. P., during his term of service as county recorder made a most excellent officer. He has won a host of friends while a resident of the county by his affable and courteous demeanor and is a man respected by all.

JAMES M. PATTY,

stock dealer and shipper, was born in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, on December 27, 1831. His father, Eli Patty, came originally from North Carolina, and when eighteen years of age removed to Ohio, and from thence to Tippecanoe County, Indiana, in 1820. He was there married to Miss Catherine Guyun, a Virginian by birth. They had seven children, of whom James was the sixth child. He remained at his birth-place until fifteen years of age, when he went to Vermillion County, Indiana, passing his youth and early manhood there, and also completing his education, after which he engaged in farming. In 1847 he removed to Miami County, Indiana, and six months later returned to Georgetown, Vermillion County, where he was interested in agricultural pursuits and dealing in stock. In the year 1865 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and resumed his former occupation, near Butler. Of late he has resided in the city, and has devoted his entire attention to the stock business, in which he has met with satisfactory financial success. He is one of the directors of the Bates County National Bank, and was one of the projectors and stockholders of the Bates County Republican, of which he has been president since its organization. Mr. Patty was married, September 27, 1851, to Miss Catherine Campbell, who was born in Tennessee. They have four children living: Mary E., Jennie L., Alexander, and William M. Mr. P. is a member of the A. O. U. W. of Butler.

MELVIN SIDNEY POWER

was born in Ontario County, New York, in 1827. His father, William Power, married Miss Dorcas Arnold. Melvin spent his early days at the common schools, acquiring a good business education. After attaining his majority he settled on a farm, and married Miss Prudence Eugenia Rapalje May 27, 1852. Her father, Abraham Rapalje, was born in Dutchess County, New York, and subsequently moved to Ontario County. Her mother was formerly Eliza Scott, of Saratoga County. Mrs. Power received a thorough education at the Fitzhugh Seminary at Rochester. They have three children living: Ralph Edward, Melvin Rapalje and Sarah Eliza, Lizzie. Jerome Alexander, who was born August 17, 1859, at Santiago, Island of Cuba, died July 31, 1881, at Mankato, Minnesota, where he was stopping for his health. In 1857 Mr. Power went to Cuba, where he remained for nine years, engaged as a general produce and

egg dealer, also dealing in stock. He was successful in making money, but also met with many heavy losses. Coming to Missouri February, 14, 1868, he bought the Planters House at Pleasant Hill, which he kept for six months, then selling it and moving to Butler, where he purchased an old mill. He at present has lumbering interests in Arkansas and ships logs to the mill here to be manufactured into lumber. The Butler Mill was started by him on the 15th of December, 1866, commencing with one run of burrs for grinding corn. Its capacity was forty bushels of corn per hour, and many grists came forty and fifty miles from Cass, Henry and Vernon Counties, Missouri, and Linn County, Kansas. About one year after this a run of burs and other machinery for grinding wheat were added, also a saw mill. There were two boilers and two engines, and in the fall of 1868 one boiler exploded, breaking the leg of one man and cutting the head of another man open. The building was totally demolished. In ten days from the time of the explosion the mill was running again, night and day. This was the first steam mill in Bates County since the war and the first steam one ever in Butler. M. S. Power sold the mill to his sons, E. R. and M. R. Power, in the fall of 1877. The capacity of the mill is 120 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of corn and 6,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. Grinding and sawing are done at the same time. This firm employes thirty-five men, including log haulers and choppers. Their sales are mostly home trade, they furnishing seventeen stores and three bakeries with flour in Butler. Their lumber is sold mostly to farmers.

ELLIOTT PYLE, M. D.,

dealer in drugs, books, stationery, &c., was born on June 21, 1827, and is a native of Clinton County, Ohio. He continued to make his home in that locality until 1847, in the spring of which year he removed to Lee County, Iowa. 1853, he began the study of medicine under Dr. E. D. Adkinson, at Dover, the same county, and continued to prosecute it earnestly until 1857. During this time, in 1855-6, and 1856-7, he attended the medical department of the Iowa State University. In 1857, he embarked in the practice of his profession at Hager's Grove, Missouri, at which point he remained for one year. Upon going to Croton, Iowa, he made it his home until 1860, when he moved to West Point. There he had a most successful practice. In July, 1862, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the United States Hospital, at Keokuk, and after two months service there he joined the Second Iowa Regiment in a like capacity. He served with that command until September, 1863, when he was commissioned surgeon and assigned to hospital duty in Arkansas. He remained on duty at different points throughout the state up to the fall of 1866, when he received his discharge. During the greater

part of that year he was acting surgeon-in-chief of the state, in the absence of the regular official. Upon obtaining his discharge, Dr. Pyle returned to West Point, Iowa, and continued to reside there until the spring of 1867, when he came to Butler, Missouri, resuming the practice of his profession. He also started the drug business, to which after a short time he devoted his entire attention. Since his location here the doctor has been an acknowledged leader among our citizens in promoting the general improvements of the place. His drug store is now the best fitted one in the locality, and his business is a remunerative one. He was married April 22, 1857, to Miss Mary A. Walker, originally from Illinois. They have a family of three children: William E., Nancy J. and Ruby A. Dr. P. is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Butler.

JOHN H. PYLE,

blacksmith, was born in Lawrence County, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1830. He was there reared and educated, and has followed from his eighteenth year the trade of blacksmithing. In 1868, he emigrated to Bates County, Missouri, where he engaged in the farming and dairy business, which he continued for four years. Returning to Pennsylvania, he gave his attention to his trade at Meadville for one year. Then he again came to Bates County, Missouri, and established himself in his present business. In 1882, he built the brick store adjoining his shop at a cost of \$2,500. He owns besides this a fine farm of 160 acres of land, one and one-half miles from town, and also several dwellings in Butler. Mr. Pyle was married, November 9, 1854, to Miss Jane Elliott, a native of England. They have three children living, Charlie H., Melvin A. and Jessie F. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS D. RAFTER,

dealer in dry goods, groceries, etc., was born on the 8th of March, 1838, and is a native of Canada. When sixteen years old he removed to a point near New Haven, Connecticut, where he resided for eighteen months, then returning to the country of his birth. For two years he attended the city schools at Montreal, and the succeeding five years was a student at Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio. After this he became principal of the schools of Cambridge City, Indiana, of which he had charge one year. During the term of 1864-5 he was employed as teacher at the Rome Academy, of Rome, Indiana, and subsequently he gave his attention to mercantile pursuits for two years, at Stevensport, Kentucky. In 1868 Mr. Rafter came to Bates County, Missouri, and until 1875 was interested in farming, then resuming merchandising at Butler. Since then this business has received his entire time

and energy, with the exception of six months, when teaching in the city schools. Mr. R. was married in August, 1866, to Miss N. B. Huckleby, who came originally from Indiana. This union has been blessed with four children: William, Thomas D., George C., and John P. He is a prominent and active member of the Episcopal Church, and is at present superintendent of the Sabbath School connected with it.

DR. O. F. RENICK

was born and raised near Lexington, Missouri. He studied medicine with Dr. C. L. Wilcox, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, as preceptor and attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College in 1848 and in New Orleans in 1852 and 1853 and was graduated from the medical department of the Louisville University in 1860. He received the adendum degree from the St. Louis Medical College in 1868. He commenced practicing medicine with his preceptor at Pleasant Hill and subsequently removed to Carrollton and practiced with Dr. F. B. Atwood. He spent four years in Texas, and was a charter member of the first medical association of that state. He afterwards settled in Leavenworth and after attending lectures at Louisville in 1859-60 he made his home at Wellington, Missouri, where he practiced successfully for twelve years. While living here he was an active member of the Lafayette County Medical Association, and in 1870 he was a delegate to the American Medical Association. He came to Butler, Missouri, in 1872 and has since been in active practice and is recognized as one of Bates County's most prominent medical practitioners. Dr. C. Winfrey, of Pleasant Hill, was a student at the same time with the same preceptor. He commenced practice at Lone Jack. Dr. D. W. Flourney, Dr. Robert B. Smith and Dr. T. Windsor, of Lexington; Dr. Ray Morrow, Dr. Ray Bowmer, Drs. James and William Horn, of Johnson County, Missouri, studied medicine, attended lectures and commenced practice at the same time. Dr. Winfrey and Dr. Renick are the only two now living. The latter has been twice married; first, in 1847, to Miss Sarah E. Renick. She died in Wellington, Missouri, May 1, 1869, leaving one son, A. D., who became a practicing physician and died in Butler in 1877. He married for his second wife Miss Lucy W. Henry in 1871. Their family consists of two children: Prudie, aged seven years, and Joseph Henry, aged two years.

GEORGE M. RISLEY,

a prominent dentist at Butler, is a native of Jersey County, Illinois, and was born July 10, 1857. He was reared in that county in the occupation of farming and stock raising, obtaining his education from the schools of the vicinity. In 1872 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and continued

stock raising and farming for two years, and for the following two years, he was a student of dentistry under Dr. Tucker, of Butler. He then became associated with that gentleman in the practice of his profession, and after a year's partnership they dissolved. Dr. R. then continued practice alone (1879), and has met with a success which he richly merits. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

JARVIS A. ROBINSON,

blacksmith and carriage manufacturer, was born in Livingston County, New York, August 31, 1818. He received a common school education, and when eighteen years old learned the blacksmith's trade. After working in Pennsylvania and other places for some time he started a shop in Danville, New York, and conducted it for some twelve years, then going to Genesee County. He remained here until 1870, when he moved to Atchison, Kansas. Two years later, or in 1872, he came to Butler and started a shop at this point, which small beginning has grown into a large and profitable business, and perhaps the leading business of the kind in the city. He was married, June 13, 1844, to Miss Rebecca Ann A. Karchar, who was born in Steuben County, New York. They had four children: Henry B., Calvin Barzilla, Charles Eugene, and Emma Jane. Henry learned the blacksmith trade of his father, and is a partner in the business. He is a natural mechanic, and has invented many novel tools of great convenience. He married Miss Frances M. Sherwood, in Livingston County, New York, in June, 1871. They have three daughter: Edith May, Nellie Gertrude, and Mabel Pearl. Calvin B. married Mrs. Matilda Jane Morrowson Miller, November 19, 1876. They have two children, Myrtle G. and Gracie. Charley Miller, the son of Mrs. R., is also a blacksmith, etc. Charles Eugene married Miss Sarah E. Coutts, of this city, in April, 1879. They have two children, Walter Lewis and Eddie. He is a carpenter by occupation. Emma Jane was married November 14, 1882, to Isaac N. Maddox, of Butler. Mrs. Jarvis Robinson died November 1, 1878. Mr. R. and his sons politically are Republican. They are members of the M. E. Church. Henry B. belongs to the Odd Fellows' order.

JUDGE CHARLES ISRAEL ROBORDS,

nurseryman and florist, was born in Monroe County, New York, February 22, 1832, and was the son of Rev. Israel Robords, a Missionary Baptist clergyman, and for many years pastor of the First Baptist Church of New York City. His mother was formerly Olive Dake, of Saratoga County, New York. Charles I. received a thorough education at the Madison University in Hamilton, and subsequently studied law for two

years, when he was prevented from completing his course by the death of his father in Missouri, where he had settled with his family in 1843. Young Robords returned to Bates County and settled up the estate, and has been an honored citizen of this county since that time. He was employed for many years in teaching, and taught some of the best schools in Bates and Cass Counties. He then took charge of the Asbury Manual Labor School, of North Fork, Creek Nation, Indian Territory, and remained there until the war in 1861, when he enlisted in the Union Home Guards, with which he continued through the war. He was one of the first to occupy the county after the war, and immediately set about improving his farm in Hudson, devoting some time to the nursery business and teaching. In 1868, he was one of the directors of the Tebo & Neosho Railroad Company, and elected its secretary. The road is now a part of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. In 1865, he was elected presiding judge of Bates County, discharging the duties with marked ability. In the spring of 1882, he moved into Butler, purchased a fine lot, built a beautiful residence and bought several acres of land near by, on which he planted a nursery and built a substantial green house, and filled it with a collection of plants. Judge Robords married Miss Thalia A. Bryner, of Lucas County, Ohio, and daughter of George and Margaret Bryner, of that county. The former died in 1851. Mrs. Bryner's sister was the wife of Dr. Jared P. Kittard, of Cleveland, Ohio, of floral fame. They have one child, Margaret C., born October 1, 1880. The judge is a Republican in politics, and religiously a Baptist. He now owns a good farm, well improved, adjoining the village of Hudson.

JOHN F. SHANNON

was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of January, 1837. He grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education from the public schools there. At the age of fourteen years he began the trade of milling, which he has continued to follow through life. After serving five years apprenticeship in Philadelphia he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1856, where he resided one year. During the succeeding year he worked at his chosen calling in Chicago, Illinois. Removing to Princeton, Illinois, he made it his home till the winter of 1859, after which time he was interested at his profession in a number of towns. In 1870, he came to Butler, Missouri, and began working in the Diamond Mill. To this occupation he has adhered continuously until the present time, with the exception of 1875, which year he spent at Hannibal, Missouri. He owns a fine farm in section 20, of Mt. Pleasant Township, consisting of 128 acres of land, well improved. Mr. Shannon was married, September 15, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Dunleavy, originally from Illinois. They have ten children: Mon, Nellie, Robert, Daisy,

Frank, John, Mary, Jessie, Arthur and Maud. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES R. SIMPSON,

the present popular recorder of Bates County, came originally from Jackson County, Missouri, where he was born June 24, 1843. His father, James M. Simpson, a native of Kentucky, removed to Jackson County, Missouri, when eighteen years of age, and was there united in marriage with Miss Frances Cummings, daughter of R. W. Cummings, then Indian agent, and among the first white settlers of Jackson County. They had ten children, James R. being the eighth in number. His father died in 1863, and the death of his mother occurred in 1867. The subject of this sketch accompanied the family to Cass County when he was five years old, and there he resided until twelve years of age, when he came to Bates County. Here he was brought up and educated, giving his attention to agricultural pursuits until elected sheriff of the county. In 1861 he enlisted in Captain Irwin's company of Colonel Peyton's regiment, Missouri State Guards, and in the following year he enlisted in Company I under J. T. Crisp, serving until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Oak Hills, Helena and Little Rock, Arkansas, and Carthage, Missouri, and at the close of hostilities he was a second lieutenant. March 24, 1870, Mr. Simpson was married to Miss A. Lutsenhizer, a Missourian by birth. They have two children, Olive L. and Stella M. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. For three years he was assessor of Deepwater Township, and on November 7, 1882, he was elected recorder of Bates County, which position he is now filling to the satisfaction of all.

ARCHER L. SIMS,

is a member of the firm of Sims & Tucker. The subject of this sketch is a native of Saline County, Missouri, and was born September 4, 1857. He resided in that locality until 1869, when with the family he removed to Johnson County, Missouri. This was his home for two years, at the expiration of which time he returned to Saline County. There he was engaged in farming for two years, and in 1875 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and in 1877 was appointed deputy recorder under J. L. Pace. This position he continued to hold till the expiration of that official's term. In December, 1881, Mr. Sims became a member of the abstract and loan firm of Sims & Tucker. He belongs to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery, A. F. & A. M., and now holds the office of secretary of those lodges. Mr. Sims is a young man of more than ordinary ability and is meeting with that success in life which he richly deserves.

GEORGE L. SMITH,

proprietor of livery and feed stable, is a native of Crawford County, Indiana, and was born February 28, 1847. When eight years of age he accompanied his father's family to Monroe County, Iowa, and after a years residence there they returned to Indiana, settling in Monroe County. George was reared on a farm in that locality, receiving his education from the common schools. In 1868 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and engaged in farming, which he continued till embarking in his present business, November 1, 1880, the firm being then Williams & Smith. In February, 1881, the firm name was changed to Smith & Scott, they remaining in partnership till August, 1882, when Mr. Smith became sole proprietor. His barn is well stocked and he is enjoying a good trade. He was married July 11, 1867, to Miss Mary Cooper. They have four children: Lillie, Estilla, John and Harlen. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of this city. In 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Regiment and served until the close of the war.

ZACHARIAH STANLEY,

deceased, was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, November 11, 1825. His father, John Stanley, was born in North Carolina in 1787, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Holcomb, was born in South Carolina in 1810. Zachariah was raised a farmer and received a good education. He started in life on a farm which he purchased very low. His fine improvements and on account of its being situated near the county seat (Bellville) advanced the value so that in 1873 he sold the 100 acres for \$275 per acre and came to Butler and bought a place, which he improved from year to year. He did a private banking or loaning business and spent much of his time about his home, attending to his home duties and hunting, of which he was very fond. He was often urged to accept offices in the city but he preferred a quiet life to any position of honor or trust. He married Miss Eliza Powell in 1870. She was the daughter of Levi Powell, of Perry County, Ohio: Her mother, formerly Amanda Nall, was a Virginian by birth. By this marriage there were six children, three of whom are living: Cora O., Albert Oscar and Josiah Patterson; John Wesley died August 21, 1873; Arthur Hugo died in 1874, and Pearl died October 21, 1881. We here give an account of the death of Mr. Zachariah Stanley which is taken from the Times of this city. "The death of Mr. Zachariah Stanley on Friday last, May 6, 1881, was as sad as it was sudden. In company with Mr. M. A. Burkhart and a Mr. Taber, Mr. Stanley went down to Mound Branch to fish. About 2 o'clock p. m. a severe rain storm came up which caught the three gentlemen on the creek. Messrs. Burkhart and Taber took shelter under the trunk

of a fallen tree, while Mr. Stanley took shelter under a large tree. The bolt of lightning struck the top of the tree and ran down till it came within a few feet of the ground, when it left the tree and entered the body of the deceased, tearing his clothing and killing him instantly. The funeral took place on Sunday and was among the largest ever seen in this city. Mr. Stanley was one of the honored Mexican veterans who enlisted under Colonel Dan Morrison in 1846. He belonged to no church or society but endeavored to live the life of a strictly honorable and honest man. In the sad death of Mr. Stanley Butler and Bates County has lost a substantial and beloved citizen."

H. C. STEELE,

of the firm of Steele & Kennedy, grain dealers and proprietors of elevator, owes his nativity to Lee County, Iowa, where he was born March 4, 1844. He passed his youth at his birthplace, and when eighteen years of age enlisted in the United States Army, in Company D, Seventh Iowa Regiment, serving three years. During this time he was with General Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." In 1865 he returned home, and in the fall of that year attended Bryant & Statton's Business College at Chicago, Illinois. In July, 1866, he removed to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and for two years was engaged in teaching school in that vicinity. In 1868 he came to Bates County, and until 1873 gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which year he embarked in the grocery business in Butler. There he remained until 1879, when he resumed farming. In July, 1881, he started in his present business. Messrs. Steele & Kennedy now do a large portion of this trade at Butler, and have succeeded in becoming one of the principal firms here. Mr. S. was married, August 25, 1868, to Miss Jessie Patterson, a native of Iowa. They had three children: Joseph P., Alice S. and Charles H. Mrs. Steele departed this life on the 7th of April, 1880. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID W. THOMPSON,

farmer, stock feeder and dealer, is the owner of 900 acres of land, and lives on his home farm of 220 acres in section 14. Six hundred and eighty acres are in the corner of the township. Mr. T. was born in Taylor County, Ohio, August 15, 1838. His father, Jason Thompson, was born in Ross County, Ohio, and his mother, formerly Nancy A. Watson, came originally from Adams County, Ohio. They had seven sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. He completed his education at the Bellfontaine High School, and in 1855 he visited Iowa, remaining there one year, when he returned to Ohio and attended school for two years. He then taught for two years. In March, 1860, he went to

Colorado and engaged in mining for two years, after which he was occupied in freighting from the Missouri River to all points west in the new territories. He commenced with one team of two yoke of cattle, and after five years of hard work he closed up the business with twenty teams of five yoke of cattle each. In December, 1868, he came back, leaving his teams and 350 cows and heifers on a good ranch on Huearnafa Creek (Wafana). In June, 1872, he sold this stock to P. T. Barnum for \$10,500 and drove 500 head back to Missouri, where he fed and disposed of them. In 1869 he purchased a farm three miles southeast of Butler and worked it until 1874, when he moved on to his present place, where he had built a good residence, barns and made other substantial improvements. Mr. Thompson's success from his boyhood has been most remarkable. But it all has been achieved by the greatest effort, hard work and good financiering. He is a man of great determination and puts forth much energy in whatever he desires to accomplish. In his political principles he is among the leaders of the Greenback party. He is an active member of the executive committee of the State Grange and also belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Henry County, Iowa, to Miss Annie K. McKee, December 22, 1868. She was the daughter of James Johnson McKee, of Ohio, and Isabel (Fulton) McKee, from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. They have three children living: Anna Bellé, twelve years old; James Elbert, ten years of age, and Ora Ella, aged five years. Nancy May died in 1877 when two years old.

FRANCIS M. TRIMBLE,

a native of Montgomery County, Kentucky, was born February 4, 1843. His father, James H. Trimble, was also a Kentuckian by birth, and was there brought up. He married Miss Harriet Brush, and by this union they had ten children, of whom Francis was the oldest. The latter was raised and educated at his birthplace, and passed his early life in following the occupation of farming. In 1870 he removed to Bates County and here tilled the soil until February, 1880, when he became a member of the firm of F. M. Crumly & Co., dealers in drugs. Thus he continued to be occupied until he entered upon the duties of county treasurer, to which office he had been elected in 1880. He has made a most excellent official and has discharged his trust with scrupulous care and fidelity and satisfactorily to his constituents. Mr. Trimble has been three times married: first, September 4, 1864, to Miss Sarah Redmon, who died, leaving two children, Jessie and Mollie. On November 17, 1874, he married Miss Minerva Redmon, who also died. Mr. Trimble's third marriage occurred December 18, 1877, to Mrs. Fannie Edwards (Redmon). They are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM EDWIN TUCKER

is the grandson of Jesse Tucker, who was born in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1791. He married Mary Atherton, December 17, 1813, and subsequently moved to Charleston, Indiana, where William Atherton Tucker, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born November 8, 1814. The family of Jesse Tucker soon returned to Kentucky. William A. at the early age of twelve years commenced learning the wool carding business in Shelby County, and after working until twenty years of age, he took charge of woolen mills in Jefferson County, which he afterwards purchased. He was married in 1837, to Mary Ann Leatherman, a native of Kentucky, who had not attained her seventeenth year. She was noted as a remarkably handsome woman, whose graces of mind and person drew around her as suitors the opulent and talented. She died when W. E. was nearly three years of age, leaving three daughters and one son, the latter of whom was born March 6, 1846, in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. A faithful negress, called Aunt Easter, became the housekeeper and cared for the family as tenderly as any but a mother could, and she still calls them her children, and although eighty-one years old and infirm, she makes annual visits to them for aid, to which they cheerfully respond. In 1855, his father married a Miss Rudy. By this marriage there were two daughters, who are now living in Jefferson County. When William E. Tucker was ten years old he commenced helping his father card wool, and scarcely missed a day until the senior Tucker died. In 1849, the latter built a large mansion, in which the family lived for a time, but owing to its size and desirable location it was sold to the Christian Church in 1860, for an educational institution, now known as Jefferson College. The present college building covers the spot where William was born. It was under the tuition of O. A. Bartholomew, then president, that he received a fair English education. His father removed to the country east of town, on the Taylorsville Pike, and in connection with wool carding engaged in farming until his death, which occurred September 7, 1864. William E. had at this time become proficient in the wool business, and at the sale of the property purchased the machinery for \$400. He spent the winter of 1864 in Louisville, working in a cracker factory, and the following season carried on the woolen business. In the fall his uncle, Dr. Leatherman, induced him to study dentistry. He sold the carding machine and agreed with the purchaser to manage the business the coming season. Although it had become distasteful to him he fulfilled his engagement, and then commenced his dental studies in the fall of 1865. He obtained means to purchase his machine and prosecute his studies from an aunt. This he repaid subsequently. In the spring of 1866, he went to Cincinnati, bought an instrument and practiced there a short time. In September, 1866, he came to

Missouri, and spent the fall with his sisters in Pettis County. In January, 1867, he opened an office in Otterville, Cooper County, where he did a successful business. On November 22, 1871, he came to Butler, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry. He is a close student and takes great pride in his profession, availing himself of every opportunity for improvement, and using the latest and best instruments. He was one of the first in the state to try the electro-magnetic mallet, and one of the few who now use it successfully. He has long been classed among the leading dentists of the state, and the interest he has taken in the Missouri State Dental Association, and the benefit derived from the clinics, conducted by the best operators, have been of great benefit to him, as he never forgets the most minute detail of any operation of which he was a witness. In his religious preference he belongs to the Christian Society, and united with this church at the age of sixteen, under the ministry of Benjamin Franklin, of Cincinnati. He was instrumental in organizing a Christian Society in Otterville, and after he came to Butler he assisted in the organization of the church here, June 22, 1873, and he has since been an active worker and among its liberal contributors. He has from the organization, in 1873, been its treasurer, and has acted as superintendent of the Sabbath School since its organization, July 26, 1871, until the present time. In May, 1881, he was elected elder against his wishes, but still holds this position. The following sketch of Dr. Tucker's early Masonic history is furnished by Thomas J. Starke, Esq.:

At a regular communication of Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 142, A. F. and A. M., held at the Masonic Hall in the town of Otterville, on Saturday, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1868, A. L. 5868, the petition of Dr. W. E. Tucker for initiation into the mysteries of Masonry was read in open lodge, and referred to a committee consisting of the following named brethren, to wit: Harrison Homan, T. C. Cranmer, and A. M. Gibbs. On the 23d of January, 1869, the above named committee having reported favorably, the ballot was spread upon his said petition, and he was duly elected to the first degree. The lodge was then opened in form, and Dr. Tucker was introduced and duly initiated into the mysteries of the order appertaining to the degree of Entered Apprentice, the following officers being at their respective stations: Thomas J. Starke, W. M.; Thomas V. Ellis, S. W.; A. M. Gibbs, J. W. *pro tempore*; A. L. Zollinger, Treasurer; H. W. Ferguson, Secretary; T. C. Cranmer, S. D.; D. J. Shy, J. D., and J. W. Howell, Tyler. Brother Tucker having been examined in open lodge as to his proficiency in the first degree, was on the 19th day of February, 1869, elected to the second degree, introduced and duly passed to the degree of Fellow Craft. On the 27th of March, 1869, he was duly raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason. At the regular communication held June 19, 1869, for the election of officers, Brother Tucker was duly elected as Junior Warden of Pleasant Grove Lodge, No. 142, and faithfully and zealously discharged the duties of the office during that year. * * * He was sent by the lodge in

November to represent them in the Grand Lodge, and at the election held June 11, 1870, he was elected Senior Warden ; and again on the 3d of June, 1871, he was re-elected to the same position. As an officer he was bright, intelligent and efficient, always at his post and universally held in high esteem by all with whom he was associated, whether as a Mason or otherwise. * * * * *

February 1, 1873, the Dr. affiliated with Butler Lodge, No. 254, one of the most important in Missouri. At its annual election December 20, 1873, he was elected Master of the lodge for the following year, at the expiration of which time he was re-elected and served another year. On June 24, 1874, all the lodges in Bates and Cass Counties united in a grand reunion, and he was selected as the one to deliver an address, which he did. This address was a masterly production, ably prepared and most excellently delivered, and showed deep research as well as Masonic knowledge. Dr. Tucker, on this occasion, was the recipient of flattering notices, from both people and press. October 26, 1874, he was appointed by the grand master of the state D. D. G. M. of the forty-fifth district, to which position he was re-appointed the three following years. In January, 1876, he was appointed by Grand Lecturer Allen McDowell, as D. D. Grand Lecturer, in which capacity he served two years, at that time resigning both offices, as his professional duties required all his attention. During the years 1878 and 1879 he served the lodge as secretary, and was again elected Master for 1880. At a meeting of Butler Lodge No. 254, January 15, 1881, he was presented with a handsome Past Master's jewel. He is a member of Miami R. A. C. No. 76, having been exalted to the sublime degree of a R. A. Mason, April 10, 1873, and for several years thereafter he was an active member, and served as Captain of the Host and secretary most of the time, until, as before stated, he was prevented from taking active part in either the lodge or chapter on account of other duties.

Dr. Tucker was married February 4, 1879, to Emily Rowena Williard, who was born in Aztelan, Jefferson County, Wisconsin. Her parents were natives of New York. Her maternal grandfather, J. F. Ostrander emigrated west at an early day and was a pioneer preacher in Wisconsin, and preached the first sermon in Madison, the capital of that state. He died in 1875 in Martinsville, Minnesota, where his widow still lives at the age of eighty years. Hartzell Williard, her father, went to Wisconsin when quite young, and there married Ellen Cornelia Ostrander, October 2, 1855. Their family consisted of two sons and three daughters, Mrs. Tucker being the eldest child. In 1872 the family moved to Bates County, where they have since lived. At the age of sixteen, Mrs. T. began teaching school, and after teaching three terms she entered Butler Academy, when it was first opened, and attended it until she was offered a position in the Butler public schools, where she

taught until the spring of 1878. At the time of her marriage she was a member of the Presbyterian Church, but has since united with the Christian Church. Their family circle consists of Williard Edwin, born November 29, 1879, Chester Lee, March 18, 1881, and Nellie Florence, August 16, 1882. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in the prohibition movement of the present time. Dr. Tucker is most devoted to his wife and children, and all of his time, outside of business hours is spent in company with them.

EDWARD S. VANCE,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Washington County, Illinois, April 14, 1855. When three months old, owing to his mother's death, he was taken to his grandmother's home at Connersville, Indiana, where he lived until his ninth year. Then he accompanied his father to Vandalia, Illinois, residing there till fifteen years of age, after which time he settled in Henry County, Missouri. He completed his education at the Clinton schools, and at the age of nineteen years began the profession of school teaching, which he continued in Henry County until 1879. Then he was engaged as correspondent and reporter on the Sedalia Daily Democrat, and after six months service in that capacity, he was interested in clerical work in the recorder's office at Clinton. After remaining so occupied for a short time he resumed his profession of teaching. In the spring of 1880, he removed to Rich Hill, Missouri, and commenced the study of law under Bowen, Irish & Templeton, and subsequently was employed in the postoffice as clerk, remaining therein until his superiors were removed from office. He then became special correspondent of the Rich Hill Mining Review, which position he held until November 1, 1881, when he was appointed deputy county clerk. This office he filled until the expiration of his term of service, in December, 1882, having made a most capable deputy.

N. A. WADE,

editor of the Bates County Democrat, is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and was born April 27, 1843. His father, Robert Wade, was born in New Jersey, and by occupation was a mason. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Matson, was born in Virginia. N. A. was reared in his native state and educated at Franklin College. During the late war he enlisted in Company E, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two years. He participated in the Atlanta campaign, and was at Nashville and in the battle of Franklin. After serving until the close of the war he was engaged for a time in teaching, and during his leisure hours he read law and prepared himself for admission to the bar, which



John H. Allen

occurred in 1868. He came to Butler in 1868, and followed his chosen occupation until 1871, when he was appointed deputy county clerk and recorder. In July, 1871, in connection with J. Scudder, Esq., he purchased the Bates County Democrat, which he has since conducted with signal success. Politically, as the name of his paper indicates, he is an unswerving Democrat, and ever ready at all times to defend the faith of the party, and he is a zealous worker for its interests. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Tilden for president. Mr. Wade was married, in 1871, to Mrs. M. J. Weed, a native of Bloomington, Illinois. They have one son, Benjamin R. W. They have lost one daughter, Hallie. Mrs. Wade is an aunt of the noted American vocalist, Litta.

IRVIN WALLEY

was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 7, 1833. His father, George Walley, and also his mother, formerly Elizabeth Thomas, were both natives of the same state. In 1834 the family removed to Grundy County, Illinois. Here the boyhood days of Irvin were spent in agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and was engaged in farming until the outbreak of the civil war. He enlisted in the Cass County Home Guards, known as Major Dean's Battalion, in February, serving nine months. He afterwards attempted to enter the service but was prevented on account of disability. He then served in the enrolled militia and was appointed captain. After the close of the war he returned to Bates County and settled in Butler and opened the first public house in Butler after the war. He laid out an addition to the town, known as Walley's Addition to Butler. Politically he is a staunch Republican and a fearless advocate of its principles. Mr. W. was married August 31, 1863, to Miss Mary E. Long a native of Virginia. Their family consists of five children: Burdsey W., Bettie A., Flora E., Gertie E. and Ella P. The father of Mrs. Walley, W. C. Long, and her mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Gibson, came originally from Virginia. The latter is connected on the maternal side with the celebrated Rutledge family of that state.

WILLIAM E. WALTON.

Confessedly one of the shrewdest business men in Western Missouri is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and his life and character fully demonstrate what may be achieved by energy, economy and pluck. William E. Walton is a native of Cooper County, Missouri, where he was born in 1842. His father was W. P. Walton, of Virginia, and his mother was formerly Louisa J. Tueley, a native of Cooper County, Missouri. Her father, Samuel J. Tueley, settled in Cooper

County in 1814, two years before its organization. Kit Carson, the celebrated scout and Indian fighter, was an adopted son in the Tueley family. J. B. Tueley, a brother of Samuel, wrote a biography of Kit Carson, which is regarded as the most authentic narrative of the famous hunter. Mr. Walton received such an education only as the common schools of the country afforded. Being reared to agricultural pursuits, he adopted farming as a livelihood, but after a short experience he became convinced that his talent as well as his ambition led him in another direction. Therefore he abandoned the vocation of his youth and applied himself to merchandising. In 1859 he entered a store in Cooper County, where he remained as clerk for three years. He then served as deputy circuit clerk in Belleville, Illinois, for two years, and afterwards was an employe of William H. Trigg, banker and real estate dealer, in Boonville, Missouri, continuing with this firm for two years. He then went to Sedalia, Missouri, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Butler, his present home. Upon his arrival at Butler he opened an abstract and real estate office, which he still controls. In 1869, the year previous to his removal to Bates County, he invented and copyrighted the Walton system of abstract books, which has become so popular that he has realized therefrom the sum of \$10,000, already, saying nothing of what may be his income from this source in the future. In 1874 he was elected county clerk of Bates County, serving four years. He also represented his ward several times in the city council. In 1880 he projected and established the banking house of Walton, Dutcher & Co. This firm reorganized the Butler National Bank, of which Mr. Walton is cashier and the largest stockholder. In 1882 he erected the opera house at Butler, which is located on the southwest corner of the public square (a full and complete description of which may be found in the history of Mount Pleasant Township in this work) where it will stand as the most enduring and the most splendid monument, testifying to his financial success, to his spirit of enterprise and to his liberality. Mr. Walton is emphatically a self-made man, and has risen through the various gradations of farmer, clerk, etc., by his own invincible will and business tact. In 1867 he married Miss Nellie Kincaid, of Kentucky, who died two years thereafter. In 1879 he married Miss Cora Allen, who is the daughter of F. M. Allen, now of Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri. Mrs. Walton is a native of Ohio. Mr. Walton is a member of the Christian Church and one of its most liberal supporters.

JAMES T. WALLS, M. D.,

was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, December 15, 1851. He was reared to manhood there, and received his literary education, attending or a time the State Normal School at Carlisle. In July 1874, he began

the study of medicine under Dr. M. M. Dills, with whom he continued until 1877. During the terms of 1875-6-7, he was a student of the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which institution he subsequently graduated. In March, 1877, he came to Burdette, Missouri, and established himself in practice there, making his home in the place until October 25, 1881, at which time he removed to Butler. July 17, 1882, Dr. Glessner became associated with him in practice, and they have since enjoyed a lucrative patronage. July 17, 1879, Dr. Walls was married to Miss Susan Canterberry, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Cecil V. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities and also belongs to the Christian Church.

RICHARD D. WILLIAMS

was born in Wales, September 2, 1827, and in 1848, in company with his brother William, he came to this country and settled in Oneida County, New York. He learned the wagon and carriage trade, and after spending two years there, in 1850 he went to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he worked eighteen months. He was then located in Chicago for two years. In 1853 he visited California and mined for two years with good success. Returning to La Crosse, Wisconsin, he made it his home until the spring of 1857, when he came to Missouri and settled in Cooper County, and in the fall following visited Wales. In February, 1858, he returned to New York City, and married Miss Elizabeth Evans, of Brooklyn. She was born in Wales in 1825. Soon after their marriage they came to Cooper County, Missouri, and bought a farm and improved it. In 1861 Mr. Williams joined the Missouri militia and continued with them until 1864, when he moved to Weston and worked at his trade. He next located at Atchison, Kansas, and in 1866 he came to this city and settled on the property where he now lives, for which he had previously traded. He owned 100 acres of land, sixty of which forms an addition to the city. He built a fine residence and other buildings, and also set out five acres to choice fruit trees, which now constitutes a valuable orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have two children living: George F. and David A. They lost their eldest child, Mary Caroline, who died May 30, 1863, when three years of age. Mr. W. is a Republican in politics, and with his estimable wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He donated three acres of land, the site of the Butler Academy, to the trustees of that institution and also made a liberal contribution for building the same. He came to the county with limited means, but has been fortunate in his business enterprises, and has always been foremost in making donations to all the enterprises which would tend to promote its prosperity.

J. D. WRIGHT,

farmer, section 27, was born in the state of Delaware on September 24, 1809, and is the son of O. H. and Nancy (Baker) Wright, also natives of Delaware. The former was born January 16, 1784, and the latter December 24, 1784. They were married October 10, 1806. When eleven years old J. D. accompanied his parents to Fayette County, Ohio, and there he grew to manhood. He was married October 7, 1830, to Miss Christina Wright, originally from Ross County, Ohio, born May 2, 1809. Subsequently Mr. W. began life in poor circumstances in Ohio, but in 1838, removed to Indiana, where he improved a farm. Selling out he came to Bates County, Missouri, and in 1858, located where he now resides. His farm consists of 240 acres of improved land, besides sixty acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have eight children living: Joel, Mary, Malinda, Harriet, Jacob, Margaret, Christina and Annette. Four are deceased: Matilda, Jasper, Elizabeth and an infant. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. W. was county judge in 1864, and while in Indiana served one term there as county judge.

AUGUSTUS F. WYARD,

dealer in harness, saddles, etc., came originally from Monroe County, Illinois, where he was born September 27, 1852. There he resided till sixteen years of age, when he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and engaged in cattle herding which he continued most of the time till 1873. He soon began learning the trade of harness making with J. T. Graves and after a little over two years' service, worked at journey work in different shops till 1877. Then he embarked in the business for himself, buying out T. Glass. Upon conducting that shop till December, 1881, he purchased the interest of J. T. Groves and consolidated the two stocks in his present place of business. He also has a branch establishment at Windsor, Missouri. Mr. W. was married April 28, 1879, to Miss Lizzie Evans whose death occurred September 24, 1880. He was again married December 28, 1881, to Miss Nanna Major, a native of Missouri, she having been married in the house where she was born. Mr. Wyard is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Masonic fraternities.

HIRAM C. WYATT,

proprietor of lumber yard, planing mill, etc., was born in Athens County, Ohio, May 5, 1831, in the same house in which his father, George Wyatt, was born in 1803. He died in 1868. His mother, formerly Maria Cable, was born in New York, in 1804, and died in 1867. They were married in 1822, and had ten children, of whom H. C. and Philander L. only are living. Hiram C. received a good education at the schools of his native

county, and worked on his father's farm until of age. He then settled on a part of the old farm, where he married Miss Mary F. Pratt, in 1859. She was the daughter of Eben and Susanna Wells Pratt, of Athens County. They have three children, two of whom, Anna M. and George Pratt, were born on the same place as their grandfather and father, and Edward Wells was born in Butler. Mr. Wyatt sold out his property in Ohio, in 1871, and came to Missouri and located in Butler, where he has since resided. He bought twenty acres, which is now within the city limits, built a good residence, one of the finest in the city, and in 1874 formed a copartnership with John F. Boyd. They purchased the small lumber yard of John A. Warner, and added a large and well assorted stock of lumber, shingles and building materials, it now constituting one of the finest yards in the county. In the spring of 1882 they started a planing mill and a manufactory of doors, moulding, etc., which is located at the depot. They have good machinery, and are doing an excellent business. Mr. Wyatt was a member of Capt. E. P. Henry's company in the Thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, Fourteenth Army Corps, during the war, and shared all the hardships incident to many hard fought battles in which the regiment participated. He was wounded at Mission Ridge, the bullet passing through the body and lodging in his clothing. He then was sent to the hospital in Washington, where he remained until mustered out, in 1864, with the regiment. In politics he is a Republican, and in his church affiliations a Presbyterian.

PHILANDER L. WYATT.

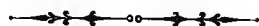
farmer and breeder of fine Merino sheep, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1847, and was the son of George and Maria (Cable) Wyatt, both natives of Ohio. He attended good common schools and remained at home on his father's farm for the most of the time, until in 1871, when he came to Missouri, settling in Butler, when with his brother he bought forty acres of land which is now a part of the city. He erected a good residence, which with the location and surroundings are among the best in the city. He has a farm of 800 acres, west of town, where he keeps from 1,000 to 1,500 head of fine sheep. He is breeding from the best flocks in the west, and few flocks can be found east or west, of superior breeding. He makes sheep raising and herding his principal business. Mr. Wyatt married Miss Maria Henry in 1868. She was the daughter of Mathew and Mary (Park) Henry. They have three children: Frank, Jessie and Almon. Mr. Wyatt is a true type of eastern enterprise—thorough in all business transactions, and unassuming in his intercourse with those about him. Mathew Henry, father of Capt. E. P. Henry, and of Mrs. Wyatt, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1797. He came with his father to Washington County,

- Ohio, when six years old, and in 1839, moved to Athens County. He married Miss Mary Peak in Washington County in 1825. They have nine children living: Sarah Ann, (now Mrs. Henry Glazier), Almon, Mary Louise (now Mrs. Wallace Henry), Harriet (now Mrs. Charles Wyatt), Kate (now Mrs. George Henry), Capt. Edward P., Robert Barnard, Charles and R. B. live on the old homestead, with Maria (now Mrs. P. L. Wyatt); George died when eleven years old, Mathew Henry died in 1852. Mrs. Henry is now seventy-five years of age, and very active for one of her years, and lives with her youngest daughter (Mrs. P. L. Wyatt), where she is enjoying every comfort possible.

GEORGE PERRY YOAKAM,

farmer and stock dealer, is the son of George and Sally Yoakam *nee* Wilson, the former of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, and was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 25, 1827. While yet a boy he enlisted with an elder brother, and went into the Mexican War, serving under General Scott. He participated in all the battles from Vera Cruz to the storming of the defenses of the City of Mexico, and returned at the close of the war and received an honorable discharge in St. Louis. Obtaining a land warrant he located his land in Johnson County, Iowa. In 1850, he went to Iowa and improved a farm, but soon sold it and moved to Tama County, and located a second farm. This he improved in excellent condition. Disposing of it in 1866, he came to Butler, Missouri, when there were but three families within the corporation, and bought 150 acres of land of Uncle Jacob Wright, the depot grounds being a part of the purchase. He also bought 1070 acres in the western part of the county, near the Kansas line. He fenced both farms, and in 1870, erected a residence on the west place and lived there until 1877, when he spent the summer in Colorado. Returning in the fall he again came to Butler, where he has since lived. He bought and raised fine stock, which he sold in Colorado for several years, and as a stockman has been very successful. He built the grain elevator at the depot and the year following bought wheat. Mr. Y. was married in Iowa City to Miss Emily Ruth Humphrey, January 1, 1851. Her father, Lemuel Humphrey, of Delaware County, Ohio, married Betsey Pinney, of Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Y. have eight children living: George Eugene, Marian Arthur, Ada Adelia, Ernest Lemuel, Luella Elizabeth, Jesse Fremont, Frank Arleigh and Earle Leopold. He is a Republican in politics and religiously a Congregationalist. Mrs. Yoakam enjoyed excellent advantages for acquiring an education in youth, and became a thorough scholar. She devoted several years to teaching and was celebrated in her calling. Her mother and several of the family were also teachers. She is a most enterprising, intelligent and capable woman. Mr. Yoakam is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MINGO TOWNSHIP.



THOMAS BUCK,

farmer, was born in the city of London, England, May 5, 1844, being the seventh in a family of nine children. His father, George Buck, was by occupation a manufacturer of edged tools. His mother's maiden name was Mary Fullagan. Thomas received his education in Kent and also in France, and when about fifteen years old, having a desire to become a sailor, he secured a position on a ship and followed the ocean for two years, visiting all the principal ports of the world. Tiring of a sailor's life and hearing of the wonders of America, he emigrated to New York and obtained a position as shipping clerk with Sweet, Brow & Co., with whom he remained one year. He then worked on a farm and in a factory until 1865, when he moved westward, coming to Bates County in June of that year. The following spring, February 15, 1866, he married Miss Mary Marchall, a native of France. They have since continued to live on a farm, and now have a home on section 35. Their house is a model of taste and neatness, and was built two years ago at a cost of \$1,200. The farm contains 900 acres, nearly all under fence and in a fair state of cultivation. There is a vein of good coal underlying the farm, which can be worked to good advantage. Mr. Buck handles about 100 head of cattle and feeds a number of them. He has Poland-China hogs, and takes some interest in keeping the best of stock. He was elected justice of the peace at the last township election. Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the M. E. Church South. They have seven children: Mary E., Fannie H., Alice M., Royal DeWitt, Annie L., Leon de Lesseps, Louis Dore.

L. O. CARLETON,

merchant and postmaster at Mayesburg, was born in Washington County, Indiana, April 8, 1837, and is the second in a family of ten children. His father, Samuel Carleton, was a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. His mother, whose maiden name was Sidney E. Baker, came originally from Indiana. L. O. moved to Benton County, Missouri, when but three years old, and was there reared on his father's farm, receiving a fair education in the country schools. When just about twenty-two years old, on May 26, 1859, he married Miss Margaret Tindall, a native of Knox County, Tennessee. He then began farming, and continued it until he enlisted, in 1862, in Captain Gallaher's company, of which he was sergeant. His service extended until 1865. At the close

of the war he came to Johnstown, and was engaged in the mercantile trade for ten years, being the postmaster during his stay there. In 1878 he settled at Mayesburg and entered into business with Mr. Mayes, and was the first postmaster of this town. Since August, 1881, Mr. C. has been in business for himself. He carries a good stock and is enjoying a fair trade. He is a member of the Christian Church and is a Mason. They have four children: Samuel M., Sylvester, Powhatan and Walter.

W. R. DAVIS,

section 20, was born in Bates County, Missouri, January 5, 1844. His father, Aaron Davis, was a native of Illinois, and his mother was a Kentuckian by birth. Her maiden name was Ann Ruby. When W. R. was five years old his parents removed to Henry County, Missouri, where he remained on a farm until 1862, then enlisting in Captain Spangler's company and Colonel Cockrell's regiment. He served with them until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Jackson, Mississippi. He was in some of the most important battles of the war, among which were those of Vicksburg and Corinth. At the battle of Corinth he was wounded and was taken to the hospital at LaGrange, Georgia, and Canton, Mississippi. After the close of hostilities, Mr. D. spent two years at Memphis, Tennessee, when he returned to Henry County, where he followed farming and stock raising until 1872. In that year he came again to the county of his birth. His farm now contains 280 acres of choice land, all in cultivation, and is well adapted for stock purposes. He is a successful stock raiser and dealer. Mr. Davis is a member of Altona Lodge No. 315, A. F. & A. M. January 15, 1868, he married Miss Mary Kinsey. She is a native of Henry County, Missouri, and was born April 4, 1837.

JOHN H. DOUGLASS,

farmer, was born in Clay County, Missouri, July 25, 1839. His parents, Jesse and Sarah A. (McCrudy) Douglass, came originally from Kentucky. The former was one of the pioneers of Clay County. John is the eldest of three children. When he was eleven years old the family moved to Bates County, Missouri, and settled on Cove Creek, where he grew to manhood. He remained at home until twenty-four years old, when, on March 9, 1864, he was married to Miss Eliza C. Hutchinson, who was born in Missouri. Soon after this event he went to Henry County and farmed until 1866, then returning to Bates, and here he has since lived. The farm consists of sixty acres and is in section 34. Mr. Douglass is constable and road overseer of this township. He is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity. Five children are the fruits of the marriage: Annie Belle, Jesse R., Thomas E., William and Jimmie.

ALPHONSO J. FULTON,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wray County, Tennessee, October 24, 1831, and is the eldest in a family of eleven children. His parents were Fleming H. and Anna M. (Stacy) Fulton. When seven years of age Alphonson came to Cass County, Missouri, with the family and lived there on a farm until about sixteen, then going to Johnson County where he remained the greater part of the time until 1867. Subsequently he returned to Cass and in 1881 he came to Bates County, where he is engaged in farming and raising stock. His residence is on section 29 and his farm contains 120 acres. In 1856 Mr. Fulton lived for a time in Kansas City and assisted in building the wharf, and for a while he was occupied in coal mining and hauling to Kansas City. While a resident of Cass and Johnson Counties he was entrusted with the duties pertaining to several of the minor township offices. Mr. Fulton was married February 7, 1847, to Miss Marietta M. Beard who lived about five years, dying in February, 1852. In the following December he married Miss Sarah A. Anderson. They have six children living: Julia E., Russell J., Alexander C., Joseph G., Cora A. and Homer. Three are deceased: Weightman B., Cornelia and Bertie.

JOSIAH F. GILBERT,

farmer, is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born October 24, 1828, his parents being Henry and Mary (Grosh) Gilbert, both born in the Keystone State. Josiah is the eldest of a family of nine children. When he was but three years old the family removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, remaining there until he was in his thirteenth year, when he went to Dayton. There he entered a drug store, and in four years he moved to Cincinnati, and clerked in a drug store at that place ten years. In 1854 he concluded to try farm life, and for two years lived on a farm with an uncle in Indiana. Then he located on land on the Illinois Central Railroad, on which he continued to reside for eight years. In the meantime he was married, August 14, 1862, to Miss Jane Hemblin, a native of Indiana. In 1864, he returned to Ohio and took charge of a drug store at Tiptecanoe, but in two years he came to Bates County, after having spent a season in Randolph County, Indiana. He then settled on section 17, of this township, and has since been engaged in farming. His farm consists of 120 acres of good land, well improved, and he is giving special attention to the growth and manufacture of sorghum. Mr. G. is connected with the Lutheran Church, his wife being a member of the Christian Church. They have ten children: William H., John E., Polly G., George H., Mary F., Emma D., Charles F., Mertie May, Ruth and an infant. They have also lost one child, Nora.

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J. B. LAKEY,

farmer, section 28, was born January 3, 1847, in Howard County, Missouri. His father, J. J. Lakey, a farmer and blacksmith by occupation, was a native of Tennessee. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Stopp, was a Kentuckian by birth. J. B. was the sixth child of a family of eight. When one year old he accompanied his parents to Bates County, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When twenty-one years old he engaged in farming in his adopted county. His farm now contains sixty-three acres, improved and well adapted to the raising of wheat, corn and oats. Mr. L. has been constable of his township for a number of years. March 7, 1872, he married Miss Polly Ann Gragg, of Missouri. They are members of the Christian Church. They have four children living: Clarine B., Minnie A., Albert B. and Lula L. They have lost two, Rosa A. and Ira I.

J. M. MAYES,

farmer, stockman, and merchant, Mayesburg post office, was born in Granger County, Tennessee, February 28, 1840, and is the second of eleven children, seven boys and four girls. His parents were George and Priscella Mayes, *nee* Godwin, natives of Tennessee. When he was but nine years old the family went to the state of Arkansas, where in Burton County he grew to the age of maturity, and received his education. He began farming when twenty years of age and soon after was married July 25, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth R. Harris, who was born in Tennessee, April 8, 1843. In 1863 they removed to Missouri. Mr. M. followed farming in Cooper County until the close of the war, when he came to Bates County, and settled where he now resides, having a splendid stock farm of 350 acres. He has about 140 head of cattle, a like number of hogs, and usually keeps about twelve horses. He is also buying and shipping stock. In April, 1878, he in company with Mr. Carleton, engaged in the mercantile trade, but in 1881 he purchased Mr. Carleton's interest, and has since carried on the store in connection with his farming operations. He is township assessor and is identified with the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. M. have five children living: Letitia E., Mary P., Minnie, Martha C. and James I. They have lost one, George H., a bright boy of four years.

GEORGE A. POAGE,

druggist, Mayesburg, is a native of Virginia, having been born in Pocahontas County, December 3, 1850, the eldest of fourteen children. His parents were Samuel Poage and Sallie, *nee* Allen, also of Virginia. At the age of five years he, with the family, came to Missouri and settled

in Daviess County, where he was reared on a farm. He was educated at McGee College, and when of age began life for himself by first securing a companion, in the person of Miss Carrie J. McCarty, a native of the same state as himself. They were married December 20, 1871. He embarked in farming in Daviess County, which he continued until 1881, having come to Bates in 1880. He entered the drug store with Mr. West in 1881, and is still in the same business. Mr. Poage has the respect of his acquaintances, and has been elected to the offices of justice of the peace, treasurer and township trustee. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is also a Master Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Poage have had three children, but have lost two of them, only one, Harry B., now living. The other two were named John H. and Lola T.

AUSTIN REEDER

was born in Wythe County, Virginia, on the eleventh day of January, 1813, and was the eldest of four children. His parents, John and Mary (Montgomery) Reeder, were natives of Virginia. The former died when Austin was a lad of fifteen and the care of the farm fell upon him, and until 1839 he carried on the old homestead. In that year, on the eighth of October, he married Miss Nancy A. Shough, a native of Tennessee, and removed to Missouri, making his location in Bates County, where he was among the first settlers. When he located in this state his only neighbors were Hiram C. Edwards, Elisha Evans and Jacob Coffman. He attended the first divine service held in his section of the county, which was conducted by James Fuel, a Baptist Missionary. In those days his trading was done at Lexington, and he was obliged to go fifty miles to mill. He assisted in the first funeral service held in the township, and on that occasion the coffin was made from puncheons split from the log expressly for the occasion. Mr. Reeder entered all of his land, and now owns about 1,200 acres. His residence is in section 20, and his home farm consists of 500 acres of well improved land. Mrs. Reeder died August 12, 1865, leaving nine children, of whom five are now living: Joseph A., William B., James B., Mary J. (wife of J. M. White, and Laura E., (wife of Thomas Clements). Those deceased are John S., Thomas P., Julia A., and Gustavus.

JOSEPH REEDER,

farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, was born in Wythe County, Virginia, July 10, 1814. His father, John Reeder, a native of Virginia, married Miss Nancy Montgomery, of the same state. Her father, Joseph Montgomery, was a soldier during the revolutionary war. Joseph Reeder was the second of a family of four children, two boys and two girls. He

was reared on his father's farm and received a common education in the subscription schools of his native state. In 1840 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and was one of the pioneers of this county. He then entered his land and commenced farming wild prairie, from which he has made one of the best farms in this portion of Bates, consisting of 220 acres. September 17, 1840, he married Miss R. A. Sears, a native of Indiana. She was reared in Henry County, Missouri. They have ten children: Oscar, Nancy J., (now Mrs. Cox), W. F., Rosie, John, C. P., Robert, Joseph F., Edna F. (Mrs. A. B. Owen), Otis. Mr. R. has been constable of this township. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM M. REEDER,

farmer and stock dealer, is one of the rising young men of Bates County. He is a native of Bates County, having been born here January 29, 1855, the son of Austin Reeder one of the county's substantial farmers. William was reared to hard work on his father's farm and received his education in the country schools. In his twentieth year he was married, August 12, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Prigmore, who was born in this county May 6, 1856, and a daughter of Daniel and Polly (Sean) Prigmore. Soon after he began farming and trading in stock at which he continued until 1875; going to Texas in that year, he remained there only a short time. He continued the stock business until 1880 when he again visited Texas and dealt in stock for one year, returning to Bates in the fall of 1881. He is now occupied in farming, and his place on section 17 contains 140 acres, is well improved with one of the best of young orchards. Mr. and Mrs. Reeder are members of the Christian Church. They have three children: Loney Warren, Ida Mary and William Claude.

WILLIAM SALLEE,

blacksmith, Mayesburg, was born in Boone County, Kentucky, January 10, 1832, and is the youngest of seven children. William Sallee, his father, a native of Virginia, was by occupation a carpenter. His mother, who was born in Kentucky, was formerly May Myers. William grew to manhood in Kentucky, and when a boy learned the blacksmith trade at Lexington. When he was twenty years old he married Miss Sarah F. Hayes, and was subsequently engaged at wool carding, following this business until he came to Missouri, when he settled in Polk County in 1860. He embarked in milling near Bolivar, afterwards enlisting in the Enrolled Missouri Militia, in which he served eighteen months. He then enlisted in the Seventh Partisan Rangers, under Captain Higginbotham, and continued in service until the close of hostilities. He resumed his occupation of miller and wool carding, and worked at it

until 1875, near Bolivar and at Johnstown. He then removed to Appleton City and followed the trade which he had learned in his youth. He has since continued his trade, coming to Mayesburg in 1881. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. His family has numbered seven children, two of whom have died, Sarah F. and Rebecca. Those living are Atha, Ann, Thomas E., Eliza Jane, William and Margaret.

A. F. SETTLE,

farmer and stock raiser, is the son of James F. Settle, who was born in Virginia, and who was one of the pioneers of Missouri. In 1861 he removed to Bates Connty, where his death occurred August 13, 1873. He married Nancy J. Majors, a native of Kentucky, who came to Cass County, Missouri, with her parents, in 1840. The subject of this sketch was born in Cass County, Missouri, October 10, 1855. He was brought up on his father's farm and received his education in the common schools of Missouri. In 1878 he went to California, and remained there until 1881, farming and threshing. He is one of the most enterprising farmers and stock raisers of this county, and has charge of the home place in section 16, which contains 320 acres of choice land, well improved. Mr. Settle was the third in a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living. Three died in infancy.

R. P. SHEPPARD,

farmer, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, September 7, 1845, and is the sixth of nine children. His parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Burke) Sheppard. He remained upon his father's farm until about nineteen years old, receiving a fair common school education, and in 1864 he went west to the plains and for four years was employed in freighting to points in Colorado, Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana. He returned to Missouri, and December 6, 1868, he married Miss Anna E. Lowe, a native of Howard County, where she was born April 11, 1852. In 1869 he came to this county, and has since followed farming and raising stock. He lives on section 34, and has a farm of 160 acres in a good state of cultivation. Mr. Sheppard has recently opened a coal bank on his farm. He handles annually about thirty head of cattle, ten horses and sixty hogs. Himself and wife are identified with the Baptist Church. They have three children living: William H., Katie E. and Mary A. Eva Lee died in 1876 when three years old.

C. P. STALEY,

farmer and stock-raiser, is the owner of a farm situated in section 28, containing eighty acres of choice land all in cultivation and well im-

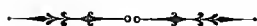
proved. He was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, February 12, 1849. His father, Abraham Staley, was a native of Virginia. He removed to Missouri in an early day and with his enterprise helped to build up one of the greatest states in the Union. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Dickson, also of Virginia. C. P. was the sixth of a family of seven children. He was reared to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When twenty-one years old he took a trip to the Lone Star State, but after a short time visited Montana, where he was engaged in the cattle business for five years. In 1876 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and has since followed farming and stock-raising. Mr. S. was constable of this township for two years. November 11, 1880, he married Miss Lou Tye, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Arthur, born August 15, 1881.

GEORGE W. WEST,

druggist at Mayesburg, is the youngest of a family of eight children, and was born on the 16th of April, 1859, in Worth County, Missouri. His parents were J. C. West, a farmer by occupation and a native of Kentucky, and Elizabeth (Mahan) West, also from the same state. At the age of fourteen years George was taken to Iowa, remaining there two years when the family moved to Jackson County, Missouri. From thence they came to Bates County in 1868. His education was acquired in the schools of this county and he resided on the farm until 1881 when he discontinued tilling the soil, then entering the drug store in Mayesburg in company with G. A. Poage. They own the building which they occupy and are doing a satisfactory business. Mr. West is one of the rising young business men of Bates County, and is held in high esteem by its citizens, having the confidence of all who know him. He is a respected member of the Johnstown Lodge of the Masonic fraternity.



GRAND RIVER TOWNSHIP.



WILSON ALLEN,

proprietor of the Altona House, was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, December 22, 1836, and is the son of William Allen, a farmer by occupation, and a native of Virginia. His mother, formerly Nancy Usuary, was born in Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of eight children, four sons and four daughters. When six

years old his parents removed to Miller County, Missouri, where he was reared on a farm. When eighteen years old his father died and his mother removed to Jefferson City. Wilson remained there about four years, after which he returned to Miller County and farmed two years. In 1861 he enlisted in Captain Hawthorne's Company, and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, and was a member of the same company until the close of the war, when he settled in Morgan County, Missouri. He gave his attention to farming and trading for two years and then removed to Moniteau County, where he farmed until 1876, when he came to Bates County. After tilling the soil until the spring of 1882, he engaged in the drug business with Dr. Hudson at Altona. In September, 1882, he took charge of the Altona hotel and livery stable, which he has since conducted with great success. Mr. Allen is a member of the Baptist Church. On April 12, 1854, he was married to Miss Della Aust; she was born in Nashville, Tennessee, April 28, 1837. They have seven children living: Eva D., John W., Amanda, Nancy, Jimmie, Lee, and Marve; they have lost two: John T., and Miller.

PRESTON ARGENBRIGHT,

one of the principal farmers and stock men of this township, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, on October 16, 1838, being the second in a family consisting of four brothers and two sisters. His parents, John and Catherine Jane (Steele) Argenbright, were also Virginians by birth, and the former was a cooper by trade. Preston was educated in a common subscription school. When seventeen years of age he came to Missouri and for one year was a resident of Saline County, his father having gone there in 1855. Thence he removed to Morgan County and made it his home for nine years, being married there February 10, 1861, to Miss Rebecca P. Harrison, a native of Tennessee. He held the position of justice of the peace for three years in Morgan County, and for four months was connected with the Enrolled Missouri Militia. At the close of the war he came to Bates County, and was thus enabled to secure his choice of country. He now has one of the best farms in the wealthiest portions of the county. His residence is on section 16, where he owns 490 acres of good land, in good condition, and admirably adapted to the raising of stock. He handles annually about sixty head of cattle, twenty of horses and mules, 100 hogs and over 200 sheep. Mr. A. and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. They have eight children: Albert, John A., James E., Charles H., Anna Steele, Lena Price, Dosia, and Bertha Lee.

L. H. ARGENBRIGHT,

farmer, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, November 19, 1842, and is the fourth child of John and Catherine Argenbright *nee* Steele. When

thirteen years old he came to Saline County, Missouri, with his father (who was a cooper by occupation), and remained one winter in Jonestown, then going to Morgan County, where he lived on a farm, growing to manhood and enjoying fair school advantages. He enlisted, August 14, 1862, when scarcely twenty years old, in Company C, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteer Infantry, known as the Merchants' Exchange Regiment, of St. Louis. He was sergeant of the company, and was in several battles, among others those of Marshville, Helena and Mobile. He received his discharge August 14, 1865. Returning to Morgan County, he was engaged in teaching school for two terms. In 1868 he worked at mining for some time. He was married on the 16th of July of that year to Miss M. M. Harrison, a native of the state, who was born September 30, 1852. In 1871 Mr. A. removed to Bates County and embarked in farming, and here he owns 200 acres of land, which lies adjoining the village of Altona. His place is well watered, timbered, and among the best farms of the township. Mrs. Argenbright is a member of the Methodist Church South. They have two children, George L. C. and Aaron B.

JOHN G. CANTRELL,

farmer, was born in Lumpkin County, Georgia, October 15, 1850, and is the third of a family of six boys and three girls, of whom he has four brothers and two sisters now living. His father, Stephen Cantrell, was a native of South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lydia McClure, was born in Georgia. When he was sixteen years old John G. came to Platte County, Missouri, with the family, and in one year to Bates County, they settling upon raw prairie, that has since been changed to a finely improved farm of 300 acres. He remained upon his father's farm until 1879, when, on the 5th of March, he was married to Miss Jane Owens, daughter of John Owens and a native of Bates County, born October 21, 1861. He then moved to his own farm in section 13, consisting of 216 acres, which he has in a good state of cultivation and well improved. It is well adapted to the raising of stock, and he handles quite a number of cattle and hogs. Mr. Cantrell is a member of Altona Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been W. M. of the lodge for three years. He has also been clerk of the township two years. He and his wife have two children, Lydia E., born, February 23, 1880, and Gilman E., born October 23, 1881.

KINSEY COATES,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Adair County, Kentucky, November 1, 1826, and was the son of Charles and Nancy (Royce) Coates, and the sixth of eleven children, seven sons and four daughters. His father was

a native of Virginia, and settled in Kentucky with other early pioneers, where he married, his wife being a Kentuckian by birth. He took an active part in the war of 1812, serving in General Jackson's memorable campaign. When Kinsey had arrived at manhood he worked out by the year until he was twenty-three years of age, when, on October 8, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Edmons, originally from Tennessee. He then engaged in farming in Kentucky, where he lived until 1859, going in that year to Texas, where he followed agricultural pursuits until the close of the rebellion. In 1865, he returned north and settled in Bates County. He lives on section 20, and has a finely improved farm of eighty acres. He is identified with the Princeton Baptist Church, and is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge of Masons. Mrs. Coates died January 20, 1881, after they had lived together thirty-three years. They have had eleven children, of whom three, John R. and two infants, are deceased. Those living are Zarelda, Angeline, Nancy, Frances M., Mary A., Charles, and William B. and Sarah P., who are twins.

B. R. CRAWFORD,

farmer and dealer in musical instruments, Altona, is next to the youngest of seven children and is a native of Bates County, Missouri, born October 7, 1858. His wife, formerly Miss Mary C. Wagoner is the daughter of Henry Wagoner, and was born in the Empire state. They were married May 7, 1876, and have three children: Rush Wagoner, Earl Raymond and William Henry. William Crawford, the father of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania and married Eliza Peace, a native of Kentucky. They subsequently settled on a farm in Bates County upon which B. R. employed his early days. His education was such as he received in the country schools of the county. He remained at home until his father's death which occurred in 1875. He then had charge of the entire farm and now owns a portion of it. In 1876 he became engaged in selling musical instruments and recently has devoted much attention to the business, and is having a good trade, especially with the W. W. Kimball organ, of which he sells a large number each year. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford are identified with the Baptist Church.

JUDGE DAVID C. EDWARDS,

farmer, stock dealer and merchant, Altona, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, December 18, 1838. His parents were Hiram and Jane (Swift) Edwards, the former a farmer by occupation and a native of Virginia. They came to Bates County when David was but four months old. He was reared on a farm and remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixteenth Missouri, in

Parsons' brigade, and was orderly sergeant of the company. He participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Pleasant Hill, Mansfield, Little Rock and Helena. In the winter of 1863 he was confined in the hospital at Little Rock. He surrendered at Shrevesport on June 8, 1865, and returning to Bates he resumed farming, to which he has adhered to the present time. Judge Edwards is one of the most extensive real estate owners of the county, his home farm consisting of 500 acres of improved land, well fenced and stocked, with good buildings. He has 260 acres of timber land in the county, and owns a farm of about 100 acres near Clinton, Henry County. In addition he is the owner of a general merchandise store at Altona. In 1874 he was elected a justice of the county court, in which position he remained for five years. He is a member of Altona lodge of the A. F. and A. M. and of the chapter at Butler, as well as the Gouley Commandery at Butler. He also belongs to the Patrons of Husbandry, recognizing in that order the means of supplying a want long felt among the farming community. On January 4, 1866, he was married to Miss Bethias Sharp, daughter of John F. Sharp, one of the early pioneers of Henry County. She is a native of Henry County, and was born January 4, 1837. They have four children: Sarah Jane, Harriet E., David and Bethias.

JAMES W. FRANCE,

of the firm of Tucker & France, Altona, is a native of Bates County, Missouri, where he was born May 8, 1855. His parents, William D. and J. J. (Williams) France, came originally from Kentucky and were among the pioneers of Bates County. His father was a farmer and blacksmith by trade, and reared a family of three children, James being the second. At the age of seven years he was taken to Texas, where he grew to manhood on a stock ranch. His father died in 1865, but he remained in that locality until 1881, when he returned to Bates County and entered into partnership with his father-in-law, M. M. Tucker, in the mercantile business at Altona. He owns his residence at this place and also has some property in Barry County. December 18, 1876, Mr. France was married to Miss Nannie F. Tucker. They have three children: Ada, Monroe M. and Eva. Mr. France and wife are connected with the Christian Church, and he also belongs to the A. F. & A. M. fraternity.

W. W. GOODRICK,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, January 21, 1837. His father, Daniel Goodrick, was a Virginian by birth, and early moved to Kentucky; he married Miss Cassandra Kennedy, who was also born in that state. They were the parents of four boys and

one girl. The subject of this sketch was the second child, and when he was some seven years of age the family removed to Indiana, where he grew to manhood and acquired a fair common school education. When eighteen years old he came to Cass County, Missouri, residing there nearly two years, when he went still farther toward the setting sun, and lived in Kansas until 1866. In that year, when Bates County was just recovering from the effects of four years of civil war, he, with his young wife, found a home within its boundaries. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah A. Montgomery, a native of Missouri. They were married in March, 1865, and had but just begun to live comfortably when death entered their little home, and on January 16, 1867, Mrs. Goodrick died, leaving a little girl, Minnie E. Mr. Goodrick married the second time in October, 1868, Miss Ruth A. Kerr, of Ohio. They now live on section 23, and have a farm of 640 acres, under fence and well improved. Their house was built in 1873, at a cost of \$1,400; the barn is much better than those in general use, and cost \$600. Mr. Goodrick handles about seventy-five head of cattle, sixty head of hogs, and about fifteen horses and mules. During General Price's raid in 1864, he joined the Kansas Militia, and served a few weeks. He is interested in matters of education, and is usually elected to the position of school director. He is a member of Altona Lodge, A. F. and A. M. Mr. and Mrs. G. have an interesting family of four children living: Charles, Nora, Ella Ann, and William W. Miss Minnie E. Goodrick, the daughter by the first marriage, is a charming young lady of seventeen years.

JAMES A. GOSLIN,

physician and surgeon at Altona, was born in Boone County, Missouri, May 1, 1840, and is the fourth in a family of thirteen children. His father, Sylvester Goslin, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, formerly Abigail Turner, came originally from Kentucky. The early days of James A. were spent on a farm, and he received his education at the State University, at Columbia. In 1861 he entered the office of John W. Roberts, M. D., of Boone County, with whom he read medicine for one year, when he entered the St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution in March, 1866. He soon began the practice of his profession in Cooper County, where he remained five years, and in 1870 he attended the Bellevue College Hospital, after which he practiced in Kansas City until 1874. Then he located at Altona, and now has a constantly increasing and satisfactory practice. He is a member of the firm of Goslin & Wright, dealers in drugs, groceries, hardware, notions, etc, who are doing a business of \$8,000 per year. Dr. Goslin is the postmaster of this place, and has been such for two years. He was married October 21, 1873, to Miss Amanda Waskey, daughter of Alexander Was-

key. She is a native of Iowa, born in November, 1849. They have two children : Walter, born February 17, 1875, and Stella, born February 6, 1879. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN GOTSHALL,

merchant, Altona, was born in Union County, Pennsylvania, November 22, 1824, and is the second of a family of seven boys and two girls. His parents, Peter and Anne (Wooling) Gotshall, were both natives of the Keystone state. When John was a boy of eleven years the family removed to Indiana where he grew to manhood, receiving as good an education as the common schools could afford. When he was twenty-two years old he engaged in farming but at the expiration of two years entered the livery business and dealt quite extensively in horses. This business he continued in Logansport, Indiana, until 1858, when he came to Missouri and followed the same calling in Kansas City until 1864, then going to Cass County, near Austin. He gave his attention to farming at which he worked for nine years and still runs the farm consisting of 120 acres well improved. In 1873 he went to Saline County and embarked in the mercantile business at Miami for two years, then returning to Cass he sold goods in Austin until 1878 when he came to Altona where he now owns a good store building, carries a general stock and does an increasing business. Mr. Gotshall was married June 21, 1863, to Mrs. Sarah Spurgeon, a daughter of L. B. Huff and a native of Indiana. They have two children : Oscar M. and Ada B. Mrs. Gotshall is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES C. HARRISON,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, July 30, 1844. His father, A. H. Harrison was a native of Tennessee, and his mother's maiden name was Ann J. Martin, born in Virginia. The family consisted of ten children, five boys and five girls, of whom James was the third. His father settled in Morgan County in 1842, and there young Harrison grew to maturity, being educated in the schools of the county. He came to Bates in company with the family in 1868, and on November 6, 1870, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of William Crawford. She is a native of Bates County, and was born December 14, 1852. His present home is on section twenty-one, where he has a farm of 270 acres, well adapted to stock growing and agriculture. He handles a good quality of stock and has about thirty head of horses and mules and sixty hogs. He also has in his possession a farm of well improved land on section twenty-three. Mr. Harrison has been township assessor for three years. He keeps himself thoroughly posted

in regard to the topics of most interest to the farmer and is a member of that farmer's school, the Grange ; he also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

ISAAC N. LAMON,

farmer and blacksmith, was born in Washington County, Tennessee, September 14, 1838. His father, Emanuel Lamon, and his mother (formerly Teziah Hartzler) were also natives of the same state. Isaac is the second of five children. When he was but two years old his parents came to Missouri, and lived one year in Taney County, coming to what is now Bates County in 1840, where they located a claim in the present Deer Creek Township. Here he grew to manhood and attended the first school taught in the township, in 1843, the teacher being Andrew Youree. In those days the trading was done at Pleasant Hill, and that was the nearest post office. At that time only ten families lived in Deer Creek Township. When about twenty-one years old, Mr L. learned the trade of wagon making and blacksmithing. This he followed together with farming until 1863. He was married December 29, 1858, to Miss Liza J. Hatfield, a native of Morgan County, born February 7, 1842. He continued to reside for two years in Morgan County, toward the close of the war, and then worked at his trade in Johnson County two years, returning to Bates County in 1867, when he settled where he now lives, on section 29. Here he has a farm of 140 acres, and conducts his shop in connection. He still owns a farm of eighty acres in Deer Creek Township. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and also belongs to the Masonic order. Mr. and Mrs. L. have six children living: Henry T., Nancy E., William J., Theodore K., Hester A. and Martha L. They have lost three: Susan, James and Charity Fanny.

JAMES MCHENRY

is the son of John McHenry, who was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, and who in 1840 came to what is now Bates County, settling in Walnut Township. He was among the first settlers of this part of the county and was the first representative of Bates County in the state legislature. He died in Jefferson City on the 8th day of January, 1849, while the legislature was in session. He married Margaret Hines, also a native of Wayne County, Kentucky. Their son, James, was born in that county May 25, 1816. When twenty-six years of age he went to Tennessee, where he sold goods for three years. He was married February, 1841, to Miss J. G. Windle, a granddaughter of Governor John Seevier, of Tennessee. Mr. McHenry emigrated to Missouri in 1841 and settled in Walnut Township, Bates County, on section 16. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1852, when he went to West Point and

embarked in the mercantile trade, which avocation he pursued until the breaking out of the war. After living in Clinton, Johnson, Pettis and Henry Counties, he returned to Bates County in 1877 and located in Grand River Township on a farm. His family consists of one son and four daughters: Tillman S.; Amanda, (now Mrs. Bennett, of Pettis County) Margaret, (now Mrs. Burgess, of Bates County); Ella, (now Mrs. Spearman,) and Ettie. He has held the office of county surveyor, and in 1856 was elected county clerk, but the election was contested and decided against him.

MASTIN V. OWEN,

farmer and stock raiser, is the youngest of a family consisting of three boys and two girls, children of Martin B. and Jane (Haggard) Owen, who were natives of Kentucky, and who resided for a time in Davis County, where Martin was also born. When about thirteen years of age he came with his parents to Bates County, Missouri, here being reared and educated. He enlisted in June, 1861, in Captain Moore's company, and was attached to General Shelby's brigade. He was in the battles of Lone Jack, Pea Ridge, Helena and Lexington, but left the army previous to the close of the war. After the war he went to Texas and handled stock for several months. Returning to Missouri he remained but a short time, and then visited Kentucky, where he farmed for nearly two years. Coming back to Bates County, he has resided here ever since. He lives on section 24 and has a farm of 800 acres bordering on Grand River. He has built a fine country residence, quite recently, at a cost of \$2,000. His farm is well improved and well adapted to stock raising, to which he devotes considerable attention. He has about 100 head of cattle at present and about the same number of hogs, with over 300 sheep of the Cotswold breed. Mr. Owen was married, December 27, 1880, to Miss Emma D. Porter, daughter of D. C. Porter. She was born in Kansas, December 25, 1862. They are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Owen is recognized as a leading business man by his neighbors, and has been twice elected township trustee.

ANDREW B. OWEN,

farmer and stock grower, is the eldest of a family of eight children, of whom two brothers, James C. and Crayton, Jr., and three sisters, Annie Belle, Amanda M. and Dollie Lee, are living. His father, Crayton Owen, is a native of Clark County, Kentucky, and came to Missouri in 1853. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Haggard, a native of Missouri. They settled in Bates County, and here the family were born and reared. Andrew was born September 18, 1856. He grew up on his father's farm and has been an agriculturist all his life. His education was acquired in

the schools of this county. He was married December 18, 1879, to Miss Edna F. Reeder, daughter of Joseph Reeder, also a native of Bates County, she having been born here in May, 1863. They are members of the Christian Church and he is a Mason, holding his membership at Altona. Mr. Owen has a farm of 550 acres on section 23, the same being admirably adapted to stock growing, to which his attention is directed. He has about fifty head of cattle, one hundred head of hogs, one hundred head of sheep and about fifteen head of horses. Though quite a young man, he is well situated in life and bids fair to be one of the best farmers of the country.

JOHN PARDEE,

farmer and stockman, resides on section 19, where he has lived since 1850, and where he has a farm of 180 acres, well improved with a good orchard. This land he entered himself. When he came here his post office was at Harrisonville. His father, Philo Pardee, a native of Connecticut, and a blacksmith by trade, died when the son was an infant, and he was reared by his grandfather, Joseph Montgomery, and with him went to Indiana in 1832, where he lived until coming to Missouri, and where he received a limited education in subscription schools. His mother was formerly Rachel Montgomery, a native of Wythe County, Virginia, where John was also born May 27, 1820. Of a family of two brothers and one sister he is the second child. He was married February 14, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Murray, a native of Ohio. During the war he served for a time in the home guards and then went to Osawatimie, Kansas, where his wife died October 24, 1864, leaving one child, Joseph William. Mr. Pardee was married again November 17, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth C. James, a Kentuckian by birth. They have two children: James S. and Samuel M.

CORNELIUS REYNOLDS,

farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Missouri, and was born in the county of Saline, February 19, 1832, the fifth of a family of seven children. His father, Cornelius Reynolds, was a Virginian by birth, and came to Missouri when a young man. He married Miss Evalina Thornton, also a native of Virginia. He was a farmer by occupation and died when Cornelius was a lad of ten. The son was reared on the farm upon which he was born, and received a fair education in the public schools. When he was nineteen years old he began farming and lived in Saline until 1874. He married December 22, 1859, Miss S. N. Hancock, also of Missouri. Her death occurred April 8, 1874, when Mr. R. removed to Pettis County, where he was again married on December 20, of the centennial year, to Miss Amanda A. Divers, originally from Vir-

ginia. He continued to live there until 1879, when he came to Bates County, and here he engaged in farming. His home is on section 26, where he has a farm of sixty acres in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Reynolds is identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a member of the Baptist denomination. The family consists of seven children, of whom five are by the first marriage. They are Evalina V., John P., Eliza F., J. I., Ernest, Cordia and Cornelius.

JUDGE ANDREW RITCHEY,

farmer, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 1, 1817, and is the eldest in a family consisting of four boys and one girl. His father was David Ritchey, a farmer by occupation, and a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Boggs, was born in Delaware. Andrew was reared on his father's farm in Ohio, and for a while attended the common schools. He remained on the home farm until twenty-eight years old, when he was married March 20, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Nickols, a native of Ohio, born April 16, 1825. He then continued at farming in Ohio till 1866, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, and here he has been occupied in tilling the soil. His farm in section 27 consists of over 400 acres, well improved and with good buildings; his house which he built in 1870, cost \$2,500. In addition to owning cattle, hogs and horses, he handles quite a number of sheep. At the election in November, 1882, Mr. Richey was chosen as the county justice for the northern district. He has held a number of minor township offices, the people now recognizing his business ability. He looks to the interest of the farmers and is accordingly a member of the order of the Patrons of Husbandry. His wife died July 16, 1879, leaving six children, James B., Hannah A. Saunders, Thomas J., Mary E., Amos and Seth.

FRANCIS M. TAYLOR,

farmer, is a native of Georgia, having been born in Lumpkin County, December 7, 1846. His parents, Osborn J. and Margaret J. (Kennedy) Taylor, were both born in the Palmetto State. Francis is the fourth in a family of eleven children. His early days were spent on a farm and in acquiring an education in the inferior schools of his native state. Toward the close of the war he enlisted in the Third Georgia Regiment, and was made first lieutenant of Company B. He was on detached duty principally, but participated in the battle of Athens. He surrendered at Kimpstown, Georgia, May 18, 1865. He then farmed in Georgia until September, 1867, on the 26th of which month he was married to Miss Martha C. Cantrell, a native of the same state. They then came to Platte County, Missouri, where Mr. T. farmed until 1873, when he came

to this county. He lives on a farm of fifty acres, which he has in good condition. He is one of the most intelligent men of the township, and has held the office of justice of the peace for upwards of six years. He is also township collector, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has a family of four children: Jefferson G., Lawrence L., William Ernest and James F. They have lost three children: John H., Mary A, and one who died in infancy.

M. M. TUCKER,

farmer, stock raiser and merchant, Altona, was born in Warren County, Kentucky, December 6, 1834, and was the youngest of four sons, of William F. Tucker, a farmer and tanner, and a native of Virginia; his wife's maiden name was Nancy P. Wentlow, of Kentucky. The former died when M. M. was six months old, and his mother soon after married Johnson Shobe, and in 1840 removed to Missouri, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the common schools and at the State University, at Columbia. In 1853, when eighteen years old, he went to California, traveling overland with ox teams. He remained there engaged in mining, until 1857. In 1858—March 18—he was married to Miss Mary S. Quisenberry, a native of Missouri, born July 16, 1837. He then settled in Pettis County, and farmed there one year, when he removed to Bates County, where he has since resided. His farm contains 200 acres, well improved, with a fine barn, a large orchard of 450 apple trees, 100 peach and a number of plum, pear and other fruits; his house, costing \$1,500, was built in 1868. He also owns another tract of 800 acres of land. Mr. T. is senior member of the firm of Tucker & France, general merchants, who own their own store building. They carry a stock of \$11,000, and are doing an excellent business. He has five children living: Nannie F., (wife of J. W. France) William M., Minnie, Clay, and Leland. They have lost five children: James J., Nora, Lenora, Leonard and an infant. Mr. Tucker, his wife, and the three eldest children are connected with the Christian Church. He is a member of Altona lodge No. 315, A. F. and A. M., and is the present secretary of the lodge. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. Mr. Tucker is interested in educational matters and often holds the position of school director.

MARION WOODS

was born in Lawrence County, Missouri, April 3, 1852. His father, Marvel S. Woods, is also a native Missourian. His mother was formerly a Miss Lucinda Bridges. They had a family of three sons and two daughters of whom Marion was the eldest. When ten years old he went to Kansas and worked on a farm for three years, then coming to

Bates County and here he has since resided. He was married November 13, 1873, to Miss Catherine Crawford, also a native of this state. They have an interesting family of four children: Crayton, Lafayette, Coleman and Thomas. Mr. Woods lives on section 22 where he has a farm of 160 acres of good land with fair improvements. He keeps a number of horses, mules, cattle and hogs and tries to handle the best. He usually raises a large crop of wheat, having had fifty acres of his farm sown to wheat the past fall.



DEER CREEK TOWNSHIP.



LEWIS ADAMS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, May 11, 1837, and was the son of Jonathan Adams, a native of England, who emigrated to America in 1837, settling in Pennsylvania. He died in 1870. His mother's maiden name was Ann Chapman, also from England. Her death occurred in 1864. Lewis was the sixth of thirteen children. He remained on his father's farm in Pennsylvania until sixteen years of age, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, following agricultural pursuits until June 22, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B of the Home Guards. He was discharged February 28, 1862. He then removed to Kansas, where he remained until the close of the war, then returning to Bates County. His farm contains 300 acres of good land, all under fence, improved and well adapted for stock raising. May 11, 1861, Mr. Adams was married to Miss Harriet Holderman, a daughter of Barton Holderman. She was born in Illinois, March 10, 1841. They have seven children living: Barton, Samuel A., William, Mattie, Hattie, Frank and Lewis Henry. They lost one, Allen D., who died in August, 1868.

JONATHAN ADAMS,

farmer, section 30, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1841, his father being Jonathan Adams, a native of England and a farmer by occupation. The subject of this sketch remained on the farm in Pennsylvania until eleven years of age, when his parents removed to Illinois, from whence, after two years, they came to Bates County. Here Jonathan was reared, attending for a time the common schools. After

arriving at manhood he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1861, when he went to Pike's Peak. He was interested in freighting there for about seven months, and subsequently resumed farming in Missouri and Kansas until February 24, 1864, when he was drafted in the United States Army. He was discharged September 10, 1865. After the war closed he returned to Bates County and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits, during which time he received injuries by a mowing machine. He then embarked in the mercantile business at Crescent Hill, which he conducted five years. Selling out, he purchased his present farm, containing 165 acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Adams was township collector two terms and township trustee for two terms. He is a member of the Baptist Church. September 20, 1863, he married Martha Hiser, who was born in Bates County, Missouri, May 7, 1844. They have three children living : Newman J., Nettie A. and Alice. Four are deceased : Mary E., Louesia, Lousa and Frank.

A. H. BLACK,

farmer, section 10, was born in Warren County, Indiana, March 6, 1856, and was the son of William Black, a native of Ohio. A. H. was the eldest of three children. When ten years old his parents removed to Illinois and remained there one year, when they came to Cass County, Missouri, and engaged in farming. In 1872, Bates County became their home. The mother died in 1875 and the father in 1879. His brother is a resident of Idaho. The subject of this sketch resides with his sister, Mary E., and conducts the farm which contains 180 acres of land, 100 acres in cultivation. This is above the average and is well improved, with a good house and orchard.

ALLEN BLOUNT,

farmer, section 20, was born in Smith County, Tennessee, March 29, 1835. His father, John M. Blount, was a native of North Carolina, and in 1832 married Miss Sallie Thornton, of Tennessee. They had three children, Allen being the second. When he was thirteen years old his parents went to Illinois, where they remained until the winter of 1852, then removing to Cass County, Missouri. In a short time they came to Bates County. The subject of this sketch received his education in the schools of Tennessee and Illinois. In 1853 he began working in a mill at Harri-sonville, where he continued seven years. Returning to Bates County, he engaged in farming. His farm contains 115 acres of average land, with good house and orchard. He is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. October 7, 1855, Mr. Blount married Miss Eliza Jane Atkinson, who was born in Orange County, Indiana, August 27, 1833.

They have five children living: John W., Eliza M., James A., Walter and Mable C. They have lost five: George W., Henry A., Albert B., Mary E. and Reuben A.

ANDREW M. BOSLEY,

farmer, section 22, was born in Orange County, Indiana, May 23, 1853, his parents being James W. and Sarah J. (Vance) Bosley. They had one son and two daughters, of whom Andrew was the second child. He was reared on his father's farm and was partly educated in the public schools, but owing to failing health left before completing his course. After this he engaged in the huckster business, continuing that occupation two years. He then gave his attention to farming in Indiana until 1880, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, where he resumed agricultural pursuits for a short time. Coming to Adrian he clerked in a hardware store from August, 1880, until July, 1881, when he accepted a situation as salesman with H. L. Fair. This position he held until March, 1882, at which time he again became interested in farming. His farm contains eighty acres, under fence, with good improvements. He is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Bosley was married July 2, 1882, to Miss Ella B. Ward, a native of Minnesota. •

JOHN N. BRICKER,

druggist at Adrian. The subject of this sketch was born in Henry County, Missouri, August 10, 1848, and was the son of William Bricker, a farmer and carpenter by calling, and Sarah (Ainsworth) Bricker, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. John grew up on his father's farm and was educated in the common schools of the county of his birth. In 1867 he engaged in the occupation of a miller, two miles west of Calhoun, which he continued seven years. In 1874 he removed to Bates County where he followed farming two years, after which he went to Crescent Hill and embarked in the drug trade. He remained in business there until 1880 when he came to Adrian. Mr. B. carries a large stock of drugs and enjoys a good patronage. In 1875 he was elected justice of the peace which office he has held until the present time. He is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Whitley of Linn County, Missouri, September 25, 1868. They have lost one child, Sallie J., who was born May 30, 1872, and died July 19, 1875.

J. J. BRUMBACH,

attorney at law, is a representative citizen of Adrian. He was born May 30, 1851, in LaSalle County, Illinois. His father, Joseph Brumbach was a farmer and mechanic by trade, and a native of Virginia. His mother,

(formerly Comfort Springstead) came originally from New York. J. J. was the sixth child of ten children. He was reared on the home farm, attending the district schools until 1865, when he taught school one year. He then attended college for two years, and in 1868 graduated at the Detroit Commercial College. The same year he came to Bates County, Missouri, and taught school till August 1869, when he entered the law department of the state university, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, graduating from there in 1872. Returning to Butler, he practiced law for five years. Since that time Mr. B. has been engaged in practicing law and teaching school in the northern part of the county. In 1880 he located in Adrian where he has since resided. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878, and held the office two years. He is now a notary public. He was deputy county surveyor in Illinois for some years, during vacation. On September 15, 1874, occurred his marriage to Miss Mattie E. Misley, a daughter of William H. Misley. She was born in the state of Illinois, September 15, 1855. They have one child living, William C., born December 12, 1876. Nettie L., who was born November 15, 1879, died December 23, 1879.

GEORGE BRUNDIGE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 34, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 19, 1842. John Brundige, his father, a native of Ohio, married Miss Mary Kirkwood, of Fairfield County, same state. George was the eldest of six children, two sons and four daughters. He remained on the home farm, receiving his education in the public schools, until sixteen years old, when his father removed to Illinois. He resided with his parents until the spring of 1861, then enlisting in Company C, Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded and was taken to the hospitals at Nashville, Louisville and Quincy. He was sergeant of the company for a time. After the war he returned to Illinois, where he remained until 1869, then coming to Bates County, Missouri. He soon engaged in farming, and now owns a farm containing 320 acres, all in cultivation and well improved. This place is near the town of Adrian, which makes it quite valuable. Mr. B. handles a quantity of stock. October 5, 1869, he married Miss Emma Rush, a native of Ohio. They have one son living, John. They lost one child, Aquilla.

GEORGE W. CHRISMAN,

physician and surgeon, Adrian, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, where he was born July 27, 1838. His parents were Benjamin and Sarah (Carr) Chrisman. When George was fourteen years old they moved to Indiana, where he attended the common schools until eighteen years

old. Then he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Jeleff, with whom he studied for three years. In September, 1859, he entered the McDowell Medical College, at St. Louis, and attended that college two terms, and graduated in March, 1865. He subsequently located in St. Clair County, Missouri, in the town of Roscoe, where he remained six years. Thence to Burdett, Bates County, where he practiced until 1882, when he settled in Adrian. The Dr. has two good farms in the county and a fine residence in the town of Adrian. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Company A, Forty-second Indiana, and was discharged July 27, 1865. He was assistant surgeon of his regiment, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, but in seven days was paroled. He is a member of Everett lodge No. 226, A. F. and A. M., and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. order. Dr. Chrisman was married December 4, 1865, to Miss Etta Henry, a native of Ohio. They have five children: William, Hattie, Clifton, Jesse, and Maud.

S. P. COX,

merchant, Adrian, was born in Grundy County, Illinois, November 7, 1857. His father, Arthur Cox, was a native of Nova Scotia, and was a blacksmith by occupation. His mother, formerly Lucinda Misner, came originally from Indiana. S. P. attended the common schools, and lived with his father in Illinois until 1867, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, engaging in farming. This he followed until September, 1880, when he located at Adrian and embarked in the grocery business, which he conducted until September, 1881. Selling out he became occupied in the stock shipping business. He is now erecting two large brick business houses in Adrian. Mr. Cox is one of the most enterprising young business men the county, and is one of the founders of Adrian.

JOHN M. CURRY,

stock dealer. The subject of this sketch was born July 7, 1853, in Bates County, Missouri, being the son of Richard Curry, a native of Indiana and one of the pioneers of Bates County. His mother's maiden name was Leah Gilmore, also of Indiana. John was the oldest of ten children, five sons and five daughters. He grew to manhood on the farm in Bates County, and was educated in our common schools. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in farming, and has followed this and dealing in stock ever since, except one year when he was in business in the town of Adrian. In 1881 he was elected constable and collector of Deer Creek Township. August 28, 1881, Mr. Curry married Miss Nora Misner, a daughter of William Misner. She was born in Missouri in August, 1851. They have one child, Clarence, born June 20, 1882. His mother's death occurred August 26, 1880. His father died in October, 1882.

HENRY W. DORE,

railroad agent, was born in Chickasaw County, Iowa, July 14, 1857, and is a son of C. H. Dore, of Harrisonville, Missouri, who was county clerk of Cass County at one time. Young Dore lived with his parents in Iowa until eight years old, when they removed to Missouri, locating at Wadesburg, Cass County. There they resided for four years, going thence to Harrisonville. Henry was educated in the public schools of that place, and after completing his education he went to East Lynne, where he worked for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company. Five weeks later he visited Freeman, Missouri, where he had charge of the office for the same company eighteen months. He then worked for the Missouri Pacific at Harrisonville, Paola, Louisburg, and other places until October 1, 1880, when he took charge of the company business at Adrian. This position he now holds to the satisfaction of all. He is one of the most accommodating and obliging agents on the entire line of this railroad.

JOHN U. DUNHAM,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Randolph County, Missouri, September 29, 1836, his parents being Henry and Sarah (Cunningham) Dunham, both natives of Tennessee. John U. was the seventh of ten children. While he was young his parents died, leaving him amongst strangers. He was brought up on a farm in Randolph County and in 1849 removed to Moniteau County where he engaged in farming. This he followed there and in Cooper and Lafayette Counties until 1880, when he came to Bates County. His farm now contains 169 acres all in cultivation and well improved with a good orchard of 300 apple trees. Mr. Dunham handles stock quite extensively and feeds hogs and sheep. He is a member of Altona Lodge, No. 315, A., F. & A. M. February 28, 1858, he married Miss Nancy Hines, a daughter of Walter T. Hines. She was born in Missouri, March 25, 1850. They have six children living: Margaret M., William R., Mary C., Leoma, Walter and G. Alford. They have lost two: Sarah E. and John H. Mr. and Mrs. D. belong to the Baptist Church.

E. E. GILMORE,

physician and surgeon, was born in Warren County, Kentucky, August 19, 1839. His father, Samuel Gilmore, was a farmer by occupation, and a native of Kentucky. E. E. was the third child in a family of five sons and three daughters. He was reared on the home farm, receiving his education at the Transylvania University at Lexington. In 1855, while on the farm, he began the study of medicine and attended one course of

lectures at the Lexington University. In 1859 he removed to Missouri, and in 1860 was elected to the the office of county school commissioner, which position he held until 1861. In April of that year he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Divison Missouri State Guards and was first lieutenant. He resigned before the battle of Wilson's Creek, but in November, 1863, enlisted in the United States Army, where he performed the duties of assistant surgeon until March, 1865, when he was discharged. After this he practiced medicine in Pettis, Johnson and Barton Counties, Missouri. In 1867 he visited Washington County, Kansas, remained there a short time, returning the same year to Missouri, when he settled at Coleville, Bates County, Missouri. In 1881 he came to Adrian. In 1877-8 Dr. Gilmore attended medical lectures at Kansas City, practicing there in March, 1878. He is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge No. 368, A. F. and A. M., and of Miama Royal Arch Chapter, Bayard Commandery and Austin Lodge of the I. O. O. F. February 7, 1861, the doctor was married to Miss Mary Duckett, a native of Kentucky. They have two children living: William R. and James P. They have lost two: Samuel R. and Elvira R.

JACOB GRAHAM,

farmer, section 23, was born in Cass County, Missouri, August 23, 1847. His father, Aquilla Graham, a native of Tennessee, came to Cass County when a boy, and there married Miss May Wheeler, a Virginian by birth. Jacob was reared a farmer and was educated in the common schools. He made his home on the farm until twenty-two years of age, when he taught penmanship in Cass and Bates Counties for five years. In 1872 he removed to Bates County and engaged in farming. His estate now contains sixty acres, all in cultivation and well improved. He also owns a pasture of fifty acres on Grand River. November 15, 1871, Mr. Graham married Miss Alice Talbot. She was born in Cass County, Missouri, January 3, 1853. They have two children living, Ella F. and Bird. Three are deceased: Laura, William M. and an infant.

WILEY P. HALL,

physician and druggust, was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, February 25, 1847. James Hall, his father, was a native of Tennessee and a prominent farmer and attorney. He was judge of Anderson County for fourteen years. When Wiley was fourteen years old he removed to St. Clair County, Missouri, and settled where the town of Roscoe now stands, and where his death occurred, in 1857. Wiley P. grew up on a farm and attended school for three months in Tennessee (one term) when twelve years old. This was all the education he received until after his marriage, when he was a student at a district school two winters

and select school one term. While in the army he learned to write. In October, 1862, he enlisted for service in the war and was discharged August 17, 1865. He participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and all of Steele's engagements on his raid South. He was corporal of his company. After the close of the war he returned to St. Clair County and engaged in farming and attending school, until 1869. He then read medicine with Dr. James Marquis, of Roscoe, for three years, during which time he preached as local preacher for the Methodist Church. Coming to Bates County, Missouri, in 1874, he settled in Rich Hill, and practiced medicine there for two years, when he removed to his farm in Elkhart Township. There he followed his chosen calling until 1881, when he came to Adrian, where he embarked in the drug business, and he was proprietor of the Adrian House when it burned in 1881. In March, 1882, he sold his stock of drugs to Mr. A. J. Satterlee, and since then has had charge of the business for Mr. S. He owns a fine residence in Adrian. Dr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. October 12, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Jackson, a native of Missouri. They have five children: John E., James W. B., Dora and Minnie (twins), and Nettie B.

F. V. HAMILTON,

merchant at Adrian, was born in Randolph County, Illinois, April 15, 1851. His parents were James Hamilton, a native of Illinois and a farmer by occupation, and Sophia (Brewer) Hamilton, a Kentuckian by birth. They had three sons and two daughters, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child. When he was young his mother died, and at the age of seven years his father died, after which he lived with his uncle Felix Brewer, a farmer. He was educated in the public schools of Illinois and St. Patrick's College at Ruma, Illinois, and after completing his education he taught until 1874, when he removed to Bates County, Missouri. Here he resumed school teaching for two years when he commenced farming, which calling he followed until the spring of 1882, then he came to Andrian and entered the mercantile business as a member of the firm of McCory & Co. Mr. H. has been township clerk for one term and assessor one term. October 30, 1876, he married Miss Sarah Eyman, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Essa A. and James H.

DR. GEORGE W. HENDERSON,

physician and surgeon, was born in the state of Indiana, December 15, 1832, his parents, James and Rebecca (Anderson) Henderson, being natives of Kentucky. The former was a farmer by occupation. While George was a child the family removed to Burlington, Iowa, where he

remained about four years, then going to Illinois. There the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. When eighteen years old he began the study of medicine with Dr. H. L. Henderson, of Louisville, Illinois, with whom he read for about three years. He was then with Dr. R. K. Montgomery for two years, after which he began the practice of his chosen profession in Illinois. In 1859 he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and located near Crescent Hill, where he has practiced medicine until the present time. He attended the Rush Medical College of Chicago for awhile. Dr. H. owns a fine farm of 120 acres of good land, well improved, with a good young orchard. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In November, 1863, he married Miss Eliza Jane Abbott, a native of Illinois. They have three children living: Thomas Lee, Surilda A. and James M. They lost one child, John W.

G. HESS,

farmer, section 39, was born in Baden, Germany, January 20, 1844. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Smith) Hess, were natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was the oldest child of three sons and two daughters. He spent his boyhood days on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his native country. In 1868, he immigrated to America, landing in Illinois April 18, 1868, where he followed farming until 1869, then coming to Bates County, Missouri. Here he again gave his attention to agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 160 acres of good land, well improved. He has an excellent residence, built in 1881, at a cost of \$8,000, with a young orchard near it. He keeps about forty head of cattle. December 31, 1869, Mr. Hess married Mrs. Katie Haas, a daughter of Mike Kiern. They have four children: Henry, Eddie, Ida and Emma.

JOHN M. HOGAN,

contractor and builder was born in Barren County, Kentucky, October 23, 1830. John Hogan, his father, a farmer by occupation, was a native of Kentucky, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Dunn. John M. was the fourth of sixth children, two sons and four daughters. He was raised a farmer boy and received his education in the subscription schools of Kentucky. When only sixteen years of age he began to work at the house carpentering trade at Nicholasville, Kentucky, where he worked three years, after which he was situated at Bloomington, Indiana, for a short time. In 1857 he removed to Missouri, and labored about seven years in Liberty, Clay County. He then resumed farming, which he followed until 1876, when he came to Bates County. He farmed in different parts of that county for a time and in August, 1881, located in Adrian. Here he has since continued his trade.

He has built some of the best houses in the town, among others, those of Moudy & Co.'s store, and Howerton's Hotel. He owns a fine farm of 105 acres, well improved, with a good house and barn; he also owns a residence in Adrian. Mr. Hogan is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M. April 24, 1850, he married Miss Elizabeth Dishman, a native of Kentucky. They have six children living: Mollie, James B., Susan C., Jeff. D., Sallie, and Eugene. They lost one child, Bettie, who died August 16, 1878.

JAMES HOWERTON,

proprietor of the Adrian House, was born April 4, 1834, in Montgomery County, Virginia. His parents, Joseph A. Howerton, and Martha *nee* Fortune, were natives of Virginia. They had nine children, of whom James was the fourth. When he was six months old his father removed to Pike County, Illinois, and when he was five years of age, to Livingston County, Missouri. He was one of the pioneers of Illinois and Missouri. They remained on a farm in that county until 1845, when they went to Pettis County, Missouri, farming there until 1849, when his father visited California. After residing there for two years he returned to Missouri, and settled in Johnson County, where he died in 1853. In 1855, the subject of this sketch came to Bates County, and located on a farm in this township. He has improved three farms in Bates County, and has followed the occupation of farming from 1855 up to 1881, except about five years, when in the mercantile business, and five years spent in Atchison County during the late war. In 1881, he came to Adrian, and erected the Adrian House at a cost of about \$1,500. He keeps one of the best hotels in the county, and also has in connection with his house an excellent feed stable. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1877, he was ordained a minister of that church, and has had charge of the Baptist Church at Crescent Hill since that time. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. March 27, 1858, Mr. Howerton married Miss Margaret Hendrix, who died October 8, 1858. April 5, 1861, he married Miss Martha McCraw. Her death occurred in June, 1867. His third marriage was to Mary McRoberts, whose maiden name was Mary McDaniels. He has six children living: John W., Joseph A., Eveline, Martha, Melvina and Emma. Two children are deceased. Mr. H.'s mother went to Washington Territory in 1868, and is now residing there.

JAMES C. HUFF,

stock dealer, was born in Parke County, Indiana, October 11, 1840, and was the son of Allen Huff, a farmer and stock dealer by occupation, and a native of Kentucky. James was the third of twelve children, three sons and nine daughters. He remained with his father on the home farm

until 1856 when they removed to Marion County, Iowa. He received his education in the schools of Knoxville, Indiana, and when eighteen years old engaged in the stock business in Iowa. He bought and shipped stock in that state until 1868. In 1869 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and embarked in the drug and grocery business at Crescent Hill continuing until 1877, when he resumed the stock trade. June 10, 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Third Iowa Cavalry, and was discharged October 20, 1864. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Vicksburg, and all the engagements in which the regiment took part. He was wounded at Salem, Arkansas, February 20, 1863. January 2, 1865, Mr. Huff married Miss Margaret Delashinett, a native of Iowa, born April 20, 1843. They have three children living: Belle, Van and Corda. They lost one child, Allen, born September 10, 1869, and who died September 24, 1869.

HENRY M. HUTCHINSON

Miller, was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 26, 1837, his parents being H. M. Hutchinson a native of Massachusetts, and Sarah (Hill) Hutchinson, originally from Ohio. They had three sons and four daughters, Henry being the sixth child. While an infant the family removed to Illinois, where he was reared and educated in the common schools. At the age of sixteen years he commenced the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for six months, when he went to Peoria, Illinois, learning the trade of baker. After one year he located in Menard County, Illinois, and followed engineering in a mill for twelve years, when he was engaged in repairing engines at different places in Illinois until the breaking out of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in Company C, Forty-second Illinois, and was with that company about one year, when he was discharged on account of sickness. Returning to Illinois, he acted as United States detective to hunt deserters in 1863. He recruited a part of a company for the Seventeenth Illinois Cavalry, and remained with them until the close of the war. After this he removed to Kansas, where he was interested in milling. Three years later he visited Green County, Missouri, and milled at Walnut Grove six months. Going again to Kansas, he was appointed deputy sheriff and city marshal of Concordia. He stayed there three years, and then took a trip to Colorado and gave his attention to mining. For five years he was superintendent of the Kansas Consolidated Mining Company, and was one of the discoverers of those mines. In 1880 he came to Adrian and embarked in the grocery business. In 1881 he erected the Adrian Mills at a cost of \$5,000. Mr. Hutchinson was married August 25, 1860, to Miss Nancy E. Feese, of Schuyler County, Illinois. They have two children living, Daisy G. and William H. They have lost three: Charles A., Elizabeth and Mary. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

FRANK KAUFFER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, was born in Northfield, Vermont, December 20, 1850. His father, John F. Kauffer was of German descent, and born in New Hampshire. He was a master mechanic by profession. He married Miss Jane R. Caswell, and they had two sons and one daughter, Frank being the second child. While an infant his parents removed to Bangor, Maine, where they remained until he was eleven years old ; then going to Iowa. He was educated in Maine and Iowa, and worked in the mines at Coleville, Iowa, for five years. In May, 1870, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and has since been engaged in farming and mining. His estate contains eighty acres, all under fence, and it is an excellent stock farm. Mr. K. is a member of Crescent Hill, Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M. August 17, 1878, he married Miss Susan Satterlee, a daughter of William Satterlee. They have lost one child.

JAMES H. KEEP

was born in De Kalb County, Indiana, February 15, 1848. His father, Oliver D. Keep, was a steamboat captain for a number of years on the Mississippi River. His mother was formerly Lucinda Rice, a native of Vermont. They had three sons and five daughters, of whom James was the fourth child. When he was four years old his parents removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he received his education at the public schools of that city, and in 1863 he graduated from Bryant & Stratton's College at St. Paul. In 1863 he went to Montana and followed mining until 1867, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, engaging in farming. This he continued until 1880, at which time he removed to Adrian. Mr. Keep was married, October 15, 1874, to Miss Druzie Griffin, who died October 9, 1879. They had two children, Oliver S. (now deceased), and Elmer Lee. He was again married, to Miss A. E. Fairchilds, January 16, 1881. They have one child, Ralph M.

JAMES P. KNISLEY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 2, 1845, and was the son of John and Nancy (Weaver) Knisley ; the former of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. James P. accompanied his father's family to Wisconsin and Illinois and remained on the home farm until nineteen years old when he engaged in farming and trading for himself. This he continued until 1870 when he came to Bates County Missouri, embarking in the real estate business at Crescent Hill. He followed that business until 1876, when he again resumed farming. In 1881 he came to Adrian. Mr. K. is one of the live and energetic business men of this place and has done as much as any one man to build

up the town. He now owns a good business house and a residence here. He is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. & A. M. August 23, 1864, he married Miss Saloma Noffsinger, a native of Ohio. They have three children living: Mary E., William J. and Ira J. They have lost three: Austin, Dora Alice and Harvey.

GEORGE C. KNISLEY,

farmer, section 26, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, where he was born October 12, 1849. His father, John Knisley, was a Pennsylvanian by birth and a farmer and carpenter by occupation. He removed to Ohio in an early day, and married Nancy Weaver, a native of that state. George was the sixth of eleven children. When he was six years old his parents moved to Green County, Wisconsin, where they remained until 1863, then going to Illinois. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, and in 1869, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and has followed the occupation of farming since that time. His farm contains 120 acres, all under fence and well improved. He was elected constable in 1870, and held the office five years. He has also been township collector. October 24, 1874, Mr. K. married Miss Josephine Sheppard, who was born in Illinois October 24, 1849. They have four children: Ezra C., John A., Clarence and Lulu.

EDGAR T. KIRKPATRICK,

editor of the Adrian Advertiser, was born in Johnson County, Missouri, June 28, 1855. His father, Edgar C. Kirkpatrick, who was a musician and school teacher by profession, was a native of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Elizabeth Johnson, originally from Kentucky. Edgar T. was the fourth of five children. While an infant his parents came to Bates County, and remained at West Point until 1861, when they removed to Johnson Court House, Ohio. After a short time in that locality, they returned to Missouri, and lived in Sedalia until 1866, when they again came to Bates County. In 1867 the subject of this sketch embarked in the newspaper business with O. D. Austin, on the Record at Butler, remaining with him about one year, when he accepted a position in the Democrat office. Here he was employed four years. In 1875 he took a trip west, when he bought an interest in the Canon City Avalanche, which he published until 1876. From there he went to Lake City and worked on the Silver World for a time. Mr. K. stayed in the west until 1879, occupied in mining and in the newspaper business. In September, 1881, he took charge of the Appleton City Journal, which position he held until April, 1882, when he removed to Rich Hill, when he began editing the Daily Gazette. In August, 1882, he sold this paper to the

Greenback party, and on September 9, he issued the first number of the *Adrian Advertiser*, a neat, eight column paper, devoted to the town of Adrian and vicinity. It is a model paper, typographically, and one of the ablest edited papers in the county. Mr. K. is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to Butler Lodge, No. 180.

WARREN LENTZ,

farmer, section 33, was born in Elkhart County, Indiana, August 25, 1853, and was the son of Adam and Annie (Neff) Lentz. The former was a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer by calling. Warren was the fourth child of eleven children. He received his education in the public schools of Indiana, and when fifteen years of age with his father removed to Illinois. He remained on a farm until he arrived at manhood, when he engaged in farming for himself in Illinois, which he followed until 1872. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri. His farm now contains 160 acres of the best of land, well improved. October 1, 1876, Mr. Lentz married Miss Lundy Carpenter, daughter of William Carpenter. She was born in Illinois, in 1856. They have three children: Mary Olive, Clarrie Jane and Eva May. Mr. and Mrs. Lentz are members of the German Baptist Church.

JOSEPH LOGUE,

farmer and school teacher, section 16, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, February 14, 1848, and was the son of Abner and Ellen (Rife) Logue, natives of Ohio. Joseph was the fifth of thirteen children. He was raised on a farm in Ohio and was educated in the public schools of his native county, and at the age of eighteen years he engaged in teaching school. He taught five years in Ohio and Virginia, and in 1871 he removed to Cass County, Missouri, where he farmed and taught school two years; thence to Bates County, Missouri, and here has since been interested in the same calling. His farm contains 120 acres of average land, well improved and one of the best for stock purposes in the township. He is township clerk and assessor. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. March 3, 1871, Mr. Logue married Miss Saphrona Kinkade, born in Gallia County, Ohio, November 16, 1846. They have four children living: Jessie C., Charles E., Katie and James. They lost one, Louie.

CHARLES R. McCORY,

merchant, was born in Jackson County Indiana, June 4, 1844. Joel E. McCory, his father, who was a native of New York, removed to Indiana in an early day, and married Miss Mary A. Redmon, of Maryland. They had three sons and four daughters, Charles being the fourth child. When

he was seven years of age his father died and his mother then came to North Missouri, and settled on a farm. When he was fourteen years of age she died. When only ten years old he began working at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed until 1858, when he went to Illinois. There he farmed one year and subsequently located in Iowa. He worked at blacksmithing until June, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifth Kansas. He was discharged August 19, 1864. He was during this time in the blacksmith department, and after the war he went to Kansas City and continued his trade until 1866. Going to Harrisonville, he remained there six months; thence to Austin, where he worked fourteen years. In 1879 he came to Bates County, and settled on a farm near Adrian, and in 1880 he removed from the farm into town, where he conducted a shop until February 15, 1881. At that period he embarked in the mercantile business. The firm of McCory & Co. own a large business house and have a complete stock of goods, and are doing a paying business. Mr. McCory and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a deacon in the church, and also belongs to the I. O. O. F. order. September 15, 1864, Mr. McCory married Rebecca R. Phillips, the daughter of L. B. Huff. They have five children: Bennett T., Phygne, Edward, Lucinda, and Elsy Lee.

JAMES M. McCRAW,

blacksmith, was born in Jackson County, Missouri, November 4, 1837, his parents being Edmond W. McCraw, a native of North Carolina, and Louisa (Bynum) McCraw, originally from Tennessee. They had six children all of whom except James died while young. Edmond McCraw was one of the first settlers of Jackson County, having moved there in 1835, and settling on a farm. When James was eleven years old they went to Independence where he was educated in the public schools. He afterwards learned his trade and on June 18, 1861, enlisted in Company C., under Captain Bingham, and was subsequently attached to the Thirteenth Missouri. At the battle of Lexington he was taken prisoner and paroled. He was discharged in October, 1861. July 18, 1862, he again enlisted in Company A, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, and was discharged July 18, 1865, at Mansfield, Louisiana. Being captured he was taken to Texas where he remained fourteen months. He participated in the siege of Vicksburg. After the war Mr. McCraw located in Galesburg, Illinois, where he worked at the trade of blacksmith for four years. Going to Liberty, Missouri, he continued to live there until 1874, when he came to Crescent Hill, Bates County. In 1880 he settled in Adrian and has since given his attention to his chosen calling. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office for two years. He is a member of the Congregational Church and also belongs to the Masonic

fraternity. Mr. McCraw has been twice married; first, February 22, 1868, to Miss Isabella Callan who died January 25, 1875. He was again married to Miss Melvina Hughes, a native of Missouri. Her death occurred July 7, 1881. He has five children: Alonzo W., Eulala B., Oliver C., Charles M. and Pearl.

JAMES R. MEAK

was born June 23, 1828, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father, a native of New York, married Miss Hannah Crain, originally from Ohio. James was the fifth of eight children, four sons and four daughters. When he was six years old he was taken to Illinois, where he was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. When twenty-two years of age he engaged in farming in Illinois, continued the same until 1869, and then went to St. Clair County, Missouri, where he followed butchering at Roscoe for one year. He resumed agricultural pursuits and also gave his attention to the burning of lime. He now owns two farms in St. Clair County, well improved. In 1881 he came to Adrian. He is possessed of twenty acres of land near the town, where he burns lime and ships it to different points. December 4, 1850, Mr. Meak married Miss Hulda A. Coffing, a native of Indiana. She was killed by lightning in St. Clair County, June 17, 1881. He was again married, October 29, 1881, to Susannah Sullins, of Missouri. His family consists of six children living: Abigail, Ruth A., Andrew, George, Emma and Luttie. He has lost two children.

HUGH MILLS,

merchant and proprietor of Crescent Hill House, was born in Knox County, Tennessee, December 2, 1806, being the son of James and Margaret (Creely) Mills, Virginians by birth. The former was a blacksmith by occupation. Hugh was the sixth of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters. He passed his boyhood days on the farm in Tennessee and was educated in the common schools. When eighteen years old he went to Alabama and lived with a brother-in-law for six years, after which he removed to Indiana, where he farmed from 1825 until 1841; thence to Grundy County, Missouri, where he was occupied in the hotel business for six years. In 1847 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and up to 1868 gave his attention to tilling the soil, when he located at Crescent Hill. Here he has since resided. He carries a stock of general merchandise and has a good trade. His hotel is one of the best in the township. Mr. Mills is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In December, 1829, he married Susie C. Ross, a native of Tennessee. Her death occurred August 30, 1866. He was again married

November 6, 1870, to Sarah Duncan, of Virginia. Mr. M. has five children living: William, Sarah A., John H., Cynthia J. and Hugh Cass. He has lost seven children: Thomas R., Margaret E., Samuel J., Robert M., Rebecca, Mary and James.

JOSEPH MORGAN,

farmer, section 28, was born in Adams County, Illinois, March 3, 1849. His father, John Morgan, was a native of Indiana, and a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Miss Buttler, originally from Kentucky. John was their only child. He grew up on a farm and received his education in the common schools. When eleven years of age he began work, for an uncle, with whom he lived about one year, after which time he worked in the neighborhood until twenty years of age. Then he was engaged in farming in Illinois until 1873, when he came to Bates County, Missouri. His farm contains eighty acres of some of the best land in the county, with good improvements, fine young orchard, etc. December 24, 1876, Mr. Morgan married Miss Julia A. Roup, a native of Missouri. They have two children: Thomas E., James Lee.

HENRY MOUDY,

senior member of the firm of H. Moudy & Co., was born in Hendricks County, Indiana, August 17, 1847. His father, John Moudy, a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, was born February 16, 1824, and was a son of Henry Moudy, originally from Maryland, and Matilda (Rogers) Moudy, a Virginian by birth. In 1835 John removed to Indiana with his parents, and was there reared to manhood. His father died in 1840, and he remained with his mother until twenty-two years old, when he engaged in farming in Indiana. This he continued until 1856, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, but after one summer went to Illinois, spending one winter there. He returned to Missouri, where he stopped until 1861, when he enlisted in the Missouri Home Guards, and in the fall of that year he took his family to Paola, Kansas, where they stayed until the close of the war. Mr. M. opened the first public road through Deer Creek Township. He is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. and A. M., and was treasurer of the lodge for a number of years. He was the first member of the Missionary Baptist Church who settled in this township. He was married, October 15, 1845, to Miss Sarah A. Gentry, a native of Kentucky. Her death occurred May 15, 1853. August 7, 1853, he was married to Mrs. Mary Alexander, a daughter of Moses Huff. Mr. Moudy is the father of ten children, seven of whom are living: Nancy (now Mrs. Wager), Henry, Alford, Austin, Charles, and Elma (now Mrs. Ewing). Three are deceased: Sarah Eveline, Ida,

and Anna Eliza. Henry Moudy, the subject of this sketch, has been one of the leading men of the county since he arrived at manhood, following farming, trading in stock and the grain business. The firm of which he is a member owns a farm of 320 acres, upon which is a good house, barn and orchard. There underlies it a fine coal bank that has been worked for a number of years. The coal is the best quality and is found in paying quantities. This place is one of the best for stock purposes in the county. During the fall of 1882 they were feeding 215 head of cattle and 200 head of hogs. Mr. M. was township clerk for three years. He is a member of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. and A. M. Miami Chapter, No. 76, and Bayard Commandery, No. 28, of Harrisonville. He was married, July 3, 1873, to Miss M. E. Swain, a daughter of G. W. and Mary Swain, of Indiana. They have two children: Elvin Grant and Elliott Garfield.

NELSON MOUDY.

The subject of this sketch was born June 2, 1850, in Hendricks County, Indiana, his father being John Moudy, whose biography may be seen in the sketch of Henry Moudy. Nelson remained with his father on the farm in Illinois until 1856, when they removed to Bates County. After remaining a short time they retraced their steps to Illinois and spent the winter. In the spring they returned to Missouri, where Nelson has since resided, except for five years during the war, which time was spent in Kansas. In 1868 Mr. M. engaged in business at Crescent Hill, with his brothers, the firm being H. Moudy & Co. There they continued to be located until 1880, when they came to Adrian. They built the first house in the town and brought the first stock of goods into the place. They now carry a large stock of dry goods, groceries, drugs and farming implements, and also deal extensively in stock and grain. Mr. M. is one of the most wide-awake and enterprising business men of the town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. May 14, 1882, he was married to Miss Emma Cox, the accomplished daughter of A. D. Cox, of Illinois. They own one of the neatest residences in Adrian.

JOHN MURPHY,

farmer and stock raiser, section 14, was born in Ireland January 18, 1835, being the son of Patrick Murphy, also a native of Ireland. John remained with his father at home until 1849 when he emigrated to America, stopping in Saline County, Missouri, for a time. There he worked on a farm until 1852 when he visited California, crossing the plains in an ox wagon. Until 1856 he was occupied in mining in that locality. In that year he returned to Saline County, from whence, after remaining one summer,

he came to Bates County, resuming his farming operations. His farm now contains 440 acres of which 400 acres are in cultivation. This is well improved, with a good house, barn and orchard. Mr. M. is one of the largest stock feeders in the township. He is a man of great energy. Starting in life a poor boy he has by his own efforts become one of the foremost men in the county. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the Missouri State Guards. He has held the offices of school director and road overseer. April 12, 1858, Mr. Murphy married Miss M. O. Mitchell, a native of Missouri. She died October 29, 1875, leaving three children: Harman, Walter and Annie. They lost three children: Margaret, John N. and Joseph.

WILLIAM NORMAN,

farmer, section 22, was born in England, July 5, 1853, his parents were Thomas and Susan (Shaver) Norman, being natives of England. William was the oldest of five sons and two daughters. He lived with the family in England until 1867, when he emigrated to America, settling in Illinois, where he followed farming until 1878. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri. Mr. N. received his education in Illinois, and on August 5, 1875, he was married to Miss Anna M. Howe, a native of Illinois. Her death occurred in April, 1876. He was again married October 19, 1880, to Alice McKill, of Pettis County, Missouri. He has two children: John and Susan.

LOUIS F. PAGE

was born in McHenry County, Illinois, August 15, 1852. His father, Reed Page, was a native of New Hampshire, and early removed to Illinois, where he was married, in 1840, to Miss Mary E. Lillibridge, of Pennsylvania. They had three sons and one daughter, of whom Louis was the youngest child. When he was two years old his father died, and his mother moved to Marengo, Illinois, where he attended the schools of the town. After this he was a student at the Chicago University and the law department of the State University at Ann Arbor, Michigan. In 1873 he came to Butler, where he was admitted to the bar, and practiced law with his brother for five years. In 1878 he was located at Hastings, Nebraska, and there practiced for six months. Returning to Bates County, he engaged in farming. His farm now contains 460 acres of the best of land, surrounded and sub-divided with good fences. The improvements are excellent; his house is one of the best farm houses in the county, and was built in 1879 at a cost of \$2,200. He also owns a large farm in Kansas and one in Barton County, Missouri. Mr. Page deals extensively in stock and real estate. He is vice-president of the Adrian Bank and a member of Butler Lodge, No. 254, A. F. & A. M.,

and Miami Royal Arch Chapter, No. 76. He was married to Miss Emma Mopes, a native of Illinois, September 6, 1880.

GEORGE W. R. PULLIAM,

farmer, section 28, was born in Boone County, Missouri, October 19, 1840. His father, Richard R. Pulliam, originally from Kentucky, immigrated to Missouri in 1819, where he married Miss Ann Smith, a native of Tennessee. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in Boone County, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1863-4, he taught school, after which he engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until 1881. At that date he came to Bates County, Missouri. His farm contains eighty acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Pulliam's grandfather, Smith, lived to the age of 103 years. His father died in 1877. His mother is now sixty-eight years old, and is residing in Boone County. He was married April 6, 1864, to Miss Nancy C. Short, a native of Missouri, born March 2, 1844. They have ten children: Sally E., Amanda, John Y., William T., Katie E., Annie B., Attelie N., Rue E., George and Richard.

L. W. PUTNAM,

school teacher, was born in Yates County, New York, March 1, 1841. His father, Jacob Putnam, who was a farmer by occupation and a native of the same state, was married, in 1839, to Miss Louisa Cora, of New York. They had four sons and three daughters, L. W. being the eldest. He was reared on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools and the Academy at Dundee, New York. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fiftieth New York, and was discharged in June, 1865. He was promoted from private to sergeant, and after the war he returned to New York and taught school until 1868, when he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and located at West Point. He has taught school in this county from that time except for two years spent in the State of Kansas. In March, 1882, he came to Adrian and accepted the principalship of the Adrian school. Mr. P. is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. August 27, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary Eveland, a native of New York. They have one child, Carrie, born June 29, 1866.

JOHN ROGERS,

farmer, section 28, was born in Herefordshire, England, May 19, 1851, and was the son of Thomas Rogers, a farmer by calling and a native of England. His mother's maiden name was Jane Lewis, also of that country. John was the youngest of four sons and one daughter. He

remained on the home farm until 1868 when he emigrated to America. He worked in Osceola, Pennsylvania, until 1873, then went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained about six months, after which he came to Bates County, Missouri, and resumed agricultural pursuits. His farm contains seventy-five acres and constitutes as fine a farm as there is in the county. The improvements are of the best and he is one of the most enterprising farmers in this vicinity. November 25, 1880, Mr. Rogers married Miss Louisa Haas, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Louisa Bertie, born September 4, 1881.

CHARLES J. SARTAIN,

farmer and carpenter, section 15, was born in Coffee County, Tennessee, April 27, 1836, and was a son of James Sartain, a farmer by occupation and a native of North Carolina. He removed to Tennessee when a young man, where he married Matilda Simmons, also of that state. Charles was the youngest of six children. When he was ten years old his parents went to Texas, where they resided until 1862, in that year moving to Illinois. There the subject of this sketch followed farming in Pike County until 1875, when he came to Bates County, Missouri. He was educated in the common schools of Tennessee and Texas. His farm now contains 195 acres, 150 of which are in cultivation, with good land, well improved. He has a fine brick residence. Mr. S. learned the carpenter trade in Texas, and has since worked at that in connection with farming. He enlisted March 23, 1862, in Company C, Fifteenth Texas Cavalry. January 11, 1863, he was captured and took the oath of allegiance. August 11, 1865, he was married to Miss Mary E. Ham, who was born in Pike County, Illinois, April 10, 1849. They have seven children: Margaret E., James S., John C., Cora, Charles H., Minnie, Berdela. They have lost one child, Evaline.

AARON J. SATTERLEE,

merchant and postmaster, is the son of Aaron and Mary (Nickerson) Satterlee, the former a native of Rhode Island and the latter of Maine, and was born in the state of New York, April 5, 1840. At the age of ten years he removed to Grundy County, Illinois, where he was reared to manhood, being educated in the common schools. He lived on a farm in Illinois until 1857, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, resuming the occupation of farming and stock raising. He now owns two well improved farms in the county, one containing 280 acres and one 180 acres. In 1880 he embarked in the grocery business in Archie, Cass County, and conducted it one year, then removing to Adrian, where he commenced the business which he is now following. He carries a large

stock of drugs, groceries, etc., and deals extensively in grain. Mr. S. enlisted June 27, 1861, in Company B, Missouri State Home Guards, and was mustered out in 1862. He then enlisted in the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, receiving his discharge on the 9th day of August, 1865. He was married to Miss Phebe Jane Cook, a native of Kentucky, July 3, 1859. They have four children living: Resela, William H., Mary E. and Sarah D. They have lost one, Matilda Jane. Mr. Satterlee is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is W. M. of Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368, A. F. and A. M. He also belongs to Bayard Commandery, No. 26, at Harrisonville, and is D. D. Grand Master of the Forty-seventh District. He is Worthy Patron of Crescent Hill Chapter, No. 144, Order of Eastern Star.

ORIN SATTERLEE,

merchant at Adrian. The subject of this sketch is a native of Onondaga County, New York, and was born August 26, 1837. His father, Aaron Satterlee, came originally from the same state. Orin was the third child of five brothers and three sisters. He was reared on the farm in New York, there being educated in the common schools. When twenty-two years of age he removed to Illinois and was engaged in farming until 1867, when he removed to Harrison County, Missouri. There he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1870, when he came to Bates County, Missouri. He remained on the farm until 1880, in which year he located at Adrian, building the Adrian Hotel, which was burned in June, 1881. He subsequently embarked in the furniture business, in which he is now enjoying a good trade. He carries a large and complete stock in his line, and deserves his success. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. S. has been married twice. First to Miss Mary J. Benson, November 7, 1850. They had three children: George W., Benjamin (deceased), and Hermon (deceased). Her death occurred November 7, 1858. He was again married to Miss Malinda A. Nance, of Illinois, January 9, 1858. They have six children living: Eva, Edgar, Mary, Dick, John, and Charley. They have lost three.

CHARLES H. SCUDDER,

farmer and school teacher, section 28, was born in Green County, Wisconsin, December 4, 1847, and was the son of Henry Scudder, a native of Pennsylvania, and Katie (Kinsley) Scudder, of Ohio. He grew up on the farm in Wisconsin, receiving his education in the common schools and state university. In 1868, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and taught school for six years. In 1872, he entered the office of the Papinville Democrat, where he stayed about nine months. In 1875, he returned to Wisconsin, and remained there three years, farming, etc.

In 1878, he again came to Missouri, and after stopping one year in Atchison County occupied in teaching, he returned to Bates County. His farm now contains eighty acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Scudder was clerk of Deer Creek Township for two terms. May 4, 1878, he married Miss Susie H. Dunwiddie, a native of Wisconsin, born December 23, 1849. They have two children: Mary, born March 11, 1879, and Katie, born December 21, 1881.

J. SCUDDER,

banker, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, where he was born December 14, 1837. His father, Henry Scudder, was a Pennsylvanian by birth, while his mother whose maiden name Katherine Kinsley, was a native of Ohio. When our subject was an infant his parents removed to Green County, Wisconsin, where he was reared to manhood and educated. He spent six years in the Wisconsin State University, graduating from that institution in 1867. After teaching school one year in that state he removed to Bates County, Missouri, in 1868, where he taught until 1871, then engaging in the newspaper business in Butler, as one of the editors of the Democrat. This he continued until 1882, when he came to Adrian and commenced banking. Mr. Scudder enlisted in August, 1862, in Company K, Twenty-Second Wisconsin, and was discharged June 30, 1865, after having participated in every engagement in which the regiment took part. He was taken prisoner March 25, 1863, and was transferred to Libby Prison, where he spent one night. The next day he was taken to City Point and in sixteen days was exchanged. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

J. C. SHEPHERD

was born in Monroe County, Illinois, January 12, 1852, and is a son of J. F. O. Shepherd, a native of Kentucky and a farmer by occupation. He passed his younger days on his father's farm in Illinois and was educated in the common schools of that state. In 1869 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and resumed farming, following that occupation until June, 1881, when he moved into Adrian and accepted a situation as salesman with Duncan & McCory. In September, 1882, he purchased an interest in the business and is now a member of the firm of McCory & Co. They carry a complete assortment of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes and groceries, and are receiving liberal patronage from the citizens of this locality. Mr. S. was township clerk for one year. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He married Miss Annie Griner, of Missouri, November 6, 1879. They have two children, Fred C. and Alvin Earl. Mr. S.'s father and mother had ten children, six sons and four daughters, he being the seventh child.

JESSE SHEPHERD,

farmer, section 25, was born in Burke County, North Carolina, February 19, 1814, his parents being James and Millie (Gilmore) Shepherd, natives of North Carolina. When Jesse was thirteen years of age they removed to Tennessee, where he was reared on a farm, attending for a time the common schools. After arriving at manhood he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1841, then coming to Bates County, Missouri. One year later he went to Jasper County, where he spent three years, from whence he moved to Miller County, and thence to Cooper County, where he remained until 1863, when he visited Howard County. Going to Johnson County, he farmed in that locality until 1878, when he again came to Bates County. His farm contains eighty acres of some of the best land in the county, well improved, with good house, orchard, etc. In 1861, Mr. S. organized Company A, Ninth Missouri Volunteers, and was captain of the company. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. April 13, 1836, Mr. Shepherd was married to Miss Elizabeth Burk, a native of Tennessee. They have five children living: John, Mary Ann, R. P., Francis E. and George. They lost four: Kennie P., Martha J., Samuel Z. T. and Norris.

AARON SHOWALTER,

farmer, section 20, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, February 20, 1847. His father, Daniel H. Showalter, was a farmer and minister by calling and a native of Virginia. In 1836 he married Annie Brown, originally from Ohio. Aaron was the fifth child of a family of five sons and four daughters. He received a common school education and remained at home on his father's farm until 1863, when the latter died. He then worked on a farm in Miami County until 1868, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, engaging in farming. His estate now consists of 108 acres, 100 acres of which are under fence. This farm is well improved and above the average for stock purposes. Mr. S. deals extensively in stock. He has taken a great interest in educational matters since becoming a resident of Missouri. He is a member of the Congregational Brethren Church. November 1, 1868, he married Miss Hannah Mull, a daughter of Joseph Mull. She was born in Indiana, October 6, 1845. They have three children living: Sarah E., John M. and Annie. They lost one child, Mary Alice, born August 19, 1871, and died December 29, 1872.

JAMES A. SMITH,

farmer, section 29, was born in Clark County, Indiana, November 12, 1837. His father, Ashbul Smith, was a wagon maker by trade, and a

native of Indiana. His mother's maiden name was Matilda Kelley, also of Indiana. James was the eldest of four sons. He was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and in 1855 he left Indiana with his father's family, and located near Austin, Cass County, Missouri, where they followed farming for about three years. Then they moved into the town of Austin. There the subject of this sketch was occupied in the livery business. He enlisted in June 1861, in Company C, Missouri Home Guard, and was mustered out in about nine months, when he re-enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, with whom he remained nineteen months. After this he enlisted in the Second Missouri Artillery. He was mustered out in November, 1864. After the war Mr. Smith resumed the livery business in Kansas City until 1867, when he returned to Austin where he farmed until 1879. At that date he came to Bates County. His farm contains forty acres of average land, well improved, with a good orchard and brick house. On December 10, 1865, Mr. S. married Amelia Huff, a native of Indiana. They are members of the Baptist Church. They have one child living, Jessie F. They lost two : Freddie and an infant.

JAMES H. TALBOT,

farmer and stock raiser, section 23, was born in Cass County, Missouri, July 19, 1854, and was a son of Joshua Talbot, a farmer and stock raiser by occupation and a native of Pennsylvania. His mother, Lucinda (Smith) Talbot, was a Virginian by birth. The former came to Cass County in 1839 and located where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was reared on the farm in Cass, receiving his education in the schools of Pleasant Hill. He remained at home until 1877, when he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and resumed agricultural pursuits. His farm embraces 250 acres, all under fence, improved, well watered and well adapted to the purpose of stock farming. Mr. T. is township treasurer. February 6, 1879, he was married to Miss Lou Funk, a native of Virginia, born January 9, 1861. They have one child, Ernest, born January 15, 1880.

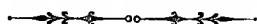
HENRY F. WILHITE,

farmer and stock raiser, section 29, was born in Hancock County, Illinois, February 12, 1839, being the son of Robert Wilhite, a Virginian by birth, who removed to Illinois in an early day where he married Peche Buckner. Henry was the oldest of eight children, three sons and five daughters. He was reared on the home farm, receiving his education in the common schools and after arriving at manhood he worked on a farm for three years. He then bought land and was engaged in tilling the soil in Illinois until 1869, when he came Bates County, Missouri, where

he has since followed agricultural pursuits and stock raising. His farm contains 220 acres, 170 acres under fence, with a good young orchard and house, built in 1882 at a cost of \$7,000. He is a member of the Dunkard Church, and also belongs to Crescent Hill Lodge, No. 368 A. F. & A. M. Mr. Wilhite was married October 12, 1864, to Miss Ella Cruse, a native of Illinois. She died August 12, 1880, leaving three children living: Hattie May, born July 6, 1870; Charles S., born July 22, 1872; and Laura, born October 28, 1875. They lost two: James A., born September 18, 1865, and Alburtus L., born August 28, 1867. They were drowned July 16, 1876, while in bathing.



EAST BOONE TOWNSHIP



JAMES F. COOK,

farmer and civil engineer, was born October 16, 1829, in Washington City. His parents were John A. Cook and Frances F., *nee* Owens. The former of a Maryland family, and the latter of Pennsylvanian parentage. James F. is the eldest of three children, the others being Stephen J. Cook, and Mary A. Fairfax. He was educated at the Alexandria Boarding School, where he received a course in civil engineering, and until 1870, he devoted most of his time to his profession, his work being mainly in Missouri. He probably made the first survey in Iowa for a railroad. When the war broke out he was in Virginia, where he enlisted in the Black Horse Cavalry, under J. B. Stewart. He was also under Stonewall Jackson, and was at the battle of Antietam, and at the Federal retreat from Rappahannock. On October 11, 1863, he suffered the loss of his right leg. But after this he continued in the service until the close of the war. In 1872, Mr. Cook came to Bates County, Missouri, settled in Boone Township where he engaged in farming. He has for several years made a specialty of sheep raising. He was married September 5, 1865, in Warren County, Virginia, to Miss Lucy C. Henry, who died July 31, 1870, leaving one child, Edgar Price. Two years later, March 30, 1872, Mr. Cook married his present wife, Miss Arphelia E. Henry, a sister of his first wife. They have three children: Lucy Caroline, Fannie Owen and an infant.

WILLIAM H. DE JARNATT

was born July 8, 1840, in Lincoln County, Missouri, where his parents had settled in an early day. He was the son of Greenop H. and Mary

A. (Owen) De Jarnatt, natives of Kentucky. When William was about six years of age they returned from Lincoln County to Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he was reared to manhood. He received a good common school education, and, in addition, attended the Gundy Commercial College at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1859. He was engaged in the mercantile business for two years in Kentucky, and February 21, 1861, he was married to Miss Mollie Raney, daughter of James Raney, who was born in Mercer County, Kentucky. Her father is now living with her, and for some time has been in a helpless condition, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. In 1876 Mr. De Jarnatt came to Bates County, purchasing the east half of section 12 in this township. He is now comfortably situated and devotes his attention to his farming operations. He and his wife have five children: James L., Bettie Lee, Mary Agnes, William W. and Joseph B.

WILLIAM H. DUNCAN

was born March 12, 1854, in Stokes County, North Carolina, and is the second son of Charles and Martha J. (Flint) Duncan, who were originally from Stokes County. His father was born April 24, 1824, and his mother March 6, 1826. They were married August 23, 1849, and until 1854 lived in that locality, then coming to Missouri and settling on the line between Cass and Bates Counties. Mr. Duncan, senior, entered a tract of 280 acres on section 1, of East Boone Township, upon which the family now reside. He was killed November 18, 1862, within a half mile of his own door, by five Kansas men who rode up to the house and took him prisoner, and against the appeals of his wife and children, carried him about one-half mile and shot him, where he was found soon after. The only allegation against him was that he had accompanied Price upon his raid to Lexington in the capacity of teamster. He left five children, all of whom are living. Sallie B. born August 27, 1850, married Percy Campbell, and is now living in Rich Hill; Joseph M. born October 2, 1851, married Miss Mary Davis, and is living near the homestead; Jasper, born February 9, 1859, is at home; Nannie A. born May 20, 1861, married George Limpus. William H. Duncan, our subject, is unmarried, and lives on the homestead with his mother. He is one of the leading young men in his section of the county, and his abilities are recognized by his neighbors, who have elected him their township clerk and assessor. This latter position he is now filling.

COLEMAN J. FUDGE

was born January 1, 1845, in Ralls County, Missouri, and was the son of Jacob Fudge, a native of Virginia, and Elsie K. Hansborough, a Ken-

tuckian by birth, both of whom came to Missouri about 1832, being married in Missouri. They had a family of five children, of whom Coleman is the fourth. Three of these now live in Cass and Bates Counties. A. R., Mattie E. Jackson and the subject of this sketch. In 1850 the family came to Cass County and settled five miles west of Harrisonville. On February 12, 1868, Mr. Fudge married Miss Louisiana Stephens, daughter of Hiram Stephens. She was born on South Fork, March 26, 1845. Mr. Fudge went to New Mexico in 1863, where he remained one year, then visiting Missouri, where he stopped until 1865. Subsequently he spent over one year in Shelby County. In 1870 he came to Bates County and settled on section 13 of East Boone Township, where he has a farm of 160 acres. They have three children: Hattie May, Ben A. and William Stephen. Mr. Fudge is a member of the Masonic order, and both he and his wife belong to the Free Will Baptist Church of Grand River.

JOHN W. GOSNEY,

farmer and blacksmith, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, April 28, 1831. his parents being Alfred and Lucy (Haws) Gosney, both natives of Kentucky. John W. is the sixth of ten children, all of whom are now living. One sister, Catherine Wilson, is in Kansas City; Mary Foster, in Carondelet; Martha Shelton, near Fort Scott; one sister and three brothers in Indiana, and two sisters in Kentucky, with whom his mother still lives. In 1840 Mr. Gosney came to Jefferson County, Missouri, where he remained about three years or until 1843, then returning to Kentucky. In 1852 he went to Indiana and worked at his trade of blacksmith. He was married at Indianapolis, October 12, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Cornelius, a native of Marion County, Indiana, born December 3, 1836. She was the daughter of Benson and Deborah Cornelius, *nee* Vickars. Mr. Gosney enlisted August 1, 1862, in the Seventy-ninth Indiana Infantry, under General Crittenden. At Atlanta he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was discharged June 7, 1865. In 1872 he came to Missouri, and resided one year at Everett, after which in 1873, he settled in Bates County, where he now lives. He has five children: Richard Bion, Rosa Etwell (wife of Lewis Reynolds, of Belton, Cass County Missouri), Lillie May, Harry Atwood and Lucy Sarah. Mr. Gosney and wife are members of the the Christian Church. In politics he is democratic.

MATHIAS HAAS,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Baden, Prussia, having been born on the 23d of January, 1826. There he grew up and took part in the revolution of 1848, and in 1856, April 7, he was married to Miss Madeline Hess, a native of the same town. They were married at Havre,

France, while en route to America. Upon arriving at New York they came west as far as Ottawa, Illinois, where they remained until 1868. In that year they moved to Missouri, and settled in Bates County, buying 140 acres on section 25, East Boone Township. Mr. Haas has since added more land to his original purchase, so that he has at present 340 acres, all in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He has just completed a fine residence at a cost of nearly \$2,000. Mr. Haas has had eight children, seven of whom are living: Wilhelmina (wife of William P. Black, married November 25, 1874); William F. married Miss Sallie Hokim, August 12, 1882; Barbara Lizzie, Emma, Henry, Louisa, Charley and Eddie, who died November 24, 1873. Mr. H. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JAMES O. HOFFMAN,

was born in Madison County, Virginia, October 18, 1824. His parents were both natives of Virginia. His father, James Hoffman, was the son of Samuel, a revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Mary Finks. James O. is the third of a family of eight children, six of whom are living. He learned the trade of carpenter while young and worked for several years in various counties in Virginia. When twenty-five years old he emigrated to Hancock County, Illinois, where he followed his trade. He was married there in June, 1854, to Miss Elmira Warfield, a native of Ohio. In 1867 Mr. Hoffman came to Bates County, Missouri, and in 1873 purchased his present farm on section 3. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics Mr. H. was formerly a Democrat, but recently has espoused the Greenback cause.

BARTON HOLDERMAN,

one of the earliest settlers of Bates County, was born June 1, 1815, in Ross County, Ohio, and was the son of Abraham and Charlotte (O'Neil) Holderman. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia. Barton is the sixth of fourteen children, of whom eight are living; one, Henry, being in Cass County, and the others in Grundy and La Salle Counties, Illinois. In 1831, his parents moved to Kendall County, Illinois, where his father died in 1861. His mother died at the same place five years previous. Mr. Holderman has been married three times. His first wife was Miss Charity White, a native of Illinois, whom he married April 7, 1840, in La Salle County, Illinois. She died in Grundy County, Illinois, September 28, 1848, leaving three children: Harriet wife of Lewis Adams; Samuel, who died in the spring of 1867; and Byron who married Miss Ruth Piatt, and now living in Grundy County, Illinois. January 6, 1853, Mr. H. was married to Miss

Alice Adams. She died August 15, 1855, leaving one child: John H. who married Clara Turner; he resides in Ford County, Illinois. Mr. Holderman's last wife was Miss Jane Feeley, a native of Ohio. They were married in Bates County, February 24, 1856, and have had six children: Alexander, known as "judge," who married Miss Amanda Glass, at Sedalia, August 10, 1880. She is a native of Missouri and has been engaged in teaching school; Gertrude wife of Joseph Irvin, but who died February 16, 1877; Barton, died May 20, 1862; Artie Jane, Morris Dyson and Addie May. In July, 1853, Mr. Holderman came to Missouri, and in that and the following year he entered about 700 acres of land. He now has 400 acres. During the trouble with Kansas, in 1858, he was chosen to visit the Kansas people, and by so doing managed to secure an amicable settlement of some of the existing troubles. In 1861 he returned to Illinois, and remained there until 1865, when upon coming back to Missouri in the fall he found everything destroyed or in confusion. He is at present well situated, with good buildings and improvements. He is handling quite a number of cattle and hogs, and is one of the most substantial farmers of Bates County.

DR. WALTER R. LITTLE,

was born in Fulton County, Illinois, March 29, 1838. His parents were Patrick and Mary Ann (Riley) Little, who were married in Illinois. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother was a Kentuckian by birth. Walter is the eldest of five children. He was educated at Abingdon College, Abingdon, Illinois, until he began the study of medicine when he attended the Keokuk Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons. After receiving his diploma in 1869, he began the practice of his profession in Schuyler County, Illinois, where he practiced for ten years, coming to Missouri in 1879, and locating at Grant, Cass County. When Adrian started, he located there, and in August 1882, came to Burdett, where he is having a highly satisfactory practice. Dr. Little was married September 11, 1859, in McDonough County, Illinois, to Miss Almira Hayes, a native of Fulton County. They have three children: Alonzo, Frederick and Franklin. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is Republican.

JAMES MCNEIL

was born at New Boston, New Hampshire, September 21, 1827. His parents, Peter and Mary (Stiles) McNeil, also being natives of New Hampshire. James is the sixth in a family of eleven children, of whom ten are still living. In 1849 he moved to New York, and taught school in Oswego one winter. Then he became engaged in working on the

Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad and continued until 1858 at work on different roads, generally as foreman in charge of construction work. He was on the Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific, and on the last named he was a contractor, building some miles himself. In 1858 Mr. McNeil determined to leave this business and sought a suitable location for a home. Coming to Bates County, he selected a tract of land on Mormon Fork, and began to improve a farm. He remained here until 1861, when he went east and stopped until 1870, then returning. He now has a tract of 850 acres of finely improved land near Burdett, with one of the cosiest homes in the county. He handles a large number of cattle, mules and hogs each year. He was married, September 5, 1852, to Miss Jane Wilson, a native of Wyoming County, Pennsylvania. They have had eleven children: Frank (who died in infancy), Addie J. (wife of L. W. Rosier, in Everett), John W. who married Alice Shorb in Coldwater, Thomas H., Alice L. (wife of W. S. Mudd), Lillie B. (died May 10, 1873), George D., Fred M., Annie E., Milo G. (died February 5, 1877), Merrett C. Mr. McNeil is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, politically, is a Democrat.

JAMES H. TINSLEY,

dealer in general merchandise, Burdett, was born October 23, 1832, in Hopkins County, Kentucky, and is the second of eight children. His parents were Boswell and Mary (Henry) Tinsley, his father being a native of South Carolina and his mother of Kentucky. They are now living in Livingston County, Missouri, as are also two sisters. In 1840 the family removed to Grundy County, Missouri, locating near Trenton, where James lived until 1869, then coming to Henry County. This was his home until 1881, and in July of that year he came to Burdett and engaged in merchandising. He carries a general stock of drugs, groceries, etc. August 26, 1862, Mr. Tinsley enlisted at Macon City in "Merrill's Horse" and served two years, being discharged at St. Louis December 9, 1864. At the battle near Little Rock, August 10, 1863, he was wounded three times, once in the head, then through the shoulder and through the hip, and was detained for some time at the hospital at Little Rock. He was married in Grundy County, January 5, 1854, to Miss Emily M. Embrey, of Washington County, Kentucky. They have five children: Matilda Jane, wife of Robert Smith and living at Crab Orchard, Kentucky; Cecil Ann, wife of Harry Marks, of Vernon County; Henry married Miss Mary Clarey and is living in Henry County, Nancy Belle and James. Mr. Tinsley is a Republican in politics and is the postmaster at Burdett.

MARTIN H. TROWBRIDGE,

was born July 12, 1841, at Delta, Fulton County, Ohio, the son of John S. and Hannah (Hampton) Trowbridge, the former a native of New

York, and the latter originally from Ohio. Martin is the eldest of eight children, four boys and four girls. He never enjoyed superior school advantages, having received his education in the common schools. When nine years of age he entered a store and continued therein until the outbreak of the war, when he offered his services by enlisting on August 25, 1861, in Company I, Thirty-eighth Ohio. He served under General Thomas, principally in Tennessee and Kentucky, at Chattanooga and Stone River, and with Sherman on his march toward the close of the war. In the fight at Jonesborough, September 1, 1864, he was wounded by receiving a revolver ball in his right fore arm. He has just removed the ball, some six inches from the place of entrance, after eighteen years time, it having been cut out September 11, 1882. In 1866 Mr. Trowbridge came west to Omaha, where he remained one summer. He married, October 8, 1866, Miss Marcia E. Nichol, at Ottawa, Illinois. She is a native of Ohio, and a sister of L. R. Nichol, of Boone Township. They lived in Nebraska until 1867, when they came to Bates County, Missouri, locating near Burdett, and in 1869 he secured his present farm, consisting of 170 acres on section 14. He and his wife have five children living: Marcus Elmer, Florence R., William O., Edith Alzira, and Herbert T. James A. died September 21, 1881. In politics Mr. Trowbridge is Republican, and was the late candidate of his party for representative to the legislature. He favors prohibition.



WEST BOONE TOWNSHIP.

DR. ROBERT S. BENNETT

was born in Upshur County, West Virginia, May 24, 1851, and is the son of Stewart and Margaret M. (Swisher) Bennett, both Virginians by birth. Robert is the fifth of eleven children, of whom six are now living: James F., Andrew J., Maggie, (a teacher in Freeman), Mary Walker and Clara Fullerton, both in Nodaway County. In 1863, the family moved westward and settled in McDonough County, Illinois, living there until 1868, when they came to Cass County. They bought a farm near Pleasant Hill, where Mrs. B. is still living. The father died in Illinois in 1864. During his residence in Illinois the subject of this sketch attended Hedding Seminary, at Abingdon, Illinois. Soon after coming to Missouri he began to teach in Cass and Johnson Counties, and until 1875, his time

was mostly spent in the school room. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Kansas City, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1876. Soon after he located at Aubrey, Johnson County, Kansas, for the purpose of practicing his profession, and after remaining there five years he returned to Missouri, and resided for one year at Freeman. When the village of Rosier was laid out he determined to locate there, having a farm near the town. Though residing at this place but a short time, he has gained quite an extensive practice, and is recognized as being well versed in his profession. Dr. Bennett was married April 24, 1875, to Miss Nannie Guillian, daughter of Tazewell Guillian, of Austin, Cass County. They have two children: Ada May and Edgar Poe.

JOHN H. BOSWELL

was born June 20, 1821, in Muskingum County, Virginia, on Roanoke River and is the fourth of eight children of whom four are living. His parents, George W. Boswell and Mildred *nee* West were of English origin. They emigrated to Kentucky when our subject was quite young, and where his father died in 1849. In 1856 John came to Missouri, settling in Cooper County and here he was engaged in farming until 1859, when in company with his brother he entered the mercantile business at California. He had an extensive trade until the outbreak of the civil war, at which time he disposed of the stock of goods at a great sacrifice, and then entered Jackson's State Troops and was with them for some months. He subsequently dealt in cattle for some years, spending one year in Chariton County and was in Pettis County in 1856. In 1866 he went to Texas on a business venture; having secured a supply of side saddles he traded them to the Texans for mules and ponies. After spending one year in Pettis County he returned to Texas and bought a drove of beef cattle which he packed at Kansas City and sold in New York the following spring. In May, 1869, he came to Bates County and began to improve land for which he had traded in 1861. Mr. Boswell was married at Dover, Lafayette County, Missouri, February 17, 1859, to Miss Sallie Rucker a native of Kentucky. She lived but a short time thereafter, dying on August 11, following. Ten years after, December 7, 1869, Mr. Boswell married Mrs. Eliza Jane Bevin, widow of James Bevin. They have two children, both boys: George Vest and John H.

REUBEN BRYANT

was born in Jackson County, Missouri, June 29, 1857. His parents, Isaac and Annie E. (Edmond) Bryant, settled in Missouri about 1850, having come from Kentucky, their native state. Reuben received a fair education in youth, and took a course in book-keeping at Spalding's Commer-

ial College of Kansas City in 1875. In 1873 he, in partnership with his brother, James M. Bryant, began business at Brosley and continued here until 1879. He then spent three months with Christopher Bros. at Harrisonville, and in the latter part of 1879 he entered into business in Kansas. He sold out at the end of nine months and then traveled for Horner & Bond, of Kansas City, for six months, in Western Kansas. Not liking the commercial business, he entered the firm of Bryant Bros. & McDaniel at Freeman, and in September, 1881, started the branch house at Rosier. Mr. Bryant is a man well liked in this community and is building up a good trade.

WILLIAM GROVES

was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, October 6, 1820, his parents being Joseph and Catherine (Staley) Groves, and of German descent. When twelve years of age, William came to Springfield, Illinois, and in the following year went to the mountains in the employ of the Hudson Bay Fur Company. He has passed the greater part of his time in the West, having gone to California in 1849, and to Colorado in 1864, and spending from one to four years at each period. In 1868 he came to Missouri and purchased land where he now lives. He was married, in 1845, to Miss Sarah C. Smith, a native of Virginia. They have seven children: Frances, Matilda, Margaret, Rebecca, Catherine, and Samuel. His eldest daughter, Frances, was married, February 2, 1862, to Gilbert L. Sayles, a native of Hillsdale County, Michigan, born February 1, 1838. He has since lived in Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois and Missouri. He is a carpenter by trade, and has worked at his trade in nearly all of these states. They have six children: Minerva E. (wife of David McBride, and living in Miami County, Kansas); Margaret Ethel, Sarah Lavina, Minnie Lee, William Jesse, George Eli (died when two years old), Cora Ettie. Mr. Sayles has a snug little farm of 140 acres, lying adjacent to that of his father-in-law.

ELI HENDERSON,

stock raiser, was born September 16, 1833, in Vermillion County, Illinois. His parents were Nathaniel and Anna Henderson, *nee* Golden. The former a native of Indiana and the latter of East Tennessee, and both descendants of North Carolina families. The family consisted of twelve children, of whom Eli was the third. Only five are now living, all in Missouri. The subject of this sketch is a man of far more than ordinary education, although his early school training was somewhat deficient. While young he learned the carpenter and millwright trade, at which he worked for a number of years, and in connection with his father he built a mill at Danville, operating it for ten years. He

was married March 29, 1855, in Vermillion County, to Miss Sarah L. Black, a native of that county. After this Mr. H. continued in the mill until 1865, when he moved to his farm near Danville, and engaged in farming. After living there until October, 1880, he emigrated to Bates County, Missouri, locating on a large tract of land in West Boone Township. Here he has 560 acres, mainly used for pasturage, and specially adapted to stock raising, and to this industry Mr. Henderson and his son John are turning their attention. He has been interested considerably in improving the grade of fine stock, and has met with marked success in the work. He is now handling the well known Llewellyn family of cattle, having two fine cows: "Llewellyn Ninth" and "Tenth," by "Rob Roy," No. 6, A. H. B. 33,717, from the famous "Llewellyn Fifth" and "Count Athol" No. 19,269, and several calves of much promise. His thoroughbred bull, "Duke of Bates," bred by George W. Gains, Ridge Farm, Illinois, by Jubilus' "Breastplate," No. 32,937, and his cow, "Bates Beauty," by "Shamwalla," No. 11,434, are well worth a careful examination by all who are interested in thoroughbred stock. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, and for several years has been a minister of their church. In politics he is a Republican. His family consists of Martha Ann (wife of Wilbert E. Ankrum); Elam, a student at Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana; John M., William J., who died quite young; Asenath O., Laura A., Alonzo, Lois Belle, and Luther, who died in 1875.

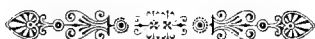
LOSSIN R. ROBINSON,

druggist, was born March 17, 1860, in Johnson County, East Tennessee. His parents were Joseph H. and Little L. (Coal) Robinson, both natives of Tennessee. His father was a practicing physician, and L. R. clerked in his drug store until coming west, in 1879. He then clerked for Dr. Bennett, at Aubrey, Kansas, for some time. When the town of Rosier was started Mr. Robinson opened out a drug store in partnership with Dr. Bennett, but soon after bought his partner's interest and is now conducting it on his own account. He has a good stock of drugs and is doing a satisfactory trade. Mr. Robinson was married September 15, 1880, to Miss Rosalie Harrison, daughter of Thomas T. Harrison, of Aubrey, Kansas. They have one child, Joseph H., born March 19, 1882.

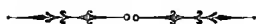
JOEL N. WHITE

was born in Adams County, Illinois, August 5, 1843, his parents being John A. and Elizabeth (White) White, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Virginia. They were among the first settlers of Adams County, Illinois. Joel N. is the second of fourteen children, six of whom

are living, but he is the only one now in Missouri. He received a good common school education, and has spent his life on a farm. During the war he served three months at Springfield, Illinois. In the spring of 1872, Mr. White came to Missouri, and now lives one-half mile west of Rosier, where he has a farm of over 300 acres in a good state of cultivation. He is one of the principal stock raisers in his township, handling each year from one to three car loads of cattle and two or three hundred head of hogs. He was married September 27, 1864, to Miss Mary Colter, also a native of Adams County, Illinois. They have five children: Laura, Arvilla, Dora, Lizzie and Jane A.



WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.



JOSEPH A. BOYER

was born in Centre County, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1830. His father, John Boyer, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Krouse, were natives of Pennsylvania. Joseph is the second of seven children, all of whom are living, four in Illinois, one in Iowa and one in Colorado. In 1847 he moved to Kendall County, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter trade, at which he worked for ten years. In 1859 he came to Bates County, and on September 18 of that year married Miss Almira Wolley, daughter of Elizabeth Wolley. In 1861 he went to Kansas, where he served at different times in the Home Guards. In 1865 he returned to Bates and secured the tract of land upon which he now lives. He has a farm of 420 acres near the village of West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Boyer have six children: Elizabeth Alice, who was married October 4, 1882, to Edwin Cryder, of Grundy County, Illinois; Rachael Ann, John Lincoln, Jennie Ettie, George W. and Frank Gideon.

JAMES J. CLARK,

one of the oldest settlers of Bates County, was born in Hart County, Kentucky, about the year 1825, his parents being Moses and Mary Clark. James is the youngest of three children. His mother died while he was quite young, and he was left in the care of a Mr. Self, who proved so hard a master that when or ten or twelve years of age he ran away and came to Jackson County, Missouri, in company with a man named

Fitchen. When about seventeen he drove a team on a trading expedition to Mexico. In 1846, he volunteered as a soldier for the Mexican War, but not being accepted he went with a trading train into Mexico. He made two trips to California, one in 1849, and again in 1853. January 24, 1858, Mr. Clark married Miss Elizabeth M. Lemar, a native of Tennessee, but who was reared in Clay County, and daughter of William Lemar, of Mulberry. They have eight children: William W., Charles Marion, Tabitha Rosamon, Thomas Jackson, Elizabeth Alice, Eva A., Althie Artie and Arthur.

A. H. FLINT

was born at Randolph, Orange County, Vermont, May 19, 1829, and was the son of Samuel and Relief (Howard) Flint, both natives of Vermont. The subject of this sketch was the youngest of seven children, only two of whom are now living, Mary F. Keys in Vermont, and Sarah M. Thair, at Paola, Kansas. He enjoyed more than ordinary educational facilities, having attended the high school in his native town and the Stutson High School at Randolph, Massachusetts. In 1850 he began to teach, and taught in graded schools in various towns in Massachusetts and Vermont for four years, when he moved to Wisconsin. He taught in the Racine public schools, and in 1855 he settled on a farm near Johnstown, Rock County, with his parents. After living there for eight years, in 1862 he came to St. Joseph, Missouri, and for five years gave his attention to the stock trade in Northwest Missouri, and in connection freighted to Denver. In 1868 he located in Kansas City and embarked in the lumber and stock business. In 1871 he came to Bates County and settled on a tract of 356 acres near Vinton, in West Point Township, where he is occupied in farming operations. In addition to this he is handling a number of horses. His mother is living with him, his father having died in DeKalb County.

SAMUEL Y. FORBES

is a native of Green County, Kentucky, where he was born December 31, 1829. His father, Yates Forbes, came originally from Virginia, and his mother, Margaret (Jackson) Forbes, was born in North Carolina. Samuel is the fourth of eleven children, five of whom are now living, all but one, in Bates County. When about one year old he was brought to Jefferson County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood, not receiving very good educational advantages. In 1854 he came to Missouri, and was engaged in selling goods for one year. He was married at Georgetown, July 24, 1855, to Miss Martha Craghead, a native of Pettis County. In this same year he came to Bates County and settled in West Point

Township near where he now lives. His wife died February 2, 1860, leaving two children, one of whom died in a short time. The other child, Margaret Ann, known as "Daisy," married Henry Van Buskirk. In May, 1869, Mr. Forbes was married to Miss Betsy Ann Mills, daughter of Jacob Mills. She lived but three years and at her death left one child, Cora May. Mr. Forbes third marriage occurred December 1, 1878, to Miss Jennie Willett, of Bourbon County, Kansas. They have one child, Pearl Maud, aged two years. Mr. F. has a farm of 550 acres near Vinton, and is quite extensively occupied in farming. He is taking especial interest in improving the stock of his farm and neighborhood. He is a member of the Baptist Church and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

DAVID C. FORBES,

a brother of S. Y. Forbes, of this township, was born in Green County, Kentucky, March 12, 1831. When the family came to Missouri he accompanied them, and was reared in Pettis County, where in 1851-2 and '53, he was occupied in merchandising. In 1854, he went to Bourbon County, Kansas, and took part in the struggles of the following four years. He was in John Brown's company until that old veteran started on his foolhardy attempt, which so signally failed. Mr. Forbes anticipated nothing but failure for this attempt and wisely held aloof. He was married June 10, 1860, in Bourbon County, Kansas, to Miss Hulda Loar, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, three of whom died in infancy. Flora Belle, Minnie May, David, Cordelia and Robert are now living. Mr. Forbes has a small farm, and is devoting some attention to horticulture, having about 300 apple trees of choice selection. In politics he is a Republican.

R. S. GRAHAM,

though a recent settler in Bates County, is one of the most enterprising farmers of West Point Township, and is worthy of more than a passing mention in this work. He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1834. His parents, Robert and Sarah (Mitchell) Graham, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 moved to the new prairies of Illinois, settling in Sangamon County, where they both died; the father in 1840 and his widow in 1881. The younger days of R. S. were spent on a farm in the wilds of central Illinois, and when twenty-two years of age he was married to Miss Adeline Megredy, a native of Cecil County, Maryland. He continued to reside in Illinois until quite recently, coming to Bates County in the fall of 1881. He secured a tract of rich land and has upon it good improvements, having erected a comfortable residence, etc. He will soon engage in stock raising and feeding. Mr. Graham has a family of five children: Alice, William P., John Charles, Sarah E., and James Oliver.

R. G. HARDESTY,

stock dealer, was born in Platte County Missouri, April 20, 1843, and is the son of James W. and Emily T. (Wilhite) Hardesty. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother came originally from Kentucky. They settled in Missouri in 1842. Our subject is the eldest of four children: Ely W. and John H. in Platte County, and Med. S. with his brother. Mr. Hardesty attended the Weston High School and when seventeen years of age he went to California and attended school at Sacramento for a short period. On his return he remained for some time at Salt Lake and secured employment in a store as salesman. His father did an extensive freighting business to Salt Lake and he worked with him on these freighting expeditions. In 1870, January 6, Mr. Hardesty was married to Miss Aurelia Francis, a native of Kentucky. They have five children: James W., Annie M., Thomas F., Emma L. and Samuel T. In March, 1881, he came to Bates County and purchased the "Bassett" farm in West Point. This farm consists of 430 acres of well improved land. Med. S. Hardesty was born November 28, 1856, and has received a liberal education at the State University and also at Jacksonville, Illinois. He has a tract of 320 acres in section 1, West Point. These brothers are taking quite an interest in fine stock and have at present a herd of fourteen head of thoroughbred Short Horns. Their breeder is the noted "Rose Duke," 7,868, vol. vii, Short Horn Record. White Rose cows: "Daisy Dean," volume vi., page 393; "Daisy Gem," volume vi., page 395; "Daisy Gem V.," volume ix.; "Lady Daisy," volume xi.; and Lord Gem, volume xi. Belinda stock: "Etiquette," volume vi., page 413; "Maple Princess," volume ix.; "Lady Ettie," volume xi. Clarentine stock: "Clarentine," volume ix.; "Clarentine II.," volume xi. Mrs. Motte stock: "Roan Duchess," volume xi. by "Savannah Duke," S. H. R., 6,997; A. H. B., 24,781.

ANDREW McNUTT

was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 30, 1850. His parents were Andrew and Phœbe (Sheffield) McNutt, both natives of New York. The subject of this sketch is the tenth in a family of twelve children, seven of whom are now living. In 1854 he was brought to Wright County, Iowa, where he received a good common school education and where he learned the carpenter's trade. From 1873 till 1878 he was in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Kansas and Nebraska, engaged in working at his trade. In 1878 Mr. McNutt came to Bates County, and settled in Elkhart Township. In November, 1880, he came to his present farm, which consists of 120 acres in section 11. He was married, July 18, 1879, to Miss Adrienne Pahud, a native of Virginia. They have two children:

Roy and Ralph. Mr. McN. is a Mason, having joined that order at Minneapolis, Kansas.

THOMAS W. PATTISON,

township clerk and assessor, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, March 29, 1829. His father was Samuel Pattison, a native of Virginia, and his mother, was formerly Martha Alexander, of Pennsylvania. Thomas is the fifth of eleven children, five of whom are living. They are: Jane McGaw, of Homer Township; Alexander, in Madison County, Iowa; Susan Speck, in Ringgold County, Iowa, and Sarah A. Patterson, in Monmouth, Illinois, with whom his mother is now living, at the advanced age of eighty years. One brother John is at Keithburg, Illinois. Mr. Pattison was married in Sangamon County, Illinois, March 29, 1853, to Miss Ann R. Crawford. In 1854 he removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he lived seven years, when he began the carpenter trade, at which he has worked ever since. In 1861 he returned to Illinois and lived in Monmouth seven years. In 1869 he came to Peculiar, Cass County, and after three years there, settled where he now lives in West Point Township. Mr. and Mrs. Pattison have reared one child, Edward K. Pattison, who married Galathus I. Sankey, now living in Kansas, and a little girl of nine years, Anna Coldsmith. Mr. Pattison has spent a portion of his life, serving in the capacity of a school teacher.



ELKHART TOWNSHIP.



SAMUEL T. BROWN

was born in Madison County, Illinois, February 25, 1828, his parents being Thomas S. and Adelaide (Gillim) Brown. The former is a native of Illinois, his father having settled in that state in 1800. The mother was born in North Carolina. When our subject was but a few days old she died and he was put in care of his grandfather, with whom he lived in Scott County, Illinois, until the age of eighteen years. Then he began working for himself, first by the month and having acquired a fair education, mainly by home study, he commenced to teach school. At this he has occasionally been engaged ever since. In 1863 Mr. Brown bought a tract of forty acres of land in Piatt County, Illinois, and here improved his first farm. In 1868 he came to Bates County, Missouri,

and secured his present home farm consisting of 120 acres in section 19. He has been married three times, his first wife being Miss Mary Ann Keller, to whom he was married in Scott County, Illinois, October 9, 1856. She died May 3, 1861, leaving one child, Eliza Adelaide, who died two years after. Mr. Brown's second marriage was on December 17, 1861, to Miss Margaret P. Conway. Her death occurred in Bates County April 8, 1872. She left three children; Orville T., Elva M. and Elbert D. He was married to Mrs. Mary E. Melsie, widow of James F. Melsie, April 3, 1873. She had one child by a former marriage, Luella J. Melsie. Mr. Brown is Republican in politics, and takes an advanced ground on subjects of education and temperance. He is a member of the M. E. Church.

WILLIAM H. KELSEY,

one of the most enterprising farmers of Elkhart Township, was born August 28, 1843, in Warren County, Illinois. His father, James Kelsey, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Vandever, came originally from Illinois. William is the fourth of five children, all of whom except himself are in Illinois. In October, 1870, he moved to Missouri, and bought land seven miles south of Harrisonville, where he lived until October, 1881, then coming to Bates County. He purchased the farm which he now occupies, in section 5, where he has 161 acres, and is engaged in feeding cattle and hogs to some extent. Mr. Kelsey was married in Warren County, Illinois, September 24, 1869, to Miss Florence Thomas. She died in Cass County, March 3, 1872, leaving one child, which only survived a short time. August 28, 1873, Mr. K. married Miss Harriet T. Friend, daughter of Jacob Friend, of Harrisonville. They have two children: Fred and Augusta.

BENJAMIN K. McREYNOLDS,

was born in Butler County, Kentucky, March 8, 1835, and was the son of Benjamin Sheppard and Elizabeth (Askew) McReynolds. Benjamin is the third of six children, none of whom are in Bates County but himself. His father died when the son was a lad of twelve, and being the eldest boy at home, he was early compelled to take charge of the farm. He managed to secure a good education and was a school teacher for three or four years. In 1867 he came to Johnson County, Missouri, and bought a tract of land, and on the 7th of May of the next year he was married to Miss Ann Laura Hampton in his native county. They settled on land in Johnson County and lived there until February, 1880, when they came to Bates County. The farm now contains 320 acres, constituting the north half of section 2. They have seven children: Benjamin Hampton, William Wilson, Martha Ann, Mary E., Robert

Bruce, Lydia Albenie and an infant. Mrs. McReynolds is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.



MOUND TOWNSHIP.

JESSE CHURCH,

was born in Wyoming County, New York, October 4, 1825, his parents being Timothy Church, and Hannah, *nee* Norris, both of New England birth, the former a native of New Hampshire and the latter of Vermont. Jesse is the fourth of thirteen children, five of whom are living. When he was a boy of five years, the family came west and located in Macomb County, Michigan, where he grew to maturity and received an average education. Returning to New York, he was married there May 29, 1854, to Miss Carrie Wiggins, also a native of the Empire State. Soon after they returned to Michigan, living there two years, and thence to Illinois, which was their home until 1867. They then came to Johnson County, Missouri, and in 1874 to Bates County, where Mr. C. has since stayed. He handles quite a number of cattle and hogs, and is the owner of a farm consisting of 390 acres. Mr. Church has four children : George, who married Miss Lizzie Coleman ; Nettie, wife of Jackson Thompson, of Linn County, Kansas ; Fred. and Elva, at home. In politics, he is identified with the Republican party.

CHARLES S. CONCKLIN

was born in Marion County, Ohio, October 14, 1841, and was the son of Washington W. and Sophia (Sweester) Concklin, both of whom were natives of New York. The Concklin family is one among the first families of New York, and we find it traced in an unbroken line to the days of the Knickerbockers. The first account of the name in this country is about the time that the New Netherlands passed from the hands of the Dutch Governors to those of the Duke of York, that three brothers named Concklin came from England, and one of them, Nicholas, settled at Southold, Long Island, but removed to East Chester where his son, Joshua, was born October 2, 1707. His son, Isaac, settled at Kakiat, New York, where he died in 1814, and at Kakiat the family has since resided. Isaac's son, also Isaac, was born April 18, 1772. He is the father of Washington W. Concklin, who is the father of the subject of this sketch.

Washington W. married Sophia Sweester, at Delaware, Ohio, and now lives at Marion, Ohio. He is aged eighty-three years, and she seventy-one. She had been a teacher in the public schools of Ohio, and it is to her that Rutherford B. Hayes owes much of his success in life. She it was who first gave him instruction, and at her knee he learned his first lessons and received from her the right start in life. There is something remarkable in regard to the longevity of the Concklin family. We find by reference to dates, that of six of his ancestors, the average age at death was over eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. C. have seven children, two of whom, Charles S. and Isaac, live in Bates County. Charles S. was reared in the town of Marion, and his younger days were employed mainly in attending school. When of suitable age he was sent to Oberlin College, where he attended some eighteen months. After this he went to the farm and continued agricultural pursuits in Ohio until about 1865, when in company with his brother he came to Missouri and purchased a large tract of about 4,000 acres of land in Bates County. Here he has since resided. In 1870, he settled on his present farm, in Mound Township. Mr. Concklin is one of the principal farmers of the county, and raises extensive crops of wheat, corn, flax, etc. He has paid some attention to sheep growing, and handles a fine flock of Merinos. He is also making an effort to introduce the Jersey grade of cattle into this section, and has on hand a couple of fine specimens of that justly famous milk stock. He was married July 2, 1870, to Miss Laura Meddey, daughter of Charles Meddey. They have two children: Elizabeth B., born March 13, 1873, and Washington W., born December 17, 1875. Mr. Concklin is an energetic business man, and holds advanced views in regard to matters of legislation, education, etc.

LEWIS C. EICHLER

was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, December 27, 1836. George and Margaret (Weems) Eichler, his parents, who were natives of Germany, were married in Baltimore in 1832. While Lewis was young the family came to Lafayette County, where he lived till 1856, then settling in Bates County, where he purchased his tract of land. After stopping here for four years he returned to Lafayette County, and at the outbreak of the civil war served in Claib. Jackson's State Guard for several months. In August, 1862, he enlisted at Fayetteville, Arkansas, in General Price's Division, under Parsons, and participated in the fights at Lone Jack, Drywood, Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, and Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and when the end came he surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana. Mr. Eichler was married, May 18, 1876, to Miss Sarah J. Early, daughter of John Early, of Lafayette County. They have two children, Lucy Lee and George Harry. In 1880, Mr. Eichler returned to Bates County, and has since endeavored to improve his farm.

JOHN LAFAYETTE LUDWICK

is among the old settlers of Bates, and stands prominent as one who has been identified with the various interests of the county since its first settlement. Not only has he seen these prairies turn into beautiful homes, but has put his hand to the plow and has done much to make Bates County what it now is. He was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 31, 1829, his parents being George and Susan (Lutzenheizen) Ludwick, of German ancestry. In 1839 the family came to Bates County, and the surviving members of the family are still living in Western Missouri, one sister and one brother in Deepwater Township. The first settlement was made near Johnstown, in Spruce Township. December 25, 1851, Mr. Ludwick married Miss Mary E. Fletcher, who had just come to this county from Saline. In 1858 he went to Kansas and bought a claim in Linn County, but owing to the unsettled state of affairs at that time he remained but four months, abandoned his claim and then returned to Deepwater. August 17, 1862, he enlisted soon after the fight at Lone Jack and served through Missouri and Arkansas, taking part in all the principal actions until the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863, when he was wounded in the head and shoulder, being in the hospital at Little Rock. When the place surrendered he was made prisoner and taken to St. Louis, Alton and Cairo, and finally sent to New Orleans for exchange, which was effected at the mouth of Red River, just in time to surrender with his command at Shreveport. On his return he found his family in Henry County, whither they had gone on account of Order No. 11. In 1874 Mr. Ludwick visited Texas and spent one year in Hayes County, but tiring of the South, he retraced his steps, and in 1880 moved to Butler, where he lived until recently, when he came to his farm seven miles north of town. His family has numbered eight children, but the three eldest died in infancy. The remaining five are: John Franklin, Andrew Bruce, Gustave Beauregard, Alice Medora and Arthur Lee. Mr. Ludwick has held many positions of trust in the county.

JAMES C. NORTH

was born in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, in 1838, and was the son of Thomas and Catherine (Brenansoltz) North, who are of English ancestry. James was the third of six children, five of whom are still living. He is the only one in the west, the others being in Pennsylvania. His father was a tanner by trade, and he was initiated into the secrets of the tanyard at an early age. He continued at this work until about twenty-two years old. At the outbreak of the war he was attached to Milroy's Brigade, and served in the capacity of sutler for the 123rd Ohio, until about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, when he retired from the

army and soon after moved to Tazewell County, Indiana, where he remained until about 1868. Coming to Missouri he purchased land where he now lives, near the town of Adrian. Mr. North is one of the first farmers and stock men of Mound Township, and his present comfortable condition is simply the result of untiring and diligent attention. In politics he is a Republican of advanced views and supports everything tending to promote and develop this country.

WILLIAM M. WALLS,

is a native of Nicholas County, Kentucky, where he was born September 11, 1823, being the third of thirteen children, eight of whom are now living. Five of these are in Missouri. His father, Zachariah Walls, was originally from Virginia, and his mother (formerly Tempe Osborn), was a native of Clark County, Kentucky. William's younger days were spent in a distillery, of which his father was the proprietor, and his advantages for acquiring an education were quite limited. When about twenty-eight years of age, March 3, 1851, he married Miss Eliza Alexander, and continued farming and running his distillery until coming to Missouri in 1877. After spending some months in Butler he came to his present farm in Mound Township, and is now interested in tilling the soil. Mr. and Mrs. Walls have nine children: James Thompson, Sarah Pickett, Isaac Walter, Emma Belle, Harriet, William, Cordia Mary, George Henry, and Benjamin F. James married Miss Susie Canterbury, and is a practicing physican in Butler; Sarah is the wife of Richard Willey and lives in the Neosho Valley, Kansas; Emma is the wife of Henry Belt, of Elkhart, and Harriet is the wife of John Cowdrey, also of Elkhart. Mr. Walls is a member of Butler Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and has been connected about thirteen years with that order.

W. M. WILSON,

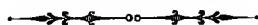
a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Bates County, was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 28th day of February, 1854. His father, Joseph E. Wilson, was born in Maryland, but was principally reared in Virginia. He afterwards moved to Ohio. The maiden name of his mother was Delia P. Marshall. W. M. spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education at Antioch College and the Ohio State University, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. He remained in his native state until 1879, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, and since that time has been engaged in handling and feeding stock, with a good degree of success. Mr. Wilson was married, November 21, 1877, to Miss Mary A. Woodard, a native of Crawford County, Pennsylvania. Their family consists of two children: Mary and Minnie L.

MARSHALL L. WOLFE,

county surveyor and inspector of mines, was born in Hyattstown, Maryland, December 10, 1843, and was the third of a family of five children, four boys and one girl. He is the brother of C. R. Wolfe, mayor of Rich Hill, and also has one brother, George C., living on a farm near Rich Hill. One brother, John B., is a merchant at Johnstown, Moniteau County, and his only sister, Anna Embree, lives in Pettis County. His parents were Josiah Wolfe, who died when Marshall was about five years of age, and Ann L. (Bell) Wolfe, who afterwards married L. T. Hyatt, now a merchant at Columbus, Johnson County. In 1860 the family came to Missouri, and lived one year in Lafayette County, removing to Johnson, near Warrensburg. He attended the Lexington College for several months. In October 1865, Mr. Wolfe married Miss Kittie A. Dawson, daughter of Captain E. W. Dawson, of Johnson County. Her death occurred at Butler December 21, 1880. She left two boys: John C., aged sixteen, and Dawsey R., a lad of twelve. In 1868 Mr. W. came to Bates County and located on the coal lands in New Home Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising and where he lived until Rich Hill was started when he sold his land to the coal company, who began mining upon it. They have one of their best shafts on land bought of him. He had opened a mine and conducted it for three or four years prior to disposing of it. Going to Butler he erected a residence on Main Street. He invested money in farming lands, purchasing a farm of 160 acres in Mound Township, where he now lives, and 400 acres in New Home Township. He has also a farm of 480 acres in Greenwood County, Kansas. In 1880 Mr. Wolfe was elected county surveyor and overseer of roads and bridges, and was soon after appointed by the county court inspector of mines. Religiously he was brought up a Campbellite and in his political views he is a Democrat.



SHAWNEE TOWNSHIP.



THOMAS M. BROADDUS,

teacher and farmer, was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 21, 1848, and is the son of George W. Broaddus, one of the early Baptist ministers of that portion of Kentucky, who married Elvira Hocker, a descendant of a Maryland family, but born in Madison County, Ken-

tucky. They were the parents of nine children, of whom Thomas is the youngest; six of the entire number are living, all in Madison County, but himself and one sister, Mary A., (the wife of L. C. Haggard). Young Broadus received a good education, having attended the Georgetown College for some time, but not long enough to entitle him to graduation. After leaving school he entered a store and for four years was engaged in selling goods. In 1870 he embarked in merchandising at Rob Roy, Arkansas, where he continued for three years, then coming to Missouri. He followed the calling of teacher in the public schools of Bates County for two years. June 15, 1875, he was married to Miss Alice R. De Jarnett, daughter of Richard J. De Jarnett. Since that time he has been farming and occasionally teaching school. He has four children: Nicholas C., Richard D., Harriet E. and Claude. Mr. Broadus is a Democrat in politics, and holds advanced views in regard to prohibition and compulsory education.

ELI BROWNING,

farmer and stock grower, was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, May 22, 1830, and is the eldest of fourteen children. His parents were of Kentucky birth. His father was John M. S. Browning, and his mother's maiden name was Octavia Kennedy. Eli was reared on a farm and was educated in the common schools. He married a few months prior to his twenty-first birthday, on February 20, 1851, to Miss Amasetta Thompson, also a native of Kentucky. Soon after he began to conduct a farm, at which he continued three years, when he removed to Saline County, Missouri, where he continued his farming operations for nine years. Retracing his steps to the home of his youth he purchased a portion of his old home farm. Three years sufficed to satisfy him that Missouri presented superior advantages to the man striving to secure a suitable home, and accordingly he returned to his adopted state and located in Bates County, where he has since resided. His farm consists of 180 acres, of which 160 are in cultivation. Mr. Browning has held the office of justice of the peace in this county and also in Saline. He has had nine children, of whom two, Amelia and Frank, have died. The eldest, John A. is a traveling salesman for a medical house; Richard H. is occupied farming; Eli, Jr., is traveling for Collins Bros., St. Louis; Mary B. is the wife of E. O. Haggard; Katie, William and Amanda.

CHARLES DECKER,

stone mason and farmer, is one of the best citizens of this township. He is a native of Germany, having been born in Baden, September 29, 1836. His father, Joseph Decker, was a stone cutter by trade. His mother's maiden name was Presket Kneblar. Both were natives of Baden. Charles

received his education in Germany, and at an early age learned the trade of stone-cutting and stone masonry. At this he worked until 1854, when he emigrated to America and followed his trade until 1872, laboring for ten years in Philadelphia, and afterward at Charleston, New York, Milwaukee, Quincy and St. Joseph. In 1861 Mr. Decker enlisted in Company H, Tenth Missouri Infantry, and served until 1864. He participated in the battles of Corinth and at the siege of Vicksburg. Soon after the expiration of his term of service he was married, January 29, 1865, to Miss Mary A. Smith, a native of Canada. In 1872 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and has since been engaged in farming. His farm now contains 240 acres, well improved. Mr. Decker is a Catholic in religious belief. He and his wife have four children: Lewis, Carrol, Walter, and Pauline. The have also lost two, Bertie and Joseph.

JOHN DEERWESTER,

is a native of Germany, and was born in Wurtemberg, June 24, 1842. When about fifteen years of age he emigrated to America, and having been reared in and about a mill, he soon secured a good situation in a mill in Philadelphia, where he worked until 1860. Then he came to Bond County, Illinois, and continued milling until toward the close of the war, when he enlisted March 2, 1864, in the Third Illinois Cavalry, and served in Tennessee, Arkansas, and Mississippi, until the close of hostilities. His regiment was then sent to Dakota, to quell the Indian troubles, where he was kept until October, 1865. After his enlistment, and previous to his departure, he was married March 4, 1864, to Miss Mahala Gunn, a native of Illinois. On his return from the war, Mr. Deerwester began to farm, and in 1868 located in Bates County. He has succeeded in acquiring a splendid farm on section 26 of this township, now consisting of 320 acres, well stocked and improved. He handles quite a number of cattle and hogs each year, and is making an effort to improve the quality of his stock. Mr. Deerwester is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican politically, and is religiously identified with the Reformed Lutheran Church. He has two children: Frank, now attending the Normal School at Warrensburg, and Alva.

JOHN M. EMBREE,

farmer, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, September 19, 1833, and was the son of Tarleton Embree, whose father, John Embree, was a revolutionary soldier. His mother's maiden name was Martha Vivian, both also natives of Kentucky. John, the eldest of five children, was reared on a farm and was educated in the country schools. In 1856 he came west, and for three years was engaged in freighting from Leavenworth

to Salt Lake, Denver and Santa Fe. His father had settled in Johnson County, Missouri, and in 1858 J. M. commenced farming with him, continuing until the outbreak of the war, when he served in the Missouri State Militia for about four months. He then entered the regular Confederate service under General Price and remained until the close of the war, surrendering at Shreveport June 15, 1865. He participated in numerous engagements, and was wagon and forage master for some time. Returning to Missouri, he resumed agricultural pursuits in Pettis County, and on the 16th of February, 1866, was married to Miss Mary Hull, a native of Virginia. In 1872 they came to Bates County, and here he has been farming since. His farm, containing eighty acres, lies in section 35, and is well improved and in a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Embree is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. They have lost one child, Peache, who died when about nine months old.

JOHN A. HERRMANN,

farmer, was born in Hasel, Germany, April 12, 1835, and was the fifth of seven children. His father, August Herrmann, a blacksmith by trade, was married to Elizabeth Ust, also of German nativity. John received his education in the German schools and learned the trade of miller, at which he worked in Germany. In 1857 he came to America and was situated on a farm in Pennsylvania for three years. Moving to Illinois he farmed until 1869, when he came to Bates and here he has given his attention to agricultural pursuits since. His farm contains 160 acres in section 35, all of which he has acquired by his own labor. In February, 1858, Mr. H. married Miss Elizabeth Shultz, also of German birth. They have seven children: Annie, August, Elizabeth, Peter, Maggie, Louisa and and Johnnie.

L. L. & C. H. MOORE,

farmers and stock growers, are sons of William Moore, a native of Kentucky, who settled in Missouri about 1845. His wife (formerly Jane McCombs) was also a Kentuckian by birth. L. L. was born in Pettis County, Missouri, July 15, 1853, and Charles on August 26, 1858. They were both raised to the labors of the farmer, receiving their education in the county schools. The elder brother acquired an interest in the stock of the farm when he became of age, and continued there until 1878, when he moved to Bates County. He was married the following year, May 29, to Miss Laura Laux, a native of Scotland County, born January 8, 1856. They have two children: Percy L. and Gertie C. When Charles was nineteen his father died, and he had charge of the home farm until 1880, when he also came to Bates. The two joined forces, and are now doing an extensive farming and stock business. The farm

contains 325 acres of admirable farming land, and in addition to buying and shipping stock they feed eighty head of cattle, fifty hogs, and keep about a dozen horses: Charles was recently married, on October 11, 1882, to Miss Anna M. Nuckols, of Shelby County, Kentucky, where she was born December 2, 1858. The older brother, L. L. Moore, was elected a justice of the peace at the election in the spring of 1881.

THOMAS B. NOLAND

was born in Columbus, Ohio, July 13, 1841. His parents were William Noland and Margaret, *nee* Weatherinton, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Ohio. Her father was a pioneer settler of Ohio, and was in the war of 1812. They were the parents of three sons and five daughters, Thomas being the eighth child. The family located in Hancock County, Illinois, when he was nine years old, and there he grew to manhood, attending the academy at Denmark, Iowa, thus receiving a good education. At the age of nineteen years he began to teach, and taught in the schools of Illinois until 1874, when he came to Bates County. Since moving to Missouri he has been occupied in farming and occasionally teaching. His farm lies on section 21, and contains 160 acres, all under fence and in cultivation. Mr. Noland has been a justice of the peace for five years, and being interested in causes of education has been repeatedly elected a school director. He is a Methodist in his church connection, and belongs to the farmers' order, the Grange. He was married, January 5, 1862, to Miss Margaret Florence, a native of Ohio. They have six children: Leroy W., Charles G., Harriet B., Florence M., A. B. and Lizzie. They have lost one daughter, Maggie.

PETER RANDALL

was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, October 5, 1837. His parents were Payton and Elizabeth (Renick) Randall. His father was born in North Carolina, and was among the pioneer settlers of Kentucky, where he married. Peter is the youngest of a family of ten children. Receiving a fair education in the district schools, he remained at home until nineteen years old, when, in 1857, he came to McDonald County, Missouri. There he stayed one year, and the next year moved to Pettis County, where he farmed until 1863; thence to Johnson County, and in 1869 he came to Bates County, and has been farming ever since. He lives on section 27, where he owns 160 acres of good land, with good improvements. November 23, 1862, Mr. Randall married Miss Mary E. Foster. Her death occurred March 16, 1880. They had eight children, of whom two are dead, Emma L. and Bertie E. Those living are: Virgil P., George T., James W., Charles P., Minnie L. and Mary E.

JOHN H. SHEPPARD,

was born in what was then Van Buren County, Missouri, December 28, 1841, and was a son of Jesse Sheppard, a sketch of whom will be found in this work. When John was small his parents removed to Cooper County, where he attained his growth and received a fair education in the common schools of that county. In 1861, he served about six months in the Missouri State Guard, and then went to Howard County, where he remained until the close of the war, with the exception of about one year, spent in freighting upon the plains. In 1866 he removed to Johnson County and resumed farming. In 1868, on March 12, he married Miss Virginia Smith, a native of Johnson County, and continued his farming operations there until the year 1882, when he came to his present home. His house, costing \$1,000, is on section 5, and his farm contains 360 acres, all of which is in good condition. Mr. S. is connected with the Methodist Church, South, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife have but one child, Lillian M.

MRS. ALICE WAINSCOTT,

widow of Barnett S. Wainscott, is a native of Washington County, East Tennessee, where she was born December 3, 1835. Her parents, Joseph and Anna (Johnson) Payne, removed to Polk County, Missouri, about 1845, where she met and married Mr. Wainscott January 20, 1852. Mr. Wainscott was a native of Missouri, having been born in Pike County December 23, 1831. He was the son of Thornton and Rebecca (Boone) Wainscott. His mother is nearly related to the great pioneer, Daniel Boone, and is still living with a daughter in Deepwater Township. Mr. Wainscott came to Bates County in 1867 and settled where the family now reside, in Shawnee Township. He died here March 19, 1880, leaving a family of six children to comfort and cheer the declining years of his lifetime companion. They were the parents of nine children, three of whom are also deceased. The eldest, Rebecca Elizabeth, married David Carver, and is left a widow with three small children, her husband dying quite recently, October 13, 1882. Melinda Ann is the wife of John Ray. The next, Isaac Houston, died February 7, 1876. Sarah Alice is the eldest at home. William Ewing died in infancy. John Young died September 30, 1865, and the three youngest are at home: Barnett Lee, James Herriford and Nancy M.

THEODORE T. WERNOTT

was born in New York November 24, 1826, and his wife (formerly Ella S. Walker) was born near Boston, Massachusetts, April 12, 1838. Her father was Mathias Walker, a native also of the Bay State. Her

mother's maiden name was Lydia A. Brickam. Ellen S. was educated in the excellent schools of Massachusetts, and on the 18th of February, 1857, was married to Mr. Wernott. The same year they removed to Dubuque, Iowa, and after remaining there but one year went south and lived in Texas until 1868. Then they settled in Bates County. Their home farm now contains 160 acres of excellent land, and is well improved. The residence was erected in 1880 at a cost of \$1,500. They also have a tract of sixty acres on section 30, and upon this place is found a fine vein of coal. Their family numbers seven children: Ada, Arthur, Herbert, Mary A., Claudia, Stella, and Maud.



SPRUCE TOWNSHIP.



R. G. ANDREWS

was born in Tennessee, January 10, 1816, and was the son of W. G. and Nancy (Graham) Andrews. The former was a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. His father early moved to Tennessee with his parents, where he grew to manhood and was married. The subject of this sketch was raised in his native state, and spent his youth on the farm, having but limited chances for attending school. His education has been obtained principally through his own efforts, but he is a man well informed on the current topics of the day. In 1840 he came to Missouri and located in Polk County, where he entered land and improved a farm, being one of the pioneers. He was married in March, 1842, to Miss Amanda Cates, a daughter of Ransom Cates, a native of North Carolina. Mr. Andrews was engaged in farming in Polk County until 1863, when he moved to Cooper County, but in one year he went to Saline County, where he resided for three years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Bates County, purchased land and improved his present farm. He has eighty acres, all fenced, with improvements, and resides on section 16. He has raised a family of seven children: Lizzie (wife of Burt Hayes); William L., Ann Eliza (wife of J. M. Johnson); Anice A., Rebecca A., R. G. and Henrietta. Mrs. Andrews died December 13, 1878.

WILLIAM L. ANDREWS,

farmer, section 16, was born in Polk County, Missouri, March 23, 1845. R. G. Andrews, his father, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Maury

County, January 10, 1816, while his mother, whose maiden name was Amanda Cates, came originally from North Carolina. The former moved to Missouri in 1840, and settled in Polk County. William L. passed his boyhood days on a farm and attending the common schools. He enlisted in August, 1862, in the Confederate service, in the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Col. Jeff Thompson's Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He participated in several important engagements, among which were the fights at Lone Jack, Missouri, Helena and Prairie Grove, Arkansas. After the war, Mr. Andrews returned to Saline County and engaged in farming. In the fall of 1869 he came to Bates County, where he has since been occupied in farming and stock raising. In 1878 he moved upon his present farm, which contains eighty acres, with sixty acres improved and twenty acres of timber, a fair house and a young orchard. He was here married, January 20, 1878, to Miss Charity Logan, a daughter of E. W. Logan. She was born in Perry County, Illinois, and was there raised and educated. They have two children: Carrie E., born April 11, 1880, and Leonora E., born December 4, 1881. Mrs. Andrews is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

HON. J. N. BALLARD,

a native of Missouri, was born in Cooper County March 20, 1842. His parents were Newton and Sarah E. Ballard, *nee* Hutchinson, the former a native of Georgia, and his mother of Knox County, Tennessee. Newton Ballard was married in Tennessee, and moved from there to Missouri in 1836, when he located in Cooper County, among the first to settle there. J. N. spent his youth on a farm and was educated in the common schools. Early in 1863 he took a trip to Montana, where he embarked in the lumber business at Deer Lodge City, continuing it for five years. He married in Cooper County, January 8, 1868, Miss Josephine Stark, a daughter of Dryden Stark, of that county. Some time after he came to Bates County, where he brought land and improved his present farm. He has 600 acres, with 560 fenced, 160 acres of which are in pasture, and 400 acres in corn. There is a good residence and a fine orchard upon this place, which is located upon section 11. He is a thrifty farmer, and has his large farm all well fenced, and in good condition. He makes a specialty of handling and feeding stock for the market. Mr. Ballard is Democratic in politics and is one of the best informed men, on the political issues of the day, in the county. He was appointed one of the county judges by Governor Hardin in 1876, and after serving two years, was elected to the same position, and acted in that capacity for four years. At the general election in 1880, the judge was elected representative of Bates County, and discharged the duties of that position with credit to himself and his constituents. Mr. and

Mrs. Ballard have five children : Lewis B., Emmet S., Josephine, Jasper, and an infant son. Mrs. B. is a member of the M. E. Church, South.

COMMODORE P. BARKER

is one of the leading merchants of Johnstown. He was born in Logan County, Kentucky. His father, C. P. Barker, was born in Virginia and served in the war of 1812. He died in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1862. His mother's maiden name was Nancy M. Ragdale, a Kentuckian by birth. Commodore spent his youth in Logan County on a farm and received a common school education. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry and served for about thirteen months in the Union Army, participating in a number of engagements. After his discharge he returned to his home in Kentucky, and in the fall of 1866 he came to Missouri and located in Henry County, where he was engaged in farming for some three years. Mr. Barker was married there May 29, 1868, to Miss Isabelle Hull, a daughter of Thomas Hull, of Henry County. In 1869 he moved to Bates County, and after tilling the soil in Deepwater Township for about ten years, in June, 1879, he came to Johnstown and embarked in his present business. He has a well selected stock of general merchandise, has built up a good trade and is enjoying a successful patronage. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have three children : James Lee, Nancy S. and Charles. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM A. BOWDEN,

farmer and stock dealer, section 23, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, June 21, 1828, and was the son of Benjamin and Anna (Combs) Bowden, both natives of North Carolina. William A. moved to Missouri with his parents in 1843, and located in Callaway County. His youth was passed on the farm, and he was educated in the public schools. He was married in Callaway County, May 11, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Chaney, a daughter of John L. Chaney, and who was born in Tennessee. After his marriage he was engaged in wagon making and carpentering in Fulton, Bloomfield and Jefferson City; coming thence to Bates County in the spring of 1868, when he located on land which he had previously bought, in the southern part of the county, and what is now Rockville Township. Here he improved a farm and lived upon it for ten years. In the spring of 1878 he settled on his present farm in Spruce Township. He has 110 acres nearly all fenced, with a fine large house and a good orchard. Mr. Bowden is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and has been selected by his party and elected to several positions of honor. He filled the office of assessor of Rockville Township two terms in succession, and also the office of township

trustee and treasurer. He was elected justice of the peace of Spruce Township in 1881, and now holds this position. He takes great interest in educational matters, and has held the office of director of his school district for three years. Mr. B. and his wife have four children: James W., now in New Mexico, Walter S., now in Butler, Missouri, in the drug business, Laura Belle and John L. They are members of the Baptist church.

JOHN H. BOWDEN

is among the prominent farmers and stock men of Bates County. He is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Caswell County, February 22, 1830. Benjamin Bowden, his father, was a native of North Carolina, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Anna Combs, also of that state. John H. moved with his father to Missouri in the spring of 1843, and located in Callaway County. He spent his early days on a farm, obtaining his education principally through his own efforts. In the spring of 1850, in company with Captain McCulloch and others, he made the trip overland to California, where they arrived in July. After passing about two years in the gold mines prospecting and mining, he returned to Missouri in the fall of 1852. Mr. Bowden was married in Callaway County, October 11, 1854, to Miss Emarine Wayne, a daughter of John W. Wayne. She is a native of Callaway County, where she was raised and educated. Directly after this event he came to Bates County, purchased land and improved his present farm. He has 700 acres, 400 acres in his home place, all fenced and improved, upon which is a fair house and barn and a good orchard, with 300 apple trees and an abundance of peach, etc. He resides on section 24, and is quite extensively engaged in feeding and handling stock. Mr. and Mrs. Bowden have seven children: Margara R., a teacher in the Butler school; Georgia Ann (now Mrs. William Herrel); Elizabeth W. (now Mrs. John Allison); Susie E., Ella, Charles P. and Emma J. Mr. B. is a member of the M. E. Church and his wife of the Christian Church.

R. N. BULLOCK,

farmer and stock dealer, section 16, is a native of Missouri and was born in Clay County, February 15, 1842. A. L. Bullock, his father, was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1818, while his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Harrington, came from Clay County, Missouri. The former moved to Missouri in 1836 and located in Clay County, near Kansas City, being one of the pioneers there. He was a tanner by trade and at an early day furnished Kansas City and St. Joseph with all the stock they could use from his tan yard. R. N. Bullock spent his youth on the farm and in the tan yard, having limited opportunities for acquir-

ing an education at the common schools. In 1871 he came from Clay to Bates County where he bought land and improved his present farm. He has seventy-nine acres all improved. He was engaged in the sheep business previous to coming to this county and brought with him a flock of 1,000 head and continued the business until 1874, when he disposed of them, and has since been occupied in dealing in and feeding cattle and hogs. Mr. Bullock was married in Bolivar, Polk County, October 25, 1877, to Miss Sarah Covington, a daughter of William Covington, one of the leading business men of Bolivar. She was born and educated in the town where she was married. They have two children: William L., born August 30, 1878, and Maud A., born June 11, 1880. Mr. B. and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM J. CRABTREE

was born in Christian County, Kentucky, January 21, 1863. Emsley Crabtree, his father, was a native of North Carolina, but was raised and married in Kentucky, to Miss Elizabeth Pyle, she being a daughter of Dr. William Pyle, of Tory notoriety in the war of the Revolution. William J. grew to manhood in his native county, where his youth was spent on a farm. He received a common school education. He was married in Christian County to Miss Isabella Hall, a daughter of Andrew Hall. She is a Virginian by birth, but was brought up and educated in Kentucky. Mr. Crabtree continued to farm in Kentucky for about ten years, and in the fall of 1857 he moved to Missouri, and located in Polk County, where he engaged in the hotel business at Bolivar. Going upon a farm, he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1865, when he went to Illinois, locating in Sangamon County. Here he remained two years, and in the fall of 1867 he came to Bates County, bought land and improved his present farm. He has 104 acres, with eighty-four acres fenced and fairly improved. He resides on section 33. In his political preferences he is a Democrat, and has been elected and re-elected township assessor four times in succession. Mr. and Mrs. Crabtree have six children: Mary C., now the widow of William Black; Thomas, Lue Ann, now Mrs. John Etter; Sallie A., Dora and John W. Mr. and Mrs. C. are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The former belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the I. O. O. F., and is a member of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association.

DANIEL W. CLOUD

was born in Logan County, Kentucky, on the 23rd of April, 1834, and is the fifth of ten children, all of whom are living. The family is widely separated, three sisters and one half brother living in Kentucky, two brothers in Arkansas and two brothers and one sister in Texas. His

parents, John and Catherine (Rutherford) Cloud, were natives of Kentucky, and the latter still resides in Logan County. In 1852 Daniel W. came to Missouri and remained two years in Lafayette County, going in 1854 to Perry County, Illinois. On April 23, 1856, he was married in Logan County, Kentucky, to Miss Catherine Hickman, of that county. In the following fall he returned to Illinois and lived there two years, and in October, 1858, he came to Bates County and settled in Spruce Township. At the outbreak of the war Mr. Cloud enlisted in the Sixteenth Missouri in Parson's Brigade, and was in all the actions in which his brigade took part, being slightly wounded at Lone Jack. At Okolona, Arkansas, March 15, 1863, he was taken prisoner, and until near the close of the war was kept as such, being confined at Camden, Little Rock and Rock Island, from which place he was taken to New Orleans for exchange. He was exchanged at the mouth of Red River shortly before the surrender at Shreveport. Mrs. Cloud died August 7, 1880, leaving four children: Powantonimo, "Tonnie" now in Colorado; John J., Alanson J. and Elveretta. He was again married, December 22, 1881, to his present wife, then Mrs. Elizabeth Owen, widow of John Owen, who was killed at Lone Jack. She had two children by a former marriage, Edwin J., and Jane (wife of John Cantrell, of Grand River). Mr. Cloud and wife have one child, a boy. The former is a member of the Christian Church and also belongs to the Masonic order.

DAVID R. FITZJERRELL,

section 20, was born in Macoupin County, Illinois, May 18, 1852, and was the son of William Fitzjerrell, a native of New Jersey, who was born in October, 1816. He moved to Illinois with his parents in 1831, and located in Macoupin County, being one of its early settlers. He married Elizabeth Cortney. David R. Fitzjerrell accompanied his parents to Montgomery County in the fall of 1855, where he grew to manhood. His youth was spent on his father's farm and at the public schools. He was married in Montgomery County, October 17, 1872, to Miss Rachel McGowen, a daughter of Brook McGowen. She was born in Greene County, Illinois. After this, Mr. Fitzjerrell was engaged in farming in Illinois for about eight years. In the spring of 1880 he came to Missouri and bought land and settled on his present farm in Bates County. He has ninety acres, all fenced and in cultivation, upon which is a good orchard of 120 bearing apple, 50 peach trees, and some small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. F. have two children: James, born February 22, 1875, and Alice E., born September 17, 1877.

W. E. FLETCHER

is an enterprising citizen of Johnstown. He is a native of Missouri and was born in Monroe County, December 12, 1836. His parents, James P.

and Philadelphia (Menifee) Fletcher, were Virginians by birth. The former moved to Missouri in 1835 and located in Monroe County, of which he was one of the pioneers. In 1842 they went to Cooper County where they resided about two years then going to Saline County in the fall of 1844. After living there for about five years, in 1849 they came to Bates County. W. E. was raised as a farmer and was educated in the common schools. He was married in this county in October, 1855, to Miss Martha A. Bowen, a daughter of George Bowen, after which he engaged in farming in Spruce Township. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army in the Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Springfield and Lexington, Missouri; Prairie Grove, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana; and Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas. After the close of the war he returned to Missouri. Mrs. Fletcher died June 4, 1875, leaving six children: Georgia A., Saphronia, James P., Cora Lee, Rovilla and Martha A. Mr. Fletcher was again married to Miss Susannah A. Gutridge in April, 1879. She is a daughter of Peter and Angeline Gutridge. They have one child, William E. Mr. F. came to Johnstown in 1867 and embarked in the sawmill and lumber business. He is democratic in politics and has held various offices of trust and responsibility in his township. He is a man of excellent business qualifications, and in 1874 was elected justice of Spruce Township and has since been re-elected and held the office for seven years in succession. He was appointed postmaster of Johnstown in 1879, which position he filled for two years. In 1874 he was appointed notary public and has held the office since that time. At the election in 1880 Mr. Fletcher was elected township trustee and treasurer. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and he also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has served as master for two terms in his lodge. During the past season he has devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits.

DAVID GILBERT,

an influential farmer and stock dealer, on section 1, is a native of England, and was born August 7, 1829. His parents, David and Harriet Gilbert, *nee* Tilden, were also born in England. The former came to the United States in 1840, or 1841, and located first in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in working in the iron mines. In 1848 he moved to St. Louis and labored in the coal mines for four years, and in the spring of 1852, in company with his brother and others, made a trip overland to California, spending one year in the mines. In April, 1853, he returned and located in Missouri, first in Cooper County, where he was married October 13, 1853, to Miss Eliza Ellen Weedin, a daughter of Benjamin Weedin, who was one of the pioneers of that county.

There they had settled in an early day and lived in the fort during the early Indian troubles. In the fall of 1854 Mr. G. moved to Pettis County and bought land near Smithton, being one of the early settlers of that county. In the spring of 1857 he came to Bates County, entered land and improved his present farm. He now has 1,238 acres, with 560 acres in his home place, all well improved, upon which is a good house, large barn and convenient out buildings. He also has a mill room, in which there has recently been placed a fifteen horse power engine, with a large corn sheller and crusher, for grinding feed for his cattle; he has one set of patent burrs for grinding meal, and all of this machinery he put in position himself. He is quite extensively engaged in feeding and handling cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have six children: Sallie J., (wife of Timothy Austin) Benjamin, Alonzo C., Dora, William T., and Riley. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. W. HARBERT,

merchant, Johnstown. The subject of this sketch was born in Bates County, Missouri, August 3, 1849, his parents, William and Mary (Hull) Harbert, being Virginians by birth. The former came to Missouri when a young man, and was one of the pioneers of this county. He was engaged in the mercantile business for some time, and died in 1860. J. W. spent his youth at school and in his father's store at Johnstown. He was married here, June 12, 1870, to Miss Margaret J. Guyer, a daughter of George W. Guyer, and also a native of Bates County. In 1870, Mr. H. entered into the grocery business in Johnstown, and has been in trade most of the time since. He now has a large and select stock of general merchandise, has built up a good trade, and is doing a thriving business. He and his wife have four children: Nettie M., Cora F., Evaline and Cordie Lee. Mrs. Harbert is a member of the M. E. Church South. Mr. H. belongs to the Masonic order.

JOHN B. HAYS,

section 7, was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 13, 1843. His father, William Hayes, was a native of Kentucky, and was born in Pulaski County, while his mother, formerly Mary Buster, was originally from Tennessee. Shortly after his marriage, William Hays moved to Missouri and located in Saline County, where he bought a large tract of land, consisting of about 2,000 acres. John B. passed his youth on his father's farm and received a common school education. He was married in his native county, December 23, 1869, to Miss Ruth Alison, a daughter of Robert C. Alison, and a granddaughter of Moses Johnson, who was one of the pioneers of Bates County. Mr. Hays subsequently improved

a farm in Saline County, and resided there about five years. In the fall of 1872 he sold out his property, purchased land, and moved to Bates County, and after about four years, went to California. He lived there one year, when he returned to his farm in Bates County. He has 260 acres of land, well improved, with two fair houses and outbuildings, and a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. H. have five children: Minnie May, Robert W., Woodie E., Samuel Tilden, and Bessie. They have lost five children: Archie B. died in July, 1878, aged seven months; David B. died October 12, 1882; John Clyde died October 5, 1882, and two children who died in infancy in Saline County. Mr. Hays is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Christian Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

WINFIELD S. JARVIS

owes his nativity to Madison County, Illinois, where he was born July 11, 1840. His father, Fletcher Jarvis, was a native of Virginia, where he grew to manhood and married Ann Eliza Brown, of Illinois. Her parents were Kentuckians by birth. Winfield was raised in Madison County on a farm, his primary education being obtained at the common schools. He afterwards attended the high school at Collinsville, and graduated at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, at St. Louis. Since finishing his studies he has been engaged in teaching during the winter months and working on his farm in the summer season. He came to Missouri in September of 1877, and located in Bates County, where he purchased his present farm. He has 167 acres, 113 in his home place, all under fence, with a fair house and granary, and a young orchard, located in section 36. Mr. Jarvis was married in his native county, December 24, 1874, to Miss Anna M. Martin, a daughter of Henry and Anna Martin. She was also born in Madison County, Illinois. They have two children: Leonora Ann, born December 13, 1875, and Henry W. F., born July 26, 1877. They have lost three children, two in infancy, and Harold A., who died February 1, 1881, aged seventeen months. Mr. Jarvis politically is a Democrat. He was nominated by his party and elected township assessor in 1881, and is the present assessor. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Jarvis belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 21, was born in Saline County, Missouri, August 7, 1853. His parents were W. R. Johnson, born in Lafayette County, and Nancy A. (Beaty) Johnson, a native of Saline County. William H. passed his boyhood days on his father's farm, and received a common school education. He moved to Bates County in the fall of

1869, and bought land and located in Spruce Township, on the farm where he now resides. He has seventy-five acres of land, all fenced and in a fair state of cultivation, upon which is a young orchard. Mr. Johnson was married here, January 29, 1874, to Miss Alice Short, a daughter of John Short. She is a native of Bates County. They have two children: William Albert, born February 14, 1875; and Alonzo, born February 18, 1878. They have lost three children, who died in infancy. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

M. S. KEIRSEY,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Polk County, Missouri, February 3, 1851. His father, Drury Keirse, who was born in Murray County, Tennessee, in 1809, married Miss Agnes Thompson, of the same state. The former grew to manhood in his native state, and in 1837 came to Missouri and settled in Polk County. M. S. spent his youth as a farmer's boy and was educated at the public schools. He was married in Polk County, August 20, 1874, to Miss Mary Williams, of that county, and a daughter of W. J. Williams. Mr. Keirse continued to live for four years in Polk, engaged in farming and stock raising. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Bates County, where he purchased land in Spruce Township in section 18. Here he now resides, owning 170 acres, with a fair house and outbuildings and a young orchard. He has thirty-five acres of timothy meadow, forty acres of pasture, and is extensively interested in handling and feeding cattle and hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Keirse have three children: William D., born May 29, 1875; Sarah Olive, born April 14, 1877, and Ada A., born January 28, 1879. Mrs. K. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

FRANK KEPNER,

section 7. The subject of this sketch is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Juniata County, June 5, 1842. His parents, Solomon and Sophia (Mark) Kepner, also came originally from that state. Frank moved with the family to Missouri in 1858, and located in Cooper County. He passed his youth on a farm and was educated at the public schools, and in the summer of 1863 he took a trip through the western states and territories and spent some two years in Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico. Mr. Kepner was married in Cooper County, December 20, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Kuans, of that county. After this he settled in Bates County, and came on his present farm in the winter of 1874. He has 93 acres of good land, all fenced and in a fair state of cultivation, with a young orchard. He makes a specialty of dealing in stock and feeding cattle. Mr. Kepner and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. The former also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

WILLIAM KNORP,

farmer and stock raiser, section 22, was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, June 6, 1837. His father, George Knorp, was born in Germany, and emigrated to the United States when a young man, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he was afterwards married to Margaret Grewy. William moved to Missouri with his parents in 1843, and located first in Cole County, and in about one year in Jefferson City, where they lived some three years, going thence to Moniteau County. His early youth was passed on a farm, and in February, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, in the Fifth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, which regiment was afterward consolidated with another and known as the Twelfth Regiment. He served about two years in this regiment, and reenlisted in the Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, with which he continued till April 9, 1865, when he was discharged at Leavenworth. After his discharge Mr. Knorp returned to Moniteau County, and was engaged in farming there about one year. In the fall of 1866 he came to Bates County and purchased land, subsequently retracing his steps to Moniteau County. In the fall of 1868 he located on his land in Spruce Township, Bates County, which embraces 210 acres, 180 of which are fenced, 40 in timothy meadow and 40 acres in pasture, and 100 in cultivation. His residence is a new one, and upon the place is an orchard with some select varieties of fruits. Mr. Knorp was married in this county, June 15, 1869, to Miss Margaret J. Burnett, a daughter of John Burnett. She is a native of Missouri, and was born in Johnson County, December 30, 1849. They have four children: John Lewis, born October 6, 1870; Mary Angeline, born August 28, 1872; James Henry, born May 11, 1876, and Charles Edmond, born August 27, 1879. Mrs. K.'s father died in the army, in 1862, and her mother died July 22, 1882. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

W. C. McANINCH, M. D.,

was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, November 7, 1830. His parents were Samuel and Margaret (Mires) McAninch, the former a native of Kentucky and of Scotch descent, and the latter of Pennsylvania. W. C. moved with the family to Missouri in 1832, and located in Jackson County, at Independence, where they were among the pioneers. Leaving there they went to Pleasant Hill, in Cass County. Our subject spent his youth on a farm, and was educated at the common schools and at the Pleasant Hill High School, subsequently attending the Liberty College. In 1856, he commenced the study of medicine at Pleasant Hill with Dr. Stephens, one of the leading physicians of Cass County. In 1858 he was a student at the St. Louis Medical College, and in the

spring of 1860 he graduated from this institution. After finishing his studies the doctor began the practice of his profession at Johnstown, where he still resides. He was married in Bates County, May 6, 1860, to Miss Virginia Ridgeway, who was born in Ohio, and a daughter of John and Mary Ridgeway. They have four children: John S., C. W., Augustus G. and Mary Permelia. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN D. MCCOOL,

a native of Ohio, was born in Richland County, December 22, 1828, and was the son of James and Eleanor (Vanodstrand) McCool, who were born in Pennsylvania. The former went to Ohio when a young man with his parents, where he was afterwards married. He came to Missouri in 1840, and located in VanBuren (now Bates) County. J. D. passed his youth on a farm, having but limited opportunities for acquiring an education. He was here married, February 7, 1861, to Miss May F. Shelton, a daughter of Alfred Shelton, of Bates County, who was one of the pioneers of Jackson County. Mr. McCool now has 120 acres of land, with eighty in his home place, fairly improved. He entered this land and improved the place, which is located in section 25. Mr. and Mrs. McC. have four children: Posa F., G. A., J. S. and William. They have lost one child, Sylvester, who died in August, 1881, aged seven years.

P. V. MCCOOL,

was born in Richland County, Ohio, August 22, 1832. James McCool, his father, was born in Pennsylvania, while his mother, formerly Ellen Vanodstrand, was a native of Ohio. P. V. accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1840, and finally located in Bates County. He spent his younger days as a farmer's boy, and was married in this county in April, 1856, to Miss Susan Gutridge, a daughter of Paton Gutridge, of Henry County. After his marriage, Mr. McCool was engaged in the mercantile business at Johnstown for about five years. He has since been occupied in handling, feeding and shipping stock. Since 1870, he has given his attention to his farming interests. He has 100 acres of land all fenced and with fair improvements. Mr. and Mrs. McCool have four children: J. H., Allie, William P., and Drusa. Mrs. McCool, is a member of the Christian Church, and her husband belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He served in the State Guard a short time at the breaking out of the war, in Peyton's Cavalry Regiment, and participated in the engagement at Carthage, Missouri. He lives on section 36.

GEORGE H. MATCHETT, M. D.,

is one of the leading physicians of Bates County. He is a native of Indiana and was born in Rush County April 8, 1852. James Matchett,

his father, a native of Kentucky, married Miss Sophia Hilligoss, originally from Ohio. The former moved to Indiana when a young man, and in 1855 went from Rush to Madison County. George H. was raised on a farm and in a store, his primary education being obtained at the common schools. He afterwards attended the High School at Anderson, Indiana, and the Cincinnati High Schools. In 1870 he commenced the study of medicine at Florida, Indiana, and in 1874 studied under Dr. Vanmeter, one of the prominent physicians of that city. In the winter of 1876 he attended the American Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated in the spring of 1878. After finishing his studies the doctor came west the same year and located in Deepwater Township, Bates County, Missouri, where he embarked in the practice of his profession. In December, 1880, he moved to Johnstown, and has continued the practice from this place. He has a large and increasing patronage, and is considered to be one of the best physicians in this vicinity. He was married here, in September, 1871, to Miss Velma A. Whitehead. There is one child by this marriage, Tilden. Mr. Matchett was married to his present wife, formerly Miss Alice E. Sams, in September, 1880. She is a daughter of M. V. Sams, of Nodaway County. They have one child, Orral. The doctor is Democratic in politics and was a delegate to the late congressional convention at Nevada.

A. B. MAUPIN,

was born in Callaway County, Missouri, October 27, 1827. His parents were George and Nancy (Miller) Maupin, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Missouri. George Maupin came to Missouri in 1804 and was one of the first settlers of Franklin County. He was one of six in that county who voted for the admission of Missouri as a free state. He represented Callaway County in the legislature in 1844 and 1845 and was one of the county judges at the time of his death in 1862. His son, A. B., spent his youth on a farm and received a fair education in the common schools. After reaching his majority he learned the plasterer's trade at which he worked for several years. He was married in Boone County in December, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Denham, a daughter of David Denham and a Kentuckian by birth. After his marriage Mr. Maupin located on a farm in Callaway County. He is identified with the Republican party and takes more than ordinary interest in the political issues of the day. He was a candidate for representative on the republican ticket in 1862, and in 1864 he was appointed registration officer of his county, and in 1865 was appointed superintendent of registration. In 1868 he came to Bates County and was for a time occupied in farming near Butler. In 1872 he moved to Johnstown and engaged in the saw mill and lumber business. In the following year

he commenced the mercantile business and was in trade two years. He is a member of the Christian Church and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and has been presiding officer of his lodge at different times for fifteen years. He is also an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Maupin died February 23, 1873, leaving five children: William O., Nannie A. (wife of William Scott) Ettie S., Everett and Sunie L.

SAMUEL W. PRICE,

Section 16, was born in Lafayette County, Missouri, November 20, 1837. His parents, Anderson and Margaret (Brown) Price, were Virginians by birth. The former grew to manhood and was married in Virginia, and moved to Missouri in an early day, locating in Lafayette County, where he was among the first to settle. In the spring of 1837 he went to Daviess County, and was also a pioneer there. Samuel passed his youthful days on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in Grundy County, Missouri, October 23, 1862, to Miss Wilhelmina Conkling, a daughter of Zela Conkling. She is a native of Missouri; was born in Grundy County. After this event Mr. Price farmed in Daviess County for about two years, and in January, 1865, visited Nebraska, and the following spring moved to Iowa, where he lived one year. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Lafayette County, and in five years, or in the spring of 1872 he came to Bates County, and bought a farm in Spruce Township, which he still owns. He located at his present residence in the spring of 1881. He has about 400 acres of land, mostly improved, with a good dwelling on his home place and a young bearing orchard. He is quite extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock and has been very successful in this business. Mr. P. and his wife have five children: Thomas W., William Lee, Anna B., Dora Bell, and Samuel M. Mrs. Price is a member of the M. E. Church, south.

DARIUS TEETER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 7, was born in Cayuga County, New York, May 27, 1834. Conrad Teeter, his father, originally from New Jersey, married Miss Mary Hall, who was born in the state of New York. The former moved to New York with his parents when young, and settled in Cayuga County, where he grew to manhood. Darius accompanied the family to Wisconsin in 1843, when they located in Dodge County, buying land and improving a farm. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on the farm, and received a good common school education. In the spring of 1860, he took a trip to Colorado, and was engaged in the mines, prospecting, trading, &c., for some two years. He then went to Idaho in the spring of 1862, where he was occupied in the mercantile business and mining for three years. In the winter of 1865, Mr.

Teeter returned to Wisconsin and resumed farming for some three years. Selling his property in Wisconsin in the fall of 1869, in the spring of 1870, he came to Missouri, bought land and located in Bates County, and improved his present farm. He has about 200 acres, with 193 fenced, mostly with hedge and rock wall, and in a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in the handling and feeding of stock to some extent. Mr. T. was married in Portage County, Wisconsin, September 29, 1866, to Miss Emma Abbott, a daughter of Nelson and Delila Abbott. She was born in DeKalb County, Wisconsin. They have three children: George Dwight, born February 13, 1870; Cora May, born January 27, 1872, and Clarence Abbott, born May 8, 1876.

MITCHELL WARFORD,

farmer and stock feeder, a native of Kentucky, was born in Estill County, April 10, 1827, and was the son of Jewell and Nancy Warford, *nee* Servner, of the same county. Mitchell grew to manhood in his native county, and spent his youth on the farm, obtaining a fair education in the common English branches. He was married in Estill County, April 12, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, of that county, and a daughter of Henry Hamilton. After about three years Mr. W. moved to Illinois and settled in Hancock County, but in two years and one-half went to Iowa, in the spring of 1855, and located in Davis County, where he resided five years; thence to Appanoose County, which was his home for two years. In the spring of 1864 he visited Colorado and located near Canon City, in Fremont County, where he stopped three years. In the spring of 1867, he came to Johnson County, Missouri, bought land and improved a farm, and was engaged in farming about five years. Selling his property there, in the fall of 1872 he moved to Bates County, purchased and improved his present farm in section 6. He has 240 acres, all fenced and fairly improved, with a comfortable house and a bearing orchard of 100 apple trees, with some peach, cherry and small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Warford have raised a family of four children: William H., Mary E. (now Mrs. George Price); James E. and John A. He and his family are all members of the Missionary Baptist Church. They have lost one son, who departed this life November 3, 1879, aged nineteen years. He was also a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

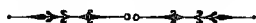
HIRAM WEBB,

was born in Polk County, Missouri, April 10, 1852. William Webb, his father, was a native of Kentucky, while his mother came originally from Tennessee. Hiram moved with his parents from Polk to Saline County, in 1863, and after living there some four years, came to Bates County in

1867, and located on the farm now occupied by the family. He spent his youth on the farm and at the public schools where he received a common English education. He was married in Henry County, April 8, 1877, to Miss Emma Beck, a daughter of George Beck ; she is a Kentuckian by birth. Mr. Webb settled on his present farm in 1877 and now owns ninety acres, with eighty acres in good cultivation. His family consists of two children : Ada, born April 18, 1878, and Early Lee, born June 23, 1882. They have lost one child, Alonzo, born July 9, 1880, and died August 16, 1881. William Webb died at his residence in Bates County, July 8, 1882.



DEEPWATER TOWNSHIP.



WILLIAM BASKERVILLE,

a substantial farmer of the county, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, May 20, 1828. His parents, William B. and Mary (Ferguson) Baskerville, were also Virginians by birth. In 1837, the family moved to Missouri, and first located in Cooper County, where they were among the pioneers. They resided there for about twelve years. William spent his youth on a farm and acquired a common school education. At the age of twenty-three he joined a merchant train in the capacity of teamster, and went to New Mexico. After driving for twelve months he was promoted to wagon-master, and in 1852 took a train through to California, where he arrived the following spring. He then returned to New Mexico and took a drove of 20,000 sheep through to California. Coming home in the fall of 1854, he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1855 made another trip to California, where he was taken sick. He was sick for about one year, and in the fall of 1856 he visited the West Indies, and from there came home by way of New Orleans, where he arrived late in the same year. Mr. B. then became engaged in the mercantile business with his father in Henry County, and continued this business until the breaking out of the war in 1861. From 1861 to 1865 he was occupied in farming. William B. Baskerville died February 3, 1882, at the age of ninety-two. Mr. B. was married October 31, 1870, in Henry County, to Miss Mary Caldwell, daughter of James and Mary Caldwell. She is a native of Kentucky. They have five children: Benoni, Virginia, Martha, Judy, and Lucien M. Mr. Baskerville moved

to his present farm, in section 25, in 1869. He has over 337 acres of land, nearly all fenced and in fair cultivation., with a good bearing orchard of apple and peach trees, and some small fruits. Mrs. B. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE W. BORLAND,

section 17, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny County October 22, 1841. James Borland, his father, and also his mother, formerly Margaret Barr, were natives of Pennsylvania. George W. was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools. He enlisted in the summer of 1863 in Company K, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in a number of important encounters, some of the most important of which were the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and the engagements of the Shenandoah Valley, in all about twenty-five different engagements. After the war he returned to Pennsylvania. In April, 1866, Mr. Borland came west and located in St. Louis County, where he was engaged in farming for some thirteen years. Moving from there to Bates County, in February, 1879, he bought land and improved his present farm. He has 200 acres, all fenced, with good improvements and a young orchard. Mr. B. was married in St. Louis County, October 21, 1869, to Miss Doretta Puellman, a native of that county and a daughter of Lewis Puellman. They have four children: Joseph A., George W., Jr., Margaret Jane and Cora Belle.

WILLIAM N. CHAMBERS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ashland County, Ohio, March 2, 1841, and was the son of John and Jane Chambers *nee* Nelson, natives of Pennsylvania. The youth of William N. was spent on his father's farm and he received a good, common school education. In November, 1861, he enlisted, at his country's call, in the Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served three years in the war of the rebellion. He participated in numerous engagements, the most important being those of the Vicksburg campaign. While in the hospital at Cumberland Gap he was taken prisoner and held for six weeks and then parolled. After the close of the war he returned to his home where he remained about three months, after which he came west and farmed one year in Marion County. In the spring of 1866 he came to Missouri, bought raw land and located in Bates County where he now has 230 acres of land, all fenced and well improved. He has a good, substantial residence, barn and outbuildings, and a bearing orchard of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees. This place is enclosed with hedge, and is located in section 10. Mr. Chambers was married in Henry County, January 27, 1867, to Miss

Martha P. Dobson, a daughter of B. F. Dobson, of Henry County. They have five children: John F., Ewin, Arthur, Albert and Minnie May. Mr. C. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN M. COMPTON,

was born in Howard County, Missouri, April 30, 1833. His father, Thomas S. Compton, a native of Tennessee, married Miss Mary Stapp, who came originally from Kentucky. The former moved to Missouri with his parents when a small boy, and located in Howard County, being among the early pioneers of the state. John M. accompanied the family from Howard to Johnson County, in 1841. He spent his youth on a farm, and acquired his education mostly through his own efforts. In 1854 he came to Bates County, where his father entered land which they improved, and where the senior Compton died in 1861. The subject of this sketch was married here in October, 1860, to Miss A. E. Hedrick, a daughter of William Hedrick. She is a native of Indiana, and was born in Lawrence County. After his marriage Mr. C. located on the old homestead, where he now has 150 acres of land, 120 acres in his home place being fenced, with a fair house and improvements, and a good orchard of 100 young bearing apple and some peach and cherry trees. He served about one year in the enrolled militia during the late war, and was in the Sixtieth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. Compton have five children: Orvil W., James W., W. E., Mary E., and Clay S. Mrs. C. and Mr. Compton's mother are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

FRANCIS N. DRENNAN.

The subject of this sketch owes his nativity to Sangamon County, Illinois, where he was born July 5, 1845. His father came originally from South Carolina, and his mother, whose maiden name was Margaret L. Anderson, was born in Virginia. The youthful days of Francis N. were passed on his father's farm, his primary education being received at the common schools. He afterward attended the State University and obtained a good education. Mr. Drennan was married in his native county, February 8, 1872, to Miss Sarah E. Graham, also of Sangamon County, and a daughter of John Graham. In the following August he moved to Missouri, and located in Bates County, where he purchased land and improved his present farm. His estate embraces 280 acres, all in cultivation, with a substantial dwelling, barn and outbuildings. Mr. Drennan is a thrifty farmer and one of the leading men of his township. He resides on section six. He and his wife have one child, Francis A., born December 28, 1878. Mr. D. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Drennan belongs to the Episcopal Church.

CHARLES S. EWIN,

section 34, is a native of Missouri and was born in Howard County October 1, 1850. He is the son of W. D. and Abigail H. (Bridges) Ewin, both of whom were born in Howard County, the former on April 13, 1819. Charles S. divided his youth between working on a farm and attending the common schools. When seventeen years old he commenced to learn the blacksmith trade. In the fall of 1874 he moved to Appleton City and worked at his trade there for some six years, after which he was engaged in the grocery business for about one year. He came to his present farm in December, 1881, and now owns 140 acres of land, with 120 fenced and in cultivation and a young orchard. Besides carrying on his farming operations, Mr. Ewin has a shop and works to some extent at his trade. He was married here, December 17, 1874, to Miss Alice A. Newberry, a daughter of Hon. John B. Newberry. She is also a native of Missouri and was born in Bates County. They have one child, Everett N., who was born June 9, 1878.

JAMES H. FLETCHER,

section 22, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, August 13, 1844. His parents, James P. and Philadelphia (Menafee) Fletcher, were natives of Virginia. The former was one of the pioneers of Cooper County, and died in 1845, while on a trip home from Virginia, whither he had gone on business. James H. subsequently moved with his mother to Saline County, where she resided until 1849, then coming to Bates County. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, and obtained his education principally through his own efforts. He enlisted in the Confederate Army in the spring of 1861, in the Missouri State service, Captain Fewel's Company and O'Kane's Infantry Battalion, in which he remained but about six months. In the summer of 1862 he enlisted in the regular Confederate Army, in the Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, and served until the close of the war, when he surrendered at Shreveport. He participated in numerous important engagements, among which were the battles of Lexington, Lone Jack, Missouri, Prairie Grove and Helena, Arkansas, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and Jenkins' Ferry. After the close of the war he returned to his home in Missouri. Mr. Fletcher was married in this county, in September, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Simpson, who was born in Cass County, Missouri, and a daughter of James R. Simpson. He was again married here, October 2, 1873, to Miss Mary S. Jarvis, a native of Madison County, Illinois. Her father was Fletcher Jarvis, Esq. Mr. Fletcher moved to his present farm in February, 1882, and now has 120 acres of land, all fenced, with a fair house and improvements, and good orchard. He was appointed census enumerator in

1880, and took the census of Mound and Elkhart Townships. He has three children: Waller, by his first marriage; Juanita and James Henry. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The former belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES H. HARMAN,

section 11, the subject of this sketch is a Virginian by birth and was born in Tazewell County, December 15, 1834, being a son of Henry and Polly (Day) Harman, also natives of Virginia. James H. grew to manhood in his native county on the farm where he was born, attending the common schools of his neighborhood. He served in the Confederate army during the late war for about a year, having enlisted in August, 1861, in the Eighth Virginia Cavalry; and was in a number of engagements. After the war he returned to Virginia. Mr. Harman was married in Wolf County, Kentucky, December 31, 1867, to Miss Zerelda Swango, a daughter of Stephen Swango. She was born in that county May 6, 1848, and was there mostly educated. After his marriage Mr. H. lived in Virginia for one year and in the summer of 1868 he moved to Missouri and located on his present farm in Bates County. He has 214 acres of land, 194 acres fenced and mostly enclosed with a good hedge and cross fenced in forty acre fields. He and his wife have four children: Carrie E, born February 12, 1874; Myrtie Belle, born August 7, 1877; Estella Rose, born April 12, 1879; and Ethel, born November 13, 1881. Mrs. Harman is a member of the Christian Church which she joined when thirteen years old.

A. B. HENDERSON,

is a native of Missouri, and was born in Bates County, May 19, 1849. Hiram Henderson, his father, was born in Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was L. Brown, came originally from Kentucky. The former was one of the pioneers of Bates County, where he died in 1855. A. B. was raised on a farm, and on September 17, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Forty-Fifth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army until the close of the war, having been in the engagement at Jefferson City. He was married in Texas, September 15, 1872, to Miss Hettie Martin, a daughter of James Martin, of Dallas County, Texas. After this he resided some four years in Texas, returning to Bates County in 1876. In May, 1882, he moved on his present farm in section 27, where he owns fifty acres of land, with fair improvements and a good orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have three children: Leonora George T., and Alpha Ellen.

JOSEPH KIMBLE.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1825, and was the son of John Kimble, a native of New Jersey, and Lydia (Scott) Kimble, originally from Pennsylvania. Joseph moved with his parents to New York in 1828, and located in Tompkins County, from whence in about two years they went to Chemung County. Young Kimble spent his youth on a farm and received a good common school education. He came west to Illinois in 1851, and was engaged at his trade, that of carpentering, in Morgan County, for about eighteen months, and in the spring of 1853, in company with Little and others, he made a trip overland to California, arriving there in August. He worked at his trade in that country for three years, came to Missouri in 1866, and located in Jackson County, where he worked about one year, and then came to Bates County, and continued his trade for a greater part of the time up to 1875. He bought land in Bates County in 1859, and moved upon the place in 1867, which he has mostly improved. He has 132 acres, 120 fenced, with fair house and improvements, and resides on section 8. Mr. Kimble was married in Henry County, in October, 1866, to Miss Sarah Jane Austin, of that county, and a daughter of John Austin. She died in the spring of 1868, leaving one son, Ellis A., who was born August 14, 1867. Mr. K. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES McCORMACK,

section 17, was born in Pike County, Missouri, February 7, 1842. James McCormack, his father, and also his mother were natives of Virginia, where they were raised and married. They moved to Missouri in 1839 and were among the earliest settlers of Pike County. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm and was educated in the common schools of Pike County. He was married there, December 17, 1868, to Miss Fannie H. Caverley, who was also born in Pike County, and a daughter of Philip and Nancy Caverley. After this event Mr. McCormack farmed in that vicinity for about seven years, and in the fall of 1874 he sold out and in the spring of 1875 moved to St. Clair County. Here he tilled the soil for four years, and in the spring of 1880 he came to Bates County and bought his present place, where he has 130 acres of land, all in fair cultivation, with an excellent bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. McCormack have two children, James William and Eddie Lee. Mr. McC. served in the Confederate Army during the war of the rebellion. He enlisted in September, 1861, in Colonel Brace's cavalry and served until the close of the war, participating in the fight at Lexington, Missouri; Prairie Grove and Helena, Arkansas; Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and a number of other important engagements. He and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

HON. JOHN B. NEWBERRY.

Among the prominent men of Bates County, is the subject of this sketch, who was born in Orange County, New York, May 25, 1829. Joshua Newberry, his father, and also his mother (formerly Elizabeth Stevens) were natives of the same county, the former born November 2, 1792, and the latter March 14, 1791. Joshua served in the war of 1812, and was in several important engagements. He held different local offices in his native state, where he died in 1862. John B. Newberry moved with his parents to Broom County, New York, in 1841, and there grew to manhood, spending his youth on the farm and attending the common schools, where he received a good education in the English branches. When in his twentieth year he was a student in the Harford Academy, in Susquehanna County. He had previously worked one year and a half learning the blacksmith trade, and after completing his studies at school he labored at his trade in different parts of the state for about four years. In 1853, he came to Missouri and located in Bates County, continuing his chosen calling at Papinville, where he remained four years. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Newberry moved to his present farm. He has 400 acres of land in his home place, with 300 under fence and about 200 in cultivation and fairly improved. There is a good house, barn and outbuildings, and a bearing orchard of 200 apple, with some peach, cherry and pear trees upon the place. He resides on section 22. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Sixtieth Missouri Enrolled Militia, and when his company was organized he was elected captain, in which capacity he served until the fall of 1864, when his company was discharged. The captain is identified with the Democratic party, and was elected sheriff and collector of Bates County in the fall of 1862, and served for two years. In the fall of 1870, he was re-elected sheriff and collector and served one term. In the spring of 1873, he returned to his farm. In the fall of 1874, his party further recognized his ability by nominating and electing him state senator for the Fourteenth State Senatorial District. He served in this capacity with distinction and credit to himself for four years. Since retiring from office he has taken more than ordinary interest in politics, and has served as a delegate to numerous conventions. Mr. Newberry was married in Bates County, December 10, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Drake, a daughter of George Drake, of Licking County, Ohio, where she was born. She came to Missouri in 1844, and was raised and educated in Bates County. Mr. and Mrs. N. have four children: Alice A. (wife of C. S. Ewin); Susan L., Jessie E. and George W. They have lost one child, an infant. Mr. Newberry is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Odd Fellows and also the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN T. PECK

was born near Stanton, Augusta County, Virginia, May 1, 1832, and was the son of John H. and Mary (McCrary) Peck, who were also natives of Virginia. John T. moved with his parents to Missouri in 1836 and located in Saline County, being among the pioneers of that vicinity. After living there about one year they settled at Lexington where John H. Peck engaged in the hotel business. Our subject spent his youth until eighteen years old on a farm, after which he worked in a rope factory for two years. He was married in this county, August 23, 1855, to Miss Susan Jane Sanford, a daughter of Wyatt Sanford, of Butler. She was born at Lexington but was raised and educated in Springfield, Missouri. After this event Mr. Peck located in Bates County where he entered land and improved a farm and where he resided about fifteen years. Selling out in 1866 he went to Arkansas and located in White County, but in a short time returned to Bates County, when he bought his present farm in section 17. He owns one hundred acres of land all fenced, with seventy-seven acres in cultivation, and a fair house, barn and improvements. A fine orchard of 1,000 bearing apple, about 500 bearing peach, some cherry, pear, and plum trees is on the place. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have nine children: Wyatt S., Mary F. (now Mrs. Cicero Graham), William Lee, Lillian E., Ellen Bell, Flemming H., Florence May, Walter and Flora Ethel. Mr. P. is man of more than ordinary intellect though he has been almost entirely self educated. He is general manager of the Home Life Association of Burlington, Iowa, for Cass and Johnson Counties and is doing a good business for his company. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and he belongs to the Grange.

WILLIAM H. SHELTON,

section 12, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Cass County, August 10, 1839. A. M. Shelton, his father, married Miss Permelia C. Lyon. They were both natives of Virginia, where they were raised and married. Coming to Missouri in 1831 or 1832, they located first in Jackson County, near Independence, and after living there about three years, came to Cass County and entered land and improved a farm near Harrisonville. They resided there three years, and afterward improved two other farms in the county. William H. located in Bates County in 1856 with his parents. He spent his youth on a farm, and has acquired a fair education. He served in the Confederate Army during the war, having enlisted in 1862, in Colonel O'Kane's Infantry. He participated in a number of important engagements in Missouri, and was in the service six months. When Order No. 11 was issued he, with his father's family,

went to Illinois, and settled in Madison County, where they farmed about one year, then moved to Macon County, and there W. H. engaged in the butcher business until the fall of 1865, when they returned to Missouri. Mr. Shelton was married in Henry County, December 25, 1873, to Miss J. A. Parish, daughter of J. and Ellen F. Parish. She is a native of Virginia, and was born April 3, 1840. Mr. S. subsequently located on a farm in Bates County, near Johnstown, and in December, 1875, moved to his present place. He has forty-nine acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with a bearing orchard. Mr. and Mrs. Shelton have three children: Gertrude, born in November, 1874; William Madison, born December 14, 1876; and Llewella, born January 18, 1878. Mr. S. is a member of the M. E. Church, South, which he joined in 1871, and of which he is one of the leading supporters. He is also superintendent of the Sabbath school.

ROBERT N. STUBBLEFIELD

a Tennessean by birth, was born in McMinn County, February 14, 1843. Robert Stubblefield, his father, was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, and his mother, formerly Matilda C. Lawson, also came originally from East Tennessee. Robert N. moved with his parents to Missouri in 1857, and located in Henry County, being among the pioneers of that county. He passed his younger days on a farm and attending the common schools, where he was educated. In February 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, in Company H, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, and served till the close of the war, having been elected corporal when his company was organized. He participated in the battles of Lone Jack and Marshall, and Price's raid, and was taken prisoner at Lone Jack and held as such for three months, when he was paroled and exchanged. After the close of the war he returned to Henry County, where he was married January 27, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth J. Dobson, a native of North Carolina, born in Stokes County. She is a daughter of J. B. and Lucinda Dobson. Soon after Mr. S. located in Clinton, Henry County, and was engaged in freighting and teaming for one year. In the fall of 1868 he came to his present farm in Bates County, where he has eighty acres, nearly all fenced and fairly improved, with a good orchard of 150 apple and a variety of small fruits. This place is located on section 13. Mr. Stubblefield is Republican in politics, and was nominated and elected constable of Deepwater Township in the fall of 1878, and has since been twice re-elected. In the spring of 1881 he was also elected township collector and is now discharging the duties of the two official positions. He and his wife have three children: Mary C., born March 16, 1870; John W., born in December, 1871; and Lula, born August 21, 1879. They have lost two children: Willie, was born December 27,

1867, and died December 27, 1879. He was a bright, intelligent child, with more than ordinary intellect and was his parents' pride and joy, and the favorite of all who knew him. Emma J. was born September 24, 1875, and died November 30, 1880. Mrs. Stubblefield is a member of the Christian Church.

CLARK WIX,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Bates County, Missouri, February 5, 1850. His father, Judge Joseph Wix, is a native of Tennessee. He moved with his parents to Illinois when quite a small boy, and located in Fulton County. When eighteen years old he came to Missouri, and for a short time lived in Polk County, after which he moved to Bates. Here he was married to Miss Sarah E. Beatty, a Kentuckian by birth, and after his marriage he settled on a farm in this county, where he is one of the prominent men. Clark Wix spent his youth on his father's farm and received a good common school education. He was married in the county of his birth, February 21, 1871, to Miss Caroline E. Brown, a daughter of John W. Brown, of Bates County. She was born in Champain County, Ohio. Mr. Wix afterwards farmed for three years on his father's estate, and then bought the land and improved his present farm in section 32. He has 320 acres, 180 under fence and 100 acres in cultivation, with a fair house, barn and outbuildings, and a bearing orchard. He is Republican in politics, and was appointed notary public in 1879, and was the postmaster of Lahai Post Office until it was discontinued in September, 1882. In the spring of 1881, he was nominated and elected a justice of the peace of his township. Mr. and Mrs. W. have three children: Nellie F., born June 10, 1874; Levi, born December 20, 1879, and Sarah, born September 22, 1882.



SUMMIT TOWNSHIP.



ADAM BRIXNER,

section 20, is a native of Germany and was born in Wurtemberg January 30, 1826. His father, J. Brixner, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Mickels, were both born in Wurtemberg. The youth of Adam, from six to fourteen years, was spent in school, where he received a good common education. From the time he was fourteen

until twenty-three he was engaged on a farm. In the spring of 1849 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans in April of that year with his brother and his wife. He then went to Cincinnati, and afterwards located at New Richmond, Ohio, where he learned the cooper's trade, working at the business for two years. Mr. B. was married at New Richmond, May 6, 1851, to Miss Caroline Beiswinger, also a native of Germany. In the fall of 1852 he moved to Aurora, Indiana, where he worked at coopering for four years. Going from there to Patriot, Indiana, in 1856, he carried on a large cooper shop and employed from twenty-five to thirty men. After four years there, in the winter of 1860, he sold out and returned to Aurora, and was occupied in the grocery and whisky rectifying business, which he continued two years. In the winter of 1862 he went to Lawrenceburg, bought a brewery and operated it four years. In the spring of 1866 he disposed of his Indiana property and moved to Missouri and settled in Bates County, where he bought land and improved his present farm. He has 240 acres of land, with 200 under fence and 180 in cultivation. His orchard contains 300 apple, 150 peach trees and some other fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Brixner have a family of eight children: Amelia, Henry, Rosie, Carrie, Ada, Adam, Adolphus and R. Hayes. Mr. B. is a member of the Odd Fellows' order.

THOMAS J. FRY,

among the leading farmers of Bates County, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1844, and was the son of Martin H. and Maria (Pfantz) Fry. His father was born in 1812, and his mother February 15, 1815. Thomas J. spent his youth on his father's farm, and attended the common schools. He came west with one of his brothers in 1867, and after looking through Illinois and Iowa finally located in Bates County, Missouri, where, in company with his brothers, he bought a large tract of land in June, 1869. They now have 2,020 acres, with 1,980 acres under fence, and some 900 acres in a good state of cultivation, two good substantial residences adorn their farms and also a bearing orchard of apple, peach, plum and cherry trees. The subject of this sketch was married in Bates County, to Miss M. J. Porter, a daughter of Judge J. L. Porter, of Bates County. Mr. Fry resides on section 35.

ASHBY HAMILTON,

farmer and breeder of Short Horn and Gallaway cattle, was born in Bath County, Kentucky, October 30, 1851, and is the son of George Hamilton, founder and owner of Hamilton's Short Creek herd of Short Horn cattle at Mount Sterling, Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Ellen Ashby, was born in Madison County, Kentucky. Ashby was

reared on his father's farm and became thoroughly familiar with the merits and secrets of fine stock breeding. He enjoyed excellent educational privileges, having received a collegiate education at Washington, Lee College, Lexington, Virginia, the University of Virginia and Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1871, at the age of twenty, he went to Illinois and had charge of his father's farm for one year. The next year he became engaged in shipping cattle from points in Texas to Illinois, which he continued for nearly two years. He subsequently sought a suitable place to embark in fine stock growing and fixed upon Bates County as the place offering the greatest inducements, and accordingly located here in 1873. His residence is in the northeastern part of this township and his farm consists of a beautiful tract of 1,500 acres in a high state of cultivation, with good improvements. Mr. Hamilton has probably more land devoted to the cultivation of the tame grasses than any other man in the county. His meadow covers a tract of 240 acres and he has been quite successful raising timothy and clover. He was married April 21, 1874, to Miss Jessie Lindsay, a native of New Orleans. She is a woman of rare personal attractions and came from one of the first families of the South. They have one child, Ida Stewart. Mr. Hamilton and wife are members of the Christian Church. The former is making a specialty of raising fine blooded cattle, and has about one hundred and fifty short horn cows and seventy calves. He also has sixteen head of the famous Gallaway breed of cattle. He is devoting some attention also to the breeding of Kentucky saddle stock of thoroughbred horses. Below will be found the pedigree as found in the Ontario, Canada, Gallaway Register, of two of his Gallaway cattle: "John Borland."—Gallaway bull, property of Ashby Hamilton, Butler, Missouri, bred by R. G. Hart, Lapeer, Michigan; calved December 18, 1876; sire, "Shoo Fly," (184); dam, "Dairy Maid," (286). "Lucy" (324), calved March 5, 1879; bred by Peter Davy, Ashippun, Wisconsin; sire, "Lane," (280); grand sire, "Bob," (278); dam, "Mary," (281), by "Bob," (278); grand dam, "Fancy," 266, by "Hard Fortune," (154); great grand dam, "Woolwich Queen," (96), by "William Wallace," (67), etc., etc.

JOHN L. HICKMAN, JR.,

section 4. The subject of this sketch was born in Boone County, Missouri, October 29, 1833. David M. Hickman, his father, was a native of Virginia, but early moved to Kentucky with his parents and located in Bourbon County, near Paris, where he grew to manhood. He married Miss Cornelia Bryan, who was born while her mother was in a fort near Lexington, Kentucky, when attacked by the Indians. Her father served in the war of 1812, and commanded a company at the battle of Fort Meigs, and was wounded. David M. Hickman was one of the promi-

nent men of Bourbon County, and politically was identified with the old Whig party, serving as sheriff of that county. He came to Missouri in 1823, and filled several important positions in Boone County, and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1844. He served as a member of the legislature from Boone County for several terms. He died there in 1850. John L. Hickman spent his youth on his father's farm and at school. He graduated at the State University in 1853, and attended the law department of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1855. After completing his collegiate course he became engaged in the stock business and farming in his native county. In the spring of 1878 he moved to Bates County, and settled on his present farm. He has 1,600 acres of land, all under fence, with good improvements. There are 1,100 acres in pasture, mostly timothy. His large residence is located on the high rolling prairie overlooking the surrounding country, and he has a commodious barn, ice house and outbuildings, and a young orchard. He is extensively interested in the stock business, and has some thoroughbred short-horn cattle, and is one of the leading dealers of Bates County. Mr. Hickman was married in Cooper County, in November, 1858, to Miss Mary Walker, a daughter of Judge A. S. Walker, of that county. She is a native of the state, and is a lady of refinement and culture. She was educated at Boonville. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have three children: Walker, Cornelia, and Mary. They have lost one, John L., who died in Boone County, in 1877.

R. J. HUKEL.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Clark County, October 4, 1830. His parents, William L. and Narcissa L. (Schooler) Hukel, were also Kentuckians by birth. R. J. moved with the family from Clark to Henry County in 1832, where they lived three years. In 1835 they came to Missouri, located first in Boone County, and after one year's residence there, in 1836, moved to Monroe County. Young Hukel passed his youth on a farm. He was married in Boone County, May 10, 1859, to Miss Susan Stone, a daughter of Isaac Stone. She came originally from Virginia. After this marriage, Mr. H. settled upon a farm in Audrian County, where he was engaged in farming until 1866, when he sold out and moved to Bates County; coming on his present farm in section 8. He has 140 acres of land, 120 under fence and in cultivation, with a young orchard of 150 bearing apple, peach, cherry and pear trees. He is Republican in politics, and has held several offices. In 1874 he was elected assessor of his township, and in 1875, was elected township clerk, and re-elected in 1876. He served about eighteen months in the state militia during the late war. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church. They have two children, Thomas A. and John H.

JOHN B. INNIS,

was born in Ripley County, Indiana, May 5, 1833. James Innis, his father, was born in Pennsylvania in November, 1787, and married Miss Rachel Blunk, of the same state. John B. was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in Ripley County, March 29, 1855, to Miss Mary Paugh, a daughter of Isaac Paugh, also a native of Ripley County. She died August 3, 1863, leaving five children. Mr Innis was married again in Ripley County, November 19, 1864, to Miss Mary Johnson, a daughter of David Johnson. In September, 1865, he moved from Indiana to Missouri, and first located in Benton County, from whence in about one year he came to Bates County. He bought his present farm in the fall of 1871, and moved upon it the following spring. Mr. Innis has eighty acres of land, which he improved himself, and owns one of the best orchards in the county, containing forty-five acres. He has forty acres in an apple orchard and five acres in other fruits, consisting of peaches, cherries, pears, plums, etc. He resides on section 16. He is Republican in politics, and was elected justice of the peace of his township in the spring of 1874, and has since been re-elected twice, holding the office six years in succession. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Mr. Innis has six children living, three of whom are by his first marriage: Robert E., Squire, Mary Olive (now Mrs. R. Johnson); Eliza Ann, Charles E. and John I. Innis.

S. C. McCUTCHEN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Simpson County, Kentucky, October 12, 1846, and is the son of J. N. and Julia A. (Copeland) McCutchen, natives of the same county. S. C. was raised on a farm and received a common school education. He was married in Shelby County, October 15, 1868, to Miss Sallie Ray, a daughter of Lloyd B. Ray, of Shelby County. After his marriage Mr. McCutchen lived in his native county until January, 1881, when he moved to Missouri, bought land and located in Bates County and improved his present farm. He has 560 acres all in a body, fenced and in cultivation. His residence is large and is built in a sightly location, and has a good barn and a young orchard. This place is in section 5. Mr. and Mrs. McC. have six children: Rosie, Julia, J. N., Anna Laura, Spencer and an infant son.

ELIAS OREAR

was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, near Mount Sterling, March 19, 1831. Marcus Orear, his father, was a native of the same county, while his mother, formerly Eda Gardner, was from Clark County. Elias

moved with his parents to Indiana in 1836 and located in Owen County, where they bought land and improved a farm. He spent his youth on his father's farm and attended the common schools, where he was educated. He was married in Montgomery County, Indiana, February 14, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth Brush, a daughter of James Brush and a native of the county where she was married. Some time after Mr. Orear lived in Boone County for two years, when he returned to Owen County, settling at Quincy, where he went to work at the blacksmith business, which trade he learned when a young man. He followed this occupation for about five years, retraced his steps to Boone County and farmed for two or three years. Mrs. Orear died here in February, 1842. Mr. O. married his present wife, Miss Luticia A. Brannock, in Boone County in January, 1843. She was a daughter of Henry and Sarah Brannock and is a native of Kentucky. In the fall of 1868 the subject of this sketch moved to Missouri and located in Bates County. Here he bought land in Summit Township and improved his present farm, where he has 251 acres of land, 180 fenced, with fair improvements and a good bearing young orchard. He resides on section 30. Mr. Orear has four children by his first wife: Sarah B. (wife of Charles Garwood), Fletcher Y., Adolphus H. and Preston A. By his last marriage there are six: May C., Lelia J., Marcus H., Eda E., Joseph E. and Robert S. Mr. Orear and his wife are members of the M. E. Church South.

GREEN B. PARKER,

the subject of this sketch, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Henry County, December 25, 1845. His parents were Benjamin G. Parker, a native of North Carolina, and Susana (Hudson) Parker, a Kentuckian by birth. Benjamin G. moved to Missouri in the fall of 1830, and located in Henry County, and was one among the first settlers of the county. Green Parker, his son, spent his youth on the home farm, and was a student at the common schools. He was married in his native county, March 6, 1870, to Rachel J. Gutridge, daughter of Elijah Gutridge. She was born in Ohio. After this, Mr. P. was engaged in farming for about two years, and in the fall of 1872 he moved to Bates County. In the fall of 1878 he came upon his present farm. He has 130 acres of land, all fenced, with fair improvements, a good house and barn and a young orchard. He resides on section 13. He is Democratic in politics, and was elected collector of his township in the spring of 1881. He takes great interest in educational matters, and is the director of his school district and acted in the same capacity in his district in Henry County. Mr. and Mrs. Parker have six children: Claudius E., Benjamin E., Lucinda F., Melvin G., William R. and Elizabeth. Mr. Parker is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. REDMON

was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, January 22, 1840. S. P. Redmon, his father, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, near Winchester, April 24, 1816, and was the son of William Redmon, also a native of Kentucky, born in Bourbon County. S. P. moved with his father's family to Montgomery County in 1835, where he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth J. Berry, a daughter of Gen. John Berry, of the same County. After his marriage he resided in Montgomery County until 1866, engaged in farming. In the fall of 1866 he came to Missouri, and located in Bates County, where he bought land and improved a farm, and where he now resides. Here he lost his wife, who died April 16, 1882. He has four children, the eldest being J. W., the subject of this sketch, Mary M. (now Mrs. F. Cheatham), Fannie (now Mrs. F. M. Trimble, of Butler), and George W. John W. Redmon was raised on his father's farm, obtaining a common school education. He was married in his native county, February 19, 1867, to Miss Mattie F. Steele, a daughter of John M. Steele. She died in Kentucky, January 5, 1871. He was again married, to Georgia A. Steele, a sister of his former wife, December 28, 1871. She also died in Kentucky, February 10, 1877. Mr. Redmon has two children, the eldest Myrtie G., by his first marriage, and Mary Lizzie, by his second wife. He was married the third time, to Miss Emma E. Hardman, December 11, 1877. She is a daughter of John Hardman, of Clark County. In the fall of 1868, Mr. R. came to Missouri, purchased land and located in Bates County. After living here about two years, he returned to Kentucky. In January, 1878, he again came to his farm in Bates County, where he now resides. He has 100 acres of land, all in cultivation, with fair improvements, and resides on section 11. Mr. Redmon enlisted in the Confederate service in the fall of 1861, in Clay's Cavalry Battalion. He was taken prisoner in the spring of 1862, in Montgomery County, and held a prisoner for five months, when he was paroled; but he did not again enter the service. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM RUDY,

a native of Ohio, was born in Muskingum County, December 25, 1838. Rudolf Rudy, his father was born in Germany, but emigrated with his parents to the United States when four years old. He married Miss Elizabeth Harholser, a native of Pennsylvania, but who was raised in Ohio, whither her parents had moved when she was a child. William passed his youth on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In 1858 he moved west to Illinois and located in Sangamon County. He was married there December 22, 1863, to Miss Susan M.

Fairbanks, also a native of Ohio. After this he resided in Sangamon County, engaged in farming and stockraising for some five years. In 1868 he visited Kansas, and in Nemaha County purchased a farm, where he lived about eleven years. In 1878 he sold his Kansas property and in the spring of 1879 came to Missouri, and located in Bates County on his present farm. Mr. Rudy has 283 acres of land, 240 acres of which in his home place on section 11, are in cultivation, with a fair house and a bearing orchard and a new barn. He makes a specialty of raising and feeding cattle for the market. Mr. and Mrs. Rudy have a family of five children: Ollie E., William F., Artemus J., Henry V., and Susan May.

JAMES L. SHUBERT,

was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, November 12, 1845. His father, William C Shubert, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Stephens, were born in the same county. James L. spent his youth on his father's farm, attending the subscription schools. He also passed one year at the Abingdon College, and has acquired a good English education. He was married in his native county, April 17, 1870, to Miss Sallie Stephens, a daughter of John L. Stephens, of Montgomery County. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Shubert moved to Missouri and first located in Pettis County, but after living there about six months came to Bates County in the fall of the same year. In the spring of 1873 he moved on his present farm, where he now resides. He has 100 acres of land in his home place, all fenced and in cultivation, with a substantial farm house and a bearing young orchard. This place is located in section 9. Mr. and Mrs. Shubert have one child, Bertha, who was born December 3, 1880. Mr. S. is Democratic in politics and takes a great interest in the political issues of the day. He was nominated by his party and elected township trustee in the spring of 1876, and was afterwards re-elected. Mrs. Shubert is a member of the Christian Church.

HENRY SPEER,

section 35, the subject of this sketch, was born in Shelby County, Ohio, September 5, 1841. John Speer, his father, was born in Shelby County, August 31, 1808, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Richardson, the date of her birth being June 29, 1812. She was raised there. His grandmother Speer was born October 24, 1808, and is living at this date. Henry spent his youth on his father's farm, and received a good common school education. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Benton Cadets, Volunteer Infantry, and served in this regiment until January, 1862. He then re-enlisted in August, 1862, in Company B, Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the

war, and was not away from his command one day during his enlistment. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Kentucky, Franklin and Nashville, and the engagements of the Atlanta campaign. After being mustered out, he returned to his home in Ohio, and in the summer of 1866 he came to Missouri and located at Pleasant Gap, in Bates County, where he engaged in the mercantile business. This he followed for about four years. In 1870 he bought land in Summit Township, and in 1871 moved on his present farm. He has 120 acres of land in his home place and twenty acres of timber, the former being well improved, with a fair house a splendid orchard of 1,000 apple trees, mostly bearing, some 300 peach trees, etc. Mr. Speer was married here, July 1, 1869, to Miss Emma M. Boyd, a daughter of J. D. Boyd, of this county. She is a native of Ohio. They have three children: John, Minnie M. and William Percy. Mr. Speer was elected assessor of his township in 1873 or 1874, and was the Greenback candidate for representative of Bates County in 1880.

G. W. WALTON,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, January 28, 1841, and is the third of a family of eight children, of whom five are living in Bates County. His parents were among the early pioneers of Cooper County, having settled there in 1826. His father, John Walton, was born in Virginia, and married Miss Jane Ruley, of Kentucky birth. G. W. grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving his education in the common schools. In 1864 he went to Montana, and for two years was engaged in freighting to that country, where several towns were just springing into existence. In 1866 he returned to Cooper County and resolved to embark in farming. Accordingly, he began to look for a suitable location, and noting the natural advantages offered by this section of country, he came to Bates County, and has since been following the calling of a farmer and stock man. He succeeded in securing in the capacity of a wife the services of one of the most intelligent, accomplished and refined young ladies of the country, in the person of Miss Regina Etzler, a native of Bond County, Illinois, where she was born November 10, 1855. They were married in this county January 23, 1873. Mr. W. lives in section 5, where he has a farm of 400 acres, in fine cultivation and well suited to stock raising of all kinds. He handles annually about one hundred head of cattle and a proportionate number of swine, and from fifteen to twenty head of horses and mules. He is Democratic in politics and is a member of Butler Lodge, of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity. Himself and wife are identified with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. They have had three children, two of whom are living, Maggie, nine years old, and Emma, a bright little girl of two summers. One child, Lillie, died March 23, 1875.

SAMUEL WELCH,

farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Harrison County, February 14, 1834. His parents John and Margaret (Gillmore) Welch, were born in the same county. Samuel spent his youth on his father's farm; attending the common schools, where he received an ordinary education. He was married in Morrow County, Ohio, June 12, 1855, to Miss Almira Shipman, also a native of Ohio, born in Morrow County, October 12, 1836. After his marriage, Mr. Welch was occupied in farming and stock raising in Morrow County for some thirteen years. He sold his property there in February, 1867, and in the summer of 1868, moved to Missouri, and located in Bates County, where he purchased land and improved his present farm. He has 420 acres all under fence, and in a fair state of cultivation. His large residence is finished in a neat and tasty manner, and is situated on an elevation. His yard is ornamented with forest trees, evergreens and shrubs. An orchard of twelve acres, with some select varieties of fruits, is upon the place which is in section 30. Mr. Welch is quite extensively engaged in handling Merino sheep. He and his wife have a family of four children: Harvey H., born April 6, 1856, is married and resides in Iowa; Francis E., was born December 13, 1858; Alice W., (deceased) was born January 30, 1860, and died December 19, 1871; U. S. Grant Welch was born April 3, 1865, and Delmina Welch was born March 13, 1872. Mrs. Welch is a member of the Baptist Church.



CHARLOTTE TOWNSHIP.



LORENZO BATEMAN,

farmer, section 32, was born in Logan County, Ohio, January 18, 1832, and was a son of William and Susan (Rowe) Bateman. His father was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1808, and while a young man went to Ohio, where his marriage occurred, his wife having been born in that state in 1812. About the year 1844, the family settled on the Fox River, in Illinois, and remained there until 1849, then going to Texas, where the mother soon after died. In 1853, the senior Bateman returned with his children to Illinois, where he resided until his death, in 1873. Lorenzo first started in life for himself as a farmer, and in February, 1861, he

married Mrs. Caroline Fuller (whose maiden name was Stone), and at that time the widow of Charles Fuller. She was born in New Hampshire, September 12, 1834, her parents being Samuel and Deborah Stone. The former was born in 1801, and died in 1861, and her mother was born in 1806. They were married in 1822, and when Caroline was eight years old removed to Massachusetts, where she grew up, subsequently locating in Illinois. She is a sister of Captain George N. Stone, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the first purchaser of the celebrated trotter Maud S. During the late war Mr. Bateman served some three years in the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. In the fall of 1866, he removed from Woodford County, Illinois, to this county and settled where he now resides. His farm consists of 200 acres of improved land. Mr. and Mrs. B. have three children: William W., Harper J., Guy L. There are living with them two young ladies: Lillie E. Fuller and Lizzie Sharp.

F. J. BIRD,

farmer, section 22, was born within four miles of Springfield, in Clark County, Ohio, his father being H. H. Bird, a native of Virginia, born August 8, 1809. He died April 9, 1875. He had early accompanied his parents to Ohio, locating in Clark County, where he grew to manhood. There he married Miss Catherine Tittle, of that county, born November 27, 1824. She is still living in her native county. F. J. was the second of a family of six children. He was reared and educated at his birthplace, and in 1864 enlisted in Company K, 152d Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served for about six months in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and at the close of the war returned to Clark County, where he continued agricultural pursuits until 1869. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri, and purchased his present farm of 220 acres of improved land, though it was then uncultivated. Retracing his steps to Ohio, he was married on February 9, 1871, to Maggie M. Snodgrass, originally from Kosciusko County, Indiana, where she was born November 26, 1844. She was a daughter of William and Sarah K. (Edgar) Snodgrass, the former born in Ohio, January 12, 1812, and died September 28, 1844. Her mother was also born in Ohio, May 9, 1817. They were married in 1838. Maggie M. was the youngest of a family of four children, and was brought up and educated in Clark County. After his marriage Mr. Bird settled in Missouri and remained here until 1874, when he returned to Ohio. In 1882 he again came to this state. He and his wife have three children living: Della, born April 23, 1874; William, born August 20, 1878; and Freddie, born July 12, 1881. Their eldest child, Harry, was born January 8, 1872, and died July 24, 1878. They are both church members.

JUDGE S. S. COWAN,

farmer and carpenter by trade, section 29, was born in 1843, in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and was a son of William and Jane (Stewart) Cowan, also originally from that county. The former was born in 1811 and died in 1852, and the latter, who was born in 1816, died in 1862. Young Cowan was principally brought up by his grandfather, David Cowan, who had settled in Clark County in 1808. In 1862 S. S. enlisted in Company A, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until 1864, being mustered out at Buffalo, New York, in that year. He returned to Ohio and in 1870 came to Butler, Bates County, and worked at his trade until 1871, when he returned to Ohio. In 1873 he married Miss Rachel E. Waddle, who was born in Ohio County, Virginia in 1847. Her parents were William and Eliza Waddle *nee* McMeacham; her father, a Virginian by birth and her mother a native of Ohio. After his marriage Mr. C. located where he now resides, his farm containing 120 acres of well improved and watered land. He served for about four years as judge of the Bates County Court, with much credit to himself. The judge and his wife have three children: Mary A., Laura J. and Anna M. They are both members of the United Presbyterian Church.

C. H. AND J. D. DURRETT.

During the colonial period three brothers, ancestors of C. H. and J. D. Durrett, emigrated from England to America. In 1805 the grandfather of the latter named brothers settled in Spottsylvania County, Virginia. He was in the war of 1812. William H. Durrett, their father, was born February 27, 1807. He was married near Charlottesville, in Albermarle County, Virginia, in 1831, and in 1833 removed to the then thinly settled portion of country lying in Lewis County, Missouri, at which time he purchased the land upon which he now lives. There were no settlements north or west at that period, and he was obliged to go sixty miles to a mill. At one time he had to parch corn and grind it in a coffee mill. His family numbered ten children, five boys and five girls. The names of his sons were: William J., O. H., C. H., J. D. and C. D. His daughters were named: E. H., M. E., S. P., J. R. and A. A. All are married but C. H. and A. A. In February, 1870, Messrs. C. H. and J. D. Durrett removed to Bates County and purchased the property which they now occupy, comprising superior land for agricultural purposes. J. D. Durrett was married in October, 1872, to Miss Aza Hickman. They have two children, Mary and Bennie. One is deceased, C. E.

W. R. ELLIOTT,

farmer, section 6, came originally from Bourbon County, Kentucky, where he was born, September 24, 1829. His parents, Joseph and Eliza

C. Elliott, were both Kentuckians by birth, and both died in Indiana. He was brought up and educated in the vicinity of Bourbon County, and in 1854 went to Linn County, Iowa, and was occupied in the brick business until 1856. Going to Omaha, Nebraska, he followed the same calling, and in 1858 he removed to Topeka, Kansas, and for many years freighted from Leavenworth to Denver. In 1879 he came from Topeka, where he had been interested in keeping a hotel, to his present location. Mr. Elliott was married in February, 1864, to Miss Mary Beaty, who was born November 4, 1835. They have one child, Edwin.

WILLIAM HARDINGER,

merchant at Virginia, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1837, his parents being George and Mary Hardinger. When fifteen years of age he, with the family, settled in Wayne County, Ohio. In 1856 he removed to Linn County, Iowa, where he followed farming for some time. In 1865 Miss Mary E. Berryhill, a native of Linn County, Iowa, became his wife. She was born in 1843, and was the daughter of Joseph and Jane (Butler) Berryhill, the former of Ohio and the latter of Michigan. In 1867 Mr. Hardinger came to Bates County, Missouri, and located on section 35, township 38, range 32, where he improved 120 acres of land. In 1880 he took a trip to Washington Territory, remaining there till 1881, when he became situated at Virginia, and embarked in the mercantile trade, in company with H. H. Flesher. They have since enjoyed a liberal patronage, and have built up quite a business. Mr. and Mrs. H. have one child, William M. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

H. H. FLESHER,

a prosperous merchant at Virginia, is a native of Highland County, Virginia, where he was born in 1852, being a son of Henry H. and Elizabeth Flesher *nee* Dettor, both Virginians by birth. The former died in 1861, and the latter in 1856. The subject of this sketch was reared by his grand parents, George and Martha Flesher, and with them he settled at Virginia, Bates County, Missouri, in 1870. He married Miss Caroline Park, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1850. Her parents were Alfred and Frances (Fox) Park, her father a native of Virginia and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. F. have three children: Milton, Rolla, and Charles H.

R. F. HARPER,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 30, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1841. His father, Theron Harper, a native of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, was of Irish-English descent. He accompanied his parents to

Ohio at an early day, there grew up and married Miss Catherine Allen. When R. F. was ten years of age, his father died and he then assisted in supporting his mother until her second marriage. Then he made his home with an uncle, who helped him to acquire an education, and in 1860, went to St. Joseph, Missouri, with the intention of going to Pike's Peak. He finally concluded to visit Denver, and accordingly paid a freighter \$25 for the privilege of walking, together with his board. While in Colorado; he devoted about one year to mining and working on water improvements. During the entire late war, he was a member of Company F, First Colorado Regiment, and served in that state and New Mexico. In 1865, he was mustered out at Denver and soon returned to Athens, Ohio. While on a furlough in 1864, he was married to Miss Olive Young, a native of Athens County, born on January 20, 1843, and a daughter of John and Mary (Higgins) Young. The former was also born in Athens County in February, 1810, was there brought up and married in 1841, his wife being originally from Jefferson County, where she was born in March 1828. She went to Athens when sixteen years of age. They are both living at this time. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Harper soon settled in Johnson County, Missouri, but in one year came to Bates County in the spring of 1868, having purchased land in the fall of 1867. His farm consists of 240 acres, that will compare favorably with any in the county. His improvements made at a cost of about \$4,000, are among the best in this township. He and his wife have three children : Thaddeus S., Mary Caroline and John T.

JOHNSON HILL,

farmer, section 27, was born in 1817, on a farm some thirteen miles east of Lebanon, in Warren County, Ohio. His parents, James and Deborah (Davis) Hill, were both Virginians by birth, and when the former was ten years old he accompanied his father's family to Warren County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. Returning to Virginia he was married, after which with his bride and a few goods, he went to Cincinnati on a flatboat. They resided in Warren County until 1829, and then settled in Clark County, which was their home until 1832. Moving near Plain City, Madison County, they remained until 1840, going thence to Jasper County, Missouri. In 1842, they returned to Warren County, Ohio, and the year following the father died at the age of forty-eight years. His widow is now a resident of Benton County, Iowa, aged eighty-five years. Johnson Hill was educated in the state of his birth, and in 1839, he married Miss P. C. Kimball, of Champaign County, Ohio, born in 1819. She was a daughter of Andrew and Lucy Kimball *nee* Marshall, both originally from Massachusetts. They were married in 1800, and soon located in Champaign County. The father died in 1822, and the mother in 1829.

In 1840, Mr. and Mrs. Hill settled in Newton County, Missouri, and afterwards in Greene County. In 1843, they moved to VanBuren County, Iowa, and in 1844, to Linn County. Here Mr. H. farmed for a number of years, and was subsequently interested in the lumber business. In 1864-5, he built a large flouring mill, and in 1867, he came to his present location, upon which he had made many improvements. His landed estate embraces 280 acres under cultivation and ten acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have six children living: Pleasant A., Oscar, Martha A., Alice A., Phila C. and Kimball. Three are deceased: John-son, Truman and Lucy May.

WILLIAM A. McELROY,

farmer, section 28, owes his nativity to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he was born September 27, 1839. His parents, Thomas and Elizabeth (Humphry) McElroy, were both natives of Ohio, and in 1844 the family settled in Fulton County, Illinois. The mother died in 1878 leaving a family of five children. The father is still a resident of Illinois. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Illinois, and during the late war he served in the Seventy-second Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. August 30, 1866, he married Miss S. J. Dunn, who was born in Belmont County, Ohio, May 23, 1844. She accompanied her parents, James and Susanna Dunn, to Illinois in 1849. In 1869 Mr. McElroy located where he now resides, his farm containing 400 acres finely improved, well watered, etc. Mr. and Mrs. McElroy have a family of six children: Mary C., Minnie E., Nellie B., Ida L., Frank W. and Clarence J.

CHARLES H. MORRISON,

farmer, section 29, was born in Lee County, Iowa, on the 9th of November, 1849, and was the son of Arthur and Keza (Vorhers) Morrison, the former a Virginian by birth and the latter a native of Ohio. They early settled in Lee County, where the senior Morrison died when his son was about one year old. The mother then moved to McDonough County, Illinois, with her father, where Charles grew to manhood, starting out in life as a farmer. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary V. McElroy, a native of Fulton County, Illinois, and a daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Humphrey) McElroy. In October, 1874, Mr. Morrison settled where he now resides, coming from Fulton County, Illinois. His well improved farm contains 115 acres. He and his wife have three children: Minnie L., Flora E. and Elizabeth A. One, Thomas A., is deceased. They are both members of the U. B. Church.

A. J. PARK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 19, a native of Licking County, Ohio, was born May 20, 1832. His father, Timothy Park, of Hampshire County,

Virginia, was born December 7, 1803, and in 1823 removed to Licking County, Ohio, where he married Miss Nancy J. Hillbrant, of that county, born April 28, 1810. Mr. Park died September 3, 1875, and his wife July 15, 1876. Their family consisted of six children, A. J. being the eldest son and third child. In 1834 he was taken to Northern Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and for two years he attended college at Westerville, supplementing this course by attendance at the Seneca Academy, of Tiffin, Ohio. July 4, 1860, he married Miss Sarah J. Wolfe, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 29, 1835. She was the daughter of James and Marcelous (Shoukwiler) Wolfe, the former of Ross County, Ohio, born October 5, 1804, died September 14, 1869, and the latter of Pike County, same state, born July 26, 1808. They were married October 5, 1825. Mrs. P. was educated at the Seneca Academy. In 1870 Mr. Park located in Bates County, Missouri, and now has a good farm of 480 acres, well improved. He and his wife have two children: Alton J., born September 5, 1861, and Minnie J., born August 3 1871.

JAMES S. PIERCE,

druggist at Virginia, came originally from Cocke County, Tennessee, where he was born in 1843. His father, George W. Pierce, who was born in Tennessee, October 24, 1809, married Miss Linden B. Swargerty in 1834. She was also a native of Tennessee; born in 1811 and died in 1862. In 1853 they settled in Bates County where the father still resides. James S. was principally reared and educated here. During the late war he served in the Seventh Regiment, Missouri Volunteer Infantry. After hostilities had ceased he spent some time in Iowa, but returned to Missouri in the fall of 1865. In 1867 he married Miss Hattie E. Browning, a native of this county, born in 1847. She is a daughter of Jasper and Amanda (Ester) Browning. Mr. Pierce has long been identified with the interests of Bates County; first as a farmer and later as a merchant at Virginia, where he is meeting with good success. He has two children: Levi Franklin and George Jasper. Mrs. P. is a member of the Baptist Church.

S. B. RUBLE,

farmer, section 12, was born in Knox County, Indiana, in 1840, and is a son of Jonathan and Sarah Ruble *nee* House, natives of Indiana but of German descent. S. B. was brought up and educated in the county of his birth and in 1859 he came to Bates County, Missouri. May 10, 1860, he married Miss Isabel Zinn, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1840. Her parents were Merritt and Catherine Zinn, also originally from Indiana. After his marriage Mr. Ruble located on section 5 of this township, where he lived until 1861, then going to Kansas. Dur-

ing the late war he served in Company D, Eleventh Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He was mustered out in 1865 and in 1867 settled where he now resides. His farm comprises 260 acres of improved land, equal to any in this vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Ruble have five children living: George, Rosa, Schuyler, Edward and William. Mr. R. has long been numbered among the enterprising and progressive farmers of Charlotte Township.

EDWARD WARDERMAN,

farmer, section 34, was born in Monroe County, Illinois, March 4, 1830, and was the fifth child of Henry and Eleanor (Talbot) Warderman. The former, who was a Virginian by birth, served in the war of 1812, and after being mustered out went to Illinois, where his marriage occurred in 1832. His wife was a native of Kentucky, and early accompanied her parents to Illinois. They had a family of eight children. Edward began life for himself as a farmer. August 12, 1855, he was married to Miss Lucinda A. Pierce, of Madison County, Illinois, born January 21, 1837. Her parents were William R. and B. (Vincent) Pierce, natives of Shaker-town, Kentucky, who now reside in Madison County, Illinois. In September, 1868, Mr. Warderman removed from Madison County, Illinois, to Missouri, locating in Bates County. For many years he was the acknowledged leader of cattle feeders and shippers in Southwestern Missouri and Eastern Kansas, but of late years he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. His farm embraces 500 acres of excellent land. Mr. and Mrs. W. have a family of six children living: Martha E., born August 6, 1856; B. A., born September 9, 1858; William H., born January 26, 1860; Mary J., born November 12, 1863; Lulu M., born November 27, 1869, and Joseph H., born June 11, 1874. Three are deceased: Sarah R., C. and B. L.

S. K. WILLIAMS,

physician and surgeon, at Virginia, is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and was born January 8, 1850. His parents were Thomas and Jane (Gray) Williams, the former of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, born in 1819, and the latter of Pickaway County, Ohio, born in 1825. They have lived in Homer Township, Bates County, since 1872. Our subject received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, Ohio, from which institution he graduated June 23, 1863. Soon after he began the study of medicine under Charles Davis. In 1873-4, he attended lectures at Columbia, and the year following graduated at Kansas City. Then he commenced the practice of his profession at Seneca, Missouri, and in 1878, located at Virginia, where he is having a good practice. January 28, 1880, Dr. Williams married Miss Bessie Gates, who was born

August 31, 1857, in Illinois, and is a daughter of Joseph and Anna Gates *nee* Wiggins, both of England. Mrs. Williams was educated at Cincinnati, Ohio. They have one child, Mabel. The doctor is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife of the Baptist.

C. W. WOLFE,

farmer, section 20, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1842, and was a son of Jacob and Sarah (Bryson) Wolfe, the former originally of Athens County and the latter a native of Bedford County, Pennsylvania, but reared in Ohio. C. W. was brought up and educated in the county of his birth, and in 1861 he enlisted in the Twenty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for some five months. Going to Dallas County, Iowa, he farmed and taught school until September, 1864, when he enlisted in Company K, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. This time he served in Georgia, Mississippi, and with Sherman in his march to the sea, being mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa, the August following. He then returned home. Mr. Wolfe had been married, July 10, 1862, to Miss Mary Young, a native of Athens County, Ohio, born in 1844, and a daughter of John and Mary (Higgins) Young. After his marriage Mr. W. located in Dallas County, Iowa, on a farm, remaining there until coming to Bates County, Missouri. In 1870 he settled in Homer Township and improved a farm of eighty acres, but upon selling out purchased his present estate, comprising 240 acres, well improved. He and his wife have five children: James J., David C., Julia E., Jacob Y. and Bertha.



HOMER TOWNSHIP.

W. J. BARD,

farmer and stock raiser and dealer, section 13, was born September 19, 1840, in Addison County, Vermont, his parents being John and Cornelia (Parkhill) Bard. His father, a native of the same county as himself, was born August 3, 1807, and died March 18, 1876. His mother, originally from St. Lawrence County, Kentucky, was born April 14, 1816. They were married February 7, 1839, and had two children: W. J. and Mary. The former came west while quite young, and after traveling through

different states finally embarked in agricultural pursuits in Iowa, where he soon gained for himself an enviable reputation. In 1872 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and turned his attention to cattle feeding, subsequently purchasing a farm. He is now recognized as one of the progressive and substantial farmers of this county, and is the owner of 880 acres of good land, the results of his own industry and good management. Mr. Bard was united in marriage, January 22, 1877, to Miss Mary V. Buckels, of Springfield, Ohio, where she had been brought up and educated, and where also her marriage occurred. The date of her birth was June 3, 1847, and she was the daughter of Henry and Mary Buckels, *nee* Tuttle. The former was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, September 10, 1820, and the latter in Clark County, Ohio, October 21, 1822. She died December 12, 1855. They were married March 31, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Bard have two children: Mary C. and Anna. Mr. B. is a Mason.

DAVID BRADEN

was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in February, 1809, and is a son of David and Margaret Frances Braden, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of Ireland. Young David was brought up within two and a half miles of the county seat of Harrison County, and upon leaving that vicinity went to McLean County, Illinois, in 1853, living there until 1868 when he came to Bates County, Missouri. In 1836 he was married to Miss Sidney Holliday, also originally from Harrison County, born in December 1810. They had four children: Margaret F., (the wife of Mr. Crawford), David T., Belle (the wife of Dr. Davidson, now a resident of Chicago), and Eliza J., who is deceased. David Braden and his wife are now residing on section 16 with their son, David T., who was also born in Harrison County, Ohio, April 19, 1844. His youth and early manhood were passed in Ohio, Illinois and Missouri. August 28, 1873, he married Miss Laura Crawford, a native of Greene County, Ohio, born in 1852. Her parents were Andrew and Mary Crawford and with them she moved to Warren County, Illinois, in 1854, and in 1856 to Washington County, Iowa. In 1870 she came to Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Braden have four children: Albert, Willie, James and Elmer. Both families are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. B.'s farm contains 160 acres of fine land upon which is a large quantity of coal.

D. R. BRADEN

was born in 1845 in Cadiz, Harrison County, Ohio, the native county of his father, William Braden, born in April, 1807, and who was married in Belmont County, Ohio, to Miss Anna Ritchey, who was born there in 1824. They were old pioneers of Bates County, Missouri, and the senior Braden was one of the leading men and among the most enterprising in

the county up to the time of his demise, which occurred July 15, 1882. They had a family of seven children: David R., Mary A. (wife of Dr. Leech, of Chicago), Robert L., William F., James B., John P. and an infant. During the late war they were residents of Kansas. The subject of this sketch accompanied his parents to Missouri when fifteen years of age. On the breaking out of the civil war he was notified of having been enrolled in the Confederate Army, but this not being in accordance with his tastes, he enlisted in Company F, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served on the border. At the close of the war he returned to his old home and devoted his time to farming and stock raising, and has since remained here, with the exception of a few years, when he was occupied in the sheep trade in New Mexico. In connection with his brother, Robert L., he is now very extensively interested in wool growing, and they rank among the leaders of this enterprise in the county. Mr. D. R. Braden was married, October 25, 1877, to Miss Lizzie Leech, who was born, reared and educated in Harrison County, Ohio. She is the daughter of John and Esther Leech, of the same county. They have two children, Lenora M. and John H. They are members of the United Presbyterian Church. Robert L. Braden, brother of David R., was also born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1855, but was principally reared in Missouri. He was married, in November, 1875, to Miss Lizzie Robison, a native of Wayne County, Ohio, born in September, 1846, who, with her brother, came to Missouri in 1870. They have three children: Mary, Jennie and Robert M. They are also connected with the United Presbyterian Church.

PIERCE HACKETT,

farmer and carpenter by trade, section 23, was born in Liverpool, England in 1834. In 1850 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, where he remained until 1853, then coming to Bates County, Missouri. Here he worked at his trade, and assisted in building the first mill on the Marais des Cygnes River. During the late war he served in the Confederate Army, under General Sterling Price, and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, after which time he returned to Bates County. Since then he has devoted his time to farming and now owns 440 acres of fine land. In 1855, he married Mrs. Martha J. Cary, whose maiden name was Hart. She was a Kentuckian by birth, and in 1839 settled with her parents in Homer Township, Bates County, they being the first settlers of that portion of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Hackett have one child, Margaret J. He is a master of Charlotte Grange.

J. T. HENSLEY,

farmer, section 14, was born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, in 1846, and is a son of James and Theney (Anderson) Hensley, both natives of

that county. J. T. was raised at his birthplace and commenced life for himself as a farmer. In 1865, he moved to McDonough County, Illinois, and gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until coming to Bates County, in 1869. He located on his present place in 1870. In connection with his farming operations he deals in live stock, and has built up quite a reputation as a successful man in his calling. Mr. Hensley was married in 1873, to Miss Carrie Orear, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, born in 1849. She died in April, 1879, leaving two children: Ella M. and Carrie. He was married the second time, February 16, 1882, to Miss N. B. Orear, a sister of his first wife. They are both members of the Christian Church.

GIDEON B. HICKMAN,

farmer, section 12, was born in New Jersey, May 10, 1829, and is a son of James and Mary (Blake) Hickman, both of the same state. The former was born March 12, 1802, and the latter April 27, 1804. They were married February 23, 1823, and had a family of nine children: Jeremiah A., Gideon B., Hannah, Daniel W., John B., Joseph S., Mary E., Olive, and James. In 1836 the family moved to Hancock County, Illinois. The parents are now residents of Carthage, Missouri. Gideon B. passed his youth in Hancock County, and was married November 23, 1853, to Miss Kate Caine, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born April 27, 1831. Her parents were John and Sarah (Knott) Caine. Her father, who was a carpenter by trade, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1797, and in 1836 was killed by the fall of a tree. His wife was born in the same county as himself, November 14, 1798, and is still living. She was married the second time to E. Worrell, after which she settled in Hancock County, Illinois, where Kate grew up. Mr. Hickman located in Adams County, Illinois, after his marriage, moving thence, in 1865, to McDonough County, where he remained until coming to Missouri, in 1868, when he settled where he now resides. His farm contains 440 acres. While he was in Illinois he was engaged in general merchandising and working in coal mines, and since coming to Bates County he has served as assessor for four years. Mr. and Mrs. H. have three children: Aza, Everett, and Irwin.

ROBERT LEECH

is a native of Harrison County, Ohio, where he was born March 13, 1810. His parents were James and Mary Frances Leech. The former, who was born in Maryland, settled in Ohio in 1801, with his father's family. The mother came originally from Ireland, and they were married in 1809, in Jefferson County, Ohio. They subsequently became

settled in Harrison County, Ohio. Their family consisted of six children. Robert Leech was reared in the county of his birth, and afterwards went to Richland County. He was married September 5, 1837, to Miss Catherine J. Kerr, who was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1818. When two years old she accompanied her parents, James and Mary (Jewell) Kerr, natives of Pennsylvania, to Richland County, Ohio, where she was educated. The subject of this sketch improved a farm in Richland County and remained there until 1866, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, settling at Mulberry Postoffice, where he is now living a somewhat retired life. He and his wife have one child living: Monroe S. Three are deceased: Mary E., J. K. and Robert J. They are both members of the U. P. Church. Monroe S. Leech came to Missouri with his parents, and in 1864 began the study of medicine under Dr. C. McMillen, in Shelby, Ohio. He was graduated at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1859, and soon began practicing at Mulberry. In the spring of 1881 he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he now follows his profession. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary A. Braden, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, and a daughter of William and Anna Braden. They have one child, Anna Belle, living, and one, Mary Adela, deceased. They are also connected with the U. P. Church.

SAMUEL ADAM RANKIN

was born near Spring Hill, Decatur County, Indiana, September 20, 1849. Jeremiah S. Rankin, his father, was also a native of Decatur County, Indiana, and was married in 1848 to Elizabeth Maze, youngest daughter of Samuel and Isabella Maze. She was born in Indiana, September 22, 1831, and died August 23, 1850, before Samuel was quite a year old. His father was then married again September 10, 1851, in Preble County, Ohio, to Mary J. Sloan only child of John and Isabella Sloan. Jeremiah S. was a soldier for about five months in the Thirty-seventh Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He was discharged on account of ill health in February, 1862. In September, 1870, he removed to the vicinity of Mulberry, Bates County, Missouri, where he resided until October 15, 1882, at which date he died. His parents were Adam Rankin, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and Hetty Rankin, both natives of Kentucky. They had four daughters and three sons, all of whom lived until they were grown but two only now survive. Adam Rankin and his wife died in the year 1866, the former aged seventy-six and the latter seventy-three years old. Their youngest son was killed in the war, July 20, 1864, near Atlanta, Georgia. Samuel Maze, Jeremiah S. Rankin's former father-in-law, was a native of Pennsylvania, moved to Harrison County, Kentucky, when young and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He afterwards married Isabella Stephenson in Nicholas

County, Kentucky, and subsequently went to Indiana. He reared nine children. His death occurred in 1875, aged eighty-seven years. Samuel Adam Rankin accompanied his father to Preble County, Ohio, after his (Jeremiah's) second marriage and remained there upon a farm until March, 1870, when he came to the neighborhood of Mulberry, Bates County, Missouri. Since living here he has taught school four winters and worked considerably at the carpenter's trade. He now owns 200 acres of land and is at present occupied in farming. His stepmother, half sister and two half brothers, are residing in the vicinity of Mulberry. Mr. Rankin was married December 11, 1872, to Miss Mary Alice Wright, who was born near Rossville, Clinton County, Indiana, May 3, 1854. Her parents were Rev. James P. Wright, who was formerly pastor of the United Presbyterian Church here, and now preaching at Prairie Home, Shelby County, Illinois, and Mary Ellen Wright *nee* Traber, who died in Tipton County, Indiana, August 9, 1865. Mrs. W. is a deaf mute and received her education at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, excepting one year's schooling at Jacksonville, Illinois. She graduated at Indianapolis in June, 1872, and then came to this vicinity to live with her father. Mr. and Mrs. Wright have four sons: George Fay, Roy, Lee and Jeremiah Day. He is a member and ruling elder in the United Presbyterian Church at Mulberry.

JOSEPH T. WHINERY,

breeder of and dealer in pure American merino sheep, section 36, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 12, 1843. His parents were Joseph and Sarah J. (Thompson) Whinery, the former a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, and the latter of Indiana. She died when Joseph T. was but a year old, and he was then reared and educated in Columbiana County, being brought up by his paternal grandmother. He began life's battle alone, but by industry and good management soon achieved an enviable reputation as a business man. Coming to Missouri with a brother, he purchased a farm in Walnut Township, Bates County, in 1867, and devoted his time to farming and the cattle business. In 1880 the partnership which had so long existed was dissolved, and Mr. J. T. Whinery bought the property which he now owns and turned his attention to his present business. He keeps on hand a large number of fine sheep and has done much towards promoting this industry in Bates County. His marriage occurred April 15, 1869, to Miss Louisa Craig, of Montgomery County, Kentucky, born August 15, 1847. She was a daughter of Captain W. D. Craig, who came to Bates County from Montgomery County in 1870, settling in Homer Township, but he is now a resident of Charlotte Township. Mr. and Mrs. Whinery have a family of three children: Jennie, born March 3, 1872; Joseph and Sadie, born

August 11, 1877. One is deceased: William, who was born August 14, 1879, died July 28, 1880.



WALNUT TOWNSHIP.



JOHN W. BAILEY

was born in Washington County, Ohio, on November 7, 1832, his parents being John J. and Mary Bailey *nee* Chapman, both also natives of Washington County. They had a family of five children. John W. was reared near Marietta, on the banks of the Ohio River, and in 1863, he went to Cumberland County, Illinois, having charge of government supplies at Mattoon. In 1869, he located at his present point of residence, and made his first purchase of uncultivated prairie land. This has been changed into a well improved farm of 400 acres, surrounded and subdivided by Osage hedge. His orchard contains a well selected variety of fruit. Mr. Bailey is now devoting his entire attention to the raising of cattle and fine merino sheep. He married Miss Louisa A. Carpenter, who was born in Athens County, Ohio, July 12, 1832. She was brought up and educated in that vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have a family of four children: John F., Mabel, Mary A. and Bertha. They are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JUDGE EDMUND BARTLETT,

was born in Cumberland County, Kentucky, May 9, 1817, and was the son of Edmund and Sally (Packwood) Bartlett, both Virginians by birth. They died when young Edmund was a small boy, and on this account he was denied the advantage of attending any but poor schools, though in later years he has obtained a good education by self application and close observation. In 1836 he was married in the state of his birth to Miss Maria L. Cook. They have four children now living: Josephine E. (now Mrs. James McKay), Sarah Ann (now Mrs. W. M. Dryden, living in Kansas), Molly S., (wife of William Parks, residing at Cherryvale, Kansas), and James E., who married for his second wife, Miss Florence Phillips, and at present living upon the home farm. Mrs. Eliza Jane Barnett, died in 1866, in Otterville, Missouri, leaving three children, who make their home with the subject of this sketch: James E., William C.,

and Thomas C. In 1837 Mr. Bartlett left Kentucky with a blind horse, old wagon, and a few necessary household articles, and with his wife settled in Morgan County, Missouri, where he purchased eighty acres of land, on time, on which he made some improvements. After living thereon for five years, he disposed of it for \$300, and in March, 1843, came to Bates County. At first he rented a farm of Humphrey Dickinson, on Deepwater River, but the spring following moved in Walnut Township, and bought a claim, the land not then being in market. After working hard, and suffering many hardships, to acquire a home, he overcame all obstacles and has in his possession now a farm of 600 acres, 420 of which are in section 2. He has an excellent new residence and other good buildings. In 1850, he was elected county judge, and was re-elected until he served ten years, with much credit—ably discharging his official duties. He is now township collector, and has ever had his share of business to perform, relating to the township. Politically he was formerly an old Clay Whig, but is now found in the Democratic ranks. Judge Bartlett has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for thirty-eight years. During the early days of the county's history, it was not an uncommon occurrence for him to teach school during the winter seasons.

J. P. BOYTS,

farmer, section 30, is a native of Somerset County, Pennsylvania, was born May 6, 1846, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Gindlesperge) Boyts, who also came originally from Pennsylvania. The former, who was born in April, 1823, died in March, 1880. He was early taught the blacksmith trade, which he followed in the state of his birth, where also he married the mother of the subject of this sketch, who was born in June, 1823. She is still living. In 1867, Mr. Boyts removed to Bates County, Missouri, settling in Mount Pleasant Township, where he remained until 1880, then going to his present location. He now has a well improved farm, the results of his own industry. He was married, October 3, 1867, to Miss Caroline Lotterer, who was born in Michigan, April 25, 1850. Her parents were George and Harriet Lotterer *nee* Herrick. The former, born in 1809, came to America from England in 1829. The mother was born in New Jersey. They are now residents of Fort Scott, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. B. have four children living: Miles A., Ella N., Mary E. and Dennis E. Three are deceased: George, Charles, and Duly.

JUDGE C. D. COLE,

section 11, owes his nativity to Cooper County, Missouri, where he was born in 1834. He was the fifth child of Samuel and Sallie (Brisco) Cole, the former a Virginian by birth, who with his parents moved to Ken-

tucky in an early day. In 1806 he went to Cooper County, Missouri, where he has since resided, now being eighty-six years of age. He has lived on the same farm since 1812. His wife, who came originally from Kentucky, died in 1855, in the forty-seventh year of her age. C. D. Cole grew to manhood in the county of his birth, and was married there in 1855 to Miss Margaret Schutler, a native of Virginia, born in 1835, and a daughter of Jacob G. and Mary Schutler. She came to Missouri in 1837 with her parents, and located in Cooper County, where she was reared and educated. After his marriage Mr. Cole settled in Moniteau County, where he lived until the breaking out of the war. Returning to Cooper County he stayed there until 1868, then coming to Bates County, where he took up his location near where he now resides. He and his wife have eight children: Ellenora, Mary, William, Fannie, Rector, James, Margaret and Ned. Mr. Cole has always been a staunch Democrat, and in 1876 he was elected county judge of the southern district, and in 1878 was elected presiding judge of Bates. He has now served nearly six years to the entire satisfaction of the people. During the years 1853-54 he was a resident of California.

H. C. REESE

was born in Crittenden County, Kentucky, July 21, 1848, and was the son of G. C. and Mary D. Reese *nee* Mansfield. The former was born in Tennessee, and accompanied his parents to Kentucky, where he was married, subsequently settling in Johnson County, in 1856. In 1866, he went to Pettis County, where he now resides. The subject of this sketch was educated at Forest Grove Institute, after which for the succeeding two years he read law under Crandle & Sinnett, at Sedalia. Owing to failing health he turned his attention to the live stock trade in connection with farming. In 1871, Mr. Reese came from Pettis to Bates County, and is now the owner of 240 acres of fine land, well improved, his farm being situated in section 30, and upon which he feeds a number of cattle. He is also a full partner in the firm of Little, Reese Bros., hardware and grocery merchants at Hume. Mr. R. was married January 11, 1872, to Miss Kate Gregg, a Virginian by birth, who was born April 9, 1858. Her parents were J. G. and Mattie (Sheppard) Gregg. She was educated at Fayetteville, Howard County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have three sons: William Clark, Earl Gregg and Henry Clay. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

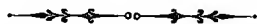
S. L. STANDISH, M. D.,

came originally from DuPage County, Illinois, where he was born in 1843. His parents were H. C. and Ollie (Branson) Standish, natives of New York State, who settled in Illinois in 1824. Our subject was edu-

cated in the schools of Warrenville and Chicago, and in 1865 he commenced the study of medicine under L. C. Newton at Danville, Illinois. In 1868 he graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri, and is now the owner of a fine farm in section 28 of 500 acres of excellent land. In 1869 he married Miss S. Standish, who was born in 1852 in Illinois. They have a family of four children: Orra, Leslie, Chancey and Nellie.



NEW HOME TOWNSHIP.



MAJOR RICHARD N. ALLEN

was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 15, 1819. His parents, Richard N. and Sarah (Hughes) Allen, were natives of County Down, Ireland, and settled in Maryland about the year 1796. Richard was the sixth of eleven children, of whom but himself and one brother survive, Colonel Robert T. P. Allen, a graduate of West Point, and who served in the United States Army as lieutenant; he now lives in Florida. He was also attached to the topographical engineer corps and built the harbors of Silver Creek and Portland on Lake Erie. He founded the Kentucky Military Institute, and during the rebellion was colonel of a Texas regiment, and his son, Robert D. Allen, is the present president of the institute. In 1836 Mr. Allen assisted his brother Robert in building the two ports just named, and in '38 he entered the Alleghany College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1840. He then entered the law office of Hiram L. Richmond, and pursued his law studies one year, and was admitted to the practice of law at the Crawford County bar in 1841. He had married while attending college, on March 10, 1840, Miss Jeannette Campbell, a native of New York, but of Scotch descent. Mr. Allen practiced law in Pennsylvania for one year and then removed to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and followed the practice of his profession until 1844, being contemporary with such men as Dr. Bissel, Judge Sidney Breeze and General Shields, and he was the cause of the famous quarrel between General Shields and Judge Breeze. While coming down the Ohio River, on his way to Illinois, his hat, in which he carried his certificate, was blown into the river. He saved the diploma by jumping into the water. Its becoming wet had effaced the impression of the seal, and for this reason Judge Breeze refused him admittance to the bar. General

Shields made a speech pressing Mr. Allen's claim for recognition. In his remarks he said something at which Judge Breeze took exception and commanded Shields to take his seat. Shields, with arms folded, replied that "If the court please I prefer to stand." The second time the Judge made the command. Shields' reply was the same. The Judge fined him ten dollars. The General pulled out his pocket book and paid it. The Judge made the same demand the third time. The same reply was made. A fine of twenty dollars was entered and as quickly paid. The General refused the fourth time and he was remanded to jail. To jail he went, accompanied by his friends. He was released the next morning. The result was Shields challenged Judge Breeze, and upon his refusing to fight the General published him as a coward. In 1844 Mr. Allen went to Sweet Lick Spring, Kentucky, where he practiced for two years. In 1846 he accepted a professorship in the Kentucky Military Institute, which he filled until 1849. In company with his brother, with whom he had been connected in the institute, he went to California, Robert having received the appointment of Assistant Postmaster General to establish post offices and post routes. He engaged in mining one summer, and in the following winter he and his brother purchased a one-half interest in the Pacific News, paying therefor \$24,000. In 1850 the first steam press on the Pacific coast was secured and put in operation. General Winchester, of New York, was employed as editor, and Mr. Allen himself was city editor. In the winter of 1850 the building, press, and everything connected with the office was burned, making a loss of \$80,000. Major Allen was in New York at the time of the fire and never went back to California. In 1852 he returned to the Institute and until the outbreak of the war held the position of quartermaster. During the war he engaged in farming, and was employed by Jay Cook, who is his brother-in-law, Mr. C. having married his only sister, to establish agencies in Missouri and Kansas for the sale of 5-20 and 7-30 bonds. The institute having revived in 1866 he was given the same position, which he continued to hold until 1873 when he resigned. In 1875 he came to Bates County and has since been occupied in farming, having a farm of 320 acres. He [has nine children: Sarah, (wife of John B. Batchellor, of Deepwater); William H., a physician of Rich Hill, his wife was a Miss Ara Sims, of Texas; Emma Jane died at the age of twenty-three years, at Frankfort; Robert T. P., his first wife was a niece of Colonel Samuel F. Hawkins, and died in 1876, he has recently married Miss Libbie Katron, of Vernon County; Richard N., at home; Ebenezer N., a physician at Coolidge, Kansas; Hugh C., at home; Jacob D., recently graduated from the Military Institute; and Elizabeth Cook, at home. In politics Major Allen is a Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, and has been a Mason for upwards of thirty years, having joined the order in San Francisco.

WILLIAM BARKER,

of the firm of Stafford & Barker, contractors, is of English nativity and was born in Lancashire, July 13, 1841, his parents being Miles and Ann (Marland) Barker. When he was three years old the family came to the United States, and his father worked in the mines of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, for two years. Going to St. Louis, young Barker first toiled in the mines, in what is now the Twenty-seventh Ward, until twenty-six years of age. He has since worked in Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and upon settling at Alma he remained there seven years. Thence to St. Louis, and after one year, in March, 1881, he came to Rich Hill and dug coal in the mines until November 1, 1882, when he entered into the contracting business with Mr. Stafford to remove the coal from Shaft No. 1 and load the cars. They are successors to Patrick Shields. Mr. B. was married in St. Louis, May 3, 1868, to Miss Ellen Lewis, a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They have four children: Thomas, Lydia, William and Joseph. His father was killed at Alma, Illinois, October 13, 1872, by a train running over him. His mother died November 17, 1874, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. William is the eldest of thirteen children, of whom only three besides himself are living: Pl oebe, Anna and Betsy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. orders, and in politics is a Greenbacker.

JAMES S. BELL

was born in Richmond County, Virginia, August 10, 1836, and is the second of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living, one, John M., having been killed October 12, 1881, by Indians in Mexico. When James was but one year old the family came to Missouri and settled in Cooper County, where his early days were spent, and where he received a fair education. During the war the Bell family removed to the vicinity of St. Louis, and James himself went to Texas. He soon after enlisted at Dallas in the Second Texas Partisan Rangers, and served mainly upon and along the Mississippi River. When hostilities closed he was at Hempstead, Texas, and in October, 1865, he returned to Missouri, and for the next three or four years was engaged in driving cattle from Texas. In 1867 he came to Bates County and secured his present situation in New Home Township, where he has a finely improved farm of 520 acres. He is one of the most extensive cattle raisers of that section of the county. Mr. Bell was married, October 10, 1878, to Miss Fanny Rand, daughter of James Rand. She is a native of Indiana. They have two children, Frank and James. Mr. Bell's parents live on an adjoining farm, and three sisters are still with them: Anna, Lida and Hattie. Two brothers also live in the same neighborhood, Melville F.

and W. M. One sister Elizabeth A. Langford is in Colorado ; one, Louisa N., is in the Indian Nation ; one, Virginia Yagle, in Saline County, one brother, Charles, in Cedar County. In politics, Mr. Bell is Democratic, and has been entrusted with much of the business affairs of the township. He has been fortunate in his business ventures, and has accumulated a comfortable living. He is connected with the Methodist Church South.

ISAAC H. BOTKIN,

stock dealer and farmer, was born in Ohio County, West Virginia, ten miles south of Wheeling, March 10, 1834. His parents were Robert C. Botkin and Rachel, *nee* Vernon, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter born on the Brandywine, near where the battle of Brandywine was fought, and is of Quaker family. They settled in Ohio County about 1830. Isaac H. is the eighth of ten children, two brothers and seven sisters ; of these four only are living: Benjamin and Elma A., in Adams County, Iowa; and Susan Chapman, Pennsylvania. While young Mr. Botkin learned the harness trade, at which he worked for three years in Hillsboro, Pennsylvania. In 1859 he moved to Adams County, Iowa. He tendered his services during the war, and as sergeant of a company in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Porter, went south at the commencement of hostilities. His service was in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, and for some time he was under Gen. A. J. Smith. At Gravelly Spring, Tennessee, he was commissioned first lieutenant. When Lee surrendered he was at Macon, and carried the news of Davis' capture from Atlanta to Dalton, and received his discharge at Atlanta. He remained in Iowa for three or four years, and in 1870 came to De Kalb County, Missouri, where he was married, on December 8, of that year, to Miss Mary F. Jones. Soon after he came to Bates County and settled on his present farm, which he had previously secured. Mr. Botkin, beside feeding quite a number of cattle himself, is the most extensive buyer and shipper in his section of the county, doing nearly all of that business for a large scope of country. In 1879 he took his family to Oregon with the hope of finding a more satisfactory residence, but remained only a short time. They have two children living: Vernon and Ina. Their eldest son, Robert E., died when about six years of age. Mr. Botkin is Democratic in politics, and he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist Church.

SAMUEL W. FREDERICK,

farmer, minister and justice of the peace, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, December 11, 1837, and was a son of John C. and Anna M. (Freeze) Frederick. His father was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and his

mother of Maryland, and they were among the early settlers of Ohio, having gone to the state about 1825. Samuel W. is the youngest of eight children, and he also has four half brothers and sisters, of whom four only are living. Young Frederick received a fair common school education, and when quite young attached himself to the Baptist Church. When about twenty years of age he began to preach, and in 1866, he was ordained a minister of the church. Since that time he has officiated in pastoral duties and is now filling appointments. He has officiated at the marriage of over a hundred couples, and has preached nearly six hundred funeral sermons. He was married February 20, 1860, to Miss Melissa J. Curran, a native of Coshocton County. Her death occurred April 27, 1880, she leaving a family of five children: Oswald W., George C., Eddie A., Gertrude and Lillie. He was again married September 28, 1882; this time to Mrs. Dicey Donahoo, whose maiden name was Kule, and widow of Alfred P. Donahoo, who died in Illinois, in 1868. Mr. Frederick was elected a justice of the peace in April, 1881, and is now discharging the duties of the office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is Democratic in politics.

SAMUEL F. HAWKINS,

judge of the probate court, was born in Franklin County, Kentucky, April 6, 1826. His parents were William B. and Mary (Crockett) Hawkins, the latter being a daughter of Colonel Anthony Crockett, the first representative whom Kentucky sent to represent her in the Virginia Legislature and an old Revolutionary soldier, for many years previous to his death, honored by the Kentucky senate by being given the post of sergeant at arms of the senate. Both families were from the old Virginia stock, both grandfathers were Revolutionary soldiers and both came to Kentucky in the days when it was truly the dark and bloody ground. Mr. Crockett came from Orange County and settled near Fort Harod. Mr. Hawkins was from Culpeper County and located near Fort Brown, and both served in the late war of 1812, as did also William, the father of Samuel F. He and his wife were reared near Frankfort where they married and where they died, he in 1845 and she in 1856. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of ten children—six girls and four boys. One brother, Elisha O., is the sheriff of Franklin County, Kentucky, and one sister, Martha N. Clark, lives in Colorado. He received a fair education, attending Beach Grove Academy. At his father's death he worked on the farm until the death of his mother, having been married in September 12, 1850, to Miss Martha J. Thomas, who had been reared and educated by Dr. J. Hiter Ellison. In 1857 they came to Missouri and remained in Johnson County for one year. In 1858 he came to Bates County and bought a tract of 360 acres on section 29. His

wife's mother located near him about this time and theirs were the only houses between Price's and Reed's Creeks. In 1861, December 19, his house was burned. He had taken his wife to Clinton in September and shortly after to Johnson County, where they lived until the close of the war. During 1864 and 1865 he was the railroad agent at Knob Noster. In 1868 he sold his farm and purchased another tract of land and returned to Bates County. His wife, on their return, called it their "New Home," and from this the village which soon sprang up and the township derived the name of New Home. Since his return to Bates he has been farming and doing a real estate business. In 1873 Mr. Hawkins was appointed a notary public by Governor Woodson and has since been re-appointed by Governors Hardin and Crittenden. In 1876 he was an aspirant for the legislature before the convention but failed to receive the nomination. At the recent election he was elected judge of the probate court of the county. Mr. Hawkins lost his wife on the 24th of February, 1881.

JOHN M. HOAGLAND,

stockraiser and farmer, was born in Coschocton County, Ohio, May 24, 1851. His parents were Isaac and Sarah Hoagland, *nee* Bantum, both natives of Ohio. The Hoagland family came originally from Virginia, and that of the Bantums from Maryland. John M. was the sixth of seven children, of whom there are living, one half brother, George, who is at Schell City, and a half sister, Mary, is the wife of Noah Myhart. He obtained a common school education, and then came to Missouri in 1868, at that time being seventeen years of age. His father purchased a homestead, and in two years died, leaving the whole charge to John. He received 130 acres of land and soon began to handle stock, and now is one of the most prominent stock men in Bates County, and he has been purchasing land until he has over 500 acres. Mr. Hoagland was married January 9, 1879, to Miss Alice Fayler, daughter of Elias Fayler, of Rich Hill. Her death occurred April 1, 1880. His mother is still living with him. Mr. H. is a man of eminent business ability and by strict attention to business has acquired quite a comfortable fortune.

HUDSON & JAY.

This prominent firm of contractors is composed of Simeon Jay and William F. Hudson. The former was born in Meigs County, Ohio, November 12, 1840, his parents being Wilsey and Elizabeth (Eads) Jay. When twelve years of age he began to work in the mines and learned the stone cutting trade, and in 1861 enlisted in the Second West Virginia Cavalry, and served in West Virginia and in the Shenandoah Valley, being in nearly all the actions in the valley. He was with Sheridan

in the Richmond raid and was at Appomattox. He was discharged at Wheeling. He was married, May 26, 1869, to Miss Lucretia Thompson in Meigs County, Ohio. They have five children: Lois, Charles C., Allen A., Eva, Simeon dying when two years old, and John J. Mr. Jay operated a mine for himself three years and was then employed by other men. In 1869 he removed to Kingman County, Kansas, and farmed one year. Coming to Rich Hill in July, 1880, he prospected for coal for some time and started a restaurant, and worked at his trade of stone cutting and also in a blacksmith shop a while. In 1881 he opened Slope No. 2 for the mining company, and has had charge of the work ever since in that mine.

Mr. Hudson was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, July 10, 1842, and was the son of Jacob Hudson and Lucy, *nee* Morgan, of English and Welsh descent. Jacob Hudson was a coal operator as well as a farmer, and worked at mining and farming until the war, when he enlisted in the Twelfth Kentucky Infantry, at Somerset. At Mill Spring, December 5, 1861, he was captured and confined at Nashville, and finally sent to Salisbury, where he was turned over to General Burnside on parole, and in January, 1863, was exchanged at Columbus and rejoined his regiment at Lebanon, Kentucky, in April. He served in the campaign in Kentucky and with Burnside. He subsequently entered the veteran service at Strawberry Plain, January 1, 1864, and joined his brigade in Georgia and went with Sherman as far as Atlanta, when he returned to Nashville against Hood. November 9, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company A, his original company, the captain having retired. He was discharged at Louisville in July, 1865. In 1868 Mr. Hudson was employed by the Chicago & Alton Railroad in the wood department, and in 1869 he came to Missouri and for three years farmed near Pleasant Hill, and until November 1, 1880, had lived mainly in Cass County, but had spent some time in Kansas and Texas. He came to Rich Hill at that time and has since worked for the mining company. He has done some shipping by contract and is now connected with Mr. Jay in running Mine No. 1. He is a member of the blue lodge, chapter, council and commandery of the Masonic fraternity.

PETER PEARSON

was born in Bolton Parish, County Cumberland, England, April 1, 1836, his parents being George and Margaret (Brown) Pearson. His wife was formerly a Miss Mary Jane Willis, to whom he was married July 24, 1861. They have ten children: Thomas Willis, George Brown, Robert, Mark, Isaac Becket, Margaret Hannah, Mary Elizabeth, John Joseph, James Daniel and Esther Jane. When nine years old, Mr. Pearson began work in the mines of his native county, in the capacity of "trapper," and

passed through all the various departments of coal mining, so that he became thoroughly familiarized with the entire work. In 1869, he immigrated to America, and worked at Massillon, Ohio, for several months. Moving to O'Fallon, St. Charles County, Missouri, he remained one year, and thence to Alma, Illinois, where he stopped until July, 1880. Then he came to Rich Hill, and has since been employed in various capacities in the mines, digging coal, laying track, etc. At present he has charge of the timber work in Mine No. 1. Mr. Pearson is a member of the Free Methodist Church, and is a man of considerable general information. In Illinois he was licensed to preach, since which time he has filled local appointments. He is taking great interest in educational matters, and it is mainly through his influence that the miners' children have such good facilities as they have, and his work is doing much to elevate the mining class, in advancing the cause of education, temperance and morality.

JAMES RAND,

stock dealer and farmer, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, November 16, 1829, and was the son of James and O. (McLean) Rand, natives of Ohio. His grandfather, Thomas Rand, was an old Revolutionary soldier and among the pioneers of Kentucky. Young James was reared on a farm, and at the age of twenty-three, in October, 1852, married Miss Margaret Bassett. In 1865 they came to Missouri and lived for three years in Benton County, coming to Bates County in 1868. In 1857 he had entered about 2,000 acres of land, and he began to improve some of that property. He now owns over 1,000 acres, having 480 acres in the farm upon which he lives. He is an extensive stock dealer, and usually feeds from 100 to 150 cattle and a proportionate number of hogs. He has four children living: Frances (wife of James Bell), Rolla (whose wife was formerly Mary Watts), Lula, and Benjamin L. They have lost four children: Charlie, who died when twenty-three years old; Carrie, when seven; Thomas, at the age of two, and Harry, when one year old. Mr. Rand is a Greenbacker, and made the race at the recent election for representative, but the strength of the party was not sufficient to elect him. He is a Mason, and has been for upwards of thirty years.

GEORGE P. SCHWECHHEIMER

was born in Baden, Germany, March 7, 1835, and emigrated to America when about sixteen years of age. The following year his parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Nagel) Schwechheimer, came and located in Ohio, where his mother died in 1863. His father died in Missouri in 1875. George P. was married, January 1, 1857, to Miss Mary Leoffler, a native of Wurttemberg. Her death occurred September 10, 1867, when she left seven

children: Emma, William, Charley, Philip, Mary, Lydia and Lena. In February, 1869, Mr. Schwechheimer married Miss Julia Engl, born in Hesse, Germany. They have seven children: Charlie, Otilia, Flora, Edwin, Albert, Walter and John. At the outbreak of the war Mr. S. tendered his services and was enrolled in the Eightieth Ohio Infantry, and served under Generals Grant and Sherman. At Corinth, October 3, 1862, he was captured and held for ten days at Vicksburg, when he was paroled. In April following he rejoined his regiment at the Yazoo Pass, Arkansas. He received his discharge at Little Rock, in August, 1865. In 1869 he came to Bates County and secured a tract of 130 acres, which he has since been farming and to which he has added land until he has over 200 acres at present. He is a carpenter by trade and much of the time has worked at his trade in connection with his farming operations. In politics he is identified with the Democrats, and his worth has been recognized by his having been entrusted with the positions of township clerk and assessor.

JASON W. SMITH,

was born in Madison County, Kentucky, May 21, 1835. His parents were James and Nancy (Howard) Smith, natives of Kentucky. He is the third of seven children, six of whom are boys. One brother, Benjamin H., is in a grocery store at Sprague; the remainder are living in Kentucky and in Howard County, Missouri, one brother, Thomas, being probate judge of the latter county. When Jason was about eighteen years old he was sent to Missouri, to attend the state university at Columbia, which institution he attended for about one year. He then entered Central College at Fayette for some time, after which he began to teach and taught about five years in Brown County. In 1857, his father's family settled in Howard County, and his parents are still living there. When the war demoralized the society of Missouri, Mr. Smith joined the company of Todd, who was a brother-in-law, and remained in the band through the war. He was married in Howard County, July 28, 1858, to Miss Sarah Todd, a native of Howard County. After the war he engaged in farming, and in 1877, came to Bates County, and settled on a tract of land which his father had entered in 1857. He, in company with a cousin named William McNeil, entered about one thousand acres, and Mr. Smith's farm now consists of two hundred acres of this tract. He is handling a number of cattle, feeding about 170 head, and from 50 to 100 head of hogs. He has eight children: Mary (wife of J. S. Baskett, of Howard), Nancy, Ann, Edgar, Neriah, Minerva, James and Charley. Mr. S. is identified with the Christian Church. He is Democratic politically, and for over twenty years has been in fellowship with the Masonic fraternity. His brother, Thomas Smith, was iden-

tified with Bates County for five years previous to the war, having practiced law in Butler, while a member of the law firm of Smith & Stearns.

MARCUS STAFFORD,

coal contractor, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, about the year 1850, and came to America fourteen years ago. He began to work in coal mines when eight years old and has followed mining all his life. He labored in the Drummond Park Mine at a depth of 1,800 feet, then was employed in the zinc mines where he remained eighteen months. When he emigrated to America he first worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines one year and then went to Wyoming in search for gold. He prospected and mined through Utah, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho and Montana and about one year ago began work in the Rich Hill mines and has dug coal since until the first of November, 1882, when, with Mr. Barker, he took the contract of loading the cars in shaft No. 1. Mr. Stafford was married about eight years ago to Miss Eliza Boyd. They have one child, a boy, William. He is a Republican in his political preferences, a Mason and belongs to the order of the Knights of Pythias.

WINFIELD SCOTT STEELE

was born in Lee County, Iowa, March 24, 1842, and is the sixth of nine children, his parents being William and Nancy (Jones) Steele. Winfield enjoyed the advantages of a course of study at the academy at Denmark, Iowa, and at the age of eighteen years began to teach school in his native state, at which he continued until he entered the service by enlisting January 16, 1861, at Burlington, Iowa, in the First Iowa Cavalry, under Colonel Fitz Henry Warren. His service extended through Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, and he was at the battles of Prairie Grove, Bayou Metre, Little Rock, and upon General Steele's campaign into Southern Arkansas. At Little Rock he was granted a veteran's furlough, and in September, 1864, he returned to Little Rock and re-enlisted and reported at Memphis for duty. He was then attached to General Rosecrans' body guard, and as such came into Missouri during the Price raid. In the spring of 1865, he was sent to Tennessee, and in July of the same year to Louisiana and Texas, under General Custer. He was corporal and had charge of Tom Custer's body guard. He was not discharged until February 14, 1866, at Austin, Texas. Returning to Iowa, Mr. S. remained there one year, when he came to Bates County, and began to teach school. In 1869, he secured his present farm. He was married January 2, 1870, to Miss Martha A. Hill, daughter of John Hill, of Charlotte Township. She is also a native of Iowa, having been born in Linn County. They have five children: Herbert Levi, William,

Jessie Alice, John and Nancy Caroline. Since his marriage Mr. Steele has been occupied in farming, and in connection has often engaged in teaching. He is one of the standard teachers of the county. Himself and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, of which he is one of its most influential workers. In politics he is a Republican.

JUDGE JOHN H. SULLENS

was born in Wayne County, Kentucky, October 13, 1828. His parents were Thomas Sullens and Martha *nee* Bomer, natives of Kentucky. The Sullens family were among the first settlers of what is now Missouri, his grandfather Peter's father having come this side of the Mississippi when the fort at St. Louis was the only defense, and often found shelter within its walls, and was there at the time the place was so ferociously attacked by Indians. John H. Sullens is the fifth of a family of ten children, six of whom are living, none but himself, however, in Missouri. One brother, Shelby, and three sisters, Elizabeth Whitten, Melinda Morrow and Martha Ann Farris, are in Grayson County, Texas, and one brother, Isaac M., in Oregon. When he was but one month old his parents came to Miller (Cole) County, Missouri, where his father was killed by a fall from the roof of a barn, in 1849. His mother died in Texas, May 2, 1877. Our subject received a limited common school education, and was married in May, 1848, when a little more than nineteen, to Miss Hannah Cowan, also a native of Wayne County, Kentucky. In 1856, Mr. Sullens engaged in merchandising in Miller County, which he continued until the war put a stop to all business. His store and contents were burned and some notes confiscated, and he left the state under a pass and went to Windsor, Canada, where he remained until the close of the war. In April, 1865, he returned to Miller County, and in August of the same year came to Bates, and began to improve a tract of 200 acres, which he had entered in 1856. He has since engaged in farming, and filled several township offices for some time. Under the first form of township organization he was supervisor for New Home Township, and elected by the board of supervisors, who constituted the county court, its chairman, and continued such so long as township organization existed. On May 20, 1873, he was elected presiding justice of the county court, his opponent being Ava E. Page. His colleagues were, Judges A. V. Bradley, of Prairie; D. C. Edwards, of Grand River; S. S. Cowan, of Charlotte; and H. W. Douglas, of Hudson. During his term of office, some of the most important financial issues that have ever affected Bates County were satisfactorily settled. One of these was the injunction case in the Jackson Circuit Court, to prevent the issue of \$250,000 of bonds to the Butler branch of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. He also collected \$10,000 from the bondsmen of Wesley T. Smith, the defaulting

county collector, who was deficient to the extent of \$15,000. In the fall of 1876, Judge Sullens resigned his position in the county court to become a candidate for representative in the legislature. He was elected and took his seat January 3, 1877, and was placed on committees on agriculture and township organization. This was a session of extremely hard work for the Missouri Legislature, in making existing laws conform to the new constitution, which had just been adopted, and we find by reference to the proceedings of that session, that upon all important questions Judge Sullens voted, not from any partisan standpoint, but from the convictions of a clear head and an honest heart.

THOMAS H. TILSON •

was born December 20, 1851, on section 23, of New Home Township, Bates County, Missouri. His parents were William Steward and Judith (Turner) Tilson, the latter being the eldest daughter of George Turner, who settled in Bates County about 1840. He died in 1857, as did his wife, Mary E., they both being buried upon the same day. William S. Tilson was born in 1815 and his wife, Judith, in 1826. He died January 28, 1858, and Mrs. T. May 5, 1881. Thomas H. was the fourth of seven children, the eldest, George W., living with Thomas; Mary E., John F. died at fifteen; William S. died at six months; James E. and Francis Marion both dying when fifteen years of age. Mary E. married Vernon Ozment. He died January 19, 1874, and she March 16, 1875, leaving two children: Judith Ann, aged eleven, and Mary Frances, aged nine years, both of whom are living with Thomas. His father entered 680 acres of land, nearly all of which he now owns. Mr. Tilson was married, July 2, 1872, to Miss Mahala Vaughn. He was again married, December 8, 1881, to Miss Mary Ann Floyd, daughter of John Floyd. Mr. Tilson is a member of the Christian Church and one of the principal men of his vicinity.

SAMUEL H. WEDDLE

was born at Blue Springs, Jackson County, Missouri, March 31, 1831. His parents were John and Jane Weddle *nee* Busley, the former a native of New York and the latter of Kentucky. They were married in Lafayette County, Missouri, about 1822. His father was born in New York City and learned the silverplate trade. In 1813 he enlisted for five years and at the close of the war re-enlisted for five years more and his regiment was sent to the frontier and stationed at Council Bluffs where his term of service expired. He then went down the Missouri River to the first settlements which were in Lafayette County. He stopped there and after being married located at Blue Springs. While living here he often visited the old Harmony Mission and assisted in setting out the

old orchard of the mission which was a landmark long after the buildings had fallen to decay. He also served as cook at the mission, cooking for the Indian children. His experience in cooking during his ten years' service in the army gave him an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the mission work. His wife died in the fall of 1851 and he followed her in 1866. He had been living for some years in Vernon County. In 1834 the family settled in Cass County, four miles east of Harrisonville, and in the spring of 1843 came to Bates County and located on the Miami, three and a half miles southwest of Butler. In 1850, in company with his eldest brother, William, Samuel H. went to California, where he remained until 1857, engaged in mining and ranching. On his return in 1857 he found the family living in Linn County, Kansas, but returned to Bates in the next year. In 1861 he enlisted in Cummins' Battalion State Cuards and served five months on the border. Then he went to Texas in hopes of finding a country where he would be at liberty to remain out of the army but finding things worse there than it had been at home he came back to Bates and in May, 1862, enlisted at the Cowskin Prairie, in the Sixteenth Missouri Infantry, under Colonel L. M. Lewis, and from that time participated in the various engagements of the regiment. He was at Prairie Grove and all through Arkansas and Northern Louisiana, taking part at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and at Saline River against Steele in Arkansas. He passed through without receiving a wound and surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana. He remained one year in Texas, and returned to Missouri and resumed farming where he now lives. Mr. Weddle was married February 17, 1869, to Miss Nancy J. Evans, daughter of Ezekiel Evans, who died at Batesville, Arkansas, in 1864, from a wound received at Grand Prairie. He was one of the pioneers of Bates County and a brother of John Evans, of Shawnee Township. Mr. Weddle has three children: Albert Sidney Johnson, Cornelia Florence and Sonora Gertrude. Mr. W. was the fourth child of twelve children, of whom William, the eldest, died at Alton while held a prisoner. He was taken from Butler among many other civilians. Jonathan died in Texas and Abel died at home during the war from exposure. Of those who survive, Charity Turman lives at Siloam Springs, Arkansas; Susan lives with Samuel; Talitha Grummons is a widow and lives at Nevada, Missouri; John R., at Balltown, Vernon County; James H. resides near Butler, and David is at Trinidad, Colorado. Mr. Weddle is a Mason and a Democrat.

ROBERT GENTRY WEST

is probably the oldest native of New Home Township now living, having been born within its boundaries and within one mile of his present home on the 7th of April, 1842. His parents were Mark and Mary

(Allen) West. She was a daughter of James Allen, who came from North Carolina and settled at the Harmony Mission about 1837. His father was born in Tennessee, where he married, and in 1837 moved to Missouri and for two years lived near Windsor, in Henry County. Coming to Bates County in 1839, he settled on the south bank of the Marias des Cygnes and lived there until his death, which occurred May 1, 1852. His wife had died in 1842, and he married the next year Miss Minerva McHenry, daughter of John McHenry, who died at Jefferson City while there attending the legislature, he being a representative of the county at the time. Minerva lived twelve years after her husband's death, and died at the Sac and Fox Agency, Kansas, on November 21, 1864. There are five children in the first family, of which our subject is the youngest and the only one now living. The eldest, James, was killed at Springfield January 8, 1863. Edward died of a congestive chill in 1851. Sammy died in infancy, and Elizabeth Jane, wife of Thomas Jackson, died at Butler in 1860; her husband was killed at Lone Jack. Of the second family of four children only one remains, Mary A., the wife of James P. Thomas. The eldest, Bolivar Jackson, died February 25, 1868. John W. died in infancy and Tillman Howard died in 1864, about the same time and at the same place as his mother. So far as can be ascertained Mark West was the first man who received a contract for carrying the mail in Bates County. This was about 1850, and the route was from Harrisonville to West Point and to Balltown or Papinville. What education Mr. West acquired in school was obtained by walking four miles to school, Judge Bartlett being the teacher. In 1861 he enlisted in the State Guard. In August of 1861 he attached himself to Colonel Cockrell's command, with which he participated at Lone Jack. After that he was in General Shelby's brigade, and in the fight at Springfield he was wounded and for seven years carried a navy ball. He has now entirely recovered from the effects of the wound. While in the hospital at Springfield he was taken prisoner, and after being sent to St. Louis and Chicago he was taken to City Point, Virginia, where he was exchanged. He rejoined his command on White River, Arkansas, and in 1864 was granted a furlough and went to Texas. He was not in the command at the time of the surrender. Returning to Missouri, he was soon after married, on April 26, 1866, to Miss Angeline Campbell, daughter of James L. Campbell. She is a native of Cass County. Her parents were originally from Virginia. Mr. West is a Democrat in his political preferences.

JOHN H. WILLIAMS,

was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1838. His parents being Samuel and Catherine (Barndollar) Williams, both natives of Pennsylvania. John is the third of ten children, of whom eight are now liv-

ing : One sister in Bates County, Eliza, (wife of D. F. Beegle, of Butler); one sister in Wheeling, one in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, one brother, James, is an attorney-at-law in Philadelphia ; three brothers still reside in Bedford County ; two of these, Jacob and Samuel, are merchants, and have extensive iron and coal interests in the mining regions. Mr. Williams had advantages of far better facilities for schooling than the majority of young men of his day. His father had been instrumental in securing an academy in the town of Rainsburg, and in this young Williams received a fair education. When the war interfered with his studies, he enlisted in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, in April, 1861, and served until May, 1864, principally in Virginia. In July, 1864, he organized a company of men for the one hundred day service, and was commissioned as captain of the company. They were attached to the 194th Pennsylvania, and did provost duty about four months. In 1866, Mr. Williams came west and while in Kansas City engaged with D. K. Abeel, in running a saw mill. They located the mill on the Miami in Lone Oak Township and continued to run it until it was burned in 1868. In the following year, February 10, he married Miss Mattie B. Colcord, a daughter of T. R. Colcord ; she is a native of Wisconsin, and her parents were originally from New England. They have one child, a boy, Edgar I. They have an adopted child, a little girl of two or three years. Since 1869, Mr. Williams has been engaged in farming, and now has a farm of about 360 acres in New Home Township. He is taking quite an active interest in improving his own stock. In his political opinions he is a Republican and on questions of education and prohibition he is much in advance of the average. He is attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ALEXANDER WILSON,

coal contractor, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, June 29, 1837. His parents were John and Jane (Diet) Wilson. His father was a coal miner, and when ten years of age Alexander began to assist his father in the mines, and his whole life has been devoted to this business. When twenty-one years old he commenced contracting, and for many years was sinking shafts, at times being required to go to a depth of five hundred feet. In 1870, he immigrated to America and worked for awhile in Maryland, and thence to Washington County, Illinois, and until July 4, 1876, was employed in the coal mines of Illinois, sometimes prospecting, again digging, and then contracting. Subsequently he located in Randolph County, Missouri, and took a contract north of Huntsville and also ran a grist mill in connection. In November, 1877, he went to Taylor County, Iowa, and purchasing a tract of land gave his attention to farming but nine months. In August, 1880, he moved to Johnson County,

Missouri, and for three months had charge of the Johnson County Coal Mining Company. In December, 1880, he came to Rich Hill, and has since been at work in the mines here. In June, 1882, he took his present contract of the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company, to sink Shaft No. 5. Mr. Wilson was married March 21, 1861, to Miss Isabella Wood. They have four children: John, Jane, Isabella and Frances Ann. They are connected with the United Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and also of the Knights of Pythias fraternities.



LONE OAK TOWNSHIP.



JOHN DANIEL

is among the early settlers of this county. He was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, July 9, 1826, and is therefore about fifty-six years of age. He was the son of Marmaduke and Elizabeth (Gibson) Daniel, both natives of Tennessee. John was the tenth of thirteen children, and is the only one now living. The family settled in Osage County, Missouri, about 1835. His parents died about 1844, and at that time all of the family were dead excepting himself, one brother, Elisha, and two sisters. Those two sisters have died within the last five years; one in Osage County, the other in California. He and his brother settled in Bates County about 1855. Elisha was killed at his own door by a posse of men during the war. Mr. Daniel was married, August 1, 1843, in Osage County, to Miss Martha Crews, a native of Kentucky, but who came to Missouri about the same time as her husband. When the holocaust swept everything from Bates, Mr. D. took his family to Pettis County, where he lived until 1866, then returning to the ruins of his home. He has ever since devoted his time in attempting to regain his former easy circumstances. His farm consists of 200 acres of well improved and well stocked land, and he is considered to be one of the most successful farmers and business men in his neighborhood. His family has numbered eleven children: William, who died in 1864 at nineteen years of age; Leander, who married Miss Sallie Wovely, and is living in Double Branches; John, who married Miss Belle McCoy and lives near the state line; George married Harriet Marstellar and lives near his father; Isaac, at home; Marion, at home and conducting the farm; Sarah

(wife of John Silvers), Mary (wife of James Smith), and Emma, Louisa and Evaline. Mr. Daniel and wife are active members of the Christian Church. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party.

AUGUSTUS B. DICKEY

was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 4, 1825, his parents being James and Betsy G. (Brown) Dickey. The former was a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and the latter was born in New Hampshire. Augustus is the fourth of five children, four of whom are living. He received a good common school education, and when the call was made for soldiers during the war he organized Company I, of the Ninety-Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and as captain left Camp Putnam, in August, 1862, and served under General Crooke, mainly in West Virginia and Tennessee. In August, 1863, he resigned his commission at Nashville on account of inability to perform duty, having suffered from a severe attack of inflammation of the liver. He has never entirely recovered from this disease. On his return to Ohio he engaged in merchandising at Albany and Harrisonville. He then entered the drug trade at which he continued for two years. He was also interested in shipping live stock and in the lumber trade. In 1871 he went to Europe and visited all the principal points of interest in England, Scotland, and the adjoining islands. He invested in a number of Clydesdale horses, Cotswold sheep and Berkshire hogs, which he imported and sold in Ohio. In 1874 Mr. Dickey came to Missouri and bought a large tract of land on the Marias de Cygnes, in Lone Oak Township, where he has over 1,100 acres. He remained but two years, returning to Indiana in 1876, and for nearly three years travelled through the northwest in behalf of the Surgical Institute. He then accepted a situation with the proprietor of "Green's August Flower" to travel on the Pacific coast and in Colorado. In the spring of 1880 he came back to Bates County, and has since been improving his farm. His political views are Republican. He has been a member of the Masonic order for nearly thirty years.

WILLIAM. ELLEDGE

is the eldest of a family of twelve children, and was born in Clark County, Illinois, September 20, 1839, his parents, A. G. and Ruth M. (Craig) Elledge, being natives of Morgan County, Kentucky. They were married March 4, 1838, in Clark County, Illinois, where the families had lived for several years. In 1853, they located in Scotland County, Missouri, and after remaining there three years, came to Bates County in 1856. William's father entered a tract of 340 acres in Lone Oak Township, and lived upon it until the outbreak of the war, when for several years the

family ties were sundered. His father and two brothers, Nelson and Marcus D., espoused the Confederate cause, and he entered the Union service, enlisting in the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, under Colonel Lind, at Iola, Kansas. He was engaged on the border of Missouri and Kansas and Arkansas, and was discharged at Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, in July, 1865. The senior Elledge entered Colonel Peyton's regiment and was attached to General Rain's division, and participated in the battles of Drywood, Prairie Grove, Hartville, and all of the engagements in Missouri, until the fall of 1863. One son, Nelson, was killed at Stockton, Missouri, July 11, 1863. Mr. Elledge was married May 3, 1860, to Miss Frances Dye, a native of Tippecanoe County, Indiana. They have a very interesting family. He is now living near his father, and is one of the best farmers of his section of the county.

THOMAS L. HARPER,

the son of John and Jeannette (Little) was born in Kelso, on the Tweed River, Scotland, on the 19th of September, 1848. His father was a native of Invernesshire, of the highlands, and has spent nearly his whole life engaged upon various railroads in Scotland, England and France. In 1851 he came to America, and has since devoted his attention to railroad work. There is but one other child in the family a sister of Thomas, Sarah N., wife of E. Ellston, now at Ellston, Cole County, Missouri. In 1857, the family lived in St. Clair County, Illinois, and afterward in Madison County. Thomas began work on a railroad when quite young, and served as conductor for nearly ten years on the I. & L. L. Railroad. While acting in that capacity he had the misfortune to meet with a serious accident, by being thrown under a car, which ran over his foot, causing such injuries that amputation was necessary. When sufficiently recovered to attend to business, he was given the position of coal agent at Ellston Station, in Cole County, on the Missouri Pacific. He held this position for three years and then embarked in the mercantile business at Ellston for three years. He was subsequently interested in farming near Ellston until March, when he came to Bates County, where he is at present living on the farm with his father, who came here in 1878. Mr. Harper was married, December 2, 1872, to Miss Mary E. Chambers, a native of Missouri. They have four children: John, Elmer, Charley, and Willie. They have lost a little girl of one year, Ollie. He and his father have quite a large tract of land, in all about 500 acres, which is situated in Lone Oak Township, some five miles southeast of Butler. Mr. Harper's ability and business capacity were soon recognized by his neighbors, and in appreciation of them he was elected a justice of the peace at the late spring election.

MARION R. LYLE,

a representative farmer and stock dealer, of this township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, September 12, 1835, and is the eldest of five children of Robert and Anna (Evans) Lyle. The former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio, and now residing in Bates County. One brother, A. E., is a physician at Sprague, one, E. E., in Nebraska, one sister, Melina, is the wife of Jerome Cady at Rich Hill, and one sister, Adeline Houghton, lives near Sprague. In 1856, Mr. Lyle settled in Moore County, Minnesota, from which place (after a residence there of twelve years, he came to Bates County, and located near Papinville, where he lived but two years, moving upon his present farm in 1870. He was married in Mitchell County, Iowa, to Miss Laura A. Wilder, daughter of Andrew J. Wilder. They have four children: Clarence C., Mary, Jennie and Robbie. Mr. Lyle served in the war in the Fourth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Sanborn, and was in the Middle or Kentucky and Tennessee Division of the army, and participated in fifteen general engagements, through which he passed without receiving a wound of any kind. While at Huntsville, Alabama, he entered the veteran service and continued until the close of the war, having served three years and ten months. Mr. Lyle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, and is the master of the grange near where he now lives. In politics he is an active Greenbacker.

DR. HEZEKIAH D. McCLINTIC

was born in Bath County, Virginia, January 19, 1831. His parents were Moses and Mary Ann (Daggs) McClintic. His grandfather was born in Ireland and was wounded in one of the revolutionary battles, from the effects of which wound he subsequently died. Hezekiah is the second of eight children in the family, all of whom are living. He received a liberal education, having attended Henry College and the University of Virginia, and going from there to the Jefferson Medical School of Philadelphia where he graduated. At the age of twenty-six years he began the practice of his profession at the Warm Springs of Bath County, Virginia. He practiced there two years and in 1858 crossed the mountains to Franklin, West Virginia, where he remained until 1861, then retracing his steps to Bath County. For some time during the war he acted as provost marshal for that district. He returned to Frankfort and continued his practice and remained there until November 27, 1869. He soon came to Bates County and located ten miles south of Butler near Old Rich Hill, where he followed the practice of his growing profession. Four years ago he settled at his present location and has built up a sat-

isfactory practice. The doctor has a good farm of eighty acres and is comfortably situated in life. His daughter, Lula, is his housekeeper. He was married March 12, 1858, in Bath County, Virginia, to Miss Sallie Shields. Her death occurred May 26, 1874, when she left two children: Ella (wife of Alonzo Sha and living near her father), and Lula is at home. The doctor has one of the oldest diplomas on record in Bates County. He is considered one of the most successful practitioners in the county but prefers a country practice rather than that of the city.

GEORGE N. REQUA

is the third son and fourth child of Dr. William C. Requa, and is a native of the township in which he now lives, having been born upon a portion of his father's present farm and within one mile of his own present residence, on the 15th of February, 1846. His early days were spent in work upon the old homestead and in acquiring the rudiments of a fair education, with about as poor school accommodations as that to which any state can lay claim. When only sixteen the outbreak of the civil war drove the family to Kansas with the hope that shelter would there be assured. But in a short time young Requa, burning with the same spirit that induced his father to try the missionary work, joined the Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry under Colonel Jennison and served along the border, being with the company upon the Price raid and at the battles of Big Blue and Pleasanton. During the fall of 1864 he was attached as orderly to the staff of General C. W. Blair and stationed at Fort Scott, carrying dispatches to various outposts in Missouri, Kansas and Indian Territory. He was discharged in the fall of 1865 at Fort Leavenworth. Returning to his old home, he engaged in farming and has since devoted his attention to that occupation. He has a farm of seventy acres in a fine state of cultivation and upon which is quite an extensive apple orchard, the principal varieties being winesap, geneting and Ben Davis. Mr. Requa was married, October 16, 1874, to Miss Sarah E. Thomas, the daughter of William R. Thomas. They have two children living, and one, the second, deceased: Katie E., Aaron F. and Edna.

ALBERT M. ROGERS,

minister and farmer, was born in Fayette County Pennsylvania, February 24, 1833, his parents being James and Fanny (Hooly) Rogers, both natives of Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James Rogers, lived in Kentucky, and took an active part in the struggle of 1812. Albert M. is the eldest of a family of fourteen children, nine boys and five girls. Five of each are living, one brother, John, near Butler, three brothers and three sisters in Ohio, and two in Iowa. In 1835 the family removed to Wash-

ington County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, receiving a common school education. In 1854, March 16, he was married to Miss Nancy Bonar, a native of Ohio. In 1864 he removed to Mahaska County, Iowa, where he gave his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1868, and then went to Lafayette County, Missouri. In the spring of 1870 he came to Bates County, purchasing his present farm, of which only about twenty-five acres are under cultivation at this time. He has had ten children: John W., who died in infancy; Joseph B., died when four years of age; Newton R., died when about seventeen years old; Fanny, wife of C. F. Stewart and living near her father; Margaret Jane, wife of Albert Briden; Otto Clark; James Madison, Lydia Ellen, and David Tilton. Mr. Rogers is a member of the Baptist Church. While a resident of Iowa he began to preach, and was soon licensed and has since been occasionally preaching, though never having been ordained. He takes advanced ground on the subjects of prohibition and education.

LEVI H. STEELE

is among the principal farmers of this township, and is the eldest of the Steele brothers, two of whom, John and Henry, are in the grain business at Butler, and Winfield S. lives six miles west of town. There are also two sisters: Mary, the wife of Dr. Everingham, and Susie Valiant, living in Elk County, Kansas. Levi Steele was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, November 17, 1831. His parents, William and Nancy (Jones) Steele, came originally from Kentucky. His mother is still living with her son Henry at Butler. His father died in November, 1880, at Butler. In 1837 they settled near West Point, Lee County, Iowa, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, receiving a good high school education. In addition thereto he attended the Des Moines College for some time, but did not remain long enough to entitle him to graduation. In the year 1855 he entered a tract of land in Knox County, Missouri, where he lived a short time, and while there he was married, on January 31, 1856, to Miss Amanda C. Lyon, who was born in Ohio, but reared in Missouri. Her father, Hezekiah Lyon, and his two brothers, John and Eli, were among the pioneers of Knox County. In 1858, Mr. Steele moved to Adair County, and lived there until 1861, when he returned to West Point, Iowa, residing there until 1867. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in Company I, of the Thirtieth Iowa, and went out as orderly sergeant. His service was mainly in Missouri and Arkansas, and he participated in the battles at Helena and Vicksburg. He was attacked with a severe illness, and being rendered unfit for military duty was discharged in June, 1863, at St. Louis. In 1867, Mr. Steele returned to Adair County, Missouri, but in 1869, believing that the southwest presented a better field for operations, he sold his farm and came to

Bates County, and is now living on his original purchase. He has a finely improved place of 200 acres, situated seven miles southeast of Butler. He handles quite a number of cattle, feeding from forty to fifty head and from 100 to 150 head of hogs. He is taking a practical interest in good stock, and has on hand a number of short-horn heifers from the famous Hamilton herd, of Kentucky. His family consists of four children: Mary, the eldest, who has been a teacher for several terms at Butler and Rich Hill, and now in Schuyler County; Ella, the wife of George Baker, a prominent young farmer; Willie, and Kittie. Mr. Steele and wife are connected with the Baptist Church, and he has been a member of the Masonic order for twenty-five years. He is Republican in politics, and holds advanced views on civil, moral and religious questions.

JOHN H. THOMAS

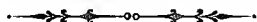
is probably the oldest resident of Lone Oak Township who was born within its limits. His father, George Thomas, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Beaver, was born in Ohio. They were married in Licking County, Ohio, in or about 1833, and in 1837 came to Bates County and settled about two miles from the Marias des Cygnes. He was the first man to build away from the timber, and the house that he built about 1839 is now standing. Here he lived and reared a family of ten children, six of whom are now living: Margaret C. Requa, in Miami County, Kansas; Mary E. Gerkin, on the old homestead; Aaron M., in Colorado, and David B., Cyrus M. and our subject. Mr. Thomas was taken from his home December 5, 1861, and is supposed to have been killed, no definite clew having ever been given of him, and the family remain in ignorance as to the place of his burial or his execution. His wife is still living. John, the subject of this biography, is the third of the family and was born November 14, 1839, within one mile of his present home. His early life was spent here, and he received only such an education as could be acquired in the rude schools of forty years ago. When twenty years old he was married, on May 11, 1859, to Miss Hannah Mayfield, daughter of Elisha and Louisa Mayfield, *nee* Mullen. She was born in Licking County, Ohio, August 7, 1839. Her parents came to Missouri in 1856, and in the following year settled on the farm on which Mr. Thomas now lives. In 1861 this latter gentleman removed his family to Miami County, Kansas, where he remained until 1868. In 1863 he enlisted in Company D, of the 15th Kansas Cavalry, and during the war served on the Missouri and Kansas border. He was discharged at Lawrence in November, 1865. They have had ten children, six of whom are living: James W. in Colorado, George W., Mary Louisa, Lizzie Lee, Margaret A. and Emma Frances. They lost a little girl in 1870 by death caused by lead poison. Mr.

Thomas and wife are influential members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are also connected with the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He is not only an old resident, but an energetic, influential farmer and a thorough whole-souled gentleman.

WILLIAM R. THOMAS,

one of the pioneer settlers of Bates County, was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1818. His parents being Jacob and Mary (Roger) Thomas. The Thomas family are of Welsh ancestry, and the Rogers are from Germany. William R. is the sixth of thirteen children. One only beside himself now living, a sister, Sophia, in Lackawana County, Pennsylvania. Mr. T. was married in Montgomery County, in 1839, to Miss Sophia Gilinger, also a native of Pennsylvania. In 1844, he came to Missouri, and settled on the same tract of land on which he now lives. His recital of early experiences are highly interesting. In connection with his farm, he erected an old style treadmill, which was operated by oxen treading on an endless wheel. Soon afterward he made a great improvement upon this by putting up a wind mill, and with this mill, though in yet quite a primitive condition, he sawed a large part of the lumber of which Butler was first built. When first coming to Missouri he had no wagon, and to secure one he cut wheels from a cross section of a large log, and fashioned them by dishing out the sides and boring holes for the axles. With this rude contrivance he managed to do a large amount of hauling. His whole life has been one of untiring and unremitting toil, and by this he has secured for himself a good competency. His farm now consists of about nine hundred acres and he has erected one of the best country residences in the county. When the civil war rendered it necessary for him to leave Bates County, he went to Kansas where he remained until 1865. His loss during the war, including house, mill, etc., amounted to more than \$5,000. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics he is to be recorded as a Greenbacker. Ten children have been born to them: Henry and Mary were born in Pennsylvania; Mary is the wife of William Padley, Martha (wife of Harvey Hart, lives in Greenwood County, Kansas); Catherine Ann died in infancy; Allen married Ellen Pixley, and lives in Linn County, Kansas, (his wife has since died); Sarah, (wife of George Requa); Emma, (wife of Charles Morilla, of Pleasant Gap); Alice (wife of Walter H. Benedict, and living in Vernon County). The youngest were Lucy and Flora, both of whom died about 1863.

PLEASANT GAP TOWNSHIP.



R. J. ALLEN

was born in Washington County, East Tennessee, April 24, 1812. His father, Robert Allen, was born in Maryland, and his mother, formerly Mary Ferguson, was a native of Pennsylvania. R. J. moved with his parents to Blount County in 1813, and located some twenty-five miles from Knoxville, where he grew to manhood. He was married in the spring of 1835, to Miss Ellen Harman, a native of Tennessee and a daughter of James Harman. In the fall of 1849 he went to Adams County, Illinois, where he lived about fourteen years, coming thence to Bates County, Missouri, in 1866, when he settled on his present farm. Mr. and Mrs. Allen have raised a family of four children: William, Jane (now Mrs. J. D. H. Butler), Mary Ann, and Isabella. Mr. A. and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM ALLEN,

the son of R. J. and Ellen (Harmon) Allen, is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Bradley County, June 24, 1843. He moved with his parents to Illinois in the fall of 1849, and located in Adams County, near Quincy, where they resided about ten years. In 1859 they came to Missouri and settled in Cass County. William spent his youth on a farm, and in July, 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate service, in Colonel Hays cavalry regiment, where he remained about thirteen months. He was in the battles of Springfield, Hartsville and Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863. On his return from the army he engaged in farming in Adams County. In the spring of 1866 he returned to Missouri and settled in Bates County, where he purchased land and improved his present farm. Mr. Allen has 100 acres, all in cultivation with a bearing orchard, in section 30. He was married in Bates County September 6, 1866, to Miss Margaret Burkhart, of Newton County, Missouri, and a daughter of Michael and Frances Burkhart. They have three children: Henry Wesley, Walter Lee and William Spencer.

WILLIAM BEVER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 25, was born in Warren County, Missouri, May 14, 1836. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Gerdaman) Bever, were both natives of Germany. The former grew to manhood

and married in the country of his birth. He immigrated to the United States and settled in Warren County in an early day, and was one of the pioneers of that county. William spent his younger days on a farm, his education being limited to the common schools. He was married in Warren County, in December, 1860, to Miss Adelaide Gardyne, a Virginian by birth, and who was born September 7, 1838. She is a daughter of Peter and Mary (Hammond) Gardyne. After his marriage Mr. B. farmed in Warren County until 1864, when he moved to Crawford County, and after two years, in the spring of 1867, to Henry County. Selling his property there he located at Appleton City, where he was engaged in teaming and stock trading for two years. Then he purchased land and came to Bates County, and settled on the farm where he now resides. He has 168 acres in fair cultivation, with a comfortable house and an orchard of 250 apple and other trees. Mr. and Mrs. Bever have seven children: Elizabeth (wife of Joseph Whitely), David H., William G., Mary E., Nathaniel, John and Charles. They have lost two children: Lillie W., their eldest, died at the age of eleven months, and George at the age of fourteen months. Mr. B. is a successful farmer and stock raiser, and has made his property by his own industry. He is a noted sportsman, and keeps a number of fox hounds and occasionally indulges in the exciting pleasures of the chase.

I. W. BROOKS,

merchant and stock dealer, and of the firm of Brooks & Mains, Pleasant Gap, was born in Branch County, Michigan, July 3, 1840. His father, Samuel Brooks, was a native of Connecticut, while his mother, whose maiden name was Effie Coolly, came originally from Canada. I. W. grew to manhood in his native county and was educated in the common schools and the Coldwater High School. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company B., Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, known as the Northwestern Rifle Regiment and served until September, 1864, when he was discharged. He participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, Perryville, Kentucky, and Stone River, Tennessee, where he was wounded through the wrist by a gunshot wound and was in the hospital some eight months. Upon reporting for duty he was acting adjutant at the exchange barracks at Louisville, Kentucky. After his discharge at Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Brooks went to Nashville and was engaged in the grocery and produce business for about eighteen months. He returned to Coldwater, Michigan, in 1866, and was occupied in farming there for about four years. In the fall of 1869 he came to Missouri, located at Pleasant Gap, in Bates County, and embarked in the mercantile business and has since continued it at this point. The present partnership of Brooks & Mains was formed in 1871. Mr. B. was married in

April, 1867, to Miss M. A. Tallmage, a daughter of Lewis and Elizabeth Tallmage, of Branch County, Michigan. She was a native of New York and was born in Saratoga, but moved west with her parents and was educated in Branch County. She died August 28, 1877. There are three children by this marriage: Lizzie M., born May 2, 1871; Jay N., born July 27, 1873; and Minnie, born October 4, 1875. Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Kate M. Boyd in May, 1882. She is a daughter of J. D. Boyd and was born in Ohio. Mr. B. is identified with the Republican party and shortly after he settled here he was elected a justice of the peace of Pleasant Gap Township and has held numerous other positions of honor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES MYRON BURROWS

was born in Exeter, Scott County, Illinois, May 19, 1831, his parents being Stephen and Nancy (Morgan) Burrows. The former was born in Windham, Windham County, Connecticut, June 19, 1792, and the latter in Genesee County, New York, May 14, 1805. Charles spent the early portion of his boyhood in Illinois, and in 1868 he came to Bates County, Missouri, commencing life in this state as a farmer with his brother, William W. Burrows, they locating on forty acres of land in section 34 of this township. From this time on the interest of these brothers was a common one and they were the joint owners of 545 acres. The residence upon this place is a fine one, and with the surroundings presents an attractive appearance to the passer-by. They were also identified as partners in the Butler Lime Works, the style of the firm being Taggart, Clark & Co. This branch of business, although of recent date, has already yielded a satisfactory return on the capital invested. During the war he entered the Union army in Company D, 129th Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but was disabled and compelled to return home. He married Miss Jane Ogle, of Illinois, and by this union they had four children: Ida, Charles, Curtis and George. On Monday, November 13, 1882, a more happy family than that of Charles M. Burrows could not be found, surrounded as they were with all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, and all in the enjoyment of excellent health. On Tuesday Mr. B. met with a terrible accident by being thrown from his wagon by unmanageable horses, and later he was found by the roadside in an unconscious condition. Upon being carried into a neighbor's house near at hand he lingered for about twenty-four hours, when he expired. The funeral, which occurred on Friday, November 17, 1882, was held from his late residence under the auspices of the A. O. U. W. fraternity, of which order he was a beloved member, the Rev. O. Spencer, of Rich Hill, officiating. The deceased had many friends, who sincerely mourned his untimely death.

J. D. H. BUTLER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 30, was born in Howard County, Missouri, November 8, 1838. James Butler, his father, was born in Boyle County, Kentucky, and his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Ann Jackman, was also a native of that state. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812. He emigrated to Missouri at an early day, and was one of the pioneers of Howard County. J. D. H. Butler moved to Bates County with his parents in 1855. He spent his youth as a farmer, and was educated in the common schools, and at the breaking out of the war his sympathies being with the Southern cause, he enlisted in the Confederate service in May, 1861, in Peyton's Cavalry, and was, for six months in the state, and afterwards in Colonel Jackman's Infantry Regiment, serving till the close of the war. He took part in the fighting at Lexington, Carthage, Drywood, Jenkins' Ferry, Helena, and Little Rock, and several other minor engagements. After the war he returned to Bates County and resumed farming. Mr. Butler was married here in October, 1868, to Miss Lizzie Allen, a native of Tennessee, and a daughter of Robert Allen, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. In the winter of 1874 he came to his present farm, where he has 250 acres, about 160 acres being under fence and fairly improved. He is Democratic in politics, and has been elected to various township offices, and has been a delegate from his township to numerous conventions. He was elected township trustee, and served for three years. He is deputy collector at this time. Mr. and Mrs. Butler have five children: Minnie J., Lucinda, Elijah A., Mary A. and Lizzie.

RUFUS B. CAMPBELL,

merchant, Pleasant Gap, Missouri, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Bates County, September 13, 1866. His parents were William W. Campbell, a native of Nashville, Tennessee, and Mary J. (Wilson) Campbell, who was born in Kentucky. The former grew to manhood in his native county, and came to Missouri when a young man, first locating in Henry County, of which he was one of the pioneers. He moved to Bates County, about 1854. Rufus B. was raised in Bates County, his youth being spent on a farm and attending the common schools. He was married September 10, 1878, to Miss Sarah B. Pettis, also of this county, and a daughter of William H. Pettis. After his marriage Mr. Campbell farmed about three years, and in November, 1881, he engaged in the mercantile business at Pleasant Gap. He carries a large stock of groceries and is enjoying a very fair trade. He is a pleasant and agreeable business man and is bound to succeed. Mr. and Mrs. C. have three children: Jehu L., born October 26, 1878; William M., born September, 2, 1880, and an infant son, born October 2, 1882.

NORTON R. CHAMPION, M. D.,

is among the prominent physicians of this county. He is a native of Michigan, and was born in Branch County, March 4, 1838. His parents, R. J. and Mary S. (Cross) Champion, were born in Connecticut. The former grew to manhood in his native state; his father served in the war of the Revolution and was a captain under General Gates. He was wounded and drew a pension. R. J. Champion was among the first settlers of Branch County, Michigan. He built one of the first residences at Coldwater and the first mill erected there and was long engaged in the mercantile and flouring mill business. He died there in 1864. Norton spent his youth in the public schools of Branch and the Coldwater High school and in his father's store. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain W. W. Barrett, and served three years and four months in the army. He participated in about thirty engagements, among the most important of which were the fights of Perryville, Kentucky; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Resaca, Buzzards' Roost, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Altona, Chickamauga, Chattanooga and the fights of the Atlanta campaign and numerous engagements in Missouri. After the service he was occupied in the sutler business at Nashville, and followed it there about eighteen months. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Coldwater and was again engaged in the mercantile trade there until 1873. While in business he commenced the study of medicine and in the winter of 1874-75 took his first course of lectures at the American Eclectic College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the fall of 1876. He subsequently commenced the practice of his profession at Shelbyville, Indiana, where he remained about one year. In November, 1877, the doctor came to Missouri and located in Pleasant Gap and has built up a large and increasing practice. He was married in Coldwater, Michigan, in May, 1870, to Miss Helen A. Dibble, a daughter of Charles Dibble, of Coldwater. She was born in New York but early moved to Michigan with her parents and was raised in Branch County and educated at the Coldwater High School. Dr. C. has a farm of eighty acres in section 11, all in cultivation. His good orchard contains some 250 apple trees, besides peaches and cherries and a variety of small fruits.

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SAMUEL HAMMERS,

farmer and stock dealer, section 7, was born in Greene County Pennsylvania, November 14, 1816, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Hannah Hammers, both Pennsylvanians by birth. The former was born in 1779. He was a blacksmith by trade, but for about forty years followed stock trading, etc. Samuel spent his youth on a farm, and was

educated in the public schools. He was married in his native county March 7, 1850, to Miss Melissa Skinner, a native of Ohio, but who was reared and educated in Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Court Skinner. After this event Mr. H. moved to Woodford County, Illinois, where he bought land, which he improved. Selling out in the summer of 1866 he came to Missouri in the fall of the same year, and first settled in Henry County, near Clinton. He lived there but about six months, and moved to Bates County in the spring of 1867, locating on his present farm. He has 426 acres of land, about 340 under fence and mostly improved, with a good large residence on his home place, there are 170 young bearing and about eighty old apple trees, 300 peach and 100 cherry trees. Mr. and Mrs. Hammers have ten children: Joseph C., Mary A., (now Mrs. Zach Stephens), Lizzie (now Mrs. Cyrus Requa), John C., Samuel B., Jesse, James, Jennie M., Alice B., and Brower. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ANTON HAMMER

is a native of Baden, where he was born December 31, 1838. Andrew Hammer, his father, and also his mother, formerly Catherine Boner, came originally from Baden. In 1847, Anton Hammer emigrated to the United States with his mother and settled in Madison County, Ill., where he grew to manhood and married, December 31, 1857, Miss C. Grob, a native of Switzerland and a daughter of P. Grob. This wife died January 27, 1859, leaving one son, Fred. Mr. H. was married to Miss Emeretta Saffner, of Switzerland, in December, 1861. There are four children by this marriage, Emma, wife of G. Hirschi, Lousia, Lewis and Caroline. Mrs. H. departed this life, March 20, 1866. Mr. Hammer was married to his present wife in Madison County, October 31, 1867, she then being Miss Mary Grob, a younger sister of his first wife. They have two children, John A. and William Henry. In 1869 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and purchased land and settled on his place in this township. He has a farm of 240 acres, all in cultivation, with good buildings upon it and a fine young bearing orchard. Mr. Hammer makes a specialty of feeding and dealing in stock. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed church. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

JOHN C. HALE,

farmer and stock dealer, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, October, 7, 1845. John Hale, his father, who was born in Ohio, 1809, married Miss Christina Cassel, a native of Indiana. The former moved to Indiana with his parents when a child and there grew to manhood. He went to

Iowa in an early day, and was one of the pioneers of Van Buren County. He was one of the first to represent that county in the legislature, and was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention in 1845. John C. accompanied the family to Missouri in 1858, and settled in Bates County. He spent his youth on a farm, attended the common schools, and in 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate Army and served till the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Lone Jack, Missouri, Helena, and Jenkins' Ferry, Arkansas, Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, and several minor engagements. After the war he returned to Bates County and was married here, December 8, 1867, to Miss E. J. Rogers, who was born in Platte County, Missouri. She is a daughter of Judge J. M. Rogers, one of the early settlers of Bates County, and whose sketch appears elsewhere. After his marriage Mr. Hale located on the farm where he now resides. He has 380 acres of land, 370 under fence and in cultivation, forty acres are devoted to timothy meadow. His young bearing orchard contains 125 apple and other trees. They have a family of three children : Sarah C., born September 4, 1870 ; Sidney W., born April 21, 1873, and Vinetta, born June 15, 1881. Mr. Hale is a thorough and thrifty farmer, and one of the best in his township. He resides on section 3.

EDMOND HART,

farmer and stock raiser, section 16, was born in Pulaski County, Kentucky, March 27, 1815. Israel Hart, his father, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Usley Hudson, were natives of Kentucky. Edmond moved to Missouri with his parents in 1839 and lived for about two years in St. Louis County, and in June, 1842, came to Bates County, settling west of Butler. He has spent his entire life on a farm. He was married in this county, in 1845, to Miss Frances Jane Jackson, a native of Monroe County, Missouri, and a daughter of J. J. Jackson. In December, 1868, Mr. Hart moved on his present farm, where he has 260 acres of land, nearly all fenced and with 180 acres in cultivation and in good condition. He has raised a family of six children : Jesse B. (now in Texas), Archibald Edmond, Stephen Bailey, Emiline E. (now Mrs. Nathan Godfrey), Jane (now Mrs. Joseph Baker) and Ettie F. Mrs. Hart is a member of the M. E. Church, South

LEONARD HEGNAUER,

farmer and stock dealer, section 36, was born in Switzerland, April 25, 1843. His parents, Lucius and Margaret Hegnauer *nee* Bernet, were also natives of Switzerland. In 1856, the family immigrated to the United States and settled in Madison County, Illinois. L. Hegnauer spent his youth on a farm, receiving good common school advantages.

He was married in Madison County, July 4, 1866, to Miss Susan K. Hirschi, also originally from Switzerland, who was born May 15, 1846, and a daughter of Christian Hirschi. After his marriage Mr. H. lived in Illinois three years, and in 1869, he came to Missouri and located in Bates County, on his present farm. He owns 240 acres in cultivation, upon which is a fine, large residence, just completed, and other buildings, together with a young bearing orchard. He makes a specialty of feeding and dealing in stock. In 1861, he enlisted first in the three months' service, and in October re-enlisted in Company E, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served some eighteen months in the Union army, and was discharged in February, 1863, when he returned to Illinois. Mr. Hegnauer has a family of five children: Mary C., Christian, Leonard, Susan K. and Margaret M. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and he belongs to the United Workmen.

WILLIAM W. HUFFMAN,

farmer, section 7, was born in New Jersey, June 21, 1838. His father, James Huffman, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1798, and his mother, formerly Mary Ware, came originally from New Jersey. James went to New Jersey when a young man, where he was married and subsequently made his home. The subject of this sketch moved to Illinois in 1847, and located in Peoria County, being among the early settlers of that county. He spent his boyhood days on a farm in that county, where he was married, in March, 1862, to Miss Lucinda Steele, also a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Daniel Steele. After this event, Mr. H. visited Iowa, and farmed for two years in Louisa County. He returned to Illinois in December, 1863, and was engaged in farming there about seven years. In the fall of 1870 he sold his Illinois property, and came to Missouri and located on his present farm. He has a fine estate of 160 acres of land, all in cultivation, and a young orchard of 300 apple trees, with some peaches, pears, plums and apricots. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have six children living: Joseph H., James Wesley, Rosa C., Cora Ellen, Oscar S. and Lulie. Mr. H. is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

JOHN KIONS,

farmer, stock feeder and dealer, section 31, is among the prominent men of Pleasant Gap Township. He was born in Madison County, Ohio, July 26, 1833. His father, John Kions, who was born in Virginia, moved to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1803, and was among the pioneers of that county. He grew to manhood there but was married in Ross County, to Rebecca Bowers. He was one of the large property owners of Madison County and owned at one time 10,000 acres of land, and handled large

herds of cattle ; he was also in the mercantile business, and was an active business man up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1867. John Kions, Jr., spent his youth on his father's farm, receiving his primary education at the public schools. He afterward attended the Oberlin and Central colleges and obtained a good education. He graduated at the Central Business College in 1855. After completing his studies he had charge of his father's extensive business. He was married in his native county, September 23, 1855, to Miss M. E. Douglas, who was born in Madison County, and a daughter of Alexander Douglas, a native of Kentucky. After this he moved to Illinois and located in Pratt County, where he resided four years, and also four years in DeWitt County. In the fall of 1863 he went to Doniphan County, Kansas, where he lived about eighteen months ; selling out, he moved to Clark County, Mo., where he bought a farm and where he made his home for four years. In the spring of 1867, he sold this farm and came to Bates County. He has 171 acres of land, all improved, with a good new residence and a fine young bearing orchard of 200 apple and other trees of select varieties. Mrs. Kions departed this life, February 7, 1879, leaving four children : Martin, Perry, Clara, (wife of Perry Pitchford,) and Emma, (now Mrs. James T. Pryor). He was again married, in May, 1879, to Miss Hattie H. Hanson, a native of Ross County, Ohio, and a daughter James Hanson. Mr. K. takes great interest in the political issues of the day, and is identified with the Republican party.

JAMES C. LANE

is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born October 23, 1831, and was the third son of Samuel and Elizabeth Lane, *nee* Dial, both of whom were born in that same county. James had six brothers and three sisters, all of whom are living except one brother. For four years he was a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware and for thirteen years he was engaged in teaching. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted as a private in Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and immediately joined his regiment at New Madrid. After serving for three years and six months he was regularly discharged at Bentonville, North Carolina, after which he returned to his home in Ohio. In March, 1869, he married Miss Mary Fagan, of Hamilton County, Ohio. In 1868 Mr. Lane came to Bates County, Missouri, and by hard work and economy has placed himself among the prominent farmers of the county. He has in all about 900 acres of valuable land, of which 510 acres are under fence and used for grazing purposes. His home farm contains 195 acres, and upon it is a good residence and an orchard of select fruit. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have four sons: Samuel F., John C., Clifford J. and George Garfield.

DAVID LASKEY,

merchant at Lone Oak, came originally from Poland, where he was born October 2, 1836, being the son of Jacob and Leah (Block) Laskey, who were also natives of Poland. David emigrated to the United States when a young man, and arrived in New York City in the early part of 1851. Early in 1852 he started for California by way of the Isthmus, arriving at his destination in March of that year. He was engaged in merchandising in the cities of Sacramento and Stockton for about four years, and then spent the years of 1856 and 1857 in traveling in the Sandwich Islands and in South America. In the first part of 1858 he returned to California, and shortly after went to British North America, where he followed merchandising in the mining districts about seven years. Early in 1866 he came back to New York and passed the summer in Philadelphia. In the fall of the same year he went to New Orleans and was in business there two years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Missouri and located at Pleasant Gap in Bates County, where he sold goods and farmed two years. In the spring of 1874 he came to Lone Oak and commenced his present business. He carries a good stock of general merchandise, and is enjoying a lucrative patronage. Mr. Laskey is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled the office of justice of the peace of his township for several terms. He was appointed postmaster of Lone Oak, and has filled that office since 1875, and is serving his third term as notary public. He was married here in August, 1869, to Miss Ellen M. Ridge, a native of Bates County, and a daughter of James Ridge, one of the early settlers of the county. They have three children: Prudence Virginia May, born May 25, 1870; Monroe, born December 5, 1871, and Nova Scotia, born April 20, 1876. Mr. L. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

D. P. LEE, M. D.,

is one of the pioneer physicians of Bates County. He is a native of Greene County, Ohio, and was born December 4, 1832. John Lee, his father, grew to manhood in Virginia, the state of his birth, and was there married to Miss Elizabeth Husong, also a Virginian by birth. He served in the war of 1812, and moved to Ohio in an early day, being among the pioneers of Greene County. Afterwards in 1845 he went to Montgomery County. The subject of this sketch spent his youth mostly at school and graduated from the Centerville Union Academy in 1850. He commenced the study of medicine in about 1851 under Dr. Strong, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in the spring of 1858. Previous to this he located at Westfield, Clark County, Illinois, where he practiced his profession. In the fall of 1859 the doctor moved

to Cass County, Missouri, and continued practicing there till 1862. In February, 1866, he came to Bates County and located on a farm in Pleasant Gap Township and has since been practicing his profession in this vicinity with much success. Dr. Lee was married in Coles County, Illinois, in March, 1854, to Miss Mildred S. Grosshart, a native of Illinois, and a daughter of S. Grosshart. She died in September, 1881, leaving four children: Rosamond A. (wife of Samuel Starr), Denny S. (wife of John Starr), Joel M. and Maggie S. The doctor has 400 acres of land of which 160 are improved and 200 acres under fence with two comfortable tenant houses, orchard, etc. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, for twenty-three years.

ISAAC N. MAINS,

of the firm of Brooks & Mains, merchants and stock dealers, Pleasant Gap, is a native of New York, and was born in Utica, June 15, 1848. Isaac Mains, his father, was born in Ireland, but moved to the United States with his parents, who were natives of England and of English extraction, when he was an infant, and settled in New York. There he grew to manhood and married Catherine Wellman, a Connecticut lady, and of Puritan stock. Isaac N. accompanied the family to Michigan in 1857, and located in Branch County. He spent his youth at school and received a good education at the Coldwater High School, and at the New Haven Preparatory School, graduating from the United States Business College in 1866. After finishing his studies he was engaged in a drug store in Coldwater, where he had previously been employed two years. After about three years, in the spring of 1870, he came west to Missouri, and located at Pleasant Gap, in Bates County, where he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1871 the present partnership of Brooks & Mains was formed. This firm are carrying a general stock of merchandise, and are also doing a large business in handling and feeding stock. They own 1,000 acres of land, with 900 acres under fence, well improved and with two good residences, two orchards containing some twenty acres. Mr. Mains was married in Bates County, April 19, 1876, to Miss Ida Boyd, a daughter of J. D. Boyd. She was a native of Ohio. She died December 12, 1876. Mr. Mains married his present wife, Miss Alice Rose, October 7, 1879, in Coldwater, Michigan. She is the daughter of A. G. Rose, and was born in New York, but was raised and educated in Coldwater, Michigan. They have one child, Katherine V., who was born May 4, 1881. Mrs. Mains is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. M. belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a Knight Templar. He is a Democrat and has filled numerous local offices in his township. He was appointed postmaster of his town in 1871, and notary public in November, 1878, both of which positions he holds at this writing.

J. H. NEWTON

was born in Hancock County, Illinois, May 22, 1841. William H. Newton, his father, was a native of Virginia, and was born January 16, 1818, and his mother (formerly Martha Routt) was born in Clark County, Kentucky, May 22, 1822. The former moved to Kentucky with his parents when a boy, and located in Trigg County, where he resided till about the year 1836, then going to Illinois and settling in Hancock County, of which he was a pioneer. J. H. Newton accompanied the family to McLean County in 1843, where he grew to manhood. His youth was spent on the farm and in attending the common schools and the Bloomington High School, where he passed about one year. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served until October, 1864, when he was discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He participated in a number of important engagements, among which were the battles of Fort Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, and the siege of Vicksburg, where he received a slight gunshot wound. After this engagement he went to the Department of the Gulf. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to McLean County, where he was for a time engaged in farming. In October, 1868, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and settled on a farm in Pleasant Gap Township, moving to his present place in November, 1870. He owns 136 acres of land, 120 of which are fenced and mostly in cultivation. He has a good apple and peach orchard of 125 budded peach trees of the best varieties. This place is located in section 22. Mr. Newton was married in McLean County, December 23, 1864, to Miss Julia A. Smith, a native of Floyd County, Indiana, where she was reared and educated, and a daughter of Jacob T. Smith. They have a family of three children: Edward E., John R. and Jessie. They have also lost three children, who died at about the age of one year. Mr. Newton is identified with the Republican party, and was one of the county commissioners of McLean County for two years, and was elected justice of the peace of his township in 1882. His wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

D. T. PITCHFORD,

farmer and stock feeder, section 32, was born in Franklin County, Illinois, August 19, 1831. His parents were James G. and Martha (Williams) Pitchford; his father was born in Allen County, Kentucky, while his mother was a Tennessean by birth. The subject of this sketch moved with the family to Montgomery County in 1832, where his youth was spent on a farm. He was married in this county, October 16, 1852, to Miss L. McGowen, a daughter of Alexander and Louisa McGowen. After that event he resided in Montgomery for about four years, and in 1857

moved to Christian County, the same state. Selling his property there in the fall of 1873, he came to Missouri and located on his present farm. Mr. Pitchford has 195 acres of land in his home place, all fenced and mostly improved. He also owns a farm of 140 acres in Prairie Township, with fair improvements. Mrs. Pitchford died in Christian County in April, 1871, and there are five children living by this marriage: Buenavista M. (wife of W. H. H. Bailey, of Illinois), C. C., William P., Laura A. (wife of Howard Rose) and Thomas Jefferson. Mr. P. was again married, this time in Christian County, November 30, 1871, to Mrs. Elizabeth Yarber, a daughter of John Piatt. They have three children: Ella May, Edgar Lee and Jesse James. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

JUDGE J. M. ROGERS,

a prominent farmer and stock feeder of Pleasant Gap Township, owes his nativity to Claiborne County, East Tennessee, where he was born August 8, 1815. His father, John Rogers, was a native of North Carolina, and was born December 27, 1781, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Lynch, came originally from South Carolina. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812, and also in the Florida Seminole war, in 1836; in the latter war he was captain of a company. J. M. Rogers moved to Missouri with his parents in the spring of 1837, and located in what is now Platte County, they being among the first families settling in Platte Purchase. John Rogers died there February 18, 1861. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, and was married in Platte County, November 15, 1841, to Miss Sarah Moon, a daughter of Joseph Moon; she was born in Jackson County. After his marriage he farmed in Platte County for about ten years. Mrs. R. died there December 10, 1849, leaving two children living: Angeline (now Mrs. Gasaway), and Eliza J. (now Mrs. J. C. Hall). Mr. R. was married again in Cass County March 12, 1853, to Miss Lucinda L. Settler, a daughter of Mansfield Settler. She was also born in Missouri. In April, 1851 he moved from Platte to Bates County and located some fourteen miles west of Butler, where he resided for about eleven years; Mr. Rogers lost his second wife, who died December 20, 1860. There is one son by this marriage, John L. He was married here to his present wife, Miss Lucy F. Wilson, of Missouri, March 12, 1861. They have seven children: Sterling C., George Eli, Emily L., William D., Hettie L., Carrie V., and Perry V. In 1862 Mr. R. went from Bates to Platte County, and resided there until October, 1865, when he returned to Bates and purchased his present farm in section 2. He has over 1,000 acres of land, with some 600 acres fenced and 300 acres in cultivation and meadow and the other 300 being in bluegrass pasture. There is a fine apple orchard of about twenty acres on the place. He makes a specialty of handling and feeding cattle, and is

also quite extensively interested in the sheep business and has a flock of about 150. Mr. Rogers is identified with the Democratic party, and has filled several minor offices in his township. He was elected one of the county judges in 1853, and served for about one year. He served as township clerk about ten years, and also as justice of the peace of Pleasant Gap Township. Mrs. R. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM STEVENS

is among the substantial and enterprising farmers of this township. He is a native of Suffolk County, Long Island, New York, and was born April 28, 1836. His parents, Halsey, and Elizabeth (Halleck) Stevens, were also natives of New York. His mother was a niece of General Halleck. William Stevens was reared on a farm, attending the common schools in his native county. When eighteen he went upon the water as a sailor and followed that business for two years. In 1856, going to Minnesota, he located in Winona County, where he was occupied in farming for about five years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and went on the frontier against the Indians under Colonel Marshal and helped capture and execute thirty-nine Indians at Mankato in the fall of 1863. His regiment then moved south and served till the close of the war, participating in the battles of Nashville, Spanish Fort and Mobile. Mr. Stevens was discharged at St. Paul, Minnesota, in August, 1865. After his discharge he remained in Minnesota till the following spring and then returned to Long Island where he spent the summer. In the fall of 1866 he came to Missouri and located on the farm where he now resides in section 18. He owns 300 acres of land with 220 acres under fence and well improved. There is a fine orchard of 800 bearing and 1,200 young trees on the place. The past season he harvested 2,000 bushels of apples. He is also largely engaged in potato growing; the crop of 1881 reaching 1,500 bushels, and of 1882 over 2,000 bushels. Mr. Stevens was married here February 25, 1868, to Miss Sophia S. Requa, a native of Bates County, and a daughter of the Rev. William Requa, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children: Milton A. and Norman H. They also have one adopted daughter Maud B. Mrs. S. is a member of the M. E. Church.

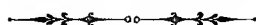
REUBEN C. WILSON,

farmer and stock dealer, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Montgomery County October 28, 1824. His father, Joseph Wilson, was born in Virginia, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Hopwood, the latter near Fairfax. Joseph Wilson served in the war of 1812.

He early moved to Kentucky with his parents, who were among the pioneers of the state. The youthful days of Reuben C. were spent in Kentucky on the farm. He went to Illinois in 1856 and located in Sangamon County, and was engaged in working on a farm with the Hamilton Brothers. In 1858 he entered into partnership with these brothers, who were among the largest farmers, land owners and stock dealers of the state, and continued with them for a number of years. He resided in Sangamon County until 1868, when he moved to Missouri in the spring of that year, purchasing land in Bates County, now a part of his present farm. Mr. Wilson has about 1,000 acres, with nearly 900 acres under fence. His home place consists of 200 acres in section 4, well improved, with a large residence, a good barn and convenient out buildings. There is an orchard of forty acres with some select varieties of fruits, a vineyard of 450 grape vines and a variety of small fruits on the place. Mr. W. was married in Bath County, Kentucky, December 16, 1847, to Miss Mariam Piersall, who died in Illinois in May, 1865, leaving five children: Franklin P., Charles T., Anna E. (now Mrs. Riley Burcham), George H. and James T. He was again married in Illinois, February 16, 1867, to Miss Mary Cassity, a daughter of G. W. Cassity. She is also a native of Kentucky. There are four children by this marriage: Oliver P., Everett, Emma and Lou. Mr. W. and his wife were formerly members of the Christian Church.



HUDSON TOWNSHIP



N. R. BARR,

farmer and stock dealer, section 15, was born in Breckenridge County, Kentucky, April 22, 1834. His father, Elias Barr, was a native of the same county, and his mother (formerly Sally Beauchamp) was born in Washington County, of that state. N. R. grew to manhood in his native county, his youth being spent on the farm. In 1855, he went to Illinois, and settled in Hancock County, where he bought land and improved a farm, and where he remained until 1873, when he sold out and came to Missouri. He then purchased and improved his present farm in Hudson Township. He has 280 acres, all under fence, 160 acres being in grass, and the balance under cultivation. His orchard contains 115 apple trees, mostly bearing, and about 200 fine peach trees. Mr. Barr was married in Hancock County, September 27, 1857, to Miss Eveline Potter, a daugh-

ter of Pardon Potter. There are six children by this marriage. Mrs. B. died June 29, 1869. He was again married in Hancock County, March 10, 1870, to Miss Lucy A. Grisham, a daughter of Ezekiel Grisham. They have two children: Fannie B. and William E. The children by his first wife are Daniel T., Martha E. (wife of Smith Potter), John S., Mary L., Ulysses Grant and Charles C. Mr. Barr takes a great interest in educational matters, and endeavors to secure the best of teachers for his school district, of which he has been a director for several years. He is the present justice of the peace of his township, and was elected in 1881. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

MILTON BELISLE,

farmer and stock dealer, section 3, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Callaway County, February 20, 1852. Ira Belisle, his father, who was born in North Carolina in 1815, moved with his parents to Tennessee, when a child, and there grew to manhood and married Lucinda Smith, who was a native of Tennessee. They had a family of eight children, six of whom were sons, the subject of this sketch being the youngest boy. He moved from Kentucky to Missouri with his parents in 1859, and first located in St. Clair County, from whence after living three years they went to Saline County, where they resided four years. They came to Bates County in the fall of 1867. Young Milton spent his youth on a farm. He was married in St. Clair County, January 12, 1871, to Miss Jael Robertson, of Missouri, and a daughter of Matthew Robertson. After his marriage, Mr. B. located on a farm in Spruce Township, where he farmed about seven years, then coming to Hudson Township in the fall of 1878. He has 125 acres of land, all fenced, and with improvements, and an orchard of apple and small fruits. He makes a specialty of handling and trading in stock. Mr. and Mrs. Belisle have four children: Matthew R., Milton F., Minnie W., and Lizzie. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church.

HENRY BOTTOM,

a native of Kentucky, was born in Mercer County, September 1, 1836. His parents, James and Mary (Nichols) Bottom, were also Kentuckians by birth. Henry accompanied the family to Missouri in 1849, and first located in Johnson County, where they lived about four years, then going to Pettis County. He spent his youth on a farm, and was married, September 3, 1857, to Miss Nancy Richardson, a daughter of Thomas Richardson. She is a native of Kentucky, but moved to Missouri with her parents when six years old, and settled in Pettis County. After this Mr. B. farmed for about twenty-two years, and in the fall of 1879 he came to Bates County, where he purchased land in Hudson Township,

on section 9, and improved his present farm. He has 160 acres, 100 acres of which are fenced and mostly in cultivation, with a fair house, barn and outbuildings. Mr. and Mrs. Bottom have six children: Serilda F. (now Mrs. Charles Shell), Thomas M., William T., Rhoda A., H. Grant and Lissey E. They also have a brother's child, James F. Bottom, which they are raising. Mr. and Mrs. B. have lost two children. Mrs. B. is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. BROWN,

is a native of Maryland, and was born in December, 1813. John Brown, his father, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1790, married Miss Nancy Bralsford, from the same state. John W. moved to Ohio with his parents in 1817, and located in Muskingum County, being among the first settlers there. He passed his youth on the farm and received a common school education, after which, in 1835, he went to Champaign County. On the 3d of November, 1836, he was married to Miss Elizabeth White, a daughter of Samuel and Mercy White. She was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1820. After this event Mr. B. resided in Champaign County for about twenty years. He came to Missouri in February, 1866, and first settled in Henry County, but in one year moved to Bates County, in 1867, where he bought land and improved his farm. He has 270 acres, 160 acres in his home place, all fenced and in fair cultivation, with a fine bearing orchard. This place is located in section 6. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have raised a family of eleven children. Amos A. and Samuel W. both died in the service of their country, in October, 1862. The former was in the Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died in the hospital at Annapolis; Samuel W. a member of the Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died in the hospital at Memphis. Three others are also deceased, Tamar, Joseph N. (who died in October, 1867), and John H., an express messenger who was killed in a railroad accident in December, 1880. Those living are Thomas J., Mary A. (now Mrs. M. R. McKinley), James T., Benjamin F., Caroline E. (now Mrs. Clark Wix), and Virena (now Mrs. G. W. Pharis). Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Bedford County, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1833. His parents, John Brown, Sr., and Mary (Fanegan) Brown, were natives of the same state. The subject of this sketch moved with the family to Ohio in 1837 and settled in Hocking County, where they were among the early settlers. He spent his youth on a farm and in his father's mill, also attending the public schools. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the 122d Illinois Volunteer Infantry and served three years,

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having participated in several important engagements and numerous skirmishes, among which are the battles of Parker's Cross Roads, Tennessee; Tupelo, Mississippi, and Fort Blakely. Previous to the war he had, in 1854, moved to Illinois and located in Morgan County. After his discharge Mr. Brown returned to Illinois, and in the spring of 1866 came to Missouri and located in Bates County, where he bought land and improved the farm on which he now resides. He has 125 acres all fenced, mostly with hedge, and cross-fenced into forty-acre fields. This place is in cultivation, with a comfortable house, barn and outbuildings and a bearing orchard, located in section 21. Mr. B. was married in Cass County, October 14, 1866, to Miss Lizzie Seavers, of Morgan County, Illinois, and a daughter of Jeremiah and Nancy Seavers. She died October 17, 1880. Mr. Brown has a family of four children: Horace E., George L., Albert and L. N.

WILLIAM G. BROWN,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hocking County, Ohio, September 16, 1842. John Brown, his father, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Mary Amelia Fanegan, was from the same state. William G. grew to manhood in his native county, his youth being spent on the farm. He attended the common schools for some time and in August 1861, enlisted in Company E, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and served for three years. He participated in several important engagements and was in the second battle of Bull Run, siege of Vicksburg, battle of Antietam, South Mountain, Jackson, Mississippi, Mission Ridge, and all the fights of the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out at Jonesboro, September 1, 1864. After being discharged he returned to his home in Ohio. In January, 1866, Mr. Brown came west and located in Bates County, Missouri. He was married here December 20, 1868, to Miss Mary E. Wells, a daughter of Henry M. Wells of Bates County. She is a native of Indiana and was born, raised and educated in Jefferson County. Soon after Mr. B. settled on his present farm in section 21, where he has 210 acres of land with 200 under fence and forty acres in tame grass. The past season he had 100 acres in corn. There is a comfortable house on the farm and also out buildings, and a splendid orchard of about 200 apple and 120 peach trees, mostly fine budded. Mr. Brown is a progressive and thrifty farmer, one of the best in Hudson Township. He and his wife have three children: Ira Merton, born January 26, 1870; Ora Elfie, born September 10, 1872, and Troy F., born January 1, 1882. They have lost one child, Garrie L., who died in October 1880, aged five years. Mr. Brown is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. His wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

E. S. CHAPIN,

farmer and stock feeder, section 2, was born in Medina County, Ohio, October 16, 1838. His father, Calvin Chapin, born in 1805 in Connecticut, married Miss Susannah Cole Stiles, a native of Massachusetts. The former grew to manhood in his native state, and moved to Ohio when a young man, where he was married. He had a family of six children, three of whom were sons, the subject of this sketch being the oldest son and the third child. He was raised in the county of his birth, on the farm and at the public schools, where he received his primary education, supplemented with some three terms attendance at the Seville Academy. In the fall of 1861 he enlisted in Company G, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel Garfield (the late lamented president), and served three years in the army, and participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded. He was also in the engagements of Prestonsburg, Pound Gap, Cumberland Gap, Chickasaw Bayou and Arkansas Post, and numerous others. After his discharge, in the fall of 1864, Mr. Chapin returned to Ohio and was married, December 29, 1864, to Miss Sarah Field, a native of Medina County. He then farmed there for two years, and in the spring of 1867 came to Missouri, and bought land in Bates County, and improved his present farm. He moved on this place in January, 1868, where he has since resided, owning 220 acres of land in his home place and twenty acres of timber. The home farm is well improved, with eighty acres in grass. A large dwelling and a bearing orchard of 100 apple trees further adorn the place. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin have six children: Clyde F., Leroy S., Lulia E., Myrta M., Roland T. and Gracie. Mr. C. is identified with the Republican party, and was elected collector of Hudson Township in 1881. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SIMEON GILBREATH.

Among the substantial farmers and stock feeders of Bates County, is the subject of this sketch. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Washington County, November 5, 1820. John Gilbreath, his father, originally from North Carolina, was born in Buncombe County, while his mother (formerly Patsy Saddler) was born in Missouri. The former moved to Illinois when a young man in 1804, and was among the pioneers of the state. Simeon spent his youth in his native county on a farm. He came to Missouri in 1841, and located first in Dade County with his parents, but in one year moved to Bates County, and was one of the first settlers of this locality. He entered the land and improved his present farm, and ten years after coming to the state he was married, in March, 1851, to Miss Margaret Huffman, a daughter of Yost Huffman. She was

born in Warren County, Illinois. Since his marriage Mr. Gilbreath has resided on his farm. He has 1,325 acres of land, with about 700 acres fenced and 100 in tame meadow. This place is in a good state of cultivation, and upon it are three fair houses. His residence is a large frame building, and his bearing orchard of apple, peaches, cherries, pears and plums, contains 400 trees, and is located in section 10. He is extensively engaged in raising and feeding stock for the market. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbreath have six children: John A., attorney at Appleton City; Charles W., Edward C., Rex E., Clay W. and Octavia May. Mr. G. served in the militia in Captain Newberry's cavalry company one year during the war. He is one of the largest farmers and taxpayers of Hudson Township.

EDWARD K. GIRD

owes his nativity to Louisiana, where he was born January 18, 1835. His parents were Henry H. and Sarah A. (Kunsley) Gird, the former born in New Jersey in 1804, and his mother a native of West Point, New York. Henry H. Gird early moved to New York with his parents, where he grew to manhood. After learning the printer's trade he attended the West Point Military School and graduated there, and upon finishing his studies he was employed as a tutor, residing for twelve years at this place. Subsequently he had charge of some troops and was stationed in Louisiana and superintended the construction of a fort. While in that state he was elected president of a college at Jackson. He was also a professor of mathematics in the same college for a number of years. He afterwards gave up his position on account of ill health and moved to Illinois, where he died in May, 1846. Edward K. Gird spent his youth until he was nine years old at school in Massachusetts, and from nine to seventeen years in Illinois on a farm. In 1853, when seventeen years of age, he accompanied an older brother to California, and was engaged in stock trading and ranching in Sacramento County for about five years. In January, 1858, he returned to Illinois by way of the Isthmus, Havana and New Orleans, and soon began farming and the stock business in Clinton County, Illinois, near St. Louis, which he followed there until 1868. In June of this year Mr. Gird came to Bates County, Missouri, and purchased the farm where he now resides. He has 350 acres of land, all fenced and in cultivation and forty acres in meadow. His good orchard contains about 500 apple trees, also peach, cherry, etc. He is quite extensively interested in bee culture and has an apiary of about seventy-five stands. He has been in this business for about twenty years and is making a success of the enterprise. He is also handling some cotswold and merino sheep. Mr. G. was married in Clinton County, Illinois, in November, 1858, to Miss Lucy D. Lewis, a daughter of William and Mary Lewis. She was raised and educated in

Jacksonville, Illinois. They have three children: Mary E., Edward C. and Ella May. They have lost three sons, who died in childhood. Mr. G., his wife and two oldest children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Edward C. is a teacher in the public schools of Bates County. E. K. Gird is identified with the Republican party and has filled numerous local offices.

HORACE O. HAYNES

is one of the prominent agriculturists and stock raisers of Hudson Township. He was born in Washington County, Ohio, June 5, 1829. His father, Sylvester Haynes, a native of Massachusetts, was born near Boston in 1789. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His wife, whose maiden name was Susan Griffin, was born in New Hampshire. Sylvester Haynes moved to Ohio in 1817, and located in Washington County, of which he was one of the pioneers. There he purchased land and improved a farm, on which he resided some twenty-one years. In 1839 he went to Monroe County, Illinois, where he died in 1864. Horace O. accompanied his father to Illinois in 1839. His youth was spent on a farm, with the advantages of a common school education. When twenty years old, he became interested in the carpenter trade, and worked at the business for ten years. He was married in Monroe County, Illinois, March 16, 1857, to Miss Adelaide A. Durfee, a daughter of Aaron Durfee. She was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Illinois with her parents, where she was raised and educated. Mr. H. subsequently farmed in Jefferson County for eight years, and in October, 1864, he entered into the service of the Union army, enlisting in the Sixty-Second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. After its close he purchased a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, in 1865, and farmed there for three years. In the latter part of 1867, he sold his Illinois property, and in the spring of 1868, came to Missouri, and located in Bates County, where he bought land and improved the farm where he now resides, in section 36. He has 320 acres, all well improved, with a large house, barn and outbuildings, and an orchard of 300 bearing apple and 200 peach trees, etc. The yard around his residence is ornamented with forest and evergreen trees, shrubs and flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Haynes have seven children: Percy S., Adie, Anna, Abbie, Elsie, Evie and Lovell D. They have lost one son, who died in childhood. Mr. H. is identified with the Republican party, and was elected by his party as the justice of the peace of Hudson Township, and was nominated by his party as probate judge in 1882. He is well versed in the political issues of the day, and has been a delegate to numerous conventions. He is also a member of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, and was a delegate to the State Grange in 1881.

G. HIRSCHI,

farmer and stock feeder, section 31, was born in Madison County, Illinois, April 17, 1856. His parents, Christian Hirschi and Magdaline *nee* Stocker, were natives of Switzerland. Gottlieb grew to manhood in his native county, passing his youth on the farm and attending the public schools. He was also a student at the Central Wesleyan College, at Warrenton, Missouri. After completing his education here he returned to Illinois. In January, 1877 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and settled in Pleasant Gap Township. He was married in this county August 4, 1879, to Miss Emma Hammer, a native of Madison County, Illinois, and a daughter of Anton Hammer. Mr. Hirschi now resides in Hudson Township, but owns a farm of 164 acres in Prairie Township, in section 1, all fenced and fairly improved. His intention is to move to this place in the spring of 1883, where he will make his future home. Mr. and Mrs. Hirschi have two children: Abram Garfield, born May 9, 1880; Louisa M., who was born June 19, 1882. Mr. H. is a member of the United Workmen.

JAMES S. HOOK

is among the pioneers and substantial farmers of Hudson Township. He is a native of Virginia and was born in Alleghany County in May, 1814. Stephen Hook, his father, was a native of Maryland, and was in the war of the Revolution. He moved with his parents to Virginia where he grew to manhood and married Miss Sally Hansberger, a native of either Pennsylvania or Virginia, but she was raised in Virginia. James S. spent his youth in his native county on a farm, having but limited opportunities for obtaining an education. He came West in 1840 and located first in Monroe County, Missouri, but resided there only long enough to raise one crop in 1841. In 1842 he went into Cass County and after one year or in March, 1843, he came to Bates County where he entered land and improved the farm where he now resides, in section 35. This land had not yet come into market and there were not yet to exceed a dozen families in the limits of what is now Hudson Township. The subject of this sketch was married in this township December 28, 1846, to Miss Rebecca Hornsinger, a daughter of Jacob Hornsinger, one of the pioneers of Bates County. She was born in Boone County but was principally raised in Bates. Mr. H. entered 480 acres of land but has at this time 530 acres, nearly all under fence, with sixty acres in meadow and 400 in pasture and cultivation. This is well improved and upon it is a good orchard of about 200 apple trees and some small fruits. Mr. and Mrs. Hook have four children: Elizabeth, (now Mrs. William Hall), Anna (now Mrs. Ousley), Edgar A. and James Emmett. They are mem-

bers of the M. E. Church South, and Mr. H. belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He has filled some official local positions in his township and was a justice for the peace for six years in succession.

JOHN F. KLOSTERMYER,

farmer and stock raiser, section 35, is a native of Germany, and was born in Hanover, November 12, 1835. His parents, A. H. and Florentine (Bricker) Klostermyer, were both natives of Hanover. John F. passed his youth up to his fourteenth year, in the public schools. In the fall of 1851, he emigrated to the United States with his father, and located in Warren County, Missouri, from whence after residing there for three years they moved to St. Charles County. In January, 1855, Mr. Klostermyer came to Bates County, and settled in Hudson Township, moving on his present farm in 1867. He has 180 acres of land, 160 in his home place and 20 acres of timber. The home place is well improved, with a good house and a fine orchard of 250 bearing apple and about sixty budded peach trees. Mr. K. was married here, December 26, 1866, to Miss Lou E. Jeffries, a daughter of R. A. and Harriet Jeffries. She was born in Russell County, Kentucky, but was raised and educated in Putnam County, Missouri. She was a teacher in Putnam and Bates Counties for some time previous to her marriage. They have two children: James A., born October 22, 1867, and Elsie J., born June 27, 1859. They lost three children in infancy. Mr. Klostermyer and his wife are members of the Seventh Day Advent Church.

H. R. LIVINGSTON,

a Virginian by birth, was born in Scott County, August 21, 1837. His parents, H. A. and Mary (Hawk) Livingston, were also natives of Virginia. The former served in the war of 1812, and was captain of a company. H. R. Livingston moved to Kentucky with the family in 1843, and located in Johnson County. He spent his youth attending school and on the farm, and when sixteen years of age he was engaged in clerking in a store in Morgan County. He served in that capacity until he was taken into partnership. In March, 1866, he moved north to Illinois, and embarked in the mercantile business at Paris, where he remained about two years. In 1868 he went to Cincinnati and was occupied in a wholesale clothing house as collector and salesman for three years. In 1871 Mr. Livingston came to Missouri and located in Appleton City, where he resumed the mercantile business, under the firm name of Sloss & Livingston. In the fall of 1874 he sold out his interest and moved on his present farm, and has since been engaged in dealing in and feeding stock, and farming. He has 480 acres of land, with 280

acres fenced, 40 acres in timothy meadow and 40 in orchard grass. There is a large dwelling, barn and outbuildings, and an orchard of 150 apple trees on the place, besides plums, apricots and small fruits. He resides on section 17. Mr. Livingston was married in Bates County, January 10, 1872, to Miss Ellen Douglas, a daughter of Col. George Douglas. She is a native of Missouri, and was born in Vernon County, and educated at Boonville, Missouri. They have three children: Lizzie D., born October 15, 1872; Charles W., born November 15, 1874, and Wade H., born August 7, 1878. Mr. Livingston has rented his fine farm and moved to Butler, where he has purchased a residence property, and where he contemplates entering into business. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ASA C. NICHOLS,

a Missourian by birth; was born in Boone County, July 16, 1832. John Nichols, his father, was a native of Virginia, but moved to Kentucky with his parents, where he grew to manhood and married Nancy Melvin, originally from Delaware, but who was raised in Kentucky. The former moved to Missouri in 1821, and located in Howard County, being one of the early settlers of the state. A. C. Nichols spent his youth on a farm and received an education in the common schools of his native county, and subsequently devoted some fifteen years to teaching vocal music. He was married in Boone County, in September, 1857, to Miss Mary J. Sapp, a daughter of John E. Sapp, and also a native of that county. She died in December, 1865, leaving two children: Martin L. and Grandison B. Mr. Nichols was married to his present wife, (formerly Miss Eleanor J. Petty,) April 1, 1867. She was born in Boone County. Mr. N. resided in the county of his birth until the spring of 1874, when he moved to Bates County, then purchasing his present farm in section 29. He has 64 acres of land, with a comfortable house and fair improvements. A good coal bank is upon his farm, from which he has been taking coal for six years, and is now obtaining on an average about 30,000 bushels per year. This vein runs from four to five feet in thickness and is of good quality. There is also a sandstone rock quarry on the place, near the surface, and the rock is very even and about thirty inches thick. Mr. Nichols devotes most of his time to coal mining. He has two children by his present wife: Hattie and Mettie. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry.

AVA E. PAGE,

section 8, is one of the enterprising men of Hudson Township. He was born in Livingston County, New York, January 5, 1834. His parents, Albert and Jerusha (Tyler) Page, were both natives of Connecticut;

the former was born March 31, 1800. He moved to New York with his parents when a young man, where he grew to manhood and married. He filled numerous local offices in his county during his lifetime. He died in August, 1876. Ava E. passed his younger days in his native county, on the farm and attending the public schools. When seventeen years of age he taught a winter term of school, and in the spring of 1852 he commenced a scientific course of study at the Wesleyan College at Lima, New York. In 1854, after finishing his collegiate studies, he went to Kentucky, and in the fall of the same year became a resident of Tennessee. There he engaged in teaching for two years. In January, 1857, Mr. Page moved to Wisconsin and located at Milwaukee, where he was appointed deputy sheriff, serving in that capacity two years. He came to Missouri in May, 1859, and upon settling in Bates County, bought land in Hudson Township. He purchased his present farm in 1866, and now owns 270 acres, all under fence, with 190 acres in cultivation, and eighty acres of timber. This farm is well improved. His large residence and basement barn, with convenient outbuildings are well arranged, and he has an orchard of some 500 bearing apple trees, besides peaches, plums and pears. He is also engaged in the stock business. Mr. Page was married in Henry County, August 1, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Robards, of New York City, and a daughter of the Rev. Israel Robards, of Scotch descent. Mrs. Page moved to Missouri with her parents when eight years of age. She returned, however to her native state and was educated at Rochester, New York. Mr. P. enlisted in the Sixtieth Missouri Cavalry, and was Lieutenant of Company C, during the war. He participated in numerous skirmishes and was in the engagement at Marshal, in Saline County. He was appointed one of the county judges, in 1864, and served as presiding judge for two years. He is identified with the Republican party, and has been elected a delegate to the state convention at various times, and has filled different local offices. He is also prominent in the Grange movement, and has filled numerous official positions in this order. He was appointed by the executive committee as one of the state lecturers of this order. He belongs to the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is past master workman in this order. Mr. and Mrs. Page have four children: Florence I., C. A. Clifford, Herbert E., and Minnie. Mrs. P. is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

EDWARD E. PAGE,

section 1, is a native of New York and was born in Livingston County February 6, 1841. His father, Albert Page, was born in Connecticut March 31, 1800, and his mother, formerly Abigail Hanford, came originally from Saratoga County, New York. Albert Page grew to manhood

and was married in New York. He filled several local offices during his lifetime, and died in September, 1876, on the farm where he had lived for over half a century—the place where he located before his marriage and which he improved himself. Edward spent his youth in the county of his birth on the farm and at the public schools. When seventeen years of age he went to Michigan, and was engaged in working on a farm most of the time for six years in different counties. In 1865 he visited Kansas, and in one year, in the spring of 1876, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and bought land and improved his present farm. His place consists of 120 acres, mostly fenced, with a fine orchard of 600 trees, including apple, about 200 peach and a variety of small fruits. Mr. Page is quite extensively engaged in the dairy business and has some good stock. He was married in Kent County, Michigan, October 5, 1863, to Miss Anna Bennett, a daughter of George Bennett. She is also a native of Livingston County and was born in the town of Portage, where she was raised and educated and where she was engaged in teaching for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. P. have six children: Harry O., Jay A., Dick E., Frank, Daisy A. and Clara. He is a member of the United Workmen.

HENRY J. PIEPMEIER,

the subject of this sketch, was born in St. Charles County, Missouri, February 28, 1853. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Kuneil) Piepmeier, were native Germans. They immigrated to the United States when young, and were married in the United States. Henry accompanied the family from St. Charles to Bates County, in 1856. His youth and almost his entire life has been spent in Bates County, where he was raised as a farmer, being educated in the common schools. He was married September 17, 1879, to Miss Fanny Bailey, a daughter of Moses Bailey. She was born in Missouri and was raised and educated in Bates County. After his marriage, Mr. Piepmeier settled on his present farm. He has 180 acres of land, all fenced, with about twenty acres in meadow. This farm is in section 12. Mr. and Mrs. P. have one child, Jesse E., born July 15, 1881.

JOEL PRATT,

section 3, was born in Washington County, New York, August 2, 1835. His father, Garrison Pratt, who was born in Connecticut in 1806, married Miss Elmira Smith, a native of Vermont. The former early moved to New York with his parents and settled in Washington County where he grew to manhood. Joel Pratt passed his youth on a farm in his native county and was educated at the public schools. He was married in Allegany County, February 10, 1859, to Miss Mary Jane Taylor, a daughter of Francis F. Taylor, and a native of the county where she

married. Mr. P. continued to reside in New York until 1868. In 1864 he engaged in the mercantile business at Black Creek which he followed for three years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Missouri and located in Bates County at Hudson where he purchased land and improved his present farm. He owns 110 acres all fenced and in cultivation with a good, large residence. He is quite extensively engaged in the raising of sheep and has a flock of about 400 head with some good graded merino sheep. Mr. and Mrs. Pratt have three children: Harry T. and Garry A. born May 5, 1864, and Alice A., born May 5, 1876. Mr. P. and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the Patrons of Husbandry. He is identified with the Democratic party and has held the office of township clerk for several years.

COLLINS SPENCER

is a native of New York, and was born in Oneida County, May 30, 1829, and was the son of George and Dolly (Stewart) Spencer, natives of the same state. George Spencer served in the war of 1812. He filled several local offices in his township during his life time. Collins grew to manhood in the county of his birth, his youth being spent on the farm and at the public schools. He also attended the Ricetown Seminary. Moving west to Illinois, in 1852, he settled in LaSalle County, where he resided until 1866. He was married in Illinois, in February, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Baker, a daughter of R. Baker, Esq. She was born in Monroe County, New York. After this event Mr. Spencer lived in Illinois about one year, and in the fall of 1856 he came to Missouri and settled first in Henry County. The following March he moved to Bates County, and in the spring of 1871, located on the farm where he now resides. He has 120 acres of land, all fenced and in cultivation, with a comfortable house and a young bearing orchard, located in section 21. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have a family of six children: Mary A., Elsie B., George B., Ella B., Oscar and Herbert. Mr. S. is a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and was once nominated and elected justice of the peace of his township.

JUDGE F. M. STEELE

is a prominent citizen of Hudson Township. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Callaway County, December 21, 1833. His father, Harden Steele, was a Kentuckian by birth, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Minnie Ann Howell. Harden Steele came to Missouri, about the year 1827, and located in Callaway County, and was one of the pioneers there, and also of Jackson County, whither he moved in 1836. F. M. Steel spent his youth in Jackson County on the farm,

attending the subscription school, where he was educated. In the spring of 1857, he came to Bates County, and was engaged in working at the carpenter's trade until after the war. In the fall of 1869, he located upon his present farm, where he owns 340 acres of land, 320 fenced, upon it there being a good dwelling, and an orchard of about 200 bearing apple trees, besides peaches, etc. Mr. Steele was married in Bates County, December 12, 1858, to Miss Rebecca W. Meyers, a daughter of Judge John D. Meyers, of Bates County. She was born in Indiana, but was raised and educated here. They have a family of five children: Emmett A., Robert E., Charles B., John H., and Arthur F. Mr. and Mrs. Steele are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The former is a Democrat in politics and has filled numerous official positions. In 1878 he was elected justice of the peace of Hudson Township, and in 1880, was elected one of the county judges, and is serving in that capacity at this writing with great satisfaction.

H. H. TAYLOR, M. D.,

is among the leading physicians of Bates County. He is a native of New York, and was born in Allegany County, November 30, 1840. Francis F. Taylor, his father, was born in the same county in 1809, while his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah A. Cotton, was a native of Connecticut. She was raised in New York. Francis F. died in 1844, when the subject of this sketch was but four years old. About two years after the mother married his brother, Dr. A. Taylor. H. H. Taylor spent his youth on the farm in the summer, and attending the common schools during the winter months. He was also a student at the Alfred College for about two years. In the winter of 1858 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. A. Taylor, a most eminent physician of Allegany County, and in the winter of 1859-60 he took his first course of lectures at Ann Arbor. He afterward continued this study until the breaking out of the war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but was shortly after promoted to second sergeant, and then to commissary sergeant of the regiment. In the spring of 1853 he was transferred to the medical department of Philadelphia, and served in the hospital under Dr. R. J. Lewis until the close of the war. While in this hospital, and through the courtesy of Dr. Lewis, Mr. Taylor attended two courses of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. In the spring of 1865 he located in Chautauqua County, where he practiced his profession for about three years. In the fall of 1868 the Doctor moved to Missouri and settled in Hudson, Bates County. In 1870, upon going to Kansas City, he was associated with Dr. Evans, city physician, for one year, and while there graduated at the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, in the spring of 1872. After completing his course he located at Joplin, where he practiced his profession two years. In 1874 he moved to Mercer County, Pennsylvania, but in three years, or during December, 1877, returned to Missouri and located at Hudson, where he has since been devoting his attention to his chosen calling. The Doctor has a large and increasing practice, and is accounted one of the most successful physicians in the county. He was married in Allegany County, June 8, 1859, to Miss Cynthia J. Sibley, a daughter of L. Sibley. She was born, raised and educated in that county. They have one son, Fred. S., born September 1, 1866. Dr. T., his wife and son are members of the Presbyterian Church. The Doctor belongs to the United Workmen.

STEPHEN S. VARNES,

section 6, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Fayette County, in March, 1823. His parents, Jacob and Mary (Stover) Varnes, were Virginians by birth. The early life of S. S. was divided between working on a farm and attending the public schools, where he was educated. He was married in Monongahela County, in September, 1851, to Miss Maria Hair, a daughter of John Hair. After his marriage he resided in Pennsylvania and gave his attention to farming for about 14 years. In the fall of 1865 he came to Missouri and located first in Johnson County, where he lived about two years, coming thence to Bates County in the spring of 1868, when he bought land and improved his present farm. He has 170 acres, 110 acres being in his home place, with 90 acres fenced. A good orchard is upon the farm. Mr. Varnes is extensively engaged in raising and handling merino sheep, and at this time has a flock of over 400 head. His wife died June 6, 1881, leaving three children: John, Phebe (now Mrs. Thomas H. Wix,) and Jasper N.

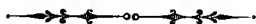
ABNER WIX,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Overton County, Tennessee, October 28, 1828. Reuben Wix, his father, was a native of New York or Pennsylvania, while his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Smith, came originally from South Carolina. Abner accompanied his parents to Illinois when a child, and first located in Hamilton County, afterward in Wayne County, and then, in 1835, in Fulton County. He spent his youth as a farmer boy, and received a common school education. He was married in Fulton County, in March, 1851, to Mrs. Susan Berry, a daughter of George Cooper. She is a native of Ohio, and was born, raised and educated in Holmes County. When eighteen years old Mr. Wix learned the blacksmith trade, and had charge of the machinery for a flouring and saw mill for four years. After his marriage he was engaged

in farming for about twelve years, and in the fall of 1865, he moved to Woodford County, Illinois, and tilled the soil there four years. In the fall of 1869, he located in Bates County, Missouri, where he bought land. He has a farm of 170 acres, all in cultivation and pasture, with forty-five acres in tame meadow and fifty acres in timber, and seeded with grass. His orchard contains 300 apple and 100 peach trees, also pear, cherry and small fruits. This place is in section 2. He has some good graded cotswold sheep and Poland China hogs. Mr. and Mrs. Wix are the parents of three children: Caroline (now Mrs. E. F. Henry), Joseph and Alice Jane (now Mrs. V. M. Phillips, of Nevada). Mrs. W. is a member of the United Brethren Church.



ROCKVILLE TOWNSHIP.



JOSEPH H. ASBURY

was born in Howard County, Missouri, March 7, 1855, and is the second of a family of six children. His father, George W. Asbury, was a farmer by occupation and a native of Missouri. His mother, whose maiden name was Penitch Bailey, came originally from Virginia. When Joseph was a lad of six years the family removed to Indiana, where his father died when the son was twelve years old. In 1870 the mother returned to Missouri and settled in Bates County. J. H. continued working on the farm until 1875, when he came to Rockville and engaged in his present business. In 1880 he erected the business house which he now occupies at a cost of \$3,000. Mr. Asbury was married, May 6, 1879, to Miss Clara Fagan, a native of Illinois. They have one child, Eddie, born May 7, 1881.

J. M. BOREING,

real estate and insurance agent, was born in Virginia, November 26, 1836, his parents being Montgomery and Ann (Leib) Boreing. J. M. was the eldest of a family of ten children. He was reared in the town of Buchanan, Virginia, until sixteen years old, the family then removing to Tennessee, where he embarked in farming. Remaining there until the age of twenty-two years, he subsequently removed to Dayton, Ohio, and taught school one year, going to Iowa in the following year. There he also taught. He was married in that state, April 5, 1860, to Miss Belle

C. Laughlin, a native of Illinois. He continued to teach and to clerk in a store until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, 18th Iowa Infantry, as second lieutenant, and when mustered out at the close of the war, he had received the promotion to captain of Company A. He returned to Iowa, and in 1866 went to Kansas, and in the same year came to Bates County. He has been a school teacher here and was also in the mercantile business until 1876, when he removed to Rockville. In 1881 he engaged in his present business, that of a real estate, loan and insurance agent. Mr. Boreing has been county assessor one term. He is also a justice of the peace and notary public. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and also belongs to the United Workmen. His wife died September 13, 1881, leaving five children: Elmer, Ralph, Walter, Maud and Nannie. They had lost two: Fred and Katie.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ogle County, Illinois, November 14, 1839. His father was Chester Campbell and his mother's maiden name was Mary A. Pratt, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. John was reared on the farm in Illinois, and received a fair education at Rockview Seminary at Mount Morris. May 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, and participated in the battle of Pittsburg Landing and was for some time in the hospital at Rolla, Missouri. He received his discharge August 20, 1862. Soon after he married, October 21, 1863, Miss Mary S. Johnson, who was born at Racine, Wisconsin, June 1, 1844. He then attended Eastman's Commercial College at Chicago, graduating in 1866. The following year he removed to Bates County, Missouri, and has since been engaged in farming. His farm is on section 1 and contains 120 acres in cultivation. He has a good orchard, containing 330 apple, fifty peach trees and a quantity of small fruits. Mr. Campbell handles about 100 sheep, twenty cattle, thirty hogs, etc. He is a member of M. E. Church, and is also connected with the farmers' order of Patrons of Husbandry. He was a justice of the peace for four years, and since 1872 has been a school director. He has two children living: Minnie L. and Della C. Four are deceased: Ernest, Bertie, Henry E. and Nellie.

EZRA H. CARTER,

hardware merchant, was born in Saratoga County, New York, November 7, 1836. His father, John Carter, who was a native of Connecticut, married Miss Delia Foote, originally from New York. Ezra is the eldest of five children. The family settled in LaSalle County, Illinois, when he was fourteen years old, and there he received his education and grew to

manhood. In 1861, he entered a store and clerked until enlisting in 1863 in Company B, First Illinois. He served until 1865, and was in Sherman's grand march. On his return he entered the office of the Illinois Central Railroad and worked until coming to this county in 1866. He followed the occupation of farmer until 1877, excepting two years spent in a mill, and in a store in Clay Centre, Kansas. In 1877, Mr. Carter came to Rockville and in company with T. D. Sanders, opened a hardware store, and he has recently bought the interest of Mr. Sanders. He is a Mason, having joined the order while living in Illinois. He was married to Salina A. Forquer, a native of Virginia, on the 17th of May, 1881.

FRANKLIN T. CLARK,

farmer, is the fifth in a family consisting of six children and was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 4th of October, 1853. His parents were Seth Clark, a Presbyterian minister, and Lucy Clark, *nee* Peck. When twelve years of age he came to Bates County, Missouri, in company with them and remained here until the age of fifteen, when he attended the school at Highland, Kansas. Afterwards he went to Crawfordsville, Indiana, and stopped there for four years. Upon completing the course he became engaged as salesman at Kansas City and other towns in Missouri and Kansas for about seven years. In 1879 he commenced farming in Henry County, and on October 2 of the same year was married to Miss Alice Wood, a native of Ohio. In 1880 he came to Bates County and has been farming ever since. He lives on section 10 and his farm contains 240 acres, all under fence and with good improvements. He handles cattle, hogs and sheep, and now has a flock of 350 head of the latter. He is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Maggie A. and Seth G.

COOK & BROTHERS

are large dealers in general merchandise at Rockville. The firm is composed of three enterprising young business men, and was organized November 1, 1881. They carry the largest stock of goods and do the most extensive business of any firm in the town. The members of the concern are William W., James L., and David L. Cook. Their parents were James and Catherine (Leeson) Cook, the former a native of Scotland and the latter born in New Jersey. William, the eldest of the brothers, is the third of the family, and was born in Lafayette County, Wisconsin, March 7, 1857; James L. was born at the same place January 21, 1859; while David L., the youngest, was born in Kaufman County, Texas, December 23, 1860. When the eldest child was but two years old the family removed to Texas, where they remained until 1864.

returning to Pettis County, Missouri; here the brothers all received their education in the schools of Smithson and Sedalia. When William was eighteen years old he began to teach school and taught until 1880, when he entered the store at Rockville, then the firm of Cook & Son. James L. entered the store of his brother at Smithson when he was eighteen, and has been in a store ever since. David also clerked at Smithson for some time prior to coming to Rockville. William Cook is the postmaster here, having been appointed October 11, 1880.

WILLIAM A. DELUNG,

of the firm of DeLung Bros., druggists, was born in Montgomery County, Virginia, December 5, 1840, and was the eldest of a family of eight children. His parents were Henry A. and Nancy (Martin) DeLung, natives of the Old Dominion. William remained on his father's farm until the age of fourteen, and received a fair education in the schools of that county. Entering a store he clerked for several years, and in 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-sixth Virginia Infantry, and was with the regiment at the battle of Petersburg, May 14, 1864. After the war he followed farming for some time, and then was a peddler until 1877, when he went to Texas. While there he sold goods for two years, and subsequently came to Bates County, Missouri, and embarked in business in Rockville. Here he and his brother have a good store, and carry a complete stock of drugs, groceries, queensware, etc. Mr. DeLung is a member of the Baptist Church, and is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities. On the 5th of August, 1866, he was married to Miss Emma Wells, a Virginian by birth. They have an interesting family of five children: James P., Laura V., William A., Clara A. and Flora M.

DAVID O. DEVER,

real estate and transfer agent, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 4, 1834. His father was David Dever, a farmer by occupation and originally from the Virginia family of Devers. His mother was born in Ohio. Her maiden name was Nancy Shunkiviler. David was reared on a farm and his education was acquired in the public schools of the Buckeye state. When eighteen years old he entered a mercantile establishment at Monroe City, Ohio, where he remained one year. In 1854 he went in search of a fortune to California, and for eight years he labored to acquire that for which he sought. He tried mining for two years and then engaged in merchandising. In 1862 he returned to his native state and in the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company C, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and served until May, 1865, participating in the last campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1865 he came to Missouri and located near

Rockville, where he commenced farming and stock raising. In March, 1880, he removed to the town of Rockville and embarked in the real estate and transfer business. He is quite an extensive owner of real estate in and near this town. Mr. Dever is a man of intelligence and of considerable public spiritedness. He is a member of the M. E. Church and of the I. O. O. F. order. He has been township collector for three years.

G. DOUGLASS,

proprietor of the City Hotel, at Rockville, was born in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, February 16, 1851, and is the seventh of twelve children. His parents were Samuel and Diana (Edgerton) Douglass, natives of Ohio. Gayland lived with his parents until of age, acquiring a good education in the common schools of Indiana. When twenty years old he engaged in farming, and two years later was married December 1, 1873, to Miss Catherine Douley, also of Indiana. In the centennial year he came to Bates County, and securing a farm of 190 acres he resumed farming and stock growing. He usually feeds from seventy to ninety cattle, and has a good farm and a convenient farm residence, built in 1878 at a cost of \$1,000. In the year 1882 Mr. Douglass and D. O. Dean completed the City Hotel, at a cost of \$8,000, and October 1 the hotel was opened to the public. Mr. Douglass is collector for Rockville Township and is also city marshal; and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He and his wife have two children: James M. and Clark.

HENRY R. FIELD, M. D.,

was born in Bracken County, Kentucky, October 6, 1840, and is the eighth of a family of twelve children of Ambrose and Elizabeth (Reeder) Field, natives of Virginia. When young Field was ten years old his parents removed to Edgar County, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and received his education in the common schools. He began the study of his chosen profession at the age of twenty, in the office of Dr. York, at Paris, Illinois. The Doctor was sergeant of a company in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Volunteers during the war, and Mr. Field remained with him until he was killed; then he stayed with the regiment, and was attached to the hospital service at Nashville, Tennessee, until the close of the war. Subsequently he continued his studies by attending a course of lectures at Cincinnati, and also a course in Chicago. After this he traveled for about nine months, treating diseases of a chronic nature. In 1867, Dr. Field came west and located at Rockville, where he continued his practice and built the second house in the town. He soon after married, October 11, 1868, Miss Millie Smart, a native of Ohio. In 1875 he began business in a drug store, in connection with his practice.

Dr. Field is a respected and influential member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities. Two children have been born to them, Mary and Charles H. He ranks high among the practitioners of this section of the state, and his practice has been increasing until it may well excite the envy of less favored members of the profession.

S. S. FORQUER,

farmer, was born in Preston County, West Virginia, October 4, 1829, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Smith) Forquer, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former was a soldier in the war of 1812; his mother survived until the age of eighty-eight years, and had lived for sixty-two years on the same farm. They had a family of twelve children, of whom our subject was the sixth. His education was acquired in the poor schools of Western Virginia, and he was reared and spent his whole life upon the farm. When he became of age he began to farm for himself in Virginia, having, on March 28, 1850, married Miss Mary A. Kelly, also of Virginian birth. He continued to till the soil in his native state until 1868, when he came west and lived one winter in Kansas City, going in the following spring to Knox County, Missouri, where he remained four years. Then thinking that Kansas presented superior advantages to the agriculturist, over Missouri, he made his residence in that state, but in two years he returned to Missouri, locating at Boonville. He stopped there but three years, coming to Bates County two years ago. His farm is on section 12, and contains 320 acres of good land, with fair improvements. He has a splendid orchard of 600 apple, 250 peach, 150 cherry trees, and a fine vineyard. The farm is well adapted to the raising of stock. Mr. Forquer has held several minor offices in Virginia and Missouri, and is the present trustee of his township. He is a member of the M. E. Church. His family has numbered eleven children, of whom two died in infancy. Those living are: Catherine E., John K., Marshall W., Selina A., William E., Araminta B., Virginia, Alice, and Nora Stella.

J. M. LAUGHLIN,

capitalist, was born in DeWitt County, Illinois, December 26, 1837. His father, Thomas Laughlin, originally from South Carolina, was a practicing physician and surgeon, and came to Illinois, where he married Miss Nancy Lowry, who was born in Kentucky. J. M. is the eldest in the family of three children. His father died when the son was but five years old, and when he was about fifteen his mother removed to Iowa. His education was acquired in the public schools of Illinois and Iowa. When he was twenty years old he went to Nebraska and followed

huckstering for two years, and then attended school again in Illinois. In 1860 he came to Missouri and was agent for the introduction of corn planters. He also taught school a short time, and in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Iowa Infantry, and served until July 18, 1864. He participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the whole war, and was at Vicksburg, Shiloh and Corinth. At Jackson, Mississippi, he was captured July 16, 1863, and was taken to Mobile, Atlanta and Richmond, being exchanged September 21, 1863. He continued with the command after his exchange, and on October 16, 1864, was the second time captured, but managed to effect his escape after being held a prisoner nearly a month. In 1866 he came to Bates County and taught school, and for four years was deputy assessor and acted as agent for the Butler Overland Stage Company, and was one year in a real estate office. In 1872 he started to farming, but worked but one year at that industry, going to Rockville in 1873, where he started a livery, which he continued for some time. Mr. Laughlin owns considerable good property, including several houses and lots in Rockville and 800 acres of land; he also has 240 acres in Louisiana and 640 in Texas. He is the proprietor of the extensive rock quarries near Rockville, from which immense quantities of building rock of the finest quality are being constantly taken. About sixty-five cars of rock are shipped each month to points in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas and Texas. Mr. Laughlin was married, May 29, 1870, to Miss Eliza J. Myers, a native of Indiana.

A. T. LOWRY,

grain merchant, was born in Wabash County, Indiana, March 13, 1846, and was the seventh child of Judge B. W. Lowry, of Wabash County. His mother's maiden name was Margaret Wiley, a native of Ohio. A. L. was reared on his father's farm in Indiana, and received a fair education. In 1863, he enlisted in Company L, 119th Indiana, and served two years and nine months. In July, 1867, he was married to Miss Lucinda Beaver. Subsequently he engaged in the grain trade at LaGro, Indiana, and handled lumber for some time. In 1870, he came to Linn County, Missouri, and until 1877, was interested in farming and bridge building. Coming to Bates in 1877, he embarked in the grain trade, and has charge also of the lumber yard of R. J. Hurly & Co. He is doing a good business in grain, having shipped in 1880, one hundred and ten thousand bushels. Mr. Lowry owns some town property. He holds membership in the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He and his wife have a family of six children: George H., Frank H., Burton, Gertrude, Emma May and Katie Grace.

J. O. McBRIDE,

druggist at Rockville, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, March 31, 1858. His father, W. H. McBride, was a native of Kentucky, and a brick contractor by occupation. He married Miss Mattie J. Randall, also of Kentucky. J. O. McBride was the eldest of six children. While he was only two years old the family moved to Booneville, Missouri, where they remained during the war. In 1866 they came to Henry County. He worked in the co-operative store at Clinton, and also clerked in a grocery store, and in 1877 he was engaged in conducting a grocery at Montrose. He came to Rockville in 1879 and became the principal member of the firm of McBride & Co., dealers in drugs, etc. Mr. McB. has been elected to the office of justice of the peace. He was married February 4, 1880, to Miss Lizzie Poland, a native of Missouri.

E. T. McKIM,

surgeon and dentist, and a member of the firm of McBride & Co., was born in Lewis County, Missouri, December 29, 1849. His parents were Elisha McKim, who originally came from Kentucky, and Margaret (Dodge) McKim, a native of Virginia. E. T. was the fifth of eighth children, and was reared and educated in Lewis County. He also attended Whittaker Institute, in Hickory County. In 1872, he began the study of dentistry with H. Akers, remaining under his supervision for two years. In 1874, he located at Humansville, and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained there four years, coming to Rockville in 1878, and here he followed his practice exclusively until two years ago, when he became a partner in the present firm of McBride & Co., druggists and grocers. Mr. McKim is the clerk of his township. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was married September 19, 1878, to Miss Rhoda J. Starkey, a native of Missouri; she died December 7, 1880, leaving one child, a little girl, Lillie May.

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

druggist, was born in Henry County, Kentucky, January 5, 1851. His father, Shannon Mead, and also his mother, formerly Mary Voorhies, were both natives of Kentucky. William, the second of three sons, was reared in Henry County, and received his education at Smithfield College. He then engaged in teaching, and until 1873 taught in Kentucky and Missouri. Subsequently he took charge of the station at Smithfield, on the L. C. & L. Railroad, and filled this position until 1879, and at the same time conducted a drug and grocery business at the town of Smithfield. He was married while there, January 9, 1879, to Miss Bettie A.

Ashby, of the same state. In 1880 they removed to Colorado, where Mr. M. was connected with a brick manufactory for some six months. In January, 1881, he located at Rockville, and opened a drug and grocery trade, but recently has changed to drugs exclusively. He carries the largest stock of drugs of any one in the town. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. Mr. and Mrs. M. have two children, Cora Lee and Edwin G.

H. M. MESSERSMITH,

farmer, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, July 25, 1838, and is the son of Jacob and Barbara (Ford) Messersmith, natives of Virginia. He lived there until fourteen years old, when his parents removed to Iowa. Remaining there one winter, they then settled in Putnam County, Missouri, and followed farming until 1861, when he entered the noted Putnam County Militia. He served in that until March, 1863, when he enlisted in Company E, 12th Missouri Cavalry, and was in the service until the spring of 1866. He soon came to Bates County, and has since been occupied in the calling of a farmer. His farm is on section three, and is in good condition, having upon it a fine bearing orchard. Mr. M. was married December 14, 1879, to Miss Melissa Belcher, a native of this county, where she was born December 8, 1858. They have one child, Arpha May, born June 16, 1881.

MATT MILLERING,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Germany, in April, 1832. His father, Casper Millering, and his mother, formerly Catherine Wolford, were both of German nationality. They came to America when Matt was about thirteen years old, and lived for two years in St. Louis, Missouri, and then engaged in farming in St. Charles County, where they remained until Mr. Millering reached his majority. In 1855 he came to this county and entered the tract of land upon which he now lives. He married Miss Mary Wilker also of German birth. Then he began to improve the farm and worked by the month till the outbreak of the war, when he entered the service in Company C, Seventh Missouri, and participated in the battles of Lone Jack, Prairie Grove, Helena and Little Rock. Returning to Missouri he put forth every effort to make himself a comfortable home. His farm, consisting of over three hundred acres, lies in section 11 and he is now among the most substantial farmers of the county. In addition to his farm he owns a large grain house and three houses and lots in Rockville and a saw mill near town. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and holds his membership at Appleton City. His family consists of four children: Catherine E., John H., Clara E. and Rosetta. Four are deceased, William, and three who died in infancy.

J. L. RICHARDSON,

of the firm of Richardson & Wilson, was born at Little Osage, Bates County, Missouri, April 5, 1847, and is the eldest of five children. His parents were J. B. and Jennie Richardson, *nee* Quay, natives of Virginia. They settled at Balltown about the year 1840, and for several years operated a mill at that place; then they moved to Papinville and ran a horse mill there. Mr. Richardson's whole life has been spent in Bates County, and his education has been received in our schools. In 1866 he became engaged in keeping a hotel at Papinville, and continued in that and conducting a drug and grocery in connection until 1881, when he removed to Rockville and entered into partnership with D. W. Wilson, in the grocery trade. Mr. Richardson is connected with the order of United Workmen. He was married October 22, 1871, to Miss Mary Wilson, a daughter of C. K. Wilson, a native of Illinois. They have two children: Blanche, and Alfred.

WESLEY ROBINSON,

farmer and stock man, resides on section 14, where he has an improved farm of 200 acres, all of which is under fence and well adapted to stock raising and fruit growing. He has an excellent orchard, containing apples, peaches, pears, plums, etc. He also owns a farm in the adjoining section containing about 100 acres. Mr. Robinson is one of the principal stock men in the township, and in addition to buying and shipping large quantities of stock each year, he raises upon his own farm about fifty head each of cattle and hogs. Mr. R. was born in Burlington, Iowa, on the 23d of January, 1849, and is therefore over thirty-four years of age. He is the eldest of three children, whose parents, John and Emeline (Valentine) Robinson, were natives of the Buckeye state. Wesley received his education from the schools of Putnam County, whither he had moved when seven years old, and in 1866 he came to Bates County, moving upon his present farm in 1876. On February 14, 1875, he was married to Miss Tweed Meredith, a native of the Old Dominion. They have two children, Millard and Lillie. Their eldest daughter, Rosa, is deceased.

JOHN W. RUBEL,

blacksmith, wagon and carriage maker, was born in Washington, East Tennessee, July 12, 1842. His parents were Henry W. and Margaret (Walter) Rubel, natives of Tennessee. When he was about twelve years old they removed to Iowa, where he grew to manhood, upon his father's farm, receiving a fair education in the common schools. In 1864, he enlisted in Company B, 36th Iowa Infantry, and served until the cloud

of war had spent its force, being discharged in September, 1865. He went to Clay County, Missouri, in 1867, and worked there one year, coming thence to Bates County in 1869. He located at Butler and worked at his trade until 1876, when he began business at Rockville, where he is now having a satisfactory trade in wagon and carriage-work and blacksmithing, keeping in his employ two workmen. Mr. Rubel is identified with the M. E. Church, and is a member of the Odd Fellow and United Workmen orders.

B. F. SHARPLESS, M. D.,

physician, farmer and stock grower, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 4, 1837, and was the sixth of a family of eight children. His parents were William and Abigail (Garrett) Sharpless, both natives of Pennsylvania. His early days were employed upon his father's farm, and he was educated in the common schools and Greenwood Seminary in Chester County. About the time that he became of age he engaged in teaching, which he followed about three years, at the same period, pursuing the study of his chosen profession. In 1861 he entered the Eclectic Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated on the 23d of March, 1863. He then began practicing at West Chester, Pennsylvania; at which place he remained until 1879. In that year he came to Bates County, Missouri, and resumed farming. His residence is on section 4, and his farm contains 300 acres, most of which is in cultivation. Dr. Sharpless has held the office of justice of the peace for four years. He also takes an interest in the education of the youth, and accordingly has repeatedly been elected school director. The doctor was married soon after graduating, on December 14, 1863, to Miss Harriet Wallerton, born in Pennsylvania, March 11, 1845. They have five children: Elberta F., Carrie E., William W., Harry C., and Lewis S.

CHARLES E. SMITH,

farmer, was born in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1846, and was the third of a family of eight children. His parents were Lewis and Hannah T. Smith, also originally from Pennsylvania. Charles was reared on the farm, where he remained until about twelve years old. Then the family moved to Iowa, where they lived three years. In 1857 they came to Bates County, but after remaining here two years returned to Pennsylvania. In 1868, Mr. Smith came back to his former western home, and has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits, with the exception of ten years, while working in a mill at Butler. His farm, which is located on section 9, contains 180 acres, is nearly all under fence and well improved.

JOHN L. VICKERS,

attorney at law, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1831, and was the fifth of seven children. His father, John Vickers, and also his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Lushy, were both natives of Maryland. When John was sixteen years old his parents removed to West Virginia, where educational advantages were quite limited, so that his education after he left the Keystone state was considerably neglected. At the age of twenty he secured a position with the civil engineer corps on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at which he worked one year. He was then employed by the same company for four years in a different capacity and stationed at Cumberland, Maryland. During this time he was married September 20, 1857, to Miss Mary S. Garton, a native of Virginia. In 1858 he came to Missouri and until 1861 worked at the carpenter trade at Georgetown, Pettis County. He then obtained employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Sedalia, where he continued for nearly three years, when he started for himself in the mercantile practice. He remained in Sedalia two years when he located at Taborville and embarked in the real estate business. Mr. V. commenced the study of law just after the war and was subsequently admitted to the Pettis County bar. In 1868 he was the representative of St. Clair County in the legislature. In 1870 he located at Rockville and has since continued the law practice. He now owns considerable property in and near Rockville including the Rockville mill. He is a notary public and is connected with the A. O. U. W. fraternity. Mr. Vickers is a gentleman of intelligence and culture and is in the whole what might be styled a self made man. His family consists of six children: Samuel B., Edward E., Elizabeth J., Ellen, John, Jr., and Thomas. One son, Winter D., a promising young man of nineteen years, died February 3, 1882.

ALBERT A. WOOD,

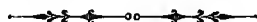
farmer and stock man, was born in Onondaga County, New York, August 21, 1831, and is the eldest of a family of seven children. His parents were Stephen Wood, a native of Vermont, and Mahala (Lewis) Wood, who were born in the Empire state. When Albert was three years of age the family moved to Delaware County, Ohio, where he was reared to man's estate, being educated in the noted schools of Delaware. At the age of twenty he began to work in a mill, and continued at this until the call for troops took him from his business. He enlisted August 1, 1862, in Company C of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and served in the capacity of a non-commissioned officer until July, 1865. When the war closed he returned to the bosom of his family and resumed the control of his mill. This business he followed until 1871, when he

conducted a farm for six years. Coming to Bates County, Missouri, in 1877, he has since devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits. His farm contains 350 acres in good condition. Mr. Wood is a member of the orders of United Workmen and Odd Fellows. He was married, October 24, 1854, to Miss Margaret Bremzer, a native of Ohio. They have three children: Frank, Alice (wife of F. T. Clark) and Emma.

DR. JOHN JOHANNES,

was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 16, 1829, his parents being George and Christina Johannes *nee* Roesner; the former was a brickmaker by occupation. John obtained a thorough education in the schools of his native country and in 1849 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he attended the Lutheran College for a year or more, thus perfecting himself in the English language. Subsequently he studied medicine with one of the professors who was of the homeopathic school. In 1852 he removed to St. Louis where for eighteen months he was employed in a store, and upon going to Benton County Missouri, he bought a claim and entered eighty acres of land and improved a farm. In 1861 he went to Allen County, Kansas, located a land warrant and after preparing a farm he returned to Benton County to move his family. The community being in such an unsettled condition, he joined the Union Volunteer Militia and immediately found himself engaged in the battle of Cole Camp, June 19, in which he received a severe wound and where he was taken prisoner. He was parolled by Governor Jackson, and after partially recovering from his wound he returned to Kansas with his family, on August 13. Besides improving his farm, etc., he was obliged to take up the practice of medicine which he followed for five years, with very great success. In May, 1866, he sold his farm there and also the one in Benton County and came to Bates, settling in Prairie City. He built the second house in the place and was also the town physician. He purchased 500 acres of land, has improved several farms and has ever assisted in promoting the advancement of this vicinity, although his capital upon commencing life was but ninety-five cents. In 1851 the doctor married Miss Babeth Eidelath in Logansport, Indiana. They have eight children living: Erhard G. F., William Henry, Albrecht, Nicholas L., Christopher, John Freddie, Agnes Magdalene and Caroline. Two sons died in infancy. Politically he is a Democrat and religiously a Lutheran.

PRAIRIE TOWNSHIP.



NEWTON ALLISON,

farmer and stock dealer, section 8, was born in Camden County, Missouri, June 6, 1838, and was the son of Willis and Rebecca Allison, the former of North Carolina, and born June 5, 1803, and the latter of Tennessee. Newton obtained a common school education and, upon arriving at manhood, commenced life for himself, as a farmer, though then without means. In 1879, he came from Camden to Bates County, and now owns 160 acres of fine land, and, to quite an extent, is interested in the stock business. Mr. Allison was married February 2, 1860, to Miss Mary Ann Moulder, of Camden County, Missouri. They have seven children: Anna, born January 7, 1861; Albert, born August 3, 1863; Porter, born November 27, 1866; Eliza Theresa, born September 16, 1868; Susan Thornley, born August 1, 1871; Buford, born November 11, 1873, and Claude, born October 22, 1878. Politically, Mr. A. is a Democrat.

JOHN WILLIAM ANDERSON,

druggist at Papinville, was born in Henry County, Missouri, December 20, 1852. His father, Dr. Zachariah Anderson, was a native of Tennessee, while his mother (formerly Miss Susan Gilkerson) came originally from Greenbrier County, Virginia. John was educated in the common schools of Missouri, and in 1854, he came to Bates County. In 1874, he commenced business life for himself as a druggist, which occupation he has steadily pursued to this date with much success. He has served as township trustee, but has never mingled to any extent in political affairs. October 13, 1880, Mr. A. married Miss Belle Barrows, of Prairie Township, Bates County, Missouri. They have one daughter, Madora.

ASENATH C. BARROWS.

The earliest pioneers of Bates County, a few of whom are now living, remember Freeman Barrows, the first county and circuit clerk of this county, and remembering him will doubtless recall to mind Asenath C. Barrows, his surviving widow. In 1820, her father, Rev. William F. Vaill and wife, in company with a few other self-sacrificing men and women, under the auspices of the American Board of Home Missions, embarked at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on keel boats for the Union Mis-

sion, then located in the Indian Territory, in the state of Arkansas, whither they went to christianize and instruct the Osage Indians. During their residence at this missionary station—January 5, 1822, Mrs. Barrows was born. Her mother's maiden name was Selden, she and her husband being natives of Hadeline, Connecticut. In 1834, Miss Vaill, (now Mrs. Barrows), returned with her parents to Connecticut, where she remained seven years, spending two years of that time at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, Massachusetts, where she received a most careful and excellent education,

“ Like a lovely tree,
She grew to womanhood.”

the while constantly storing her mind with useful knowledge. In 1841, she visited a few friends of her father, residing at Harmony Mission, Bates County, Missouri. While there, she met and married, August 23, 1842, Freeman Barrows, Esq., who was a native of Massachusetts, he having emigrated to Bates in 1838. Being a good business man and possessing many of the elements of popularity, he was appointed the first county and circuit clerk of Bates County, which positions he held at the time of his marriage, and which he continued to hold for the space of twelve years. Mr. Barrows died April 26, 1861, about the breaking out of the great civil war, since which time, Mrs. Barrows has continued to live on the old homestead, where she located as a young and happy bride, forty years ago. Here she has spent her days in quietude and contentment, highly appreciated and respected by her neighbors and numerous friends, not only because she is the widow of Freeman Barrows, but, because of her many virtues of head and heart. Although more than three score years have passed over, time has touched her gently, leaving as yet, no frost or snow about her brow. Being one of the earliest pioneers of Bates County, she is familiar with all the scenes and incidents which marked the history of its settlement, and possesses a most accurate and wonderful memory, of all that transpired during that incipient period. Surrounded by loving and devoted children; blessed with health and a beautiful home, and supplied with all the comforts and conveniences of life, she is quietly and unostentatiously enjoying the evening of her life. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Barrow were born nine children, three sons and six daughters, whose names are as follows: Theodore, John M., William Vaill, Sarah L., Abby E., Florence E., Arabella S., Susan E., and Delia.

JAMES NEWTON BRADLEY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 3, was born in Scott County, Kentucky, June 12, 1828, his parents being Granville Clifford Scott and Maria

(West) Bradley, both of whom were born in the year 1802, the latter in the state of Maryland. James N. spent his youthful days in Missouri, and was educated in the schools of Callaway County. In 1866, he removed to Bates County, and since residing here has served two terms as representative in the state legislature, from 1872 to 1876, and one term as senator, 1878-82. The duties of each of these positions he discharged in a manner which won for him high praise from all parties. During the war Mr. B. served four years as a private under General Price, and upon leaving the army he was a major. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Martha A. Brenham, who died in 1856, leaving one son, Eugene. Mr. Bradley is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has ever been a leading member of the Democratic party. His present fine farm contains 640 acres of choice land.

JOHN B. DURAND,

merchant at Prairie City, was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, October 22, 1848, and was the son of Joshua Newberry Durand, a native of Orange County, New York, born April 16, 1816, who, while a boy accompanied his parents to Bradford County, Pennsylvania, where he became a farmer. In 1850, he came with his family to Bates County, Missouri. He enlisted in the Sixtieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, in Captain Newberry's company of Home Guards, during the war, and was killed in 1863. His wife was formerly Betsey Bryan, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of six children, four boys and two girls. Of these three only are living. John B., the eldest son, obtained a common school education, supplemented by an attendance of nine months at the State University at Columbia. After the death of his father, he assumed control of affairs, and when twenty years old embarked in business life for himself. January 20, 1877, he married Miss Anna Short, of St. Clair County, and by this union they have three children, two sons and a daughter: Walter W., Jessie Rosina and Oscar B. Mr. Durand is now engaged in business at Prairie City, and is postmaster of the town. His wife also takes charge of the store and the post office to some extent. He is the owner of a farm of 500 acres in section 13, upon which are 4,000 bearing apple trees, an orchard of 300 peach, fifty pear trees, and other fruit. He does quite a business in fruit drying, has a fruit dryer in operation during the apple season, and ships large quantities of this fruit to Philadelphia and other markets. His religious preferences are with the Hard Shell Baptists, while Mrs. Durand is a member of the M. E. Church at Rockville.

JOHN H. HANES,

farmer and fruit grower, sections 10 and 11, was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1856, and was the youngest of six children,

three only of whom are now living. His parents were Elias and Mary (Hillis) Hanes, the former a Pennsylvanian by birth, and the latter originally from County Down, Ireland. While blasting for the Bulger Tunnel, on the Pan Handle Railroad, between Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Parkersburg, Virginia, Elias Hanes had the misfortune to lose his eyesight by a premature explosion, since which time he has been dependent upon his children and others to aid him in his work of selling books, stationery and other articles of merchandise. In that capacity John has traveled through thirty-two states. His father still continues to travel, and from the proceeds of his business he has accumulated means sufficient to purchase a tract of land upon which the subject of this sketch resides. This contains ninety acres, with a variety of choice fruits. Mr. Hanes was married, April 29, 1877, to Miss Anna Josephine Cobb, of Henry County, Missouri, she having been born June 26, 1861, in Lee County, Iowa. They have one child, Bessie, born September 22, 1879. Mr. H. has 200 acres of land in his own name, and also has the supervision of 200 acres still belonging to his father. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHRISTIAN HIRNI,

son of Christian and Elizabeth Hirni *nee* Riser, was born January 3, 1843, in Switzerland, where also his parents were born. In January, 1845, he emigrated with them to America, settling in Madison County, Illinois, where they remained until November, 1869. He received only ordinary common school advantages, but in later years has obtained an enviable reputation as a cultured business man. Leaving Illinois he came to Papinville, Bates County, Missouri, and for one year he followed butchering, when he moved upon his farm, which had been undergoing improvements. January 1, 1865, he married Miss Elizabeth Leutwiler, of Madison County, Illinois. She died December 25, 1866, leaving one son, who still survives. He was married again April 25 following, to Miss Lucy Leutwiler, a sister to his former wife. Mr. H. then resumed farming for five years, at the expiration of which time he embarked in the flouring business, as a member of the firm of Hirni, Brother & Co. He still retains his farm of ninety acres, a part of it being rented; the remainder he superintends. He is a member of the Masonic order. Politically he is a Republican. Both himself and wife are connected with the Evangelical Protestant Church.

JACOB HIRNI,

younger brother of Christian Hirni, was born on the 1st of April, 1854, in Madison County, Illinois, and like his brother received but a limited education. His youthful days were passed in his native state. In May,

1872, he came to Missouri and also became interested in the flouring business, becoming a member of the establishment now known as Hirni, Bro., & Co. He owns a third interest in landed property of the firm, embracing 640 acres of land located in Pleasant Gap and Prairie Townships. On June 17, 1880, Mr. H. was married to Miss Delia Barrows. They have an infant son. He is also connected with the A. F. & A. M. This firm is fast gaining the confidence of the people of this vicinity and is steadily increasing in business worth.

ANDREW JACKSON,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, September 15, 1832. His father, William Jackson, of Greenbrier County, Virginia, was a farmer and stock dealer by occupation; he married Susanna Pruitt, who came originally from Botetourt County, Virginia. When four years of age, Andrew accompanied his parents to Jackson County, Ohio, where he remained most of the time for 30 years. In December, 1860, he was married to Miss Phebe A. Craig, of Vinton County, Ohio. In the spring of 1858, he had purchased a flouring mill in Vinton County, which he operated for two years. Disposing of it, he returned to Jackson County, which was his home until 1866, when he came to Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri. For four months he looked about for an opportunity to invest, and finally decided to go to Moniteau County, where he stopped a year and half, having previously leased a farm while casting about for a location. At the expiration of that time, he came to Bates County, Missouri, in May, 1868, with his family, and purchased the south half of section 16, less the old town of Papinville, and then he laid off 20 acres for an addition to the town, now known as Jackson's Addition to Papinville. He sold, in all, 127 acres, and having later bought 70 acres, he at present has, in addition to his half section, 263 acres in Bates County, and 160 acres in Franklin County, Kansas. Mr. J. has held all the important offices in his township, and for one term served as county judge. While in Ohio, he entered the State Militia in 1862, as first-lieutenant of Company B, and after one year the company disbanded and he received an honorable discharge. He has three children living, Leonard C., William Thomas and Mary Lusetta, all of whom are attending school, endeavoring to secure an excellent education. Mr. Jackson is an extensive raiser of and dealer in stock.

WILLIAM P. LANE,

farmer and stock raiser, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, December 6, 1833. His parents were Samuel Lane, an extensive farmer of that county, and Elizabeth (Dial) Lane, of the same locality. William was

the fourth son in the family. In 1862 he enlisted with his brother, J. C., in Company E, Thirty-Ninth Ohio Infantry, and was in service seven months and ten days, when he was discharged on account of disability. In 1870 he married Miss Lucy A. Whittaker, of Bates County, but a native of Cumberland, Maryland. They have three children living, two sons and one daughter: Charles Arthur, Emma E., and Frank Hayes. Mr. Lane now resides on section 8, where he owns 240 acres; he also owns forty acres in section 7, 100 acres in section 4, and has in his possession 200 acres in Barton County, Missouri. He devotes his time principally to farming but is also quite an extensive stock dealer. Politically he is a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

WILLIAM HARRISON MALTBIE,

farmer and stock raiser, owes his nativity to Warren County, Ohio, where he was born July 4, 1843. His father, Hiram Maltbie, originally from Montgomery County and an extensive farmer by occupation, married Miss Elizabeth Greeg, of Warren County, Ohio, who died in 1844. William H. spent his youth and early manhood at home, assisting upon the farm and attending school during the winter seasons, thus obtaining a common school education. In 1868 he married Miss Lucretia Crockett, of Warren County. Mr. M. remained a resident of Ohio until March, 1874, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, though then not in the possession of many means. Now he has a beautiful home in section 3, containing 120 acres of land in good cultivation; he also owns forty acres in section 20. Mr. and Mrs. Maltbie have one child, Hiram D., aged twelve years. He is a staunch temperance man, and, politically, is found in the ranks of the Republican party.

LEVI MOLER,

dealer in stock, was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, February 6, 1845, and was the son of John Moler, a Kentuckian by birth and a farmer by occupation. Levi accompanied his parents to Putnam County, Indiana, when but eight years old and there he remained for sixteen years. He received a somewhat limited education, though for a year he attended Waveland College, which he entered in 1868. In 1869 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and here commenced his business career. He owns 320 acres of good land, located on sections 5 and 8. During the years 1876-7 Mr. Moler was judge of the county court, and he was also elected to the Thirtieth General Assembly of the state legislature, receiving 1,056 votes to 912 over Wiley Crows, greenbacker, and eleven to W. M. Taggart. Politically he is a Democrat. He is connected with the Kansas Missouri Coal and Land Company, and is a man highly

respected in this vicinity by all who know him. He belongs to the A. F. and A. M. order, and is master of lodge No. 140, at Papinville. He is unmarried, and for ten years his household affairs have been managed by his widowed sister, Mrs. Burnside.

ANTHONY C. THOMPSON,

physician and surgeon, was born in Cambridge, Dorchester County, Maryland, March 15, 1825, his parents being Anthony C. and Martha B. (Kersey) Thompson. The former came originally from the same place as his son. Anthony passed his youth at the place of his birth, clerking and studying medicine, his father being his preceptor. He graduated from the Maryland University, of Baltimore, and subsequently, in 1869, removed to Sedalia, Pettis County, Missouri, where he remained but four months. Then he came to Bates County, locating at Papinville, and here continued his practice until 1871, when he went to Vernon, Missouri. He resumed the practice of his chosen calling successfully for about seven years, at that time going to Mississippi. During the year 1881, he returned to Papinville, and has since continued to make his home here. Dr. Thompson has been three times married: First, in 1850, to Miss Mary E. Leverton, of Carolina County, Maryland, who died at Milton, Wayne County, Indiana, in 1859. In 1863, he was united in marriage with Lenora Riffle, of Lebanon County, Kentucky. She departed this life at Sedalia in 1869. In 1870, the doctor's third marriage occurred to Miss Theresa A. McFarland, of Kansas City.

MRS. MARY WASSON

was born on the 19th of March, 1843. Her father, Peter Collin, who was born in Lyons, France, in 1800, removed to St. Louis, Missouri, when quite young, and remained there for two years, then coming to Bates County in the interest of the American Fur Trading Company, a trading post having been established at the point known as Collin's Ford, at an early day. He continued in the employ of this company for three years, when he entered into business for himself, and by trading with the Indians acquired a large competency for that time. Before his death, which occurred November 25, 1875, he had become the owner of a large tract of land. He was married in St. Louis to Miss Mary Cotney, who was born in the province of Canada. They had a family of eight children—two sons and six daughters—of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth. Mary became the wife of Richard A. Wasson, October 17, 1876. He was born in St. Louis County, Missouri, and only lived about three years after his marriage, dying October 2, 1879. Mrs. W. has a large farm of 336 acres, located in section 23, upon which quite an

amount of stock is raised annually. This place is well improved and under her able and judicious management has become a valuable farm.

MAJOR D. H. WILSON,

merchant and dealer in hardware at Papinville, was born October 25, 1828, in New Boston, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. His father, Samuel Wilson, was a native of the same town, and his mother, formerly Sally Hadley, came originally from Goffstown, that state. The former was quite an extensive farmer for his day and the locality in which he resided. D. H. Wilson received the principal part of his education at Sanborn Bridge High School. When seventeen years of age he went to Massachusetts and apprenticed himself to learn the mason's trade, to which he applied himself for five years. Upon arriving at manhood and determined to seek his own fortune, he came westward and settled in Brown County, Illinois, which was his home for eighteen years. In October, 1861, he entered Company K, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, as a private, and on reorganization of the company he was elected first lieutenant, which rank he held until 1862, when he was detached as quartermaster. In 1863 he was promoted to captain, and served in that capacity until the re-enlistment of the regiment, when he was elected major. In 1865 he was honorably discharged. In 1867 Major W. was appointed internal revenue collector and disbursing agent of the Ninth Congressional District of Illinois, but only served four months, the senate, which was Republican, failing to confirm him, a Democrat. In March, 1868, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and established himself in the merchandise business, in which he is now having a good trade. He is also connected with the firm of Sanderson & Wilson, dealers in hardware at Rich Hill and Papinville. September 22, 1870, he married Miss S. W. Moss, of New Hampshire, a most estimable lady, and one possessing the true characteristics of New Englanders and the generous hospitality of the Southerners. They have one child, Ellen Maud, nine years of age. Major Wilson and his wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has been connected with the Masonic order since 1863. His trade has been very satisfactory since his location here and is constantly on the increase.

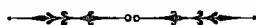
PHILIP ZEAL,

merchant at Papinville, was born at Goettingen, Hanover, Germany, May 19, 1823, and was the son of Augustus F. Zeal, once a first lieutenant in the British army, and also a revenue collector. He married Miss Minnie Schulenburg, of Hanover. Philip received his education at the noted school at Goettingen, going through the fifth class, and having translated the Vicar of Wakefield before he was fifteen years old. In

1839, he immigrated to America, and after stopping in Baltimore for some time, came to Bates County in 1840, and here he has since made his home. During the Mexican War he enlisted as a private, and was promoted to quartermaster and was then in the commissary department. He served through the war with credit, when he obtained an honorable discharge. Mr. Zeal has been selling goods for many years, and is the oldest merchant in Papinville. He purchased the old court house of the county, and distinctly remembers seeing the first steamboats which came up the Marais des Cygnes River, as far as Papinville, in 1844. He has been successful in his business undertakings and is now in possession of a good property. He has read a great deal, and has an extensive knowledge of the world's history and the commerce of the nations. He married Miss Mary Irvin, of Bates County, in 1846. They have five children: Philip A., William H., Mattie J., Albert M. and Eddie L. In his political views he is Democratic, and religiously a Protestant Lutheran. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity.



OSAGE TOWNSHIP.



R. E. ALLEN,

dealer in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, is one of the prominent merchants of the city of Rich Hill, having opened here in August, 1881. Mr. Allen is a native of Missouri, and was born in Clay County, March 6, 1830. His father came originally from New York, while his mother was a Kentuckian by birth. He was reared and educated in the county of his birth, and was there employed as a clerk till 1856, when he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he sold goods for ten years. For a period of time he was interested in the drug business and freighting. In 1871 he moved to Concordia, Kansas, and gave his attention to the mercantile trade till he came to Rich Hill. He was married in February, 1863, to Miss Sallie McDowell, of Highland County, Ohio. By this union they have five children: Sallie, Lizzie D., Josie and Hattie, twins, and Robert E.

W. H. ALLEN,

physician and surgeon, and a man eminent in his profession in this vicinity, was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, May 1, 1848, and is a son of

R. N. Allen, now a citizen of Bates County, Missouri. W. H. grew up and was educated in his native county, attending the Military Institute of which his father was professor for many years. He took a thorough course and was graduated with the degree of A. M. in 1869. During this time he had studied medicine with his cousin, Dr. R. D. Allen, who was superintendent of the Military Institute, and a prominent man in Kentucky. Dr. W. H. Allen was graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville on February 28, 1871, and soon began his practice in Batesville, Carroll County, Missouri. This he continued in that locality till the spring of 1875, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, settling at Old Rich Hill, at which point he gave his attention to his chosen calling till the birth of this city in 1880. Then he built the finest dwelling in the town. He served as its mayor for the first eighteen months of its growth, having been appointed by the court. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He was married May 2, 1871, to Miss Ora Sims, who was born in Texas, July 3, 1851. Her father, Samuel Sims, was a native of Georgia. The family of the Doctor consists of four children: Laura S., William H., Eben G. and Samuel W.

JOHN BRODIE,

of the firm of Brodie & Ditten, house, carriage and ornamental painters, was born in Scotland, in 1837. He was early apprenticed to learn the painters trade, for seven years, and became proficient in the business in all its branches. In 1857 he emigrated to this country and settled in St. Louis. He returned to Scotland three times, and after coming to America in 1859 he worked in Philadelphia, New York, Chicago and Boston. In May, 1881, he removed to Missouri and started a shop in Rich Hill, where he is doing the leading business in his line in the town. In 1861 he entered the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and remained in service for three years, two years of his time he was detailed at headquarters as clerk. Mr. Bodie was married in Chicago, in 1864, to Miss Isabella Tate. She was born in Inverness, Capitol Highland, of Scotland. They have three children: Norval Grant, Nellie, and Marshall. He is a Republican, politically, and an honored member of the Knights of Honor.

V. W. BROOKS,

dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, is a son of W. T. and Elizabeth Brooks, natives of Kentucky, and was born in Clay County, Missouri, January 3, 1860. He received his education in his native county, and in 1874 went to Humboldt County, Kansas, from which vicinity he came to Rich Hill in March, 1881. He began in business in June, 1882, and is now occupying a store on Park Avenue on the east side of the railroad,

where he is meeting with good success. Mr. B. was married, February 7, 1882, to Miss Emelia Sick of Ottawa, Kansas.

EDWIN HOWARD BROWN.

One of the ablest representatives of western enterprise and western successes that Missouri boasts of, is to be found in the person of Edwin Howard Brown, whose name stands at the head of this sketch. Of New England origin, he was transplanted to the west in early youth, when he commenced life with rare self-reliance and a noble ambition, that have been fruitful of good to those with whom his lot was cast, and that have in their development honored him with a place among his fellows worthy of the best intellect and the best directed endeavors. His education and his training have been so distinctively such as belong to the west, that that expansive section may claim the credit of infusing into him the spirit for great enterprises and then furnishing the opportunities for their consummation. He has shown, also, a wise foresight of the drift of events around him, and has been enabled by his rare directing power and ability to perform combinations of men; to make realities and successes of the splendid schemes which he has matured. Edwin H. Brown was born in the state of Maine, August 22, 1833. His father was engaged in mechanical pursuits, and was a prosperous man in his section. The boy enjoyed good educational advantages at home and at school until he reached the age of twelve years. Even at that early and formative age, his mind had laid hold upon the possibilities of the undeveloped west, and he was filled with a desire to make it his home. This wish was gratified, and in the family of a gentleman named Baldwin, at Hudson, Ohio, he spent two years, attending school in winter and working in summer. From Ohio, he removed to Adrian, Michigan, where he enjoyed the advantage of four years' attendance at one of the best schools of the country, paying for the same with his own labor. After leaving school, he spent four years more in Adrian, where, by his industry and economy, he saved a little money, and was then attracted to Des Moines, Iowa, where the fever of land speculation was then reaching its height. Entering into this employment, requiring so much of steadiness and judgment to make it successful, Des Moines became his residence from 1856 to 1858. Later, although that city was his nominal home, his chief labors and activities were carried on elsewhere, and it was not until ten years later that he became a citizen of Missouri, and a worker, and an able one, with the people. At Des Moines, too, in 1867, he was married to Miss Eleanor E. Ayers, an accomplished and superior lady, who has helped him in the achievement of his later successes, and by whom he has five children now living. The excitement which follows the discovery of gold always tempts from older settlements some among

the hardest and boldest of its population, and, in this instance, led Mr. Brown to set out with an expedition to Pike's Peak. Reaching the land of such magnificent promise, he engaged in mining, and met with a fair share of success. He also gained what was more valuable—a fine and vigorous physique—an acquaintance with the products and resources of the western plains, and an intimate knowledge as to what was required in conducting industrial exercises in that section. He also learned the command of men in a society in which public opinion was law of itself, and laid a foundation for the conduct of those broader operations in which he was soon to take the place of a leader. The building of the Union Pacific Railway offered an opportunity which he was quick to take advantage of, and in 1864 he became a contractor upon that great national thoroughfare. Viewed in the light of a preparatory labor, his previous four years spent in the far west was a splendid investment. He worked upon almost the entire line from Omaha to Cheyenne, and even beyond; approved himself as one of the best railroad constructors, and amassed a fortune in his work. Upon the completion of that trans-continental highway, in 1868, he removed with his family from Des Moines to Carthage, Missouri, where he identified himself with a section rich in resources, and much in need of developing industry and enterprise. His practical railway experience, and the knowledge he had gained of the stimulating effects of the iron way, led him to project the Memphis, Carthage and Northwestern Railway and secure a charter for building it; the charter secured, he proceeded at once to build and secure unity of sentiment and action among the people who were to be benefitted. Subscriptions were freely made by counties, corporations and individuals when the financial revulsion of 1873 came, and with it a wide-spread distrust in the profitable future of western railways. The obstacles which Mr. Brown then encountered were serious, but he pushed the enterprise steadily on until, in 1875, the St. Louis and San Francisco road purchased the line and changed its name to the Missouri and Western Railway. Under the management of that great corporation, new life and energy was given to construction, and its extension westward to Wichita, Kansas, made it a portion of the main line of that continental thoroughfare.

Meantime the mining interests of Joplin had grown into importance and required railway facilities, and Mr. Brown having closed his connection with the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railway in 1876, proceeded to map out a line from Joplin to Girard, forty miles, and thence connecting with the coal fields of Southern Kansas. For this road also he procured a charter and organized a company, which continued operations for three years, when it was seen to be so clearly a necessary part of the system of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, that the latter corporation effected its purchase. He secured the organization of a com-

pany of which he was president, for the building of the Lexington & Southern Railway, the charter line extending from Pleasant Hill, in Cass County, to the Arkansas line. This road secured the co-operation of Mr. Gould in its construction, and is now being operated in harmony with the Gould interests. An important feature attending it was the establishing of coal mining interests in Bates County. Mr. Brown organized this company in anticipation of the building of the railway, and became its president. The first car load of coal mined and shipped passed over the road on the 21st of October, 1880. The coal is the finest quality of bituminous coal mined in the Mississippi Valley. These rich coal fields, through the enterprise of Colonel Brown, have been converted into stores of wealth to himself and his associates. In 1881, he inaugurated a minor railway scheme, which is now a feeder of the Missouri Pacific Railway. This is a road from Carthage to Joplin, called the Carthage, Joplin & Short Creek Railroad. Mr. Brown assumed the presidency of this organization. The town of Rich Hill, fostered by a town company of which he is president, has grown up with a population of 5,000 inhabitants. The new life and substantial basis for prosperity that have created a city of such remarkable promise, prove the potency of railway facilities in attaining wealth. Of the men who have brought great good to the west, and substantial growth to Missouri, Edwin H. Brown holds a foremost and honored position. Through his efforts and his genius for combination, Southwestern Missouri now has a network of railways that has brought that portion of the state into such prominence that under less favorable circumstances would have taken generations to accomplish. A man of broad, original views, he wins his way among men by the strength and clearness of the propositions he lays down and the liberality and good nature with which he carries them into effect. Keenly in sympathy with the ambition and desires of those around him, his own high personal qualities make him a leader in their enterprises, and he carries these on to brilliant accomplishment, winning successes for himself and for his friends, by open and honorable methods, that secure the good will and hearty approbation of all who know him.

JOHN A. BARRON,

farmer, section 2, is a native of Scotland and was born at Glasgow April 5, 1833. He was brought up in the country of his birth until fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, settling in Cooper County, Missouri, where for three years he followed farming. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri, in 1857 and located upon his present fine farm, comprising 320 acres of land, all of which is well improved. He was one of the first men to venture a settlement on the prairie, but has never been fit to regret his choice. Mr. Barron was married, in October, 1858,

to Miss Sallie A. Elliston, a native of Kentucky. They had five children: William F., Charles, James, Edward and Arthur. Mrs. Barron died in 1872. He was again married November 8, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Heddon. Their family consists of three children: Lee, Kate and Glenn.

ROBERT BUCKERIDGE,

of the firm of Buckeridge & Cheverton, proprietors of central meat market, was born in Berkshire, England, January 19, 1848. He was reared in his native country, receiving the advantages of some of the best schools there. When he was eighteen years of age he came to America, landing at New York, and locating near Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained till the following spring. Then he went to Beloit, Wisconsin, and was engaged in the butchering business till 1871, when he settled in Fort Scott, Kansas. There he followed the same occupation. August 20, 1880, he began business in Rich Hill, and has now the leading meat market in the city. Mr. B. was married April 19, 1875, to Miss Mary L. P. Shrigley, a native of Maryland. They have two children: Robert S. and Ida S.

J. C. BURNS.

Among the prominent merchants of Rich Hill worthy of mention in this history is the subject of this sketch. He commenced business in this city December, 1880; first carrying only a stock of groceries but he has since added most all articles of general merchandise till his store may be classed among the first. He was born in County Perth, Canada, November 13, 1846; his parents, James and Mary Burns, both being natives of Scotland. J. C. was reared and educated in his native country where he received the benefits of the best schools. In May, 1866, he was graduated from Musgrove & Wright's Commercial College of Toronto, and now holds a second-class certificate from the Dominion of Canada which is dated June, 1866. From the time he was fourteen years of age he was taught the mercantile business which he followed principally in Canada till 1870, when he came to Missouri, locating at Seneca. For seven or eight years he was engaged in the tannery business, and after the expiration of this time he went to Sumner County, Kansas, where he was occupied in farming till 1874. Then he took a trip to Colorado for a short period, thence to Independence, Kansas, and one year later he located in Joplin, Missouri, where the grocery business received his attention until he came to Rich Hill. Mr. Burnes is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the A. O. U. W. March 16, 1869, he was married to Miss Jane Sebben, also originally of Canada, but of English and Irish parentage. They have two children: Mary J. and James G. E.

F. H. CHEVERTON

came originally from the Isle of Wight, England, where he was born August 11, 1850. He obtained his education in the country of his birth, and when sixteen years of age, he began in his present business, which he followed in England till 1870. Emigrating to America he located in Kansas, near Fort Scott, where he was for five years engaged in farming. Since that time he has devoted his entire attention to the butchering business. In 1881 he came to Rich Hill, and became a partner in the firm now known as Buckeridge & Cheverton. Mr. C. was married October 8, 1872, to Miss Isabel Greening, who was born in Illinois. They have three children : Edward P., Ada M., and Bessie.

CLARK & SWINNEY

compose a prominent firm of real estate, loan and insurance agents. C. A. Clark, the senior member of the concern, is also an attorney-at-law and notary public, and was the first in the profession to locate in the city of Rich Hill and to engage in the real estate business. He helped to survey the first lots June 3, 1880, and in the following month he was appointed city clerk and attorney. In March, 1881, the town was made a city, since which time Mr. Clark has been city collector, and consequently has figured conspicuously in the building up of the place. He was born in Summit County, Ohio, November 15, 1845, and when but nine years of age moved with his parents, C. A. and Matilda (Dilley) Clark, to Davis County, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. There also he was educated, except for a period of time when he attended the schools of Oskaloosa, Iowa. He began the study of law in the office of Trimble & Cruthers, of Bloomfield, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1869. In January, 1870, he began the practice of law at Windsor, Henry County, Missouri, at which point he continued till September, 1874, when he located at Galena, Cherokee County, Kansas. Here he gave his attention to his profession till 1880, when he came to his present residence. Mr. C. is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married, May 18, 1878, to Miss Fannie Hedges, of Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas, but a native of Kentucky.

Griffith Swinney, partner in this firm, is a son of William and Nancy (Miller) Swinney, and was born in Decatur County, Indiana, July 22, 1843. When he was five years of age he was taken to Davis County, Iowa, by his parents. He was there reared and educated, after which he was employed many years as an educator. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and remained in service with that company till his time of enlistment expired, which was three years. The regiment was then reorganized as a residuary battalion, and he served



W. J. Cowles

in Company A till August, 1865, when he was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, having participated in many noted battles. In 1876 Mr. S. went from Davis County, Iowa, to Wichita, Kansas, and one year later to Chautauqua County, where he resided till the spring of 1879. Then he located at Elk Falls, same state, and in November, 1880, came to Rich Hill, where he has since been interested in his present business. During his time in Kansas he was principally engaged in teaching, but to some extent followed agricultural pursuits. Mr. Swinney was married, February 2, 1873, to Miss Belle Bussey, a native of Green County, Pennsylvania. By this union they have one child, Lola Carena.

S. B. COLE,

of the firm of Cole & Wilson, dealers in agricultural implements and grain, was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, October 31, 1842, his parents being natives of Connecticut. Their names were Jonathan and Lydia A. (Baker) Cole. S. B. Cole received the advantage of a common school education in his native county, and there carried on farming till August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company B, First Ohio Light Artillery. He remained in service three years and one month, after which he returned to Ohio, residing in Lake County till February, 1867. Coming to Missouri, he followed farming in Caldwell County till February, 1870, then moved to Vernon County, and continued his former occupation about one year. From that time he was engaged as traveling salesman for different agricultural firms till he located in Rich Hill, in February, 1882. Mr. Cole was married in January, 1869, to Miss Nellie St. George, a native of Racine, Wisconsin. She died in Vernon County, Missouri, September 27, 1870, leaving one child, Maude L. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

MANNING S. COWLES.

Manning S. Cowles was born December 22, 1837, in North Newbury, Geauga County, Ohio, and is the second of four children, born to his parents. His family is of Welsh extraction, a paternal ancestor having emigrated to and settled in Connecticut, early in the history of that colony. His grandfather, Asa Cowles, Sr., was born in Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Geauga County, Ohio, traveling by means of ox-teams along the lake shore, when the country between Buffalo, New York and Cleveland, Ohio, was an unbroken forest. He settled on a large tract of land and built a commodious log house, which became a stopping place for emigrants seeking homes in the west. He afterwards became a judge of the County Court of Geauga County, and was a leading farmer and citizen until his death. His father, Asa Cowles, Jr.,

moved to Ohio with his parents when but three years old. He remained with his father until manhood, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Geauga County until 1841, when he embarked in the business of hotel keeping. In 1850 he emigrated to Wisconsin, where he pursued the business of farming and lumbering. In 1866 he went to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, where he resided till his death, which occurred in 1872. His mother, Sophia Kellogg, a daughter of Cotton Kellogg, formerly of Connecticut, was a lady of high religious principles, which she sought to instill into her children. She died in 1845, aged thirty-two years. M. S. Cowles was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin, with an occasional session in the Academy of Geauga County. In 1859, in Wisconsin, he entered a house of general merchandise as clerk, reserving for himself the right to ship apples and cheese to the pineries in Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted in the Third Wisconsin Battery as a private, and joined the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the different campaigns of that army, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, and other minor engagements. In 1864 he was detailed as acting quartermaster, a position he held until the expiration of his term of enlistment. After being mustered out of service, he attended the commercial college of H. G. Eastman, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated in the fall of 1865. Soon after, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became one of the firm of Fisk, Slater & Cowles, wholesale and retail boot and shoe dealers. At the end of four months he severed his connection with the firm and moved to Butler, Bates County, where he engaged with a capital of \$1,000 in general mercantile business. In the following year his father became associated with him, forming the firm of M. S. Cowles & Co. This partnership was dissolved by the death of his father, which occurred, as above stated, in 1872, since which time he has conducted the business alone. Mr. Cowles attributes his success in Butler to the shrewdness and good judgment of his father, who was not only a good business man, but was genial, kind hearted and highly esteemed by all who knew him. In 1876 he established a branch store at Hartford, Kansas, which is doing a large and paying business. In 1880 he moved to the new town of Rich Hill, Bates County, still operating his business in Butler, and became one of the founders of that wonderful city, and soon assisted in the organization of a commercial company, of which he is president, with a paid up capital of \$75,000. He is also a stockholder and is the treasurer of the Rich Hill Coal Mining Company. He is also a dealer in real estate, and is largely interested in Butler and Rich Hill property. He was one of the original stockholders and directors, and for one year cashier of the Bates County Savings Bank, which built up a fine banking house, and after a few years sold out to the Bates County National Bank. He was instrumental in building the Butler Woolen Mills, and

also the Butler Academy. He is a man of great liberality, and has contributed largely to every public enterprise for the improvement of Butler, Rich Hill and Bates County. In politics he is a Republican, but looks more to the fitness of the candidate than to his party affiliations. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also an Odd Fellow. April 6, 1869, he married Miss Maggie Louisa McKibben, daughter of John C. and Eliza J. (McCune) McKibben, of Butler, formerly of Pittsfield, Illinois. He has had by this marriage three children, two of whom are now living. Mrs. Cowles died February 17, 1878.

EDWARD CRABB,

farmer, section 12, came originally from Tazewell County, Illinois, where he was born December 26, 1846. His parents, Daniel and Margaret (Baity) Crabb, were the old pioneers of that county, having been the third family to settle there. They reared seven children, of whom Edward was the third. He grew up in the county of his birth and in December, 1869, emigrated to Cass County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming and stock raising. After a two years' residence there he removed to Bates County, settling on his present place in 1877. He has a finely improved farm of 640 acres of land and one of the best residences in the township. Mr. Crabb was married January 30, 1870, to Miss Mariah Thomas who was from Illinois. They have three children: Lillie, James R. and Daniel.

JOHN M. CRABB,

farmer, section 13, is a native of Tazewell County, Illinois, and was born November 29, 1851. In 1861 he removed to Logan County, Illinois, there being reared to manhood and educated, following farming as his avocation. In 1873 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides. He has a farm of 240 acres that will compare favorable with any in the county, all of which is under fence. Mr. Crabb's marriage occurred November 25, 1874, to Miss Josephine Leona. The family consists of three children: Winona, Willis and Leonena. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN S. CRAIG,

of the firm of Craig & Greenhalge, proprietors of saw mill and brick-yards was born in Carroll County, Kentucky, on March 21, 1846. When in his eighth year he was taken by the family to Arkansas, which was their home for six years. Then he removed to Cooper County, Missouri, and here passed his time upon a farm until 1870, when he came to Bates County, embarking in agricultural pursuits and the raising of

stock. In November, 1881, in company with his partner, Mr. Craig erected the saw mill which they now operate. They own 1,800 acres of land in this county, and are extensive and successful cattle dealers. They are owners of the brickyard east of the Gulf round house, and lastly are interested in the large grocery establishment of J. S. Craig & Co. Mr. C. is a representative citizen of this vicinity and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married February 15, 1872, to Miss Missouri A. Davis, a native of Missouri. They have two children: Lillie and Charles L. He is serving Osage Township as its township clerk and assessor.

D. F. EAKIN,

physician and surgeon, is a native of Ohio and was born in Carroll County, June 21, 1830. His parents, David and Margaret (Cross) Eakin, were from Pennsylvania. D. F. was brought up in the county of his birth where he received his literary education. In 1854 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. T. C. Eakin, of Waynesburg, Stark County, Ohio, and later attended the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, from which institution he was graduated in 1858. He began his practice in Carroll County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1859 went to Colorado and in the fall of the same year returned to Iowa, locating in Glenwood. There he was engaged in the practice of his profession, until 1871. In 1862 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry and remained on duty until February, 1864, having had charge of the regiment for eight months. In 1871 he located in Beloit, Kansas, and practiced there till September, 1882, when he came to Rich Hill. He was also for many years occupied in the drug business, previous to coming to this city. Dr. Eakin was married in October, 1854, to Miss Amanda J. Brothers, of Carroll County, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Frank E., James D., Carrie M., Willie E. and Carl D. The doctor and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NORMAN FALOR,

of the firm of E. Falor & Sons, proprietors of the Crown Rolling Mills, a notice of which was given elsewhere in this history, was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, December 11, 1852. He was reared on a farm in his native county, and was there educated. In 1873, he moved to Vernon County, Missouri, where his father and family had located some three years previous. They have since been extensively engaged in farming and dealing in stock, having a landed estate of nearly 4,000 acres. Norman Falor was married October 23, 1879, to Miss Emma Yates, a native of Kentucky. They have two children: Nellie and Archival. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

T. B. FARMER

is a member of the establishment of Farmer, McGrew & Britton, dealers in general merchandise, and one of the leading firms of Rich Hill. The firm was formed in February, 1882, by the subject of this sketch, Dr. W. M. McGrew and John R. Britton, all men of sterling industry and enterprise. Mr. Farmer is a son of the late Rev. Jerry Farmer, of Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and was born in Cass County, Missouri, August 30, 1839. He was reared and educated in his native county, and for many years assisted his father, who was engaged in the mercantile trade. At about the time of the battle of Lone Jack he entered the Confederate service, and remained in that army for one year, when he went to Boone County, Missouri, thence to Illinois, and he lived in Edgar and Shelby County of that state for three years. In 1865 he returned to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, where he was engaged in merchandising till 1870, when he went to Nevada, Missouri. There he carried on the lumber business for four years, subsequently locating on a farm in Vernon County. In June, 1880, he came to the then new city, where he has since resided. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and he helped to organize the first Sabbath School in Rich Hill. Mr. Farmer was married, November 2, 1857, to Miss Martha A. Payton, a daughter of Dr. Payton, and a native of Cass County, Missouri. Their family consists of two children, Frank E. and Flora E. M.

John R. Britton, also connected with the firm of Farmer, McGrew & Britton, came originally from Rappahannock County, Virginia, where he was born August 10, 1827. His parents were also natives of the same state, their names being John and Mary K. (Bragg) Britton. When John R. was thirteen years of age the family moved to Missouri and located in Lincoln County, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the common schools of Troy. In 1850 he went to California, and was engaged in mining for about eighteen months, after which he followed farming in Lincoln County, Missouri, till 1881. Then he came to Rich Hill, first forming a partnership with Dr. W. M. McGrew in the hardware business, which was afterwards changed to the present business. Mr. B. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He has been twice married, first in February, 1852, to Mrs. Eliza Hammond, of Princeton, Kentucky. Her maiden name was Goodlett. By this marriage he has one child, Mary E. (now the wife of Dr. W. M. McGrew). Mrs. Britton died November 26, 1857. Mrs. Sarah E. Foster, a sister of his former wife, became his second wife, May 2, 1867. She died July 14, 1872.

FAWCETT & STEALEY

are proprietors of the Rich Hill foundry and machine shops, a notice of which is given in the history of this city. S. H. Fawcett, the senior

partner of the firm and also its treasurer and secretary, was born in Durham, England, April 12, 1849. He remained in his native country till fifteen years of age, when he came to America, locating in Jeffersonville, Indiana, where he began work in the J. M. & I. railroad shops. There he learned the machinist trade, and labored at this and other points until coming to Rich Hill from Jeffersonville in the summer of 1882. Mr. Fawcett was married September 29, 1881, to Miss Mollie A. Reed, a native of Madison County, Indiana. W. M. Stealey, a member and superintendent of this establishment, was born in Jeffersonville, Indiana, March 14, 1846. He was reared and educated in the town of his birth, and when fourteen years of age began to learn the machinist trade in the J. M. & I. railroad shops, of Jeffersonville, where he continued for four years. Then he worked the same length of time in the L. & N. railroad shops, at Louisville, and those of the Wabash Railroad, at St. Charles, Missouri. In 1873, he became foreman of the Carthage machine shops, and four years later returned to Jeffersonville, Indiana. In 1882, he came to Rich Hill. Mr. Stealey was married October 5, 1876, to Miss Frances Seager, of Fleming County, Kentucky. She died September 4, 1878, leaving one child, Emma L.

J. J. FRANCISCO,

vice president of the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Rich Hill, and also senior member of the firm of Francisco & Long, real estate, loan and insurance agents, is a native of Hawkins County, Tennessee, having been born there October 10, 1843. His parents were Benjamin and Mary E. (Cassle) Francisco. When J. J. was but three years old they moved to Murray County, Georgia, and in 1853 to Cass County, Missouri, where he resided till September, 1880; then he located in Rich Hill. Mr. F. was brought up on a farm and received the advantage of a common school education, following the occupation of farming till 1875, when he was elected circuit clerk of Cass County, Missouri. This position he held for a term of four years to the satisfaction of the people and with credit to himself. He has been engaged in business ever since coming to Rich Hill, the firm with which he is connected being one of the leading houses of the city and having a complete abstract of the property therein. September 23, 1882, the bank of which he is vice president was opened and at that time he was appointed to his present position. From the beginning of the late rebellion until its close he served as a Confederate soldier, discharging his duties in accordance with his belief in the rights of his country. He is now honored among the best citizens of this community. Mr. Francisco has been twice married; first July 26, 1866, to Miss Carrie Estes, a native of Cass County, Missouri, who died in 1877, leaving a family of four children: Fannie F.,

Emmet D., Dora and William B. His second marriage occurred February 16, 1880, to Mrs. Hattie Craig, whose maiden name was Conger, a native of Indiana. Mr. F. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery.

W. B. GIBBS,

a member of the well known contracting and building firm of Gibbs, Hodges & Co., was born in Coles County, Illinois, August 9, 1844, but was reared and educated in Moultrie, the adjoining county. His father was a carpenter by trade and W. B. also learned that occupation, which he followed till the beginning of the war. In 1862 he enlisted in Company C, 126th Illinois Infantry, and was transferred to the commissary department under Comstock, retaining that position for three years and three months. Then he returned to Illinois, and thence went to Iowa, where he worked at his trade for a period of time, and in 1870 he located in Coffeyville, Kansas. There he was engaged in contracting and building. In December, 1880, he came to Rich Hill. Mr. Gibbs was married, March 25, 1879, to Miss Cora Godfrey, a native of Michigan. They have two children: Laura and William B.

CAPTAIN J. T. GORRELL

is connected with the firm of Gorrell & Scott, proprietors of the mammoth livery barn at Rich Hill, who are also engaged in the transfer business. Mr. G. was born in Todd County, Kentucky, September 25, 1840. When he was eight years old he moved with his parents, John B. and Mary H. Gorrell, to Pettis County, Missouri, where he was reared and educated. There he was occupied in farming and dealing in stock, till June, 1880, when he came to Rich Hill, Missouri. In 1863 he enlisted in Company B, 40th E. M. M., of the Federal service, and at the expiration of two years he was captain of the company. December 19, 1867, Captain G. was married to Miss Mary L. Philips, a native of Saline County, Missouri. She died September, 1878, leaving three children: Lettie, Carrie and Lizzie. He was married for the second time October 6, 1881, to Miss Cella Powell, also originally from Pettis County, Missouri. Messrs. Gorrell & Scott have the largest barn in this place, and are enjoying a patronage which justifies them in keeping such a complete stock.

ROBERT HAMILTON,

farmer, section 11, came originally from Ireland, where he was born in June, 1829. He resided there till fifteen years of age, when he emigrated to America, settling first in Jackson, Ohio, where he gave his attention to farming. In 1868 he came to Bates County, Missouri, and

located where he now resides. He has 275 acres of land that will average with any in the county, all of which is under fence. Mr. H. was married, August 28, 1855, to Miss Matilda Barnhill, a native of Ohio. They have eight children: Ann E., John, Maria J., Mary A., Martha M., Robert G., Charles B. and Josie L. L.

J. W. HANDLY,

farmer and stock dealer, section 18, is a son of John G. and Margaret (Walkup) Handly, natives of Virginia, who early moved to La Fayette County, Missouri, where J. W. was born, October 3, 1838. He was there reared and educated on a farm, and from that county he came to Bates County in 1870. He now has a landed estate of 585 acres, constituting one of the best improved farms in the vicinity. Mr. H. was married October 2, 1874, to Miss Mary Robinson, a native of Dearborn County, Indiana. She was born March 30, 1856, and was a daughter of H. P. Robinson, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this history.

ROBERT M. HANDLY,

farmer, section 20, post office Rich Hill, is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and was born August 4, 1847. He was brought up and educated in the county of his birth, and there followed farming for some time. In 1869, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and first herded cattle for his father, and in March, 1870, he settled where he now resides. He has 550 acres of good land well improved, and all under fence. Mr. Handly was united in marriage, January 27, 1872, to Miss Josephine Neptune, who was born in West Virginia. They have four children: Charles E., Jessie, Johnnie, William L. and an infant. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALLEN HAWORTH,

farmer and stock raiser, section 24, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Coat) Haworth, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 13, 1841. He was reared on a farm at his birthplace and there obtained his education, following agricultural pursuits in the same county till 1861. At this time he moved to McLean County, Illinois, and was there interested in a like occupation until 1869, since which period he has been a citizen of Bates County, Missouri, except for the first year, when in the northern part of Vernon County. His farm contains 320 acres and compares favorably with any in this locality. During three years of his residence in Illinois he was township clerk. January 1, 1863, Mr. Haworth was married to Miss Harriet Stumpff, a native of McLean County, Illi-

nois. She died August 2, 1882, leaving three children: Alfred, Henry and Emily.

WILLIAM C. HEDDEN,

farmer, section 23, is a native of Shelby County, Kentucky, and was born February 22, 1844. He resided in the county of his birth until eight years of age, when he removed with his parents, Lee and Susan Hedden, *nee* Moler, to Anderson County. They were natives of Kentucky, and had reared three children, of whom William was the eldest child. His father died October 29, 1878, and his mother's death occurred October 8, 1873. The greater part of his youthful days were spent in Anderson County, where he followed farming. At the age of twenty-two he went to Vernon County, Missouri, which was his home for five years, he then settling at his present location. He has 240 acres of land well improved and under cultivation. Mr. Hedden was married October 5, 1865, to Miss Mary E. Yates, a Kentuckian by birth. They have five children living: William E., James W., Enoch L., Susan M. and Clarence A. They are members of the Baptist Church. In 1862, Mr. H. enlisted in Company G, 9th Kentucky Cavalry, and served for one year.

J. W. HEYLMUN,

attorney and civil engineer, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, March 31, 1829, his parents, Mordecai and Lorenda (Newell) Heylman, also having been natives of that state. The former died when his son was but a child, and the latter now lives in Frostburg, Maryland. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, where he received an academic education. Subsequently he followed teaching school till he attained the age of twenty-five years, when he began the study of law in the office of General Fleming, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in that city in 1857, and was afterwards engaged in the practice of his profession there for ten years, or till 1867, when he located in Fort Scott, Kansas. He was there elected to the office of police judge, being the first to hold the position in the city. After two years residence in Fort Scott he was elected city engineer, the duties of which office he discharged for four years. He also worked at other surveys and held many minor offices while in the place. In 1873 he started a store in Carbon Center, Vernon County, of which he afterwards took charge, and continued the business till August, 1881. Since that time he has resided in Rich Hill, and has given his attention to the practice of his profession. In the winter of 1881-2 he made a survey for the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company from Odessa to Fort Scott, and is still connected with the enterprise. Mr. Heylmun was married, November 1, 1853, to Miss Angeline Kilborn, a native of Bradford

County, Pennsylvania. The family of Mr. H. consists of four children : William, Belle, Robert F. and Harry. William Heylmun, the eldest child, who is now occupied in the practice of medicine in Rich Hill, was born in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1854. He received his primary education in the schools of the different localities where his father resided, and in 1877 began the study of medicine with Dr. Baldwin, of Fort Scott, Kansas. He was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York, in the class of 1880, and in June of that year he came to Rich Hill, being the first physician to open an office in the town. He is now recognized as a leader among his brother practitioners. Dr. H. was one of the first trustees of the town.

CAPTAIN SILAS C. HIGGINS,

proprietor of feed stable, was born in Tazewell County, Illinois, May 20, 1840, and is a son of Durrett and Mary (Graves) Higgins, who were both natives of Kentucky. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, receiving his education in the Lombard University of Galesburg, Illinois. July 24, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Second Illinois Cavalry, and served as second lieutenant for the first six months, when he was commissioned captain, acting in that capacity until the close of the war. He participated in many noted battles, after which he returned to Illinois. Subsequently he crossed the plains to New Mexico and remained one year. Going thence to Springfield, Ohio, he was married, in 1867, to Miss Anna Walters, of Tennessee, by which marriage he has one child, William E., who is now attending the university at Lawrence, Kansas. After his marriage Mr. H. went to Pennsylvania and was engaged in keeping a hotel at Foxburg, and for two years he was in the livery business at Butler, Pennsylvania. In 1871 he located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was occupied in the insurance business for three years. Then he became a member of the fire department of that city and thus continued for four years. In 1880 he took a trip to Kansas, and in December of the same year came to Rich Hill, Missouri. Mr. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H., A. O. T. and the G. A. R. orders, being commander of the post in Rich Hill.

PROF. J. H. HINTON,

superintendent of the public schools of Rich Hill, is a native of Warren County, Kentucky, and was born August 14, 1850. His parents were Joseph and Mary V. C. (Billingsley) Hinton, who were also Kentuckians by birth. J. H. was reared in the county of his birth, and attended the common schools of that vicinity, finally taking a collegiate course in the University of Kentucky, located at Lexington. In order to do this

he had to borrow the money to defray expenses and otherwise practice rigid economy. He was afterwards engaged in teaching in Warren and Simpson Counties for nearly four years, and later on he entered the Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tennessee, attending the law department, from which he was graduated in June, 1879. Subsequently he located in Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he practiced law for two years, and upon prospecting over Missouri and Texas, he concluded to locate in Rich Hill in October, 1881. He taught a select school during the summer of 1882, and in the fall of the same year he was unanimously elected to his present position, for which he is so ably fitted. Prof. H. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married March 20, 1869, to Miss Bettie Copeland, of Franklin, Kentucky, she having been born in Simpson County.

J. W. HODGES,

one of the leading carpenters and contractors of Rich Hill, and one of the firm of Gibbs, Hodges & Co., came originally from Henderson County, Tennessee, where he was born May 3, 1847. When he was but a child his parents moved to Haywood County, of the same state, going thence in a few years to Shelby County, where he was reared and educated. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate army, Company H, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, and remained in service till May 1865, having acted as second lieutenant. Then he learned the carpenter's trade in Memphis, Tennessee, which he followed till 1873, when he moved to Newton County, Missouri. In 1877 he went to Galena, Kansas, from which locality he came to Rich Hill in 1882. Mr. Hodges was married May 20, 1874, to Miss S. W. Clark, a native of Illinois. By this union they have two children: Lydia and Walter R. Mr. H. is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

GEORGE P. HUCKEBY,

postmaster of Rich Hill, is a son of Elijah Huckleby, a native of Kentucky, but of English descent, who married Miss Kavey Graves, originally from Indiana. The subject of this sketch was born in Perry County, Indiana, May 7, 1841, and there grew to manhood, completing his education in the Old School Presbyterian College, of Hanover, Jefferson County, where he was graduated in 1862. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company D, First Indiana Cavalry, and remained in service for six months, when he was discharged on account of disability, having acted for a time as third sergeant. After leaving college he studied law with Randall Crawford, of New Albany, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar of that place in 1865. He was there engaged in the practice of his pro-

fession till 1878. In 1879, he moved to Butler, Missouri, and the following year came to Rich Hill and founded the Rich Hill Gazette, printing his first paper on August 5. This was the first printing office established in the city, and his paper was published in the interests of the Republican party for one year. In this enterprise Mr. H. succeeded admirably. He was appointed postmaster in May of 1881. He has taken great interest in educational matters, and is now one of the school board of the city. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married December 21, 1865, to Miss Maria Castlin, a native of Crawford County, Indiana. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Huckleby consists of five children: Jessie F., Nannie R., Sallie L., Isabel D. and George A.

W. T. HUDELSON,

druggist, was born in New Albany, Indiana, December 15, 1854. In 1868 he moved to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, where he was for several years employed as clerk in a drug store. In 1878 he located in Virgil, Kansas, and there gave his attention to the drug business for two years, and later at Neodesha, Kansas, till May, 1882, when he came to Rich Hill. Mr. H. is one of the most practical druggists of Rich Hill. He has a certificate from the state of Kansas to practice medicine there, and having complied with all laws of Missouri in the same direction, is as ably fitted to prescribe as to fill prescriptions for the afflicted.

R. F. HULETT, M. D.

The subject of this sketch is also numbered among Rich Hill's distinguished physicians and surgeons. He was born in Clark County, Kentucky, November 16, 1842, and is a son of Silas and Pauline Hulett, who were also natives of that state. R. F. was reared in his native county to the life of a farmer's boy, and received his literary education in the common schools. In 1858 he came to Missouri, and began the study of medicine in 1860, but in the following year he enlisted in the Federal service in Company A, 7th Missouri, where he remained till the close of the war. Then he completed the study of medicine with Caster & Fragee, of Holden, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, after which he began his practice in Holden. He continued there till 1874, and then he located in New Home, Bates County, Missouri, in March, 1882, coming to Rich Hill. He also attended special lectures in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, in 1879-80. Dr. Hulett is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In March, 1871, he was married to Miss Viola Irvin, a native of St. Louis County, Missouri.



W. L. Irish

THOMAS IRISH.

Thomas Irish, editor of the Mining Review, was born in Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada, May 20, 1842, and was the third son of Dr. Peter Irish, whose father, Eldridge Irish, was a United Empire Loyalist, of Revolutionary times. He was obliged to leave Vermont and seek refuge in Canada, on account of his loyalty to King George III. The mother of Thomas Irish, Esther Stanton, was born in New York State, and was a descendant of Thomas Stanton, one of the early settlers from England in 1640, and many of whose descendants are prominent characters in the history of this country, such as General Phineas Stanton, of the war of 1812, and Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war during the Rebellion. Thomas Irish, one of a family of ten children, was educated at the Brighton Grammar School and the University of Victoria College, Cobourg. In 1865 he was articulated as a law student in the office of William Kerr, Queen's Counsel, Cobourg, and was afterwards in the office of the Honorable Kenneth Mackenzie, Queen's Counsel, Toronto, and on the 11th of February, 1868, he passed his examination at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and was admitted a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada. In January of 1869, he came to Illinois, and on the 29th day of May in that year, passed his examination before the Circuit Court of Kane County, and was admitted to the bar of Illinois, receiving his certificate from the judges of the Supreme Court of the state. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Irish went to Southeastern Kansas, and formed a co-partnership with J. S. Waters, prosecuting attorney of Labette County, and with him established the Labette County Sentinel, and afterwards, in 1871, had the entire editorial management of the Sentinel, which was published as an independent paper. In 1877 he removed to Carroll County, Missouri, and published the Norborne Independent for three years, but on account of the malaria of the Missouri bottoms and his declining health, sold his paper, and learning of the new town of Rich Hill, and being confident of its future prospects, established the Mining Review, a live Democratic newspaper, in October, 1880, in that town, which has met with perhaps better success than any local paper ever established in the state. Mr. Irish is an excellent newspaper man, and has done much to make known the advantages of Rich Hill, and has labored incessantly for its advancement and material prosperity. Going to the town soon after it was laid out, he has become thoroughly intimate with its present conditions; has witnessed its wonderful growth and understands its wants and necessities for the future. Rich Hill is as much indebted to Mr. Irish, for its present success, as to any man who was not one of its original founders.

L. JOHANNES

is one of Rich Hill's most popular grocery men, having come to Bates County, Missouri, in 1866, and first locating at Prairie City, where he and his brother began in the mercantile business. Afterwards they started a store in Rockville, which his brother still continues. The subject of this sketch settled on a farm in 1878 and carried on agricultural pursuits till October 18, 1881, when he began business at Rich Hill. He is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born August 4, 1837. In 1854 he emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans and locating in Benton County, Missouri, where he learned the trade of brick laying and plastering. He was there engaged at his trade, contracting, etc., till 1862, when he moved to Allen County, Kansas, and followed the same calling there till coming to Bates County. During the war Mr. J. was for a short time in the State Militia. He was postmaster at Rockville for seven years and trustee of that township for two years. He was married, July 31, 1861, to Miss Mariah Gerken, a native of Jefferson County, Missouri, where she was born February 9, 1844. They have eight children: Ellenora, Leonard, Elizabeth, Edward, Frederick, Adolph, Christian and Albert.

F. E. KELLOGG,

bookkeeper for the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, April 20, 1851. His father, C. A. Kellogg, was by occupation a merchant and farmer. F. E. spent his boyhood days on a farm and received his education in the public schools and at Oberlin College. When twenty-three years of age he went to Cleveland and accepted a position as bookkeeper, and the occupation of clerking he has since followed. In October, 1880, he came to Rich Hill, Bates County, and entered the employ of the above named company. Mr. Kellogg was married in 1876, to Miss Della W. Wells, also a native of Geauga County, Ohio.

LUCIUS LAMPKIN,

real estate, loan and insurance agent, is one of the leading men of this line in Rich Hill, having bought and sold property in the city since September, 1882. He is a native of Northumberland County, Virginia, and was born August 2, 1828. His paternal grandfather was a native of England, and his father, Charles Lampkin, was a Virginian by birth. His mother, formerly Elizabeth Kinner, was also born in Virginia, and her father, John Kinner, came originally from France. Lucius Lampkin was reared and educated in the county of his birth. When he was seventeen years of age he began to learn the trade of masonry and bricklaying, at which he worked nine years, when he embarked in the

mercantile trade at Pikeville, Virginia. This he continued till 1857. Coming to Cooper County, Missouri, he resumed work at his trade till 1859, when he located on a farm in Pettis County. Until 1865, he was engaged in farming and in that year he went to Nebraska City, Nebraska, where he sold goods and dealt in grain. In 1872 he commenced the agency business, and in 1878 he moved to Buchanan County, Missouri, where he resided till he came to Rich Hill. Mr. L. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married in September, 1859, to Miss Charity A. Porter, a native of Missouri. She died in August, 1860. He was married again November 24, 1863, to Miss Sarah E. Porter, a sister of his first wife. She also departing this life in April, 1867, leaving one child, Ethelbert P., Mr. L. was married for the third time February 22, 1870, to Mrs. Mary J. Ewing, of Missouri. Her maiden name was Hurly.

J. N. LANGDON & CO.

are among the popular grocerymen of Rich Hill, and worthy of a notice in the history of the town. J. N. Langdon, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Jefferson County, Virginia, August 8, 1843, his father having originally come from Pennsylvania. His mother was a Virginian by birth. J. N. was reared in his native county, where he learned the art of the woolen manufacturing business, which he thoroughly understands. In 1870 he came to Missouri, and located in Fulton, Callaway County, and was there engaged as a clerk in a store till the spring of 1882, when he came to Rich Hill and began in his present business. Mr. L. was married, January 8, 1878, to Miss Sallie W. Cason, a native of Callaway County, Missouri. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Capps, also a member of this establishment, was born in Fulton County, Illinois, July 22, 1837. He was brought up and educated on a farm in the county of his birth, and when about grown, or near the age of twenty years, having learned the carpenter's trade, he went to the Southern States and followed his trade, at different locations, till some time during the war, when he returned to Illinois. He enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Illinois, and remained in service till the close of the war, when he went back home. There he resided till September, 1882, when he came to Rich Hill and formed a partnership with Mr. Langdon. Mr. Capps was married in February, 1864, to Miss Clarissa V. Cochran, of Missouri. They have five children: Florence, Horace E., Willie, Arta, and Lester. Mr. C. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM LESLIE,

dealer in furniture and undertakers' supplies. The subject of this sketch was the first to begin this business in Rich Hill and is now the leading

dealer in his line in the city. He is a native of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania and was born May 17, 1826. His parents, Adam and Elizabeth (Van Eman) Leslie, also being natives of that state. The former died in 1862 and his wife now lives in Pennsylvania. William was reared in his native county, spending his boyhood days on a farm and receiving the advantage of the common schools. In 1853 he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and was principally engaged in merchandising there till 1863, when he went to Denver, Illinois, and continued the same business till 1871. Then he located on a farm in Vernon County, Missouri, following agricultural pursuits for five years, and afterwards he sold goods in Nevada for a period of time. His attention was devoted to the milling business till 1880 when he came to Rich Hill, and here he has since taken an active part in the building up of the place. In March, 1849, Mr. Leslie was married to Miss Agnes Hogg, a native of the same county as himself. She died in February, 1853, leaving two children, one of whom is now living, Margaret E. He was married again in December, 1853, to Miss S. Hamill, also of Lawrence County, Pennsylvania. She died June, 1856. His third marriage occurred on February, 1857, to Miss Elleanor Boyd, a native of Ohio. By this marriage they have three children: Willis, Ella and Frank.

DAVID McCOMB,

a leading contractor and miner of the Rich Hill coal regions, was born in Scotland, March 10, 1833. He came to America when about fifteen years of age, locating in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, from whence he went in a few years to Bureau County, Illinois. From boyhood he has been engaged in mining, having worked in many localities in different states for a period of time—in 1863, for the government as superintendent. In 1868, he located in Bloomington, Illinois, and was extensively occupied in mining till 1880, when he came to Rich Hill, where he has since resided, and where he is now doing a thriving business. Mr. McComb married Miss Elizabeth Hughes, a native of Pennsylvania, by which union they have five children: Elizabeth, Thomas, William, John and David. Mr. McComb is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

THOMAS McCOMB,

of the firm of McComb Bros., coal contractors, came originally from Scotland, where he was born April 25, 1836. When thirteen years of age he emigrated to America, settling in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in mining for four years. Leaving that locality, he went to Peoria County, Illinois, and there gave his attention to mining for ten years, when he removed to Bloomington, he and his

brother being contractors for the Bloomington Coal Company until 1880. Coming to Rich Hill, Missouri, he began prospecting for coal and operated the McComb Mine from the ground down, discovering the vein which this mine is now working—a most valuable one. Besides managing that mine, Mr. McComb and brother are largely interested in mining property, having in their possession 700 acres of coal land, some of which they lease to outside parties. He was married, in January, 1862, to Miss Mary Johnston, also a native of Scotland. Mr. McC. is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DR. W. M. MCGREW,

the well known and popular merchant in the firm of Farmer, McGrew & Britton, was born in Ralls County, Missouri, December 9, 1845. He was a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Conn) McGrew who were natives of Kentucky. W. M. grew up and was educated in his native county, and in 1867 he began the study of medicine with Dr. J. J. Norton, of Ralls County, Missouri. Subsequently he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1874 was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. He followed his profession in Lincoln County, Missouri, until 1879, when he moved to Vernon County, Missouri, and gave his attention the stock business up to 1881, since which time he has been engaged in business at Rich Hill. The Dr. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the A. O. U. T. He and his wife are also connected with the Baptist Church. He was married March 4, 1873, to Miss Mary E. Britton, a native of Lincoln County, Missouri. They have two children: Hattie and Clarence.

J. M. MCKIBBEN,

vice-president of the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company, and a prominent business man of Bates County, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, where he was born on the 2d day of May, 1841. His father, John C. McKibben, a native of Pennsylvania, was a cooper by trade. The maiden name of his mother was Eliza J. McCune, who was born in Ohio. In 1841, while the subject of this sketch was an infant, the family moved to Pike County, Illinois, where J. M. was reared. At the age of fifteen he commenced his mercantile experience, which he has since followed. In 1869 he came to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, and took a situation in the house of M. S. Cowles, and when the present company was organized and the house opened in this city, he transferred his services to this company, and his faithfulness as a merchant is evinced by the confidence reposed in him. Mr. McKibben was married in 1864, to Miss Hattie M. Lyon, of Pennsylvania, who was educated at the Harford University, of Pennsylvania. Mrs. McKibben has been closely identified with the edu-

cational interests of Butler, and for many years was one of its most competent and successful instructors, and it may almost be said that her father's family were natural born teachers, for out of a family of thirteen children, all were teachers and attained distinction in this calling.

M. G. MANLEY.

Although not at all demonstrative in his character and habits, M. G. Manley, wherever known, is highly esteemed as a man of strict integrity, and good business qualifications. He is the secretary of the Rich Hill Town Company and has done much to build up the wonderful city, wherein he pitched his tent among the first who went thither to cast in their fortune. He was born at Claridon, Geauga County, Ohio, August 23, 1844, and brought up to agricultural pursuits. Like thousands of young men, who have achieved prominence in business callings, he received his education in the common schools of his native county. When twenty-one years of age he began the drug business at Burton, Ohio, where he continued for six years. During this time, he held the position of postmaster of the town. His physical constitution not being very robust, his health gave way, and through the advice of physicians he discontinued his business and became quite a traveler, going over Colorado and Nebraska, being thus engaged for two years. He enjoyed the varied experiences incident to the life of a hunter, camper and a man of pleasure, and was especially delighted with the natural scenery with which nature has so munificently endowed Colorado. Its mountains, its parks, its thundering waterfalls, its valleys, and its pure, bracing winds, did much to restore Mr. Manley to his wonted health. In October, 1880, he came to Rich Hill, Missouri, where he immediately became identified with others in the advancement of the interests of the town. He is at present manager of the Talmage House, the largest hotel in the town. He was married April 10, 1867, to Miss Laura Cleveland, who is also a native of Geauga County, Ohio. She is the cashier of the large business house of M. S. Cowles & Co., Rich Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Manley have one child, Robert C. They are members of the Presbytern Church.

G. W. MANN,

proprietor of cigar factory No. 34 of the Fifth District of Missouri, is a native of England and was born March 3, 1829. He was educated in his native country and came to America in 1856, and in the following spring began work in a lumber yard in Chicago, which he continued for six years. Going to the upper peninsula of Michigan in the region of the copper mines, he was engaged in mining for two years, after which he located near Muskegan, same state. Afterwards he went to Big Rapids,

where he was occupied in the cigar manufacturing business, from which point he came to Rich Hill and began his present business. Mr. Mann was married, September 10, 1856, to Miss Margaret O'Brien, a native of Ireland. She died in 1872, leaving five children: Mary, Celia, Hattie, Georgene and Eliza. He was married the second time, April 19, 1881, to Mrs. Sarah McKinzey, originally of Virginia; her maiden name was Massie. In 1849 Mr. Mann enlisted for ten years in the Grenadier Guards of the regular army in England and served as sergeant in the Crimean war, which began in 1854 and ended in 1856. He has a medal of four clasps, showing that he took part in the four noted battles fought during the two years' campaign.

G. A. MANNERS,

proprietor of meat market and saw mill at Rich Hill, was born in Canada, near Toronto, December 7, 1846. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1865 he located in Oregon, Illinois, where he resided but a short time, going thence to Columbus, Nebraska. In 1867 he returned to Canada, where, on May 10, of the same year, he was married to Miss Malittie E. Johnson, a native of that country. By this marriage he has one child, Clara H. In the fall of 1867 Mr. M. went to Iowa, and in the following spring, to Anderson County, Kansas, where he pursued his present occupation till December, 1874, when he visited Denver, Colorado. There he was engaged in the same business till the spring of 1876, and from this date on till 1881, when he came to Rich Hill, he was conducting a meat market at Garnet, Kansas. His first wife died in October, 1880. Mr. Manners was married to his present wife March 7, 1881, her maiden name being Lucretia A. Bowels.

R. C. MASSIE

is one among the enterprising men of Rich Hill and has figured conspicuously in the building up of the city. He is a native of Paris, Kentucky, having been born there May 10, 1857. He came from Kansas City, Missouri, to this place shortly after the town was laid off, and engaged in the hardware business as one of the firm of Minor & Massie, having erected their building for that purpose. He continued the hardware business for two years, and during the year 1882, he erected one of the finest brick blocks in the town, known as the Massie Block. This building 50x100 feet and two stories high, is magnificently finished and has a frontage on Park Avenue, and presents a most metropolitan appearance.

ANDREW J. MEEK,

dealer in groceries, Rich Hill, is a native of Andrew County, Missouri, where he was born February 22, 1846. When at the age of nine years

he was brought by the family to Bates County, where he was reared in the occupation of farming. To this he gave his attention in Bates and Vernon Counties till October, 1880, when he came to Rich Hill, then embarking in the grocery business. Mr. Meek was married June 9, 1867, to Miss Julia Summers, who was born in Vernon County, Missouri. They have one child living, Charlie. In 1862, Mr. M. enlisted in the Confederate army, Company C, Sixteenth Missouri Regiment, and served until the close of the war.

JUDGE ABSALOM NEPTUNE,

section 16, owes his nativity to Marion County, West Virginia, where he was born February 21, 1819. His parents, Henry and Rebecca (Merideth) Neptune, were also natives of West Virginia. They reared a family of eleven children, Absalom being the fifth child. He grew to manhood and obtained his education in the county of his birth, following from his boyhood his present occupation. In the spring of 1869 he emigrated to Bates County, Missouri, and settled where he now resides, his farm here containing 80 acres of land, all of which is well improved. He also has 26 acres in Vernon County. Mr. Neptune was married September 1, 1853, to Miss Ann S. Brand, also originally from West Virginia. They have three children living: Elizabeth J., Addie B. and James B. He is a member of the Masonic order. In 1872 he was elected to the office of justice of the peace of Osage Township, serving till January, 1883. In November, 1882, he was elected one of the county judges of Bates County, Missouri, and thus far has discharged his duties in an acceptable manner.

D. K. NICKERSON,

manager of the lumber firm of R. J. Hurly & Co., is a native of Maine and was born in Kennebec County, October 7, 1821. His parents were Daniel and Louisa (Gilbert) Nickerson, the former originally of New Brunswick and the latter of Massachusetts. When D. K. was fourteen years of age, they with their family moved to Lowell, Massachusetts, where he learned the trade of watch making, which he followed at that location till 1843. Then he went to Lawrence, Massachusetts, continuing the same occupation till 1848. Locating in Canton, Illinois, he remained till 1850; then went to Parkville, Platte County, Missouri, and three years later he became engaged in the grocery business at Butler, Missouri. In about eighteen months he moved to Bourbon County, Kansas, where he sold goods till September, 1880, when he came to Rich Hill, accepting his present charge in the following December. Mr. Nickerson is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He was married on the 13th day of May, 1838, to Miss Mary D. Blair, a native of New Hampshire. They have four children: Amos, George, Frank and Mabel.

JOHN D. ORCUTT,

a member of the firm of J. F. Boyd & Co., dealers in lumber, was born in Wyoming County, Pennsylvania, July 10, 1857. His father, Orren DeWitt Orcutt, who was a native of New York, married Miss Lydia Cook, originally from Pennsylvania. In 1865 the family of Orren DeWitt Orcutt came to Missouri and located in Lewis County, where J. D. was reared and educated. He was principally occupied in teaching school there till 1878, when he came to Bates County, where he also continued the same occupation till February, 1880, when he began work in the lumber yard of Wyatt & Boyd, of Butler. In August, 1882, he became a partner in the establishment at this city, though he had moved to Rich Hill in June, 1880. On the third day of July, 1881, Mr. Orcutt was married to Miss M. Nichols, a native of Missouri. Mr. O. belongs to the I. O. O. F.

RANSOM B. PERRECK,

proprietor of the National Gazette, was born on the 13th of January, 1845, in Adams County, Illinois. His younger days were passed in that county, and a large portion of his time was spent in attending its public schools. In 1869, he removed to Bourbon County, Kansas, and devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he became engaged in the grocery trade at Fort Scott, Kansas, continuing the business one year. During 1875-6, he was occupied in the sewing machine trade. He resumed farming, and in 1880, came to Rich Hill, first embarking in the real estate business. Six months afterwards he commenced wholesaling liquors. In 1882, he became proprietor of the National Gazette, and this paper still remains in his possession, a journal ably edited and enjoying a good circulation. In 1882, Mr. Perreck was nominated by the Greenback party for the position of county judge. In December, 1861, he was married to Miss Matilda Gayer, a native of Ohio. They have one child, Cleo. Mr. P. is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias.

STEPHEN G. RHODES.

The subject of this sketch is among those whose heads have been touched by the frosts of many winters, and who have passed through the scorching heat of many summers. He was born February 20, 1813, in Oneida County, New York, and is a descendant of William Rhodes, who came from England with Roger Williams, and erected a church at Rock Port, Maine, the first Baptist Church erected on the American shore. The name of William has since been kept in the Rhodes family in many generations. Stephen G. is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crandell) Rhodes, the former of Rhode Island, and the latter of Con-

necticut. When he was but six years old the family moved to Hardin County, Kentucky, and two years later to Edmundson County, of the same state, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He had begun to learn the mason's trade, and in company with his brother did the first public work done in Kentucky—building a lock on the Louisville Canal, laying the first railroad ties in the city of Lexington, building Mud River lock pit across Greene River, Brown's lock pit and many other noted contracts. For three years he built piers for the railroad from Glasgow to Bells Junction, for which he received \$100.00 per month. He erected the jail of Glasgow, Kentucky, the structure being of cut stone and one of the finest buildings in the state. He also put up other noted public and private buildings in different localities, and was considered the most skilled workman in the vicinity. He followed his trade till 1866. In 1858 he came to Missouri, and the succeeding year went to Texas, having at that time \$8,000 in gold. In 1862 he returned to Missouri a bankrupt, and located on a farm in Pettis County, where he resided till 1870, when he came to Bates County. Here he has since been successfully engaged in farming, having a farm of 240 acres. Mr. Rhodes was married September 23, 1840, to Miss Mary Simons, a native of Kentucky. By this union they have had six children, five of whom are now living: Thomas, Sarah, Mary, Victoria and Stephen.

GEORGE RIEF

is a native of Germany and was born August 13, 1833. He was reared and educated in the country of his birth, and in 1851 emigrated to America, landing in New York. He soon located in Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, and after residing a short time in New York City was engaged in the bakery business in Xenia till 1865, when he moved to Hartford, Indiana. There he was interested in the same calling for about three years. Coming to Butler, Bates County, Missouri, he embarked in the grocery trade till June, 1872, when he began the general merchandise business at the old town of Rich Hill. At the beginning of this young city he moved his stock of goods and continued business in Rich Hill till May, 1881. In 1873 he was appointed postmaster, holding that commission till 1881. Mr. Rief is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F. order. In the fall of 1856 he was married to Miss Margaret Shelenberger, a native of Germany. They have four children: Emma, William, John and Lucy.

H. P. ROBINSON,

farmer, section 6, is a son of Armit Robinson, Esq., who was born in Tennessee, from which state he moved, when a young man, to Kentucky,

where he was married to Miss Malinda Jarvis, a native of Kentucky. They went to Indiana at an early day and located in Ripley County, where the subject of this sketch was born, April 3, 1825. He was reared on a farm in that county, and was there educated. In 1857 he moved from Ohio County, Indiana, to Benton County, Missouri, where he resided till the spring of 1861, then going to Marion County, Iowa. This was his home till 1869, and in the fall of the same year he came to Bates County, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has made farming his occupation during life, and now has a landed estate of 1,200 acres, most of which is underlaid with coal. Mr. Robinson has been married three times. First, in November, 1847, to Miss Susannah Rand, a native of Dearborn County, Indiana, who died in February, 1849. In December, 1850, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Rand, a sister of his first wife and from the same county. She died in December, 1874, leaving six children, three of whom are living: Susannah, Mary, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Jeanette Shaw became his third wife, in December, 1879, and by this union they have one child, Harvey P., Jr. Mrs. R. is a native of Hampshire County, Massachusetts. Her maiden name was Spooner.

JACOB G. ROGERS,

the subject of this sketch, is one among the older settlers now living in Osage Township, who first discovered the coal of this vicinity. He is a son of Samuel Rogers, who was a native of Connecticut, where he grew to manhood and married Miss Anna Warner, of the same state. Samuel Rogers' parents were natives of Cape Horn. Mrs. Anna Rogers was of English descent. Jacob G. was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 13, 1823. When he was seven years of age the family moved to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he was reared, following farming there till November, 1865, when he came to Bates County, Missouri. Then he located at Papinville, and for one year was engaged in running a ferry across the Marais des Cygnes at that point. Soon after he moved on the farm where he now resides, on section 4, this containing 120 acres of land, underlaid with rich coal veins from which coal is now being mined. Mr. R. has for many terms been elected school director of his township. He was married September 4, 1853, to Miss Sarah J. McFarland, of Boone County, Indiana. She died in November, 1867, leaving four children: Annis (now Mrs. Glenn), Susan J. (now Mrs. Conkey), Elizabeth A. (now Mrs. Charleton), Ruth A. (now Mrs. Denzan).

THOMAS D. SANDERSON

is connected with the firm of Sanderson & Wilson, dealers in stoves, hardware, furniture and undertaking goods at Rich Hill, and who also

have a branch house in Papinville. Mr. Sanderson was born in Manchester, England, January 9, 1846. He emigrated to America when but a child, and was reared in Cannelton, Perry County, Indiana. In 1864 he went to New Albany, of the same state, where he learned the tinner's trade, and after remaining there two years he worked at different points in Kentucky till 1869. Then he came to Bates County, Missouri, and began his present business, which he has since continued, starting in Rich Hill in February, 1881. February 28, 1871, Mr. Sanderson was married to Miss Sarah A. Hoblett, a native of Logan County, Illinois. By this union they have four children: Sadie, John, Henrietta and Eva.

JOHN W. SCOTT,

of the firm of Gorrell & Scott, liverymen, owes his nativity to Caldwell County, Missouri, where he was born, January 19, 1854, being a son of James D. and Mary E. Scott. When John was eight years of age they moved to Denver, Colorado, where he grew to manhood and completed his education. In 1868 he went to the mining camp of Elizabethtown, New Mexico, and was engaged in mining till 1870, after which time he interested himself in contracting and building railroads in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Texas, till 1877. Locating in Empire City, Cherokee County, Kansas, he worked in the lead mines till April, 1880, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, then holding a contract to build the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Rich Hill, which city he has since made his home. He has been in the livery business since February, 1882. Mr. Scott was married, March 16, 1876, to Miss Theodocia Abbott, a native of Missouri. They have one child, Bessie. Mr. S. is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity.

G. W. SHAFER,

farmer, section 14, is a native of Kansas, and was born near Fort Scott, August 10, 1842. His father, Jacob Shafer, was born in Germany and emigrated to America after becoming grown. He married Miss Louisa Rolls, of South Carolina. When G. W. was two years old he accompanied his parents to Bates County, Missouri, and when nine years of age to Lawrence County, and in 1857 he went to California, having enlisted under General Johnson in the Mormon trouble, for nine months. During this time he received the amount of \$13 per month. He resided in California for seventeen years, engaged as teamster in the Red Woods. In 1875 he returned to Bates County, Missouri, and here has since been occupied in farming. He now has a farm of 200 acres of land. Mr. Shafer was married December 24, 1867, to Miss Marticia Powers, of Bates County, Missouri. They have three children: Druzillia, Minnie A. and George W. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Grange.

HUDSON T. SHOBE,

dealer in general merchandise, was born in Benton County, Missouri, July 5, 1849, his parents being Johnson and Nancy M. Shobe *nee* Tucker, both natives of Kentucky, who settled in Missouri about 1841. Hudson is the youngest of five children, two of whom are sisters, Sallie (the wife of Zack Taylor, at Butler), and Mary A. (wife of William Yancy, of Altona). His brother Luther is in Oregon, and Cyrus is at Windsor, Henry County. Mrs. Shobe died when our subject was quite young, and his father subsequently married Miss Elizabeth Calmes, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living. The second child, W. Haley Shobe, is in partnership with Hudson in business at present. H. T. received a common school education, and when eighteen years old began farming for himself, and when twenty-two he was married, on August 21, 1872, to Miss Amanda C. Oliver, of Callaway County. In 1861, the family removed from Benton to Pettis County, and after spending seven years there went to Saline, where they lived until 1875, coming to Bates County in that year. For one year they resided near Altona. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Shobe entered the hardware store of his brother Luther, at Butler, and remained nearly three years with him. He then became proprietor of the Planter's House (now Ohio), which he conducted one year, afterwards buying sheep in Arkansas and driving to Bates. In November, 1880, he entered into his present business at the mines, near Rich Hill, in connection with J. D. Thurman, the firm being Thurman & Shobe. In March, 1882, it was changed to H. T. Shobe & Brother. Mr. S. has had four children: Herbert Johnson, Luther, and Ollie, dying at five years of age, and Zetta.

WILLIAM F. SICK,

dealer in hardware, stoves, and tinware, came originally from Kansas, where he was born February 26, 1861. When he was five years old his father's family settled in Ottawa, Kansas, where he was reared and educated. At the age of fifteen years he began the trade of tinsmith, at which he was engaged in that locality till 1879. Then he continued the same occupation at Humboldt, Kansas, until March 1881, when he came to Rich Hill, embarking in the hardware business, under the firm name of William Sick & Co. He remained as the managing partner of that house till August 1882, when he withdrew and established his present business, in which he has been successful. Mr. Sick was united in marriage July 26, 1882, to Miss Mamie M. Schmidt, a native of Illinois.

J. C. SKAGGS,

proprietor of livery and feed stable, on Park Street, east side of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, was born in Clay County, Missouri, June 17,

1845. His parents, Jonathan D. and Mary (Estus) Skaggs, were natives of Kentucky. The former died while in Cass County, Missouri, in 1881, and Mrs. Mary Skaggs now lives with her son, J. C. He was eight years of age when his father and family moved to Cass County, Missouri, the county in which he grew to manhood. He was principally engaged in farming while there, but for two years gave his attention to the butcher business at Pleasant Hill. In 1878 he went to Colorado and was occupied in conducting a livery at Silver Cliff for two years, when he returned to Pleasant Hill. In September, 1880, he came to Rich Hill, and here he has since been interested in the livery business. He is one of Rich Hill's most enterprising men and has been one of its aldermen since January, 1881. December 20, 1866, Mr. Skaggs was married to Miss Mary Skaggs, of Cass County, Missouri. She died July 8, 1872, leaving four children, two of whom are now living, Willis and Mollie. Miss Mattie Bailey, of Illinois, became the second wife of Mr. Skaggs, their marriage occurring March 1, 1882.

R. J. STARKE

was born in Cooper County, Missouri, November 9, 1846. His parents, Dryden and Sarah (Pryor) Starke, were natives of Kanawha County, West Virginia. R. J. Starke was reared in Cooper County, Missouri, where he was engaged in farming till 1869, when he came to Bates County, and located on a farm. In April, 1880, he went to Colorado and gave his attention to mining and prospecting for about five months, since which time he has resided in Rich Hill, occupied in various branches of business. He served as city marshal for eight months. September 16, 1882, he was nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for county clerk, and was elected on November 7, following. August 16, 1873, Mr. Starke was married to Miss Mary E. Poage, a native of Bates County, Missouri. They have five children: Leroy B., Lelia E., Dryden P., Burton G. and Lena G.

J. A. STONEBRAKER,

agent at Rich Hill for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, owes his nativity to Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, where he was born on the 22d day of March, 1828. He was there brought up and educated, and while in that vicinity was engaged as clerk in a drug store. In 1849 he went to Scott County, Iowa, and was occupied in the mercantile trade till 1869, when he moved to Douglass County, Kansas, being agent for the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad till 1878. Going to Arcadia, Kansas, he was agent there for the Gulf Railroad till he was transferred to his present location, September 3, 1880, the date of the

arrival of the first train to this city. Mr. Stonebraker was married, February 13, 1853, to Miss Susan D. Carlton, a native of Maine. They have had four children, three of whom are living: Ada B. (now Mrs. Hepner), Luella D. (now Mrs. Morse), and Wilber C. One is deceased, Carrie E. Hathaway. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

CHARLES SULLIVAN,

manufacturer of brick, and builder, etc., was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 1, 1852. When he was a child his parents moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he grew to manhood and when fifteen years of age he began to learn the trade of brick laying. This he has since followed, working in the different localities but making his home in St. Louis till 1880 when he came to Rich Hill. He has since been the leading workman of his trade in the city, having had the contract for building the new school building and other superior work of the place. In 1881 he began the manufacture of brick.

EDWARD T. SWINNEY,

cashier of the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank, was born in Campbell County, Virginia, August 1, 1857. His parents, John H. and Salina F. (Jasper) Swinney, were also natives of Virginia. Edward T. was reared at his birthplace, obtaining his education in the State Military School of Blacksburg, Virginia. In 1875 he moved to Missouri, locating in Fayette, Howard County, till September, 1882, when he came to Rich Hill. From 1879, he had been cashier of the Davis Bank, of Fayette, Missouri, and previous to that time he was for a period occupied in the mercantile business.

JAMES F. TROWBRIDGE,

of the firm of Carpenter & Trowbridge, livery men, was born in Jefferson County, New York, June 22, 1840. He passed his boyhood days in his native county and was there educated, following farming as his chosen calling. When at the age of nineteen years he removed to Livingston County, Illinois, and resided there for ten years, there embarking in the livery business. For eight years, beginning with 1874, he was deputy sheriff of that county and acted also as constable. In August, 1882, Mr. Trowbridge came to Rich Hill and started in his present business. He was married, August 2, 1862, to Miss Ellen J. Hayes, a native of Ohio. They have six children: Henry B., Herbert, Bertin A., Casper, Cora D. and Fred. Mr. T. is a member of the Masonic order. In 1862 he enlisted in Company M, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served till the close of the war.

WILLIAM F. TYGARD,

vice president of the Rich Hill Bank, was born in Monongalia County, West Virginia, January 14, 1849, and when he was sixteen years of age his parents, with the family, moved to Licking County, Ohio. His education was obtained in the common schools of his native and adopted states, and he resided in Ohio till 1872, when he came to Bates County, Missouri, first locating on a farm. He was engaged in dealing in stock till July, 1881, when he began in the banking business at Rich Hill, and this he has since continued. Mr. T. was married August 12, 1872, to Miss Minnie Gill, a native of Ohio, by whom he has one child, William F.

JOHN T. WEATHERS,

of the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company, was born in Morgan County, Illinois, January 25, 1854. His parents were Gilbert S. and Catherine P. (Taylor) Weathers. When he was twelve years of age the family moved to Holt County, Missouri, and in two years went to Brown County, Kansas. His father subsequently moved to Crawford County and then to Jasper County, Missouri, where he now resides. After receiving a fair common school education, John T. entered a hardware store in Hiawatha, Kansas, when about eighteen years old and stayed one year, then secured a situation with L. N. Smith, dealer in agricultural implements, at St. Joseph, Missouri, with whom he remained one year. In the fall of 1875 he attended the Jacksonville Business College at Jacksonville, Illinois. Returning to St. Joseph he spent the summer of 1876 with Mr. Smith. In the spring of 1877 he went to Jasper County and for ten months represented the interests of L. S. Moore, of Kansas City, in the Quaker Mills on Spring River. The summer of 1878 he stopped with his father on the farm, and on May 1, he was married to Miss Clara C. Spangler. In October of that year he entered a store at Carbon, Crawford County, Kansas, and for nearly two years kept the books of a complicated business and made a number of settlements. In May, 1880, he entered the railroad office but in July came to Rich Hill and engaged as salesman for M. S. Cowles & Company. In October, 1881, he was put in charge of the branch house at Pittsburg. When the M. S. Cowles Mercantile Company was organized he became a member and has since retained the charge of the branch house.

THO. WHEELER

was born in New York, December 20, 1835, and is the son of Benjamin and Alice S. Wheeler, *nee* Palmer. While the subject of this sketch was young, his father removed to Boston, Massachusetts. Here the son was reared to manhood and received his education, his mercantile experience

commencing in the wholesale drug trade. At the outbreak of the war he went south with General B. F. Butler. After his return he came west, and has since been engaged in the coal business at different places, and at present occupies a responsible position with the Rich Hill Coal Company. Mr. Wheeler was married November 19, 1857, to Miss M. L. Miller, a native of Massachusetts. They have one son, Benjamin F. They lost one daughter, Lizzie S.

WISEMAN & MAGILL,

editors of the Western Enterprise, established their paper, in September, 1881. F. J. Wiseman is a native of Fayette County, West Virginia, and was born February 28, 1852. He was reared on a farm in his native state, and in 1879, went to Leadville, Colorado, and after being engaged in different occupations for one year, he returned east to Louisburg, Kansas. There he was occupied in publishing the Border Watchman, in connection with a Mr. Trickell. After remaining at this place five months, he came to Rich Hill, and in September, 1881, in company with G. M. Magill, established the Enterprise. They have a circulation of about 1,000, and their paper is the official organ of the city, and one ably edited and deserving a wide circulation. Mr. W. is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Guilford M. Magill, originally from Georgia, moved to Miami County, Kansas, when five years of age. He there grew up and was educated, and in 1881 he came with his partner to Rich Hill, Missouri.

JAMES M. AND HENRY G. WISE,

comprising the firm of J. M. Wise & Co., grocers and commission merchants, are natives of Vermillion County, Indiana, Henry G. having been born December 8, 1846, and James M., May 25, 1849. They remained at their birth place till 1867, when they removed to Miami County, Kansas, residing there for one year. Going to Cherokee County, Kansas, they were together engaged in the mercantile business at Baxter Springs till 1872, in which year they went to Joplin, Missouri, continuing to live in that city till 1877, and they are still interested in business at that point. They subsequently visited Leadville, Colorado, and were occupied in trade for two years, and the following year they resided at Lake City, Colorado. They then returned to Joplin, Missouri. Henry G. soon came to Rich Hill and embarked in the hide and tallow business, and after six months' time James M. joined his brother here, and they then established their present business. Henry G. Wise was married, July 1, 1874, to Miss Helenia Wescott, a native of Michigan.

CLINTON R. WOLFE

was born in Montgomery County, Maryland, on the 10th day of March, 1846. His father, Josiah Wolfe, was a native of Maryland, and by occupation a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Anna L. Bell. She was born in the District of Columbia. In 1861 the family of Josiah Wolfe removed to Missouri, and settled in Johnson County, near Warrensburg, where Clinton was reared to manhood, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1870. In 1872 he moved to Moniteau County, Missouri, and here gave his attention to the tobacco and grain business, until 1876. Coming to Bates County, he embarked in the drug trade at the old town of Rich Hill; in the fall of 1880 he moved his stock of goods to the new town, where he continued business till June, 1882. Previous to his removal to this city he was elected a justice of the peace for Osage Township, and he has since continued to hold this position. He is also a notary public. In April, 1881, Mr. W. was elected mayor of the city, and still discharges the duties of his office in a highly commendable manner. He married Miss Eva Perry, a native of Montgomery County, Maryland, and a most estimable lady. Their family consists of three children: Harry W., Anna B. and Alta.

J. V. WOODHOUSE,

superintendent of the Rich Hill Smelting Works, was born in England, January 10, 1826. During the time of his residence in his native country he was employed in a carpet factory, but when he was less than fourteen years of age he emigrated to America, locating in Sullivan County, New York. After one year he went to the city of Boston, and worked in a carpet factory there till he attained the age of twenty-three years. While thus employed he put up the first machinery in that city for manufacturing tapestry carpets. When he was twenty-three he left Boston with two steam engines for the Chippewa Valley, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the lumber business, for seven years. Going to St. Louis, he fitted up the old Southern Hotel of that city, put in the heating apparatus for the Insane Asylum, afterwards worked in the machine shops of Girard B. Allen, and for some time was superintendent for the St. Louis Bridge Company. In 1870 he went to Mine La Motte, Missouri, where he built the crushing and dressing works for a lead smelting company, and during this period obtained a patent for smelting which is now used in all mining districts. In 1877 he moved to Illinois, locating near Bunker Hill, where he had purchased a farm. Becoming dissatisfied with the life of an agriculturist, he remained but six months, then settling at Oronogo, Missouri, where he placed in position the pumping machinery for the lead and zinc mines. He built the smelting works for the lead

company, at Webb City, Missouri, then erected the Pitcher Lead and Zinc Smelting Works at Joplin, and has been superintendent for the same company since completing the Rich Hill Smelting Works, of which a more extended notice is given in the history of this city. While in Boston, Mr. Woodhouse was married to Miss Harriet J. White, September 8, 1847; by this union they have ten children, eight of whom are now living: Thomas D., Warren, Joseph, Frank, George, Caddie, Henrietta, and Minnie. Mr. Woodhouse is a member of the I. O. O. F. order.



HOWARD TOWNSHIP.



JAMES D. ADAMS,

farmer and stock raiser, section 20, was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, September 17, 1843, and was a son of John T. and Sarah (Dorsey) Adams, of the same county. The latter died in Virginia, and Mr. Adams was married the second time, after which he removed to Pettis County, Missouri. Here the subject of this sketch was brought up, and on September 1, 1861, he enlisted and served during the war in the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry and First Missouri Battery, C. S. A., participating in many important engagements in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. After the surrender he returned home and devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. In 1867 he married Miss M. A. Sicheluff, who was born in North Carolina, March 1, 1848, her parents being Andrew and Sarah Sicheluff. She was also reared in Pettis County. They have a family of eight children: Callie M., Emmett C., Eugene L., James P., Bettie S., Harry V., Jessie M. and Myrtle. They are both members of the M. E. Church South. In 1876 Mr. Adams settled on his present farm, which contains 160 acres of fine land.

ADAMS & MARTIN.

The grocery firm of Adams & Martin at Hume, is composed of S. C. Adams and F. L. Martin. The former is a Virginian by birth and was born in October, 1845. His father, John T. Adams, married Miss Sarah E. Dorsey, they being also of Virginia. The subject of this sketch grew up in Platte County, being reared by his grandmother. In 1859 he went to Pettis County, and after remaining there until 1864 removed to Han-

cock County, Illinois, subsequently returning to Pettis County. He clerked for a number of years and in 1879 visited Colorado, where he remained until 1881 when he became associated in the grocery business with F. L. Martin. Mr. Martin came originally from Greenville, Darke County, Ohio, where he was born April 20, 1846. He is a son of Ross and Eliza Martin, *nee* Miller, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of New York. After being married they settled in Ohio in 1842, and in 1866 moved to Pettis County, Missouri, where they still reside. F. L. worked in the machine shops at Richmond, Indiana, for a while and then accompanied his parents to the West. In 1875 he married Miss C. Adams, daughter of John T. and Sarah E. (Dorsey) Adams. She was born in Pettis County in 1858, and was brought up there. They have two children: Ross and Elmer. Mrs. Martin is a church member.

WILLIAM E. AVERY,

dealer in hardware and farm implements, is a native of Lafayette County, Missouri, and was born in 1864. His parents were B. W. and Elizabeth Avery, his father originally from North Carolina, and his mother a Kentuckian by birth. They had four children: Mollie, Wm. E., John E. and George W. After their marriage, in Lafayette County, they settled on a farm, where they now reside. William was educated at Brownville, Missouri, and upon leaving school he entered the employ of B. D. Buford, at Kansas City, remaining for some time. In September, 1882, he purchased the stock of Fisher & Thomas, at Hume, where he is now doing an extensive business, and although the youngest business man of the place, he has met with such success and encouragement as an enterprising and straightforward merchant is bound to secure.

JOHN A. BADGETT,

farmer, section 1, was born in Lincoln County, Kentucky, April 19, 1834, and is a son of John R. and America (Bosley) Badgett, both natives of Kentucky. John was raised and educated in the state of his birth, and in 1860 he married Miss A. Meeker, of the same county as himself, born in February, 1842. Her parents were A. and Lucinda Meeker, *nee* Allen, of Franklin County, Ohio. Mrs. B. was also brought up in Lincoln County, and there received her education. In 1877 Mr. Badgett settled on his present fine farm of 160 acres, although he had resided in the county in New Home Township for many years. He and his wife have four children: James, Mecca, Wesley and Lulie.

JOHN W. CARMAN,

druggist, was born in the year 1857, in Iroquois County, Illinois, his parents being Reuben and Nancy (Moore) Carman. The former a native

of Parke County, Indiana, was a son of James and Mary Carman. Reuben Carman and Nancy Moore were married in 1847, first settling in Iroquois County, Illinois, and later in Livingston County, where they resided until coming to Bates County, Missouri, in 1871. They located on a farm in Walnut Township, which they now occupy. John W. was principally educated in this county, and began life as a farmer, but owing to failing health he was obliged to turn his attention to some other calling. Accordingly he entered the store of Dr. Herndon, at Hume, and finally purchased the stock and building in which he is now doing an excellent practice. He is well liked among his acquaintances, and is a competent druggist and well fitted for his position.

E. N. CHASTAIN,

physician and surgeon, has been prominently identified with the town of Hume and the adjacent country for some time. He was born in Benton County, Missouri, March 4, 1856. Edward Chastain, his father, born in 1817, in Logan County, Kentucky, was reared there, and afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Togen, of the same county, born in December, 1822. They early located in Benton County, Missouri, where Edward Chastain died, and on February 16, 1868, his widow married George W. Pierce, a native of Tennessee, born in 1811, they subsequently settling in Bates County, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch received his literary education at the State University of Columbia, Missouri, and in 1873 he began the study of medicine under Dr. John Duncan, of Columbia. He afterwards attended lectures at the State Medical University in that city, and March 2, 1881, was graduated at St. Louis. Soon he became located at Hume, and has since resided here. December 21, 1881, Dr. Chastain married Miss Nanna Berry, a native of Pettis County, Missouri. She was the daughter of W. N. and Eliza (Williams) Berry. The doctor and his wife have one child.

J. A. COULTER,

dealer in lumber, at Hume, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is the son of John and Ann Coulter, natives of Ireland, who immigrated to America in 1823. The father died while in Illinois, but the mother is still living in that state. While young J. A. accompanied his parents to Pike County, Illinois, where he grew up and received his education. He began life as a farmer and stock raiser, and continued this occupation until November 6, 1880, when he located in Hume. He now owns a farm of 160 acres of well watered land, and is also engaged in the raising of sheep. In 1865, Mr. Coulter married Miss Mary F. Jones, originally from Pike County, Illinois. They have a family of four children: Elbert Edwin, Edgar and Clara M.

JOHN FRANK,

farmer, section nine, came originally from Germany, where he was born September 19, 1827, his parents being Jacob and Mary Frank. John was brought up and educated in his native country, and was there married August 23, 1852, to Miss Eva Barrber, of the same country. She was born February 10, 1831. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Frank emigrated to America, landed at New York City, and went direct to Muskingum County, Ohio, where his time was devoted to farming, Mrs. F. also rendering valuable assistance. After remaining in Ohio about nine years, he went to Shelby County, Illinois, and purchased land which he improved. In 1871, upon selling out, he located where he now resides, his estate embracing 160 acres of improved land, the results of his own hard labor and superior management. Mr. and Mrs. Frank have five children: Rosa, born January 6, 1857; John, born February 13, 1860; Charles, born September 23, 1862; Lizzie, born February 13, 1865, and Mary, born June 14, 1869. Three are deceased: one daughter named Mary, another also named Mary, and Willie.

JAMES J. FRANKLIN,

farmer, section 11, a native of Alexandria, Kentucky, was born March 17, 1833. Fayette Franklin, his father, who was born in 1806, married Miss Mary A. Tyree, who, like himself, was a Virginian by birth. He died April 30, 1851, but Mrs. F. is now living in Kentucky at the age of seventy-two years. They settled in Todd County, Kentucky, in 1834, and and in Greene County, Missouri, in 1838, moving from there in 1843. James J. grew to manhood in this state, and at the breaking out of the late war he enlisted in 1862 in Company A, Fourth Missouri Volunteer Infantry of the Confederate army, participating in the engagements of Pea Ridge, Grand Gulf, Baker Creek and Vicksburg. He returned home at the close of the war, and in 1867 married Miss Mary R. Field, who was born in Cooper County, Missouri, in 1841. She was the daughter of William H. and Mary J. Field, the former of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky and now living with Mr. Franklin. In 1873 Mr. F. came to Bates County, and upon settling in this township found but seventeen voters. His farm contains 229 acres of as valuable land as there is in this vicinity. He and his wife have five children: Mary E., Eugene, Arthur, Ernest and Earl. They are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. GREGG,

farmer and cattle feeder, section 10, is recognized as a substantial citizen of this township. He owes his nativity to Loudoun County, Virginia,

having been born there August 16, 1843. His parents, Joseph G. and Martha A. (Sheppard) Gregg, who were also born in the same county, are now residents of Pettis County, Missouri. John H., the second of a family of six children, was educated at Central College, of Howard County, Missouri, and graduated at the Commercial College at St. Louis. During 1869-70, he was engaged in mercantile trade at Sedalia, Missouri, and afterwards was in the lumber business at La Mont. Finally, he turned his attention to the stock business. After settling in Bates County, Mr. Gregg was married, December 19, 1872, to Miss Lucinda Okey, who was born February 20, 1852, in Morrow County, Ohio, and daughter of John and Maria Okey *nee* Williams, natives of Ohio, who moved to Pettis County, Missouri, in 1867. In 1876, Mr. G. located on his present farm, containing 160 acres of cultivated land. He and his wife have three children: Ada, Okey and an infant. They are both members of the M. E. Church South.

JOSEPH. J. GREGG,

farmer and stock feeder, is owner of a fine farm in section 9, embracing 160 acres, the improvements on which have been made since 1880. He was born in Pettis County, Missouri, January 1, 1853, and is the son of Joseph G. and Martha A. Gregg, *nee* Sheppard, both originally from Loudoun County, Virginia, but now residents of Pettis County, Missouri. Joseph J. was brought up in the county of his birth, and received his education at Warrensburg. When eighteen years of age he commenced life as a farmer, and his efforts in this direction have not been without good results, as is shown by his present possessions. February 7, 1877, he married Miss Sattie Cox, a native of Livingston County, Illinois, born February 19, 1858. Her parents were D. and Grace Cox, who early settled in Pettis County, where their daughter was raised and educated. Mr. and Mrs. G. now have one child, Mable. They are both connected with the M. E. Church, South.

E. F. HERNDON,

physician and surgeon, is a native of Platte County, Missouri, and is a son of F. D. and Mary Herndon; the former of Woodford County, Kentucky, born in 1808, and the latter of Mason County, same state, born in 1812. They were married in 1832 and in 1842 settled in Platte County, Missouri, moving to Pleasant Hill, Cass County, in 1862. In 1864 they returned to Platte County and resided there until 1877 when they came to Bates County and located on a farm some two miles north of Hume. They have five children living: J. E., E. F., David, Jonathan and J. T. Six are deceased: B. P., Sarah E., Francis P., Susie, Alfred and Ben-

jamin. The subject of this sketch was brought up and received his literary education in the county of his birth and afterwards read medicine with his brother, Dr. J. E. Herndon, graduating in 1876 at Kansas City, and afterwards at St. Louis. He then began practicing in Bates County, and in 1880 he located at Hume and opened a drug store and here he has since met with good success.

L. HIBBS,

of the firm of Blaker & Co., dealers in lumber and grain at Sprague, is also station agent at the place, and has ever devoted his entire energy and time to the building up of the town. He was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1842, his parents being Samuel and Eleanor (Smith) Hibbs, both natives of Pennsylvania. Young Hibbs passed his youth at his birth place, receiving his education at Lancaster. He first began life as a farmer, but in 1870 went to Mound City, Kansas, and embarked in the hardware business quite extensively, and with satisfactory results. Selling out, he established his present business at Sprague, where he was among the pioneers. In 1865, Mr. H. was united in marriage to Miss Mattie B. Simpson, also a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a native of the same county as her husband. She grew up there, but is a graduate of Hudson River Institute of New York. Mr. and Mrs. H. have four sons: S. Willis, Russell, Alfred B. and Walter.

HILL & BERRY.

This extensive mercantile firm is composed of Mr. D. H. Hill and W. N. Berry, the former of whom is the pioneer merchant of Hume, he also having been in business at Walnut Postoffice some two years previous. He was born in Rockingham County, Virginia, October 4, 1848, and was the son of Jacob and Lydia A. (Pritchett) Hill, natives of the same county. The father was born in 1802 and the mother in 1820. They had a family of eight children, D. H. being the fourth child. He was reared on a farm and obtained his education at the State University at Charlottesville, Virginia. In 1870 he accompanied his parents to Lafayette, Missouri, they now being residents of Aullville. He taught school about nine years before entering into mercantile life. Mr. Hill was married, December 20, 1879, to Miss Emma Berry, a native of Pettis County, Missouri, born March 16, 1857. Her parents were W. N. and Eliza J. Berry, *nee* Williams. Mr. Berry was born in 1825 in Boone County, Missouri, but was brought up in Camden and Pettis Counties as a farmer. His father, T. H. Berry, married Hettie B. Coffey, who, like himself, came originally from Madison County, Kentucky. They had a family of eleven children, W. N. being the third. In 1851 he married Miss Eliza J. Wil-

liams, who was born in North Carolina in 1832. She early accompanied her parents to Missouri, and here grew up and was educated. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have a family of nine children: Lawson F., David, Emma J., Boone, Nannie, Willie, Jennie, Alma and Kate. One is deceased. They are both members of the Baptist Church. Messrs. Hill & Berry carry a stock to the amount of \$4,000 and are having an excellent patronage.

MAJOR C. W. HOLLENBACK,

farmer and stock raiser, section 17, was born on December 25, 1834, in Kendall County, Illinois, and was the first child born within the limits of that county. His father, Thomas Hollenback, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born in 1812, accompanied his parents to Kendall, then a part of Cook County, when sixteen years of age, and there grew to manhood, and served in the Black Hawk War. He was married in 1832, to Miss Susan Darnell, who was born in 1808, near the Pede River in North Carolina. When quite young she had been taken to Kendall County, where her youth was spent. Their family consisted of eleven children, eight of whom are now living, C. W. being the eldest. In 1847, he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Missouri, locating about seven miles from Independence, but in a few months settled some five miles east of Harrisonville, Cass County, and purchased a farm. In 1848, the family took a trip to California, and remained until 1852. Our subject, not seeing fit to return, resided in that state until 1857, when he retraced his steps to Missouri. February 11, 1858, he married Miss Frances Willoughby, of Platte County, Missouri, born February 22, 1830, and a daughter of James and Irena (Brock) Willoughby. In 1858, Mr. and Mrs. H. came to Bates County, taking up their location within three miles of where they now live. Here they made their home until 1861, then going to Kansas City. Mr. H. enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, but was soon promoted to first lieutenant, and assigned to General Blunt's staff. In November, 1863, he resigned and received an appointment as steward of the United States Army, and took charge of a hospital at Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1865, at Macon City, Missouri. Soon after he resigned, and was mustered out under special order Special Order, No. 3, of U. S. Grant. Returning to Kansas City he soon entered the mercantile business, at Marysville, Kansas, and in 1867, opened a general stock at Pleasant Hill. In 1869 he sold out and for eleven years was a commercial traveler, but finally settled upon his present finely improved farm. Major and Mrs. Hollenbeck have four children: Susan (wife of T. A. McDonald), Maggie, Willie, and Jennie; one Thomas C. is deceased.

WILLIAM J. LANE,

druggist, was born in Oswego County, New York, July 21, 1854, his parents being John S. and Sarah R. Lane, *nee* Chapman. His father, a native of Onondaga County, New York, was born March 13, 1832, and when eighteen years of age ran away from home and shipped on a whaling vessel. After being gone about three years he returned to his home and was there married, his wife having been born in the same county as himself. In 1859 they settled in Valley Township, Linn County, Kansas, where the senior Lane was occupied in farming until 1861. Then he enlisted in Company D, 6th Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and served on the border. At the close of the war he was mustered out as first-lieutenant. In 1867 he was elected a representative of Linn County, and in 1872 he purchased a large flouring mill, at LaCygne which he operated for four years. He was a representative citizen of LaCygne and prominent in the affairs of the place until his death, which occurred March 1, 1882. He left, beside a widow, three children to mourn his loss: William J., Clarence E. and Clara E. (twins). William J. Lane was principally raised and educated in Kansas, and commenced business for himself as a druggist. He was located for a time in LaCygne, Ottawa and Mound City, Kansas, and in August, 1881, he came to Hume in the interest of E. W. Barttleson. Soon after he bought the stock and fixtures of the store, and has since been enjoying a liberal patronage. On December 21, 1881, Mr. Lane was married to Miss Mollie Highley, originally of Bates County, Missouri, but who was brought up and educated in Miami County, Kansas. Her parents were R. B. and Mary E. Highley, the former a native of Wythe County, and the latter of Smyth County, Virginia.

FRANK D. LA TOURRETTE,

manufacturer of harness and saddles, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 4, 1859, and was the son of John La Tourrette who was born in 1830 in Ohio, and now residing at Buffalo, Illinois. He married Miss Nancy McCurdy, also a native of Ohio, born in 1837; she died in 1874, leaving a family of four children living: Frank D., Lincoln L., George and Peter. Two, William and Charles, are deceased. The subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood at his birth place and when fifteen years of age he began learning his present trade at Springfield which he followed there up to the time of his coming to Hume in May, 1881. Mr. La Tourrette was married November 10, 1881, to Miss Maggie Pierce, a Kentuckian by birth, born October 9, 1859. Her parents, Samuel and Ann (Johnson) Pierce, were also natives of Kentucky, but moved to Illinois in 1862 and to Kansas in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. La Tourrette have one child, John.

J. S. LINDSAY,

farmer, dealer in live stock and proprietor of billiard hall and saloon at Hume, is at present residing on section 16. He came originally from Canada, and was born in 1842. In 1864, he accompanied his parents to Illinois, and from there went to Linn County, Kansas, in 1868. He commenced life for himself by working by the month, but has been successful in his operations, and is now one of the leading live stock men of Bates County. He settled where he now lives in 1874, coming from Linn County. In 1861, Mr. Lindsay married Miss Mary Wheeler, who was born in London, England, in 1838. She was educated in Berkshire, that country, and soon emigrated to Canada. Their family consists of Stephen, William Clarence, Charles, Elmer, James, Frank, Clara and Della.

NOAH LITTLE,

hardware and grocery merchant, and a member of the firm of Little, Reese Bros., was born in Boone County, Missouri, in September, 1841, and is a son of Alba and Eliza Little, Virginians by birth, who, after being married, settled in Boone County, Missouri, in 1832. The father died in 1846, but his widow still resides in that county. Noah was reared and educated in the county of his birth, and when at the age of fifteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade. During the late war he served, in 1862-63, in the Ninth Missouri Regiment, Confederate Army. Upon moving to Bates County, Missouri, he located in Spruce Township, and gave his attention to farming, and in 1880 settled where Hume now stands. Mr. Little was the founder of the town, and laid it out into town lots. Since then he has been foremost in promoting the interests and growth of the place. His wife was formerly Miss Sarah Ullery, who was born, reared and educated in Callaway County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Little have a family of six children: Anna, Laura, Noah, James, Willie, and Ollie.

A. E. LYLE,

physician and surgeon at Sprague, owes his nativity to Perry County, Ohio, where he was born in 1848, his parents being Robert and Anna (Evans) Lyle. They were both born in Muskingum County, Ohio, the father in 1808, and the mother in 1811. In 1856, young Lyle accompanied the family to Minnesota, where he passed his early manhood, receiving a good education. In 1868, he came to Bates County, Missouri, and in 1871, began the study of medicine with Dr. A. Rhoads, at Papinville. He attended lectures at St. Louis, and twenty months thereafter, or in March, 1873, he was graduated. He first embarked in the practice of his profession at Metz, Vernon County, Missouri, but in 1881, located at

Sprague. September 16, 1874, Dr. Lyle married Miss R. A. Wood, a native of Morrow County, Ohio, born in 1850. She was a daughter of A. S. and K. Wood *nee* Morrow. They have a family of two children: Anna and Bam.

EDLEY C. MAXWELL,

farmer, section 5, was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, October 19, 1836. His father, William M. Maxwell, and also his mother, Elizabeth, were natives of the same county; the former was born in 1811 and the latter in 1815. In 1837 the family came to Missouri and settled in Linn County, where they were among the pioneer citizens of the locality. Edley C. spent his youth and was educated in that county. His first start in life was as an agriculturist, and in 1870 he came to Bates County. In 1859 he married Miss Rebecca Park, who was born in Sheridan County, Missouri, March 24, 1836. She was a daughter of James and Frances (Hereford) Park, her father, a Kentuckian by birth, and her mother a native of Tennessee, and a sister of Hon. Wm. Hereford, of Sheridan County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have a family of six children: John B., Frances J., Lucy, Bettie, Della and Ora. They are members of the M. E. Church South.

J. W. MEEKER,

general merchant at Sprague and a member of the well known firm of Meeker & Harriman, was born in 1849 in Lincoln County, Kentucky, and was the son of Alfred and Lucinda Meeker, *nee* Allen, natives of Franklin County, Ohio. They had a family of six children. Alfred Meeker died in Kansas, but his widow now resides in Sprague. J. W. grew up near Danville, in Boyles County, Kentucky, but obtained his education at Winchester, Ohio. He was married in Cooper County, Missouri, November 23, 1881, to Miss Sallie E. Stephens, who was born in 1854 in Cooper County, Missouri. She is the daughter of John H. and Margaret (Ewing) Stephens, Virginians by birth. After his marriage Mr. Meeker settled at Sprague and embarked in business. He carries a stock of goods valued at \$6,000 and also deals in grain. He and his wife have one child, John H.

J. J. MESSINGER,

general merchant at Hume, came originally from Clinton County, Illinois, where he was born in December, 1851. John Messinger, his father, who was born in 1823, in Perry County, Pennsylvania, married Miss Sarah Kell, a native of the same county. They had been brought up there, and subsequently settled in Ohio, in 1846, moving to Illinois in 1850, and thence to Texas in 1860. The same year they took up a loca-

tion in Neosho County, Kansas, where they now reside. John Messenger is a son of W. M. and Barbara Messinger, both originally from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania. The former was born in 1787, and is still living. The mother, who was born in 1790, died in 1875. The subject of this sketch was educated in Kansas, and gave his attention to farming there until coming to Hume, in 1880. He hauled the first load of stone for the purpose of building a stone structure in the place, and has otherwise improved the town. Mr. Messenger was married, October 3, 1875, to Miss Susan Pierce, born in Grayson County, Kentucky, in 1854. She was a daughter of Samuel and Ann Eliza Pierce *nee* Johnson, the former of Grayson County, born in 1827, and the latter of Edmonson County, Kentucky, born in 1830. They were married in 1847, subsequently lived in Grayson County, and in 1857 moved to Illinois, and in 1859 back to Kentucky. They returned to Illinois in 1865, and in 1867 went to Neosho County, Kansas, which is their present home. Mr. and Mrs. M. have a family of four children: Mattie S., born July 21, 1876; Cora E., born August 26, 1877; Jessie, born January 15, 1879, and Maggie, born July 20, 1882. Joseph F. was born January 16, 1881, and died on September 24 following. Mrs. Messinger is a member of the Catholic Church.

ORRIN MITCHELL,

real estate agent and proprietor of hotel, was born September 7, 1821, in Chatham County, North Carolina, and was the son of Wyatt and Nancy (Daniels) Mitchell, natives of the same county. The former was born in 1783 and the latter, August 23, 1797, and died in 1880 in Bates County. They were married in 1815. About the year 1821 Wyatt Mitchell left home on a business trip and from some unknown cause never returned home. Orrin was reared in Davidson County, North Carolina, obtaining his education at Randolph Institute of Randolph County. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business at Salem where he was married on January 25, 1848, to Miss Lisetta C. Hine who was born November 26, 1829, in Forsythe County, North Carolina. Her parents were Henry and Mary Hine. After his marriage Mr. Mitchell located at Salem, North Carolina, remaining there until 1859, when he came to Missouri and took up his residence in Johnson County; there he improved a fine farm. In 1874 Bates County became his home and here he also placed a farm under cultivation. In 1881 he moved into Hume and commenced the real estate business and conducting a hotel. He served the people of the vicinity as a justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. M. have four children living: Mary L. (wife of John H. Hine), born July 8, 1851; Sarah J. (wife of J. A. Askren), born December 11, 1853; F. E., born April 25, 1850; and Laura C., born October 18, 1864. They are members of the M. E. Church.

J. M. MORRELL,

farmer, section 21, located upon the farm which he now occupies in 1874. He was born in 1839, in Illinois, and grew up in Pike County, of that state. In 1861 he took a trip to California, and was there engaged in mining, finally returning to the states in 1869, from which time he gave his attention to farming and stock raising. He made his home in Bourbon County, Kansas, for a while, and from there went to Vernon County, Missouri, coming thence to this county in 1874. His farm contains 160 acres of land, upon which are good buildings. Mr. Morrell was married March 19, 1870, to Mrs. Mary A. Whailing, whose maiden name was Lawrence. She was a native of England, but was reared in this country. They have a family of three children: Anna, Willie and Alice.

S. MORRELL,

proprietor of livery stable at Hume, owes his nativity to Pike County, Illinois, where he was born in 1856. His parents were Elbridge and Margaret Morrell. His father, who was born in Delaware, lived for a time in Ohio, and finally settled in Illinois, where he was married, his wife being a native of that state. Our subject was raised on a farm in Bourbon County, Kansas, and there received a good education. He married Miss Sarah Messinger, also originally from Illinois, and a sister of J. J. Messinger, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Morrell have two children, Ethel Iona and John. In May, 1881, Mr. M. came to Hume, and the success which he has attained in his present business is no more than a fit result of industry and honesty, and only such as he deserves.

J. W. PORTER,

dealer in furniture, was born in Morgan County, Missouri, in 1840, and was the son of Green L. and Lucinda Porter, the former born and reared in Tennessee, but the latter a Kentuckian by birth. They were married in Cooper County, Missouri, and subsequently settled in Morgan County, where J. W. was brought up and educated. In 1858, he started in business life for himself as a farmer. During the late war he served about fourteen months in the Confederate army in Kansas and Texas. In 1867 he was married to Miss E. M. Porter, of Tennessee. Her parents, Rev. J. S. and Mary Porter, were also natives of that state, and came to Missouri in 1859. In 1868, Mr. J. W. Porter located on a farm in Pettis County, and remained there until 1879, when he came to Bates County. He lived on a farm here until 1881, when he purchased a lot in Hume and entered into his present business, erecting one of the most substantial business houses in the place. He and his wife have one child, James L. They are both church members.

W. T. PORTER,

dealer in drugs and notions, at Hume, is a native of Smith County, Tennessee, and was born in 1841, his parents being Peter and Louisa Porter. The father was born in North Carolina, and the mother also came originally from Smith County. In 1851 the subject of this sketch accompanied the family to Pettis County, Missouri, where he spent his youth and early manhood. In the late civil war he served for about ten months under General Sterling Price, in Company F, 45th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He was united in marriage to Mary Porter, of Morgan County, Missouri, who was reared and educated there. She died leaving one child, Peter W. His second marriage occurred to Miss Allie Stoker, who was born in Kentucky. During the years 1872-73 Mr. P. lived in Colorado, and on December 23, 1881, he located at Hume. They have two children: William E. and Fred C. They are both members of the M. E. Church.

THOMAS B. RAY,

farmer and proprietor of coal bank in section 10, is numbered among the leading men of Howard Township. He is the son of Thomas and Susannah Ray, Kentuckians by birth, but who settled in Illinois at an early day. Thomas B. was born in Sangamon County, of that state, in 1841, and there he grew up and was educated. In 1871 he came to Bates County, Missouri. Upon first starting out in life for himself he followed farming as his occupation, and though then without means, he has succeeded in accumulating a well improved farm, underneath which is a vein of coal some thirty-three inches in thickness that will compare favorably with any in the vicinity. He was married, February 23, 1864, to Miss Charlotte Brown, who was born in Sangamon County, Illinois, in 1840. Her parents were R. D. and Rachel (Earnest) Brown. She died on January 5, 1865, leaving one daughter, Charlotte B. Mr. Ray is a Master Mason.

C. M. REESE

is a member of the large and well known establishment of Little, Reese Bros., hardware and grocery merchants at Hume. He owes his nativity to Chittenden County, Kentucky, where he was born in 1854. G. C. Reese, his father, married Miss Mary Mansfield. C. M. accompanied his parents to Missouri, and was principally reared in Pettis County. He received an excellent education at Sedalia, afterwards took a thorough course in a business college, and subsequently for four years was engaged in teaching school. In 1880, Mr. Reese married Miss Julia McVay, a native of Council Grove, Kansas. She was brought up and educated there. They have one child, Roy.

B. H. SMITH,

dealer in groceries and provisions, etc., at Sprague, came originally from Madison County, Kentucky, where he was born in May, 1844. His parents, James and Mary Smith *nee* Howard, were natives of that same county, and with them he moved to Cooper County, Missouri. After living there one year, they went to Howard County, where B. H. was educated, attending for a time Central College. In 1878, he came to Bates County, Missouri, improved a fine farm in New Home Township, and in April, 1881, entered into business at Sprague, where he has met with that excellent success which he well deserves. He married Miss Maria Hughes, a native of Howard County, Missouri. They have four children: Katie, Lizzie B., Ada R. and Eugene. They are both church members. Mr. Smith is a Master Mason in good standing.

JACOB E. THOMAS,

dealer in hardware, etc., is a native of Anderson County, Kentucky, was born in April, 1843, and is a son of Richard and Nancy Thomas, the former of Mercer and the latter of Anderson County, Kentucky. Jacob's father was killed by the falling of a tree which he was chopping, and his widowed mother, with a family of six children, came to Missouri and resided here until her death, which occurred in 1879. The subject of this sketch was reared in Franklin County, Kentucky, and started out in life as a farmer, subsequently entering the hardware business at New Home, Bates County, Missouri. When Hume sprang up, attracted by the favorable location for a business center, he came here bringing his stock with him. During the war he served as a member of Windsor's Guards, known as General Price's escorts, from January, 1862, until the close of the war. Mr. Thomas was married September 6, 1866, to Miss Vidue Goodwin, whose parents were B. F. and Elizabeth Goodwin. She was born in 1845 and died September 6, 1869. He was married the second time November 3, 1870, to Miss Mary Pryor who was born in Vernon County, Missouri, in 1855, and a daughter of William Pryor, one of the first settlers there. Mr. and Mrs. T. have four children: William H., James C., Richard R. and George Vest. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

JAMES A. TOLER,

commercial traveler and proprietor of saloon and billiard hall at Hume, was born in Cooper County, Missouri, August 3, 1850. His parents were E. and Nancy Toler, natives of Tennessee, who, after being married, located in Cooper County in 1820, and there the subject of this sketch passed his youth and received his education. In May, 1880, he came to

Bates County, and the following October opened a general stock of goods in Hume. Afterwards he established his present business. He also represents the extensive notion house of Frank F. Horner, of Kansas City. Mr. Toler was married, December 24, 1871, to Miss Melvina Eason, a native of the same county as himself, born January 27, 1851, and a daughter of Joseph and Sarah Eason. Mr. and Mrs. T. have two children, Cordelia and Jesse. He is connected with the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

T. E. WILLIAMS,

dealer in drugs and druggists' sundries, Sprague, is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born in 1844. His father, Josiah, and his mother, Ann Williams, were also born in Kentucky, the former on May 8, 1804, and the latter in April, 1804. They had a family of six children: Morgan, Martha, Newton, Jasper, John J. and T. E. (twins). Young Williams was reared and educated in Macon County, Missouri, and in 1860 he accompanied his parents to Vernon County, Missouri, where they now reside. He spent the summer of 1874 in Colorado. December 23, 1877, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Madison, of Christian County, Missouri. In 1881 Mr. W. located at Hume, and has built up a good trade in his line.

W. A. WILLIAMS,

physician and surgeon, was born in Pettis County, Missouri, July 2, 1850. John H. Williams, his father, the son of Absalom and Sarah (Spurgeon) Williams, was a native of Davidson County, North Carolina, born April 1, 1820. He married June 25, 1851, Miss Arabella C. Gillen, a Kentuckian by birth, born in 1832, and daughter of William and Maria Gillen, *nee* Oglesby. In 1846, John H. Williams settled in Pettis County, Missouri, and entered a farm. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, remaining in the land of gold until 1851. In October, 1858, he moved to Knob Noster, Johnson County, Missouri, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits, going thence in 1859 to Brownsville, Saline County, being one of the leading merchants of the city until 1861. In 1865 he entered into the drug business, but in 1867 sold out and located on a farm, remained upon it until 1880, when he took a trip to Colorado. In 1881 he settled at Hume, and is now railroad agent and proprietor of the City Hotel. Our subject was educated at Wake Forest Institute, and in 1872-3, was a student at the State University at Columbia, Missouri. He first began the study of medicine under Dr. L. H. Williams, afterwards with W. D. Robinson, and later in the office of J. C. Hughes. In 1875 he was under James T. Hill in Johnson County, and on February 14, 1876, he graduated at Keokuk, Iowa. In 1877, he practiced at LaMont. In 1880 he visited Colorado, and upon returning, took up his situation in

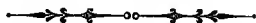
Hume, December 18, 1881, where he is rapidly gaining an enviable reputation among his brother practitioners.

ALEXANDER WILLOUGHBY,

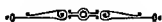
farmer, section 36, came originally from Jackson County, Missouri, where he was born January 31, 1835, being a son of James and Irena Willoughby, *nee* Brock. His father, a native of Virginia, born in 1775, was in the war of 1812. He went with his parents to Howard County, Missouri, in an early day, and was there married. His wife was born in 1799, in Kentucky. They had a family of fourteen children. Alexander accompanied the family to Platte County in 1847, and there his father died, and the following fall his mother with her children moved to Cass County, and settled near Harrisonville, on Camp Creek. He grew to manhood in this vicinity and in 1853, crossed the plains to California, and remained till 1856, when he returned to Missouri. Mr. W. was married July 10, 1858, to Miss Margaret A. Hollenback, who was born in Kendall County, Illinois, March 21, 1840. Her parents were Thomas and Susan (Darnell) Hollenback. In 1858, he settled near where he now resides, and in 1862, moved his family to Kansas and enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Volunteer Cavalry of the Confederate army, serving in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, under General Price. At the close of the war he returned to his farm. He built the first grocery house in Sprague, and Mrs. W. was the pioneer postmistress. Their family consists of five children living: Carrie, James, Dora, Dovie and Clark. They lost a son, Alexander. They are members of the Baptist Church.



ADDENDA.



DEEPWATER TOWNSHIP.



SAMUEL C. STURTEVANT,

a descendant of the old Puritan stock, traces his lineage back to the Allerton family, who were on board the Mayflower, and also to the Cushmans, who, as the agents of the Pilgrims in England, chartered the vessel for the first voyage. Samuel's father, Carleton Sturtevant, was a native of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and in 1823 emigrated to Ruggles, then of Huron, now of Ashland County, Ohio. Our subject was born on July 24, 1838. His primary education was received in the common schools, but this he supplemented with an attendance at Huron Institute, Milan, Ohio. In October, 1860, he married Adelaide E. Taylor, a most estimable lady. Emigrating to Bates County, Missouri, Mr. S. settled in Deepwater Township in the winter of 1867-68, and devoted his attention to farming and school teaching. He was a prominent citizen of this county until the summer of 1882, when he removed to Appleton City, St. Clair County. He has five children: Carleton W., now in the class of civil engineers at the State University, Columbia, Missouri; Cora Allerton, Marion Cushman, Adelaide E. and Winfield E.



NEW HOME TOWNSHIP.

The following concerning a Masonic Lodge at New Home was handed us too late for insertion in the proper place:

New Home Lodge, No. 326, A. F. and A. M., was organized with the following charter members: R. F. Hulett, W. M.; J. Q. A. Cope, S. W.; P. Morse, J. W.; S. H. Fisher, S. D.; R. G. West, J. D.; William Jennings, Treasurer; W. M. Campbell, Secretary; R. W. Farley, Tyler; W. A. Givens, William Hulett. R. F. Aulett was W. M. during 1882, and J. B. Wade was the secretary.

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

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