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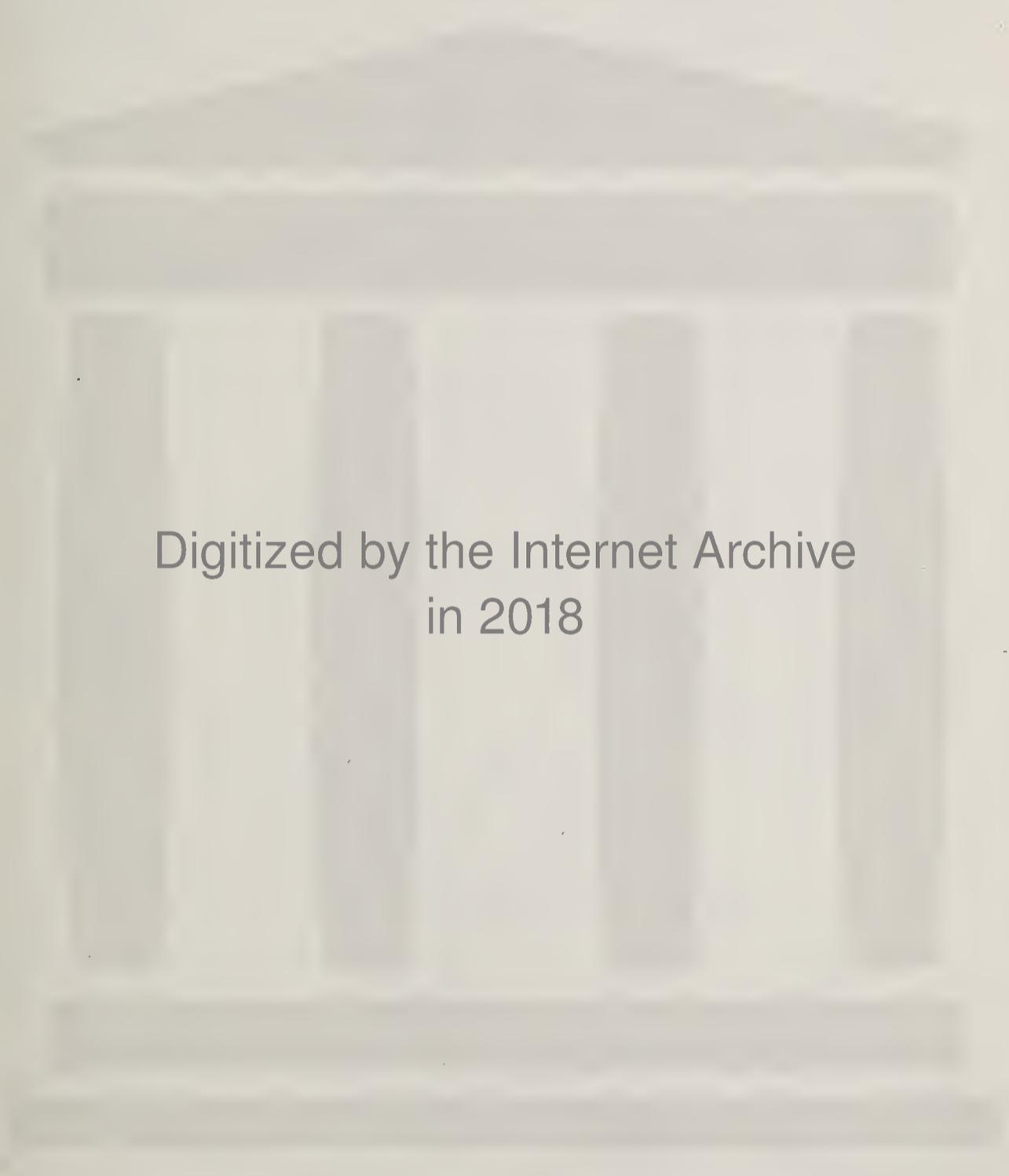
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HISTORY

OF

LEWIS, CLARK, KNOX AND
SCOTLAND COUNTIES,

MISSOURI.

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

ILLUSTRATED.

ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO:
THE GOODSPEED PUBLISHING CO.
1887.

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JOHN MORRIS COMPANY, PRINTERS.
1887.

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PREFACE.

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

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

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

Amesbury 37.50

In the preparation of this volume the publishers have met with nothing but courtesy and assistance from the public. It will be observed that the space devoted to the history of Lewis County exceeds that given to the other counties. This is due to the fact that, although Porter's raid extended more or less over the other counties, it was thought best to treat the subject as an entirety rather than divide it among the four counties, and thus destroy its completeness and harmony. This is also true of several other topics. No subject promised is omitted, and many not promised are given. The number of pages given exceeds the number promised by over 400—a volume alone. The duplicate folios at the close of the historical, and the beginning of the biographical department, are due to the necessity of printing the biographies before the history of Knox County was ready, the latter having been unavoidably delayed. The publishers, thankful to the citizens for the success of their difficult enterprise, feel that they have fully complied with the promise of their prospectus, and, therefore, with much satisfaction, tender this fine volume to their patrons.

DECEMBER, 1887.

THE PUBLISHERS.



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HISTORY OF LEWIS COUNTY.

THE FIRST WHITES ON THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

THE first white men who looked upon the soil now included within the boundaries of Lewis County, Mo., were Father Jacques (James) Marquette and M. Joliet and their five companions, who descended the Mississippi from the mouth of the Wisconsin to the mouth of the Arkansas, in the month of June, 1673. Father Marquette was a French Jesuit priest, sent out by his superior from Canada, and M. Joliet was the agent of the governor of Canada. On the 17th of May the seven Frenchmen left the straits, now called Mackinaw, connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan, in two bark canoes, in search of the great "River of the West," then called Mechisipi or Missepi, and of which many accounts had been heard.

Marquette and Joliet passed down Green Bay and into Fox River. Here they procured two Indian guides or interpreters. Ascending Fox River some distance, they made a portage across to the Wisconsin, carrying their canoes and provisions, the latter consisting entirely of Indian corn and dried meat. Down the Wisconsin they glided, and entered the Mississippi June 17. On the 25th they landed on the west bank, a short distance above the mouth of the Des Moines, near whose banks, and about six miles from the Mississippi, they came upon two large Indian towns, the abodes of the Peouarea and Moingoena—two tribes of the great Illinois Nation. After a stay of twenty-four hours with the Indians, by whom they were gladly received and most kindly treated, the explorers continued their voyage, passing Lewis County probably on the 27th. They reached the mouth of the Arkansas about the 15th of July, and on the 17th started on the return trip to Canada, which they finally reached in safety, ascend-

ing the Illinois River *en route*. Father Marquette named the Mississippi the "*River de la Conception*," that is, the River of the (Immaculate) Conception.

HENNEPIN'S EXPEDITION.

The next Europeans to look upon the shores of Lewis County were Father Louis Hennepin, a French Catholic priest of the order of St. Francis, and his two French companions or boatmen, Michael Ako and Anthony Auguelle, the latter called the Picard du Gay. Father Hennepin had accompanied the Chevalier Robert de la Salle, to America in 1678-79. By the instructions of La Salle, and in pursuance of a general plan of voyages of discovery and exploration authorized by the French Government, Father Hennepin left Fort *Creve Cœur* ("broken heart"), near the present site of Peoria, on the Illinois River, on the 29th of February, 1680, for a voyage to the headwaters of the Mississippi.

The Mississippi was full of floating ice, and raging and turbid when Hennepin and his companions first saw it, and they were unable to leave the mouth of the Illinois until the 12th of March. Perhaps they passed Lewis County in the latter part of the month. Proceeding on their journey they ascended the Mississippi to St. Anthony's Falls, which Father Hennepin named in honor of his patron, St. Anthony of Padua. Near the falls, on the 11th of April, they were made prisoners by a large party of Sioux or Dakotas, and held in captivity several weeks, but were finally rescued by the Sieur DeLuth, and Hennepin returned to Canada through Wisconsin. From Canada he sailed immediately for France, where, in 1684, he published an account of his travels and adventures.*

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

According to Marquette's map, the country north of the Missouri to the Des Moines was occupied in 1673 by the Missouri

*Within the limits of this work nothing like a complete or even an extended account can be given of the voyages and explorations of Marquette, Hennepin, and La Salle, or even of the early history of the Upper Mississippi Valley. The reader who desires further and full information on these most valuable and interesting subjects of American history is referred to Shea's "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi," Parkman's "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," Sparks' "Life of La Salle," Monette's "History of the Mississippi Valley," French's "Historical Collections of Louisiana," and the works therein cited.

("We-Messouret") tribe of Indians, whose country it was called until about 1804, when the northern portion, or that part north of the mouth of the Fabius, was considered to belong to the Sacs. But of course the Missouri Indians were not the first inhabitants. Ages ago, so far in the dim shadowy past that they nor their history cannot be traced, those mysterious beings, called the Mound-Builders, were here, and occupied the country for a season, leaving behind them their sepulchral mounds, their fragments of pottery, their stone axes, and their flint arrow-points and lance heads. It is out of place to discuss here the mooted question whether or not the Mound-Builders were a distinct race; it is enough to say that their mounds and their relics are here.

Indeed the archæology of the county is interesting. In the eastern portion, and especially in the southeastern quarter, there are numerous mounds which are generally of the sepulchral class, having been constructed and used, evidently, for burial purposes. In about 1843, while his father was making an excavation for a cooper's shop, in a mound two and a half miles below Canton, the present sheriff, J. E. Cooksey, then a lad of twelve years, found a human skeleton, eight feet in length, at a depth of six feet from the surface. The bones crumbled on exposure, but the skull was preserved for some years.

In the same neighborhood, on the Jennings farm, is a large mound, originally fifty feet in length and ten feet high. In the vicinity smaller mounds have been opened and found to contain fragments of human bones, pottery, beads, and other evidences of their character.

Elsewhere in the county, chiefly in the bottom lands, are numerous mounds or tumuli which have never been examined. Flint arrow-points and lance heads and pieces of pottery have been picked up in many places. Across the river, opposite Canton, is a locality famous for the mounds it contains. A body of water is named Indian Grave Lake, from the presence of so many aboriginal sepulchres.

On the Wyaconda, in the northeastern part of the county, graves or burial places of the modern red Indians have been opened and found to contain numerous skeletons. It was conjectured that an Indian battle had come off here in the long ago,

and that these were the bones of the slain warriors, but the probability is that near by was for many years the site of an encampment, some of whose members died from time to time and were buried in common ground. It is the generally accepted belief among archæologists that the Mound-Builders were here before the red or modern Indians, and built the mounds; that the red Indians never made flint arrow and lance points or pottery, and did not build mounds, but that they picked up and employed the arrow-points, and often buried their dead in the mounds which they found ready built when they came into the country. It is certain that two kinds of bones often found in the mounds—one kind presumably those of Mound-Builders, buried hundreds of years ago, nearly decayed, the other, perhaps those of modern Indians, buried more recently—are usually well preserved.

Who were before the Mound-Builders is not known, but after them came the red Indians, who, for years and perhaps centuries, danced and hunted over the surface of this county, fished in its streams, drank from its clear, sweet springs, and wooed their dusky sweethearts in its bosky dells. By and by came the white man, stealthily and timidly at first, and profuse in sweet words and fair promises to the original tenants, and after a while with more boldness, assumption and aggression.

OTHER FRENCH EXPLORERS.

In 1712 King Louis XIV., of France, conveyed the territory of Louisiana by letters-patent to Francisco Cruzat, a man of great wealth and influence. He sent out colonies that were planted along the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Missouri. He also appointed a governor, one M. de la Motte, who arrived and assumed authority in 1713, and at once set about searching for gold and silver. An experience of five years as proprietor of an empire satisfied M. Cruzat, and not finding the precious metals in his domain as he expected to, in 1717 he returned his letters-patent to the King.

Then the Territory of Louisiana was conveyed to the bold, speculative Scotchman, John Law, and his "Company of the West." His financial operations soon involved him (and many

others) in ruin, and he surrendered his charter in 1731. However, many who had come over with the Law colonies concluded to remain, and made settlements on both sides of the Mississippi River, in Illinois and Missouri.

The Louisiana Territory was ceded by France to Spain in 1762, though the fact was not made known to the French colonists until 1764. The Territory was retroceded to France in 1801, and by France to the United States in 1803.

In 1763 Pierre Laclede Liguist obtained from M. D'Abadie, the French commandant of Louisiana (the country having not yet been surrendered to the Spanish) a right "to all the fur trade with the Indians of Missouri, and those west of the Mississippi above the Missouri, as far north as the river St. Peter." Pierre Laclede, as he is commonly known, with a company of trappers, hunters and mechanics, set out from New Orleans in August, 1763, for his new field of action, and in November following, landed at Ste. Genevieve. The English had by this time acquired by treaty the country east of the Mississippi, and that river was the boundary between their possessions and those of the French. It was not until 1765, however, that the French commander, M. St. Ange de Belle Rive, abandoned Fort Chartres, on the Illinois side, fifteen miles above Ste. Genevieve, to Capt. Sterling, the British officer sent to take possession.

Laclede, in February, 1764, founded the city of St. Louis, which he at first intended merely as a trading post. From here he sent out his men in every direction, to the west and north, in quest of furs and skins. His lieutenant or agent was his stepson, Auguste Chouteau, who, at the tender age of fourteen, superintended the building of the first house in the town. Doubtless some of Laclede's trappers visited this county, and caught many an otter, beaver, muskrat and other fur-bearing animal in and along the waters of the Wyaconda, Fabius, the Two-Rivers (North and South) and the Bay Charles. It is certain that they went as far north as to the river Des Moines, and that they went up the Auhaha or Salt River, as far as the forks, or where Florida now stands.

THE SPANISH OCCUPATION.

The first Spanish governor of Upper Louisiana, whose recognized capital was St. Louis, was Don Pedro Piernas, to whom St. Ange delivered possession of the country. He was a mild ruler, and when, after five years, he returned to New Orleans, he was followed by the tears and benedictions of the people. Piernas was succeeded in 1775 by Francisco Cruzat, before mentioned, another amiable governor, to whom the people were much attached. He reigned three years, and was succeeded in 1778 by Don Ferdinando Leyba, against whom certain grave charges have been made by certain historians, but recent investigations have shown that the gravest of these charges have been absolutely without foundation or justification. He was removed in 1780, and it is alleged that he committed suicide. His successor was his progenitor, Cruzat. The latter was governor until 1788, when he was relieved by Manuel Perez, a very worthy young man, who conciliated and treated with the Indians and built up the colonies until St. Louis and adjoining settlements had a population of 1,200 and Ste. Genevieve of 800. In 1793 Perez was succeeded by Zenon Trudeau, a captain in the army of Spain, and under his administration the first white settlement was made in the territory now called Marion County. It was the policy of Gov. Trudeau to build up the interests of the Spanish Government in this quarter. He encouraged immigration, gave to trade (which was then chiefly a traffic in furs) a new impetus, and rewarded all projectors of new enterprises according to their own efforts and the merits of their schemes. The fur traders pushed far out into hitherto unexplored regions, and adventurers were frequently setting forth to accomplish enterprises of value and moment. The days of the Spanish possession were the golden ones in the history of the Upper Mississippi. There was little else but peace and plenty "and health and quiet and loving words." The rulers (except Leyba, who did not last long) were easy, good natured and well disposed. Their subjects were loyal, obedient, industrious and well behaved. French, English, Americans and Spanish though they were by birth, they were each and all Spaniards in their devotion to Spain and the banner of Castile. Not a man among

them but would have been glad to give his goods and his life "Por el Rey." The dreamy, sensuous life in the wilderness, among the glorious forests, by the sweet, clear springs and brooks, and on the flowery prairies, was peculiarly suited to the dreamy, sensuous Dons. The little work done by the colonists in their fields was so easily accomplished and so abundant in its results, that it was but pastime to do it.

ERA OF SETTLEMENT.

Gov. Trudeau closed his official career in 1798, and was succeeded by Charles Dehault Delassus de Lusiere, a Frenchman by birth, but a gentleman who had been many years in the service of Spain. His administration, which lasted until the final transfer of the country to the United States, was very popular.

Up to the time of the transfer of Louisiana Territory to the United States the Upper Mississippi Valley had been visited by the whites oftener than is generally believed. There were trading posts along the Mississippi as high up as Prairie du Chien. Up the Des Moines, a hundred miles, stood Fort Gelaspy, probably a trading post, and other stations were between that point and the mouth of the river.

Hunters, trappers and explorers visited the country after the year 1800. Prior to that time, but especially during the war of the Revolution, the fear of the Northern Indians kept out all but the most daring. The fierce Sacs and Sioux, animated by a natural love of bloodshed and rapine, and stimulated by British gold, were wont to make frequent incursions upon the Spaniards of Missouri, known as the friends of the Americans and sympathizers with, and finally the allies of, the colonists. The Indians often raided the exposed settlements, and murdered the unwary settlers up to 1800, and when they came into the country if they could not find defenseless white men they pounced upon the Osages and Missouris, if there was a favorable opportunity.

In the spring of 1792 Maturin Bouvet came up from St. Louis, and opened a saline or salt well on Salt River, in Ralls County, at a locality afterward known as Muldrow's Lick and Trabue's Lick. Three years later, or in March, 1795, Gov. Trudeau granted him a tract of land twenty arpens square, which

included the salt well, and soon after gave him a tract of eighty arpens in length on the Bay de Charles on which to erect a warehouse. At this warehouse, from which Bouvet shipped his salt to St. Louis, there was at one time a considerable settlement, that is to say there were three or four cabins and perhaps as many families.

M. Bouvet continued to make salt on Salt River, carry it on horseback to his warehouse, and then ship it by canoes and batteaux to St. Louis, until the fall of the year 1799. In the meantime his establishments had been twice raided and broken up by the Indians. In the spring of the year 1800 the Sac Indians came down again, killed Bouvet, burned his cabins at the Bay Charles, and partially consumed his body in the flames. Only two of his men were with him at this time, but they escaped. These facts were afterward well established by sworn testimony in a suit over the land grants made to Bouvet.*

INDIAN TREATIES.

Although the region now called northeast Missouri had been purchased (of course with much other territory) from France by the United States, in 1803, yet the Indian occupants of the soil remained to be treated with. Their claim to the land, that of original occupancy, was about as strong as that of France, that of discovery and treaty. France had quit-claimed the country for \$15,000,000; now the various Indian tribes were to be settled with on the best terms possible.

At the earliest period known, Northeast Missouri was claimed by the Missouri tribe of Indians, called by Father Marquette, the first white man who saw them, the "Ou-Messouret," and by other early French chroniclers the "We-Messouret" nation. They claimed at one time all of the country between the Missouri and Des Moines Rivers.

The first treaty between the United States and the Indians, resulting in the extinguishment of the Indian title to this region, was made at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the head chiefs and representatives of the Sacs and Foxes, and William Henry Harrison, governor of the Indiana Territory and of the

*See history of Marion County, p. 130 *et seq.*

district of Louisiana, superintendent of Indian Affairs of the said Territory and District, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States. The chiefs representing the Indians were Layouvois (or Laiyuwa), Pa-she-pa-ho (the "Gigger" or Fish Spearer), Quash-qua-me (the Jumping Fish), Outch-qua-ha (or Sun Fish), and Hash-e-quax-hi-qua (or the Bear).

This treaty was a lengthy one, consisting of twelve articles, in the first of which the United States received the Sac and Fox tribes into friendship and protection, and the tribes agreed to consider themselves "under the protection of the United States and no other power." Article 2 prescribed the general boundary line between the United States and the said Indian tribes, as follows:

Beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite to the mouth of the Gasconade river; thence on a direct course so as to strike the River Jeffreon [Fabius] at a distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down said Jeffreon to the Mississippi; thence up the Mississippi to the mouth of the Ouisconsin [Wisconsin] river, and up the same to a point which shall be thirty miles in a direct line from the mouth of said river; thence by a direct line to a point where the Fox river, a branch of the Illinois, leaves the small lake called Sakaegan; thence down the Fox river to the Illinois, and down the same to the Mississippi. And the said tribes, for and in consideration of the friendship and protection of the United States, of goods of the value of \$2,234.50, which they now deliver, and of the annuity hereinafter stipulated to be paid, do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States all the lands included within the above described boundary.

The annuity mentioned was to consist of \$1,000 worth of goods, "suited to the circumstances of the Indians," to be delivered yearly to the tribes at St. Louis, or some other convenient point on the Mississippi, \$600 worth for the Sacs and \$400 worth for the Foxes. It was also stipulated that the tribes should take an equivalent amount of the annuity in domestic animals, implements of husbandry, and other utensils. The tribes agreed to never sell any of their lands to any power but the United States. The other provisions of this treaty are not important to be considered here.

This treaty seems to have been fairly well observed by both parties until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when a large number of the Sacs, nearly all of them in fact, joined the British and fought against the United States. On one occasion a band of Sacs, led by Black Hawk, then a subordinate chief, descended

the Mississippi and killed a number of settlers in Lincoln, St. Charles and Warren Counties. Afterward other bands killed some whites in Montgomery County and in the Boone's Lick settlements. Among the whites killed in Lincoln County at the time of Black Hawk's raid was Mr. Durkee, the father of Chauncey and Henry Durkee, afterward the two well known citizens of Lewis County. They were near by when their father was killed, and being mere boys, ran and hid in a hollow log. In the account of his life and adventures, as dictated to Antoine Le Claire, Black Hawk mentions this incident, and says he saw the boys in their hiding place and could have killed them if he had wanted to, "but," says he, "I thought of my own boys at home." It is worthy of note that Quashquame and his band of Sacs were always faithful to the Americans.

After the war of 1812 it became necessary to make another treaty with the Sacs. This treaty was signed at St. Louis, September 13, 1815, by Gov. William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners of the United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of a branch of the Sacs, designated as "a certain portion of the Sac Nation of Indians residing on the Missouri River." This was the loyal portion of the tribe which had separated from the hostiles. Its leading representatives who signed the treaty were the ever faithful Quashquame, Shamaga (the lance), Kataka (the sturgeon), Neshota (the twin), Wesaka (the devil), Catchemackeseo (the big eagle), and Chekaqua (he who stands by the tree). This treaty was a re-establishment of that of November 3, 1804. The next day (September 14) a similar treaty was made with the Foxes by the same commissioners.

Black Hawk and the others of his tribe who had joined the British during the war were at this time on Rock River, in Wisconsin. They were invited to come down and sign the treaty, but were afraid the United States would seize them and punish them for their faithlessness and bloody crimes. They could not be induced to come in and treat until in the spring of 1816, when, on the 13th of May, a treaty was signed between "certain chiefs and warriors of the Sacs of Rock River and adjacent country," and Gov. William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Chouteau, the latter the commissioners of the United States. This too was

a renewal of the treaty of 1804, and the "Sacs of Rock River" were amnestied and placed upon the same footing they stood before the war. As signed to this treaty Black Hawk's name is translated "Black Sparrow-Hawk."* At this time he was but a sub-chief, by no means a "head chief," and it may be that he was merely a warrior. The other Indians who signed this treaty were Anowart (the speaker), Namawenane (the sturgeon man), Matchequawa (the bad ax), Sakeeto (the thunder that frightens), Cashupwa (the swan whose wings crack as he flies), and sixteen others.

It will be observed that by the terms of the treaty of 1804, the United States acquired the land in this part of Missouri only as far north as the Fabius or "Jeffreon," and only as far west of the Mississippi as thirty miles from the mouth of the Fabius or "Jeffreon." The country north of the Fabius and west of the thirty-mile strip was claimed by the Sacs and Foxes until 1824. But in 1818 the Government surveyed the thirty-mile strip crossing the Fabius, and going as far north as the Des Moines River. The land included north of the Fabius was listed, and opened to entry for six years before the Indian title was extinguished. The land now included in Knox and Scotland Counties was not surveyed and opened to entry until after 1824.

August 4, 1824, the Sacs and Foxes made the last treaty concerning their lands in Missouri. By this treaty they, for a certain consideration, ceded and quit-claimed to the United States all right, title, interest and claim to the lands, "to which the said Sacs and Foxes have a claim," within the limits of the then State of Missouri, lying and being between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and between a line running from the Missouri at the mouth of the Kansas River, north one hundred miles to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, and thence east to the Mississippi. By the same treaty the lands "lying between the Rivers Des Moine and Mississippi, and the section of the above line between the Des Moine and Mississippi," were intended to be for the use of the half-breeds belonging to the Sacs and Foxes. The United States agreed to pay the Sacs and Foxes each \$500

*In the treaty the Indian name is spelled "Muc-ke-ta-ma-che-ka-ka," but as commonly printed it is "Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kia." The two spellings differ somewhat, but there is an evident identity in the pronunciation of the word, and both clearly mean the same thing.

annually for ten years; to pay Maurice Blondeau, a half-breed Fox, \$500; to support a blacksmith among the Indians so long as they thought proper, and to furnish said Sac and Fox Nations with farming implements and cattle. Thereafter no claim was made by the Indians to any part of Missouri, except to the Platte Purchase, which was acquired in September, 1836, from the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the acquisition of the Louisiana Purchase, in 1803, and the Indian treaty of 1804, previously mentioned, President Jefferson sent out two exploring expeditions to examine into and report upon the general character and resources of the new territory. It will be remembered that there had been strong opposition to the Louisiana purchase for various reasons, one of which was that the price paid, \$15,000,000, was excessive. To be able to convince the people of the United States of the satisfactory nature of the bargain that had been made, and to further inform himself in regard to the country, Mr. Jefferson sent Capts. Meriwether Lewis, and William Clark up the Missouri River, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike up the Upper Mississippi, each with a considerable party. The Lewis and Clark expedition left St. Louis in the spring of 1804, and returned in 1806.

Lieut. Pike left his encampment at St. Louis, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, August 9, 1805, in a keelboat seventy feet long, with provisions for four months, and with a crew of one sergeant, two corporals, seventeen privates, and an interpreter. The names of the party were Lieut. Z. M. Pike, Sixth Infantry, commander; Pierre Rosseau, interpreter; sergeant, Henry Kennerman; corporals, William E. Meek, Samuel Bradley; and privates, John Boley, Jeremiah Jackson, John Brown, Jacob Carter, Thomas Dougherty, Hugh Menaugh, Alexander Roy, John Sparks, Patrick Smith, Freegift Stout, William Gordon, Solomon Huddleston, John Mountjoy, Theodore Miller, Peter Branden, David Owings, David Whelply.

As this was the first important American expedition on the Upper Mississippi, it may receive more than passing notice. Lieut. Pike was the first American to publish a description of

what is now Northeast Missouri, and his little book (printed at Philadelphia in 1810) gave to the world the first authentic account of the country along the banks of the upper river. Although but twenty-five years of age at the time, Lieut. Pike was of mature mind, and seemed to realize that he was writing for the instruction of generations of his countrymen, who were to come after him. He kept a diary, and carefully transcribed the incidents of each day's journey, even when they were so trivial and unimportant as the catching of a few fish or the losing of a dog.

On the 15th of August, 1805, Lieut. Pike tells us, he passed Salt River and "left another dog." The next day, at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, he arrived at the house of a Frenchman, who had an Indian wife, and was living on the west side of the river, about seven miles below the mouth of the Fabius, or near the Bay Charles. Pike describes the location as "opposite to Hurricane Island," and on his map he calls it "the Hurricane settlement." Although this Frenchman lived in what is now Marion County, yet as he seems to have been the first permanent settler in this portion of the country after Maturin Bouvet, it is proper to note what Lieut. Pike says of him. As to his situation at the time, we are told that his cattle were in fine order, but his corn was "in a bad state of cultivation." He was a farmer, therefore, not a trapper. "About one mile above his house, on the west shore," says Pike, "is a very handsome hill, which he informed me is level on the top, with a gradual descent on either side, and a fountain of fine water. This man, likewise, told me, that two men had been killed on the Big Bay, or Three Brothers [meaning, probably, the Bay Charles and the Two Rivers, although 'Three Brothers' may have been another name for the Bay Charles or 'Big Bay'], and he desired to be informed what measures had been taken [by the United States authorities] in consequence thereof. We encamped four miles above the house."

The next day the party made thirty-nine miles without special incident, save the passing of three boats or *batteaux*, probably belonging to trappers or traders. The day following they traveled twenty-three miles, and were fired into by some Indians on the Illinois shore. On the 19th an accident to the boat delayed

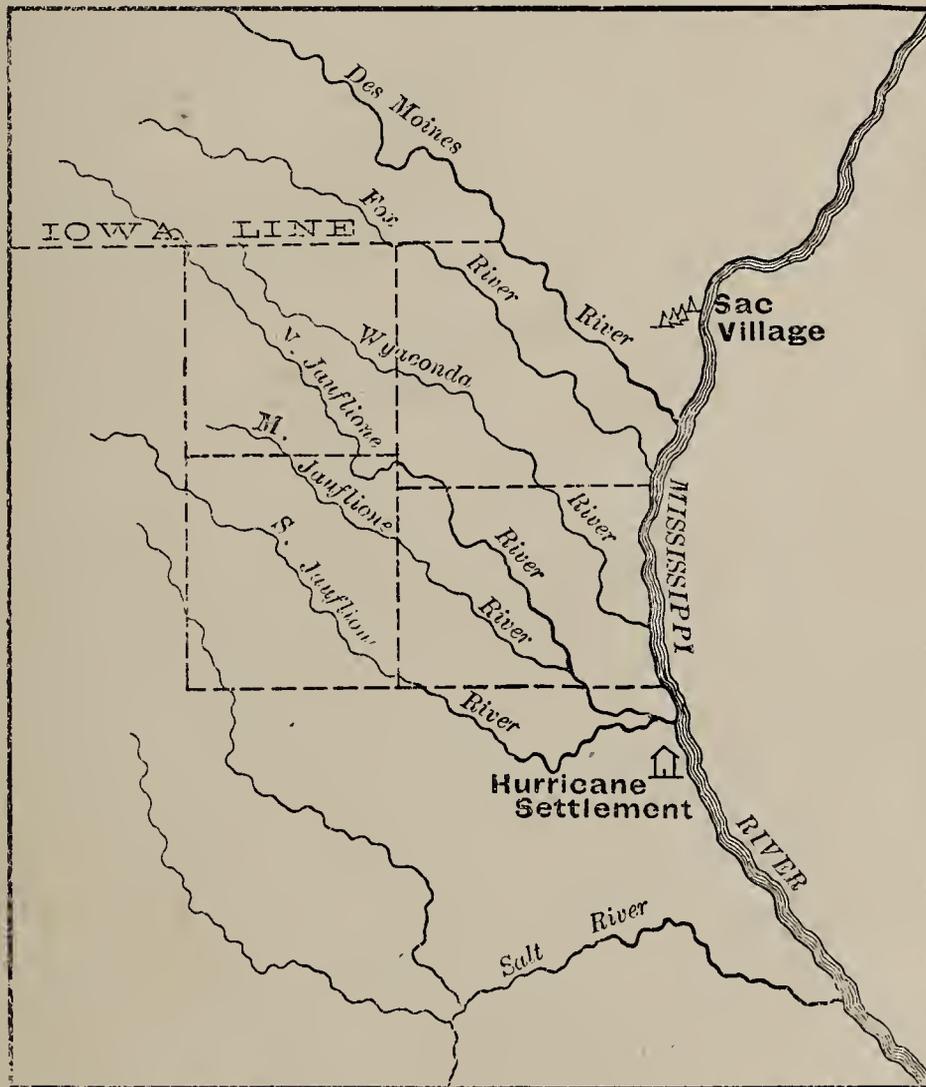
them so that they made but fourteen miles, and on the 20th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, they arrived at the foot of the "rapids De Moyen," as Pike spelled the name. This was immediately above Keokuk, and hard by on the Iowa side was a considerable Sac village, with Mr. William Ewing, as United States agent, and a French interpreter.

The gallant young officer accomplished much good for his government among the Indians of the Upper Mississippi, though enduring many extreme privations, and encountering extraordinary dangers and difficulties. He returned to St. Louis on the 30th of April, 1806, and the following August was sent on another expedition up the Osage River, and into Kansas, Colorado and New Mexico. On this trip he discovered the noted mountain still bearing his name. The Spaniards made him prisoner, and escorted him back to his country. He was made a brigadier-general in the regular army, and was killed during the war of 1812, at the battle of York, in Upper Canada, in 1813. The county of Pike, in this State, was named in his honor. In his report Lieut. Pike gives the following description of the country in this quarter, as he saw it in 1805:

Salt River [the Indian name of this stream was Auhahah, or Oahahâh] bears from the Mississippi north 75° west, and is about 100 or 120 yards wide at its entrance, and when I passed appeared to be perfectly mild, with scarcely any current. About one day's sail up the river there are salt springs, which have been worked for four years; but I am not informed as to their qualities or productions. In this distance the navigation of the Mississippi is very much obstructed by bars and islands; indeed, to such a degree as to render it difficult to find (in many places) the proper channel. The shores are generally a sandy soil, timbered with sugar maple, ash, pecan, locust and black walnut. The east side has generally the preference as to situations for building. From this to the river Jaufione (which is our boundary between the Sac Nation and the United States, on the west side of the Mississippi) we have the hills on the west shore, and low lands on the east, the latter of which are timbered with hickory, oak, ash, maple, pecan, etc.; the former the same, with an increase of oak. The east is a rich sandy soil, and has many very eligible situations for cultivation. About seven miles below the Jaufione a Frenchman is settled on the west shore. He is married to a woman of the Sac Nation, and lives by a little cultivation in the Indian trade. The river before mentioned is about thirty yards wide at its mouth, and bears from the Mississippi about southwest. In this part of the river the navigation is good. From this to the Wyaconda River the navigation is easy, with very few impediments, and the soil on both sides is pretty good. This river pays its tribute to the Mississippi by a mouth 100 yards wide, and bears from the latter nearly due west. Just below its entrance is a small stream fifteen yards wide, which discharges itself into the Mississippi.

Between this river and the river de Moyer there is one small river emptying itself into the Mississippi on the west, of about fifty-five yards in width, and bears southwest. The first part of the distance is obstructed by islands, and the river expands itself to a great width, so as to render the navigation extremely difficult ; but the latter part affords more water, and is less difficult. The timber is principally oak and pecan.

The relative positions of the streams in this quarter, as shown on Pike's map, are correctly indicated on the map below:



The stream called the "Jauflione" by Pike was the Jeffreon, now called the Fabius. It was sometimes called the "Geoffrion," and Dr. Beck was of opinion that the original name was "Javelot." It is a French word, signifying a war club, and doubtless the Indian name was of the same signification. The name Fabius, it is believed, was derived from the Spanish word *faba*, a pea or bean. The Spaniards probably gave it that designation because of the great number of wild peas originally upon its banks. In time the south fork was called Little Faba; then both streams were spoken of as the Fabbas, and of course the

corruption was easy to Fabius.* Pike evidently did not know that the stream forked a short distance above its mouth, but Dr. Beck, in his Gazetteer of 1823, thus describes it:

Fabba Creek, a small stream of Ralls County, runs a southeast course, and after receiving Little Fabba, empties into the Mississippi in Township 59 north, Range 5 west of the fifth principal meridian.

By the "small river" between the Wyaconda and the Des Moines is doubtless meant Fox River, which was first called Stinking Creek.

At the time of Pike's visit the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas claimed the soil in this quarter, and indeed all of the land from the entrance of the Jauflione, on the west side of the Mississippi, up the latter river to the "Des Iowa," above the "Prairie des Chiens" (dog prairie), and westward to the Missouri River. The claim was based upon a treaty between the Sacs and Foxes a year previous, and the Iowas were allied with those tribes and under their special protection.

The Sacs then numbered 700 warriors, 750 women, 1,400 children, and perhaps 200 old men, and possessed 700 firearms. They resided in four principal villages, the first on the west side of the Mississippi, at the head of the Des Moines rapids (near Keokuk), which was composed of thirteen log lodges; the second was on a prairie on the east shore, sixty miles above; the third was on Rock River, in Wisconsin, and the fourth was on the river Iowa. Their principal chiefs were Washione and Pock-qui-ni-ke, alias *Bras Casse*, or "broken arm." The noted Black Hawk was a Sac, and chief of the tribe during his war, in 1832.*

The Foxes resided in three towns on the west side of the Upper Mississippi, but hunted on both sides. They numbered 400 warriors, 500 women, 850 children, and had 400 guns. Their head chief was Olopier; under him were Pecit, called by the French *Le Petit Corbeau*, or "the little crow;" and A-ka-que, known to the French as *Le Peau Blanc*, or "the white skin."

* In the "History of Marion County," by the present compiler, it is stated on page 771 that the Fabius was named by Don Antonio Souldard, the Spanish surveyor, in honor of Fabius Maximus, the great Roman general. With more light on the subject than he had in 1834, the writer is now of opinion that the name came as stated above, and that the real English name of the stream is Bean Creek.

* Black Hawk often visited this section, which was called the Two River country from the North and South Rivers in Marion County. In his autobiography, dictated in 1833 to Antoine Le Claire, he mentions it frequently, saying "it was our best hunting ground," etc.

The Iowas occupied two villages, one on the Des Moines and the other on the Iowa River. They had 300 warriors, and all told numbered about 1,500 souls.

These three tribes continued to claim this country until their treaty with the United States after the war of 1812, and continued to visit it at intervals until their final expulsion and removal to Kansas, in 1844.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

In 1803 Missouri Territory underwent an important change. The Indian summer of Spanish possession and occupation had been succeeded by the brief but stormy winter of French domination, and now there followed the balmy and bustling spring and summer of American rule. From 1804 to 1812 French *voyageurs* and *chasseurs* and American hunters and trappers passed up and down the Mississippi above St. Louis, sometimes paddling and poling their way in canoes and *batteaux*, and sometimes tramping overland. A few actual settlers came up into what is now Pike and Lincoln Counties during this period.

But the war of 1812 forced the American settlers to seek shelter at a block-house or fort, and drove every trapper and hunter back to his headquarters. British Indians were on the war path, and he who ventured into it carried his life in his hand. But immediately after the close of the war, in 1815, adventurous pioneers began to push up into the beautiful country above Louisiana, or "Campbell's Post," in Pike. In 1817 Giles Thompson crossed Salt River and built a cabin at Freemore's Lick.

Perhaps in 1816, but certainly soon after the close of the war of 1812, a Frenchman named Le Seur came up from St. Louis, and built a cabin on the Mississippi, at the present site of La Grange. Here he remained for some years engaged in trading with the Indians. It is said that Le Seur remained here only during the warm seasons; in the winter he returned to St. Louis. There is a suspicion or surmise that Le Seur and the Frenchman mentioned by Pike were identical, but the fact can not be positively asserted. If it be a fact, however, it is certain that the Frenchman had changed his location, for in Pike's time he was living seven miles below the mouth of the Fabius.

Although trappers, traders, and explorers, together with soldiers and officers, passed up and down the river from 1795 for more than twenty years, it can not be positively stated that there were any permanent white settlements made within the present limits of Lewis County until in the year of 1819, save that of Le Seur, and of this but little is known. In the year 1818 the first settlements were made in Marion County, by the Palmer and Gash families, who located on South River.

In the spring of 1819, John Bozarth came out from Grayson County, Ky., and opened a small farm in the Mississippi bottom, below La Grange. (Southeast quarter Section 11-60-6.) His son-in-law, John Finley, and his eldest son, Squire Bozarth, accompanied him. Mr. Bozarth built a log cabin here, and planted twenty acres of corn. In the ensuing fall he returned to Kentucky, and in the latter part of the month of November he brought his own family, another son-in-law, Jacob Weaver, and his slaves, eighteen persons in all, to his new home in the then "far West." The party crossed the Mississippi above Alton, landing in St. Charles County on the 19th of November. From St. Charles the journey was made by land on the Missouri side.

In 1874 Mr. Reason Bozarth, a son of John Bozarth, and who was fourteen years old when his father came to this county, gave the following account for publication of his father's settlement:

We came to this county, then a part of Marion [Ralls], in the fall of 1819, and put up a log cabin, which, having no chimney, but merely a hearth in the middle of the room, required an open roof for the escape of the smoke. When the day's work was over we laid down to sleep around the family hearthstone, the entire family of eighteen occupying the only room. Our food was boiled corn and honey, the latter procured from bee trees, which we made a business of hunting, and when found we carried off the spoils in a sassafras log, which we had dug out like a canoe; hitching our horse to this awkward contrivance, we drew our honey home. Our bread was made from meal obtained by pounding corn in a mortar, and our clothes were of buckskin, which we tanned ourselves. On Sunday we donned our best suits, and went to call on our nearest neighbors, who lived twenty miles away, a comfortable distance for visiting in those days. I remember that we all had chills, but nobody died until a doctor came to the country.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE BOZARTHS AND OTHERS.

When old John Bozarth came to his location in the south-

Campbell's "Gazetteer of Missouri," edition 1874, article, Lewis County.

eastern part of the county, a little more than two miles south of La Grange, he was the advance courier of civilization in Northeast Missouri. Probably there was no other American settler between him and the north pole. The denizens of Fort Edwards, the Des Moines rapids, Dubuque's settlement and at Prairie du Chien were not settlers. Standing on the bluff, with the magnificent Mississippi bottoms spread out before him, he was monarch of all he surveyed. The country was trackless and virgin. The primeval forests, the unbroken prairies, the expansive valleys, were untenanted by humanity. Where the bottom sweeps westward, pushing back the bluffs a mile, in the form of a horseshoe, Mr. Bozarth decided to locate his claim. He built his cabin near the northern toe of the horseshoe, and his land was included within the arc. Had he spent months of time in making his selection of a farm he could not have found a site more fertile or more pleasing in prospect. The land is still in cultivation, and there is no apparent depreciation of its primal richness and fertility. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Bozarth himself had visited the country the spring previous to his removal with his family, built a cabin, planted a patch of corn, and made some other improvements. He entered his land at Bowling Green, Pike County, April 20, 1819. Jacob Weaver, Bozarth's son-in-law, who married Elizabeth Bozarth, in Kentucky, December 4, 1816, and who, as elsewhere stated, came to the country with his father-in-law, settled near the river, near the present large pond, but the overflows soon drove him out. Some years later, in about 1829, he removed to Clark County. John Finley, who married Mary Bozarth, September 14, 1809, and who accompanied Mr. Bozarth on his first trip, located near his father-in-law.*

After the Bozarth settlement was established, consisting of the families of John Bozarth, Sr., and his sons-in-law, Weaver and Finley, the next settlers in the county were John Taylor, Lewellen Brown, Robert M. Easton, Isaac Norris, Edward White, Robert Jones and William Pritchard. All of these lived in Union Township, except Pritchard, who was on the river, just below Canton. It can not now be stated when these men came,

*The original family name of the Bozarth's was Bosworth, which is sometimes pronounced Bosorth, whence comes Bozarth. The name is now often called Bosier, and it may thus be written in time.

but with one exception all entered their land in April, 1819, the date of Bozarth's entry. It is reasonably certain, however, that all were living in the county before the close of the year 1820, and doubtless some of them were here in 1819.

When the first settlers came, the old cabins of Le Seur's trading post, at the mouth of the Wyaconda, were standing, but in a dilapidated condition. Le Seur himself had abandoned the country. The Bozarth's often related that some of the buildings seemed to have been built twenty years or more, as their roofs of bark and clapboards, had rotted and fallen in. The old settlers believed that there had been a considerable number of dwellings and inhabitants here at one time, but this is not probable. It may be true, however, that the first cabins were built by the French or Spanish traders prior to the year 1800.

In about 1822 John McKinney (or Kinney as he was often called) built a mill on the Wyaconda, near the mouth. Soon after a town was laid out near by and called "Waconda." Of this town Beck's "Gazetteer," written in 1822, and published in 1823, says:

Waconda [is] a town recently laid out at the confluence of Waconda Creek with the Mississippi. The site is a regular unbroken eminence, with a substratum of limestone, forming on the margin of the river natural piers or wharves for the accommodation of river craft. It possesses many local advantages, and is probably destined to become a considerable commercial town. The Mississippi is navigable more than half the year to the Falls of St. Anthony, 1,000 miles above, and the water communication with the lakes is always open in the spring through the Green Bay, Fox and Ouisconsin Rivers. The surrounding country is fertile, and is handsomely interspersed with prairie and woodland. A saw and grist mill are already in operation here, and other improvements are progressing. Waconda is 120 miles in a right line north of St. Louis, and 190 by the meanders of the river, and about 100 from [old] Franklin, on the Missouri.

Notwithstanding its advantages of situation, as truthfully stated by Dr. Beck, the town of "Waconda" did not realize the measure of his prediction, and never became a "considerable commercial town," or a town of any sort. If it ever contained more than three houses, including McKinney's mill and dwelling, the fact can not be stated. The mill was soon washed away by backwater and never rebuilt, and in 1832 the town of La Grange, just below, was established.

LATER SETTLEMENTS.

Settlers came in slowly. In 1824 and 1825 a few families came among whom were those of Churchill Blakey, Lockwood Claffin, Thomas Hanan, and Elijah Rice, who located on or near the present site of Canton. Every year thereafter there were a few accessions—in 1826 a few, in 1827, a few, in 1828, a few.

In 1829 there was a considerable immigration into the country, more than in the previous five years. By the close of the year cabins were plentifully sprinkled along the bottom as far north as six miles above Canton, and through the timber, chiefly along the Fabius, six miles west of the river. One party, that came this year into what is now Union Township, was composed of John G. Nunn, Grandfather John Wash (a Revolutionary soldier), his son, John Wash, Jr., Thomas Creacy, John A. Gerhart and his father, Peter Gerhart, and Elisha Whitlow, and their families; a Mr. Williams stopped in Marion. All were from Cumberland County, Ky. The party reached Lewis County in the month of October. As they crossed the South Fabius, a little northwest of Maywood, they came upon a recently abandoned encampment of the Sac Indians. The fires were still smoking, and near by was a fresh grave, which it was learned was that of a squaw. The low mound was covered by a canopy, or shed, made of strips of bark resting upon four posts or forks.

Mr. Nunn, happily still living, with a mind fresh and vigorous, states that when he came to the county there were then here, among others, the Bozarts, Chauncey Durkee, Gregg McDaniel, Thomas Threlkeld, James Thomas, John S. Marlow, the last named at La Grange, and the others below; Edward White, Col. John Bullock, William Bowen, Robert Jones, and the Fraziers, above La Grange. At and near Canton were Capt. William Pritchard, Robert Sinclair, Elias Sinclair, Robert M. Easton, Jacob Myers, Gregory F. Hawkins.

In 1830 there was another considerable immigration into the county. The new comers pushed out into the interior, and the eastern portion of Highland, the central and southern portions of Dickerson, and the extreme northern part of Canton were settled. Perhaps, in all, fifty families came this year. Some of the settlers on the bottoms, too, found their locations malarious and

unhealthful, and removed to the interior, where there was high ground, pure air, and good water.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

It is believed that the following list comprises all of the entries of land that were made in Lewis County up to and including the year 1830, by persons who were, or who became, actual residents. The dates will give approximately at least, the times at which the parties settled in the county. In some instances, however, the land was settled on for some time before it was entered. Old settlers now living, confirm the assertion that the names given are those of actual residents:

In Congressional Township 60, Range 6—now the lower part of Union Township.

James Thomas, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 25, 1825.

Joseph Loudermilk, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, April 16, 1829.

Charles O. McRoberts, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, October 6, 1830.

Thomas La Fon, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, August, 1830.

John McAllister, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, November 20, 1830.

John Norris, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, November 19, 1830.

Chauncey Durkee, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, July 23, 1829.

Edward White, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 30, 1829.

John Bozarth, Sr., se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, April 20, 1819.

Abner Bozarth, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 8, 1828.

John Bozarth, Jr., e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 25, 1825.

John S. Marlow, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, February 26, 1829.

Eli Merrill,* ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 25, 1825.

Lucian Durkee, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 29, 1830.

Gregg McDaniel, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, November 15, 1826.

Joseph B. Buckley, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, December 3, 1830.

John G. Nunn, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, January 4, 1830.

John Thompson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, August 6, 1825.

John Wash, Jr., sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, January 4, 1830.

Steward Matthews, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 24, 1830.

John Taylor, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 20, 1819.

John Bozarth, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 18, 1828.

Edmund Rutter, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 27, 1825.

William Bourne, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, November 29, 1825.

Dabney Bowles, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, November 29, 1825.

Lewellyn Brown, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 2, 1819.

Jeremiah Taylor, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 26, 1825.

Jeremiah Taylor, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 12, 1825.

Samuel K. Taylor, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, December 20, 1830.

Peter Gerhart, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 17, 1830.

* Rev. Eli Merrill lived near the southeast corner of this county, but just across the line, in Marion.

William Anderson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, November 3, 1828.
 Gabriel Long, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, August 11, 1828.
 Jacob Jones, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, October 3, 1829.
 Hazard Wilcox, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 16, 1826.
 Samuel King, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, November 23, 1830.
 Elijah Smith, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 1, 1825.
 Lucian Durkee, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, August 15, 1826.
 John L. Frazier, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, October 26, 1830.
 Thomas Reynolds, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, October 7, 1830.
 George Vaughn, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 21, 1830.
 H. H. Brown and Edmond Weber, 400 acres in sec. 8, October 5, 1830.
 Robert M. Easton, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, April 20, 1819.
 William Ewing, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, December 22, 1829.
 John Ewing, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, April 16, 1829.
 Elijah C. Kellogg, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, February 17, 1830.
 Clement C. White, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 28, 1826.
 Isaac Norris, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, April 20, 1819.

Township 61, Range 5—upper part of Union.

Edward White, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 21, 1819.
 Robert Jones, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 24, 1819.

Lower part of Congressional Township 61, Range 6—now upper part of Union.

Newbold Cannon, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 31, 1830.
 Thomas Francis, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 15, 1830.
 William Hogan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, October 8, 1830.
 Morton Bourne, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 15, 1830.
 Thomas La Fon, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, November 22, 1830.
 Thomas La Fon, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, November 22, 1830.
 Edward White, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 21, 1819.
 Stephen Cooper, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, September 17, 1829.
 Stephen Cooper, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 22, 1830.
 Samuel Brown, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 15, 1830.
 Abel Cottrell, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 26, 1830.
 Abel Cottrell, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, September 23, 1830.
 John La Fon, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, November 22, 1830.
 William N. Daviess, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, October 18, 1830.
 Daniel May, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, November 2, 1829.
 Larkin T. Field, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 20, 1829.
 Larkin T. Field, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 20, 1829.
 Robert Jones, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 24, 1819.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 6—now the lower two miles of Canton Township.

William Pritchard, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 21, 1819.
 Aaron T. Crane, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, April 24, 1819.
 Isaac Bland, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, October 15, 1829.
 Nathaniel Brown, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, November 7, 1829.

In Congressional Township 62, Range 6—middle portion of Canton Township.

John Billings, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, July 8, 1829.
 Christopher Rhoads, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, August 13, 1829.
 Rezin R. Offutt, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, December 2, 1830.
 Jacob Myers, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, November 20, 1827.
 Jacob Myers, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 20, 1829.
 Jacob Myers w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, March 26, 1829.
 James Gardner, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, February 7, 1825.
 James Armstrong, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 23, 1829.
 William Duncan, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 8, 1829.
 Elias Sinclair, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, November 20, 1828.
 Thomas Hanan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 13, 1825.
 Elijah Rice, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, January 31, 1825.
 Henry Cannon, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, December 22, 1829.
 Nathaniel Brown, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 15, 1830.
 Nathaniel Brown w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 25, 1830.
 Gregory F. Hawkins, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, March 13, 1829.
 Thomas Buckner, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, November 22, 1830.
 Thomas Buckner, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, November 22, 1830.
 John Crooks, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, March 10, 1829.
 Samuel Bland, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, October 12, 1829.
 Churchill Blakey, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, November 11, 1824.
 Lockwood Clafin, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 16, 1824.
 Isaac Bland, e $\frac{1}{2}$ of w $\frac{1}{2}$ of w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec 36, January 14, 1830.
 Samuel Merton, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, January 9, 1830.
 Thomas Reynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, October 12, 1830.
 Edward White, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 5, 1827.

In Congressional Township 63, Range 6—extreme northern part of Canton Township.

John N. Floyd, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, November 1, 1830.
 Mays Johnston, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, December 27, 1830.
 Henry Floyd, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, August 1, 1829.
 Leroy Jackson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, September 22, 1829.

In Congressional Township 60, Range 7—now eastern part of Highland Township.

George Vaughn, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, July 21, 1830.
 Whitfield Button, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, November 25, 1830.
 Thomas N. Pace, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 2, November 25, 1830.
 James F. Jenkins, se $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, November 18, 1830.
 William Johnson, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 19, 1830.
 Stephen E. Lay, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, December 13, 1830.
 Joseph B. Buckley, 320 acres in secs. 23 and 24, December 3, 1830.
 Thomas Creacy, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, August 16, 1830.
 William G. McPheeters, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, September 22, 1830.
 William Anderson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 3, 1828.
 William Anderson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 21, 1830.

Washington Young, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 8, 1826.

Benjamin Jones, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 6, 1828.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 7—part of north one mile of Highland.

James Rankin, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, April 19, 1830.

John S. Rankin w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, November 3, 1830.

William James, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, November 20, 1830.

John Hayden, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, November 15, 1830.

Joseph Johnson, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 19, 1830.

William Johnson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 19, 1830.

Camillus C. Daviess, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, October 21, 1830.

William N. Daviess, 320 acres in sec. 36, October 21, 1830.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 7—now southwest part of Dickerson Township.

Note—All entries in this congressional township were made in the year 1830.

William McReynolds, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, October 30.

William Hogan, se $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, October 8.

Nathaniel Richardson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, October 18.

Albert G. Johnson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, April 19.

Benjamin Williams, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, October 18.

Peter T. Johnson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 19.

John C. Johnson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ 20, April 19.

Martin Nall, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 16.

Silas Reddish, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 6.

Silas Reddish, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 6.

Washington Young, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, December 6.

George Railey, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, November 20.

Randolph Railey, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 20.

William H. Edwards, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, December 9.

Benjamin Williams, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, October 18.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 8—west and southwest part of Dickerson.

William McReynolds, se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, August 23, 1830.

Nathan White, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, October 28, 1830.

William H. Edwards, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, August 23, 1831.

No entries were made, and probably no settlements, in Salem, La Belle, Reddish, or Lyon Townships prior to 1830.

EARLY POLITICAL HISTORY.

Upon the acquisition by the United States, in 1803, of the Territory of Louisiana, including what is now the State of Missouri, the area now embraced within the metes and bounds of Lewis County formed a part of the district of St. Charles, of which Charles Dehault Delassus was the governor. October

1, 1812, St. Charles County was organized by proclamation of Gov. William Clark, extending from the Missouri River northward to the northern boundary. On December 14, 1818, upon the organization of Pike, what is now Lewis, was a part of that county. On November 16, 1820, when Ralls County was created, it was included in that county.

The first step taken by the Legislature to form the county of Marion was on February 16, 1825, when an act defining the boundaries of the several counties of the State was passed. Section 29 of this act was as follows:

Be it further Enacted, That a new county hereafter to be established north of Ralls County, shall be bounded as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, where the township line between townships 59 and 60 extended east will intersect the same; thence west with said township line to the range line between ranges 8 and 9 west of the fifth principal meridian; thence south with said range line to the southern boundary of Ralls County; thence east with said boundary line to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up said river, in the middle of the main channel, to the beginning—which county, when established, shall be called and known by the name of Marion.

“But,” said the act, “until the said county is organized and established by law, the territory included within the boundaries aforesaid, and all other territory lying north of the northern boundary of the county of Ralls, and east of the county of Chariton [including what is now Lewis, Clark, Knox, Scotland and others], shall be attached to and form part of the county of Ralls, for all purposes, civil and military.”

Upon the next session of the Legislature, the demand for the complete organization of the county, with all the powers and privileges of the several counties, became so imperative that the following act was passed on December 23, 1826, from which period Marion dates its existence proper as a county.

1. *Be it enacted etc.* The county of Marion, heretofore attached by law to the county of Ralls, for all civil and military purposes, be, and the same is hereby declared to be, erected into a separate and distinct county; and that all rights and privileges guaranteed by law to separate and distinct counties be, and the same are hereby, extended to the said county of Marion.

2. The line heretofore established between the counties of Ralls and Marion be so altered as to commence in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River, at a point due east of the termination of the township line between townships 56 and 57; thence west with said township line to the western boundary of said county of Marion, as was heretofore established by law.

* * * * *

Section 8 of this act provided:

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8. All that part of the territory lying west and north of the county of Marion, formerly included in the county of Ralls, shall be, and the same is hereby, *attached* to the said county of Marion for all military, civil and judicial purposes.

So that the county of Lewis was never really an integral part of Marion, but the territory was only attached thereto for certain purposes. In effect, however, it was practically a part of that county.

The first session of the Marion County Court was held at Palmyra, beginning March 26, 1827. There must have been a considerable settlement in this county at the time, for the records show that one of the first acts of the court was the establishment of a road beginning at a point in the road then running through the Wyaconda prairie, "nearly opposite the northeast corner of John Bozarth's field, to the Wyaconda Creek, at the Sugar Camp ford," and thence to the foot of the bluff in the Mississippi bottom, and "along the foot of the bluff to the north boundary of Township 61," the termination being a little north of the present corporation line of the city of Canton, and all of the road was in Lewis County. The road running through the Wyaconda prairie was probably established by the Ralls County Court. Marion was at first divided into three townships, called Liberty, Mason and Fabius. The northern boundary of the latter was fixed at the present northern boundary of Marion, but the township was declared to include "all that portion of territory lying north which by law remains attached to Marion County." By the latter clause Fabius Township practically extended to the north boundary of the State, including the counties of Lewis and Clark, and portions of Knox and Scotland.

Lewis remained a part of Fabius Township, Marion County, until 1830. In May of this year Canton Township was formed. Its boundaries were declared to be a line beginning at the mouth of the Fabius River in the Mississippi; thence up the Fabius to the junction of the North and South forks; up the South fork to Township 60; thence west to range line between nine and ten; thence north to the northern boundary of the State; thence east to the middle of the Mississippi, and then down to the beginning.

Canton Township, as thus bounded, comprised what is now a portion of Marion County and all of Lewis and Clark Counties—about 675,000 acres of land, and all of this vast territory, in 1830, had but seventy-two taxable inhabitants.

Edward White and James Thomas were the first justices of the peace for Canton Township. Thomas refused to serve, and Stephen W. B. Carnegy was appointed by the governor in his stead. The first election was to be held at the house of Edward White, and the judges were William Pritchard, Edward White, and James Thomas. The records show that at this election (August, 1830), the highest number of votes cast in the township was 27, as follows:

State senator—Stephen Glasscock, Democrat, or “Jackson man,” 11; James Jones, Whig, or “Adams man,” 14. Representatives—Abram Bird, Democrat, 8; William Carson, Whig, 19. Sheriff—C. P. Bullock, Democrat, none; Joshua Gentry, Whig, 27. Coroner—Lewis Hawkins, 14; A. G. Reynolds, 8.

In August, 1831, the township gave a Whig majority for congressman, and the vote for constable was 31 for Uriah S. Gregory to 28 for Chauncey Durkee, a total vote of 59. In August, 1832, the vote resulted:

Governor—Daniel Dunklin, Democrat, 30; John Bull, Whig, 17. Congressman—R. W. Wells, Democrat, 26; William H. Ashley, Whig, 20. State Senator—Abram Bird, Democrat, 28; William Carson, Whig, 25. Representative—Charles H. Allen, Democrat, 34; Joshua Gentry, Whig, 23. Sheriff—Daniel Bradley, Democrat, 33; J. D. Gash, Whig, 23. In November the vote for President stood: For Andrew Jackson, 27; for Henry Clay, 10.

July 21, 1831, the Marion County Court created Union Township, with the following boundary lines: “Beginning at the mouth of the Wyaconda River, thence up the main channel to the north side of the tract then owned by Stephen Cooper, thence west to the dividing ridge between the Wyaconda and Durgan’s Creek; thence west with the ridge to the western boundary of the county; thence south to the township line between Townships 59 and 60; thence east to the river, and then up the river to the beginning.”

The first elections in Union Township were held at the house of John Wash, Jr., whose father was one of the Revolutionary soldiers before mentioned. James Rankin was justice of the peace.

ORGANIZATION.

In December, 1832, a bill was introduced into the Legislature by Hon. Charles H. Allen ("Old Horse"), the representative from Marion, for the organization of Lewis County. It passed without opposition, and was approved by Gov. Dunklin, January 2, 1833. The act is in these words:

Be it Enacted, etc. 1. All that portion of territory within the county of Marion, lying within the following boundaries, within the county of Marion, beginning at the north boundary of the Marion County line, on the Mississippi River; thence west with the Marion County line, passing the northwest corner of Marion County, to the southwest corner of township sixty north, range nine west; thence with the range line between ranges nine and ten, west, in township sixty-three north; thence east with the section line between section [s], eighteen and nineteen, and through the middle of township sixty-three north; thence east with the section line between section [s] eighteen and nineteen, and through the middle of township sixty-three to the middle [of the] channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle [of the] channel of said river to the beginning be, and the same is hereby declared to be, a separate and distinct county, to be known and called by the name of Lewis County, in honor of Gov. Merriwether Lewis.

2. William Blakey, William F. Forman, and Joshua Feazel be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners for the purpose of selecting the seat of justice for the said county of Lewis; and the said commissioners are hereby vested with all the powers granted to commissioners under the law. * * *

3. The said county of Lewis shall be added to, and form a part of the second judicial circuit; and the circuit courts of said county shall be held on the fourth Mondays in February, June and October, in every year, until otherwise provided for by law.

4. The county courts of said county shall be held on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December.

5. The county courts to be holden in said county shall be held at the house of John Bozarth, Senior, in said county, until the tribunal transacting county business shall fix on a temporary seat of justice for said county.

6. All that portion of country lying north and west of said county of Lewis, which has heretofore been a part of the said county of Marion, shall be, and the same is, hereby attached to the county of Lewis, for all civil, judicial and military purposes.

7. The Governor be, and he is, hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission three proper persons, residents of said county of Lewis, to act as the judges of the county courts of said county. * * *

8. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.*

Approved January 2, 1833.

*See Acts VII General Assembly; also, "Territorial Laws of Missouri," Vol. II, p. 307.

Capt. Merriwether Lewis, in whose honor the county was named, was a native of Virginia. He was President Jefferson's private secretary during a part of his first term, and in 1803 was sent with Capt. William Clark on the famous voyage of exploration known as the Lewis and Clark expedition. In 1807 he was appointed governor of Louisiana Territory, with headquarters at St. Louis, the territory then embracing Missouri. In September, 1809, while passing through Lewis County, Tenn., sixty miles southwest of Nashville, on his way to Washington, on official business, he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol.* The cause of the suicide, which was evidently deliberate and premeditated, was never certainly known. At the time of his death Gov. Lewis was but thirty-five years of age.

FIRST TERMS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The first term of the Lewis County Court was held at the house of John Bozarth, below La Grange, the then temporary seat of justice. The court convened on Wednesday, June 5, 1833. There were present only two of the justices, Gregory F. Hawkins and John Taylor; the sheriff, Chilton B. Tate, and the clerk, Robert Taylor, all of whom had been appointed by Gov. Daniel Dunklin, pursuant to the provisions of the organizing act. Judge Alexander M. Morrow was not present, but the following day he appeared and resigned his appointment, and Hon. James A. Richardson was subsequently appointed in his stead.

But little business was transacted at this term. William Duncan was appointed county assessor, and afterward received \$39.50 for his services that year. Sheriff Tate was appointed collector. Favorable action was taken on petitions asking for changes in the roads leading from Bozarth's Mill to Canton, and from La Grange westward. At this time there were other roads through the county, notably one from Palmyra and one from Canton, each terminating at the Des Moines River. The first session lasted three days, during which period the county was divided into two townships—Union and Canton.

The second term was held at Bozarth's, commencing Monday,

*The county of Lewis, in Tennessee, was organized and named for him, and the State of Tennessee erected a handsome monument on the site of his death.

July 8. Present, Judges Hawkins and Taylor, Sheriff Tate and Clerk Taylor. The latter was usually represented by his deputy, J. H. McBride, who was also circuit clerk, and who, later in the term, was made county treasurer, the amount of his bond as treasurer being fixed at \$500. In October Mr. McBride resigned the office of treasurer, and Robert Sinclair, of Canton, was commissioned to the vacancy. James Armstrong was appointed to receive the county's share of the three per cent fund from the State, to be applied to the construction of roads and bridges. This fund was derived from the sale of swamps and other lands granted by the general Government to the State, and was sometimes called the road and canal fund. The first letters of administration were granted at this term to David Smith and Tilghman Mitchell, on the estate of Henry Smith. On the 22d Judge Richardson was present for the first time, and there was a full court. Certain changes were made in the county roads at this session.

The third term was convened at the house of Morton Bourne, in Canton, Monday, September 2, 1833. Present, Judges Hawkins and Taylor. S. W. B. Carnegy and Thomas L. Anderson were enrolled as attorneys, and admitted to practice before the court. At that day, county courts had jurisdiction in certain cases, and trials were frequent before it. The first ferry license was granted at this term to Jeremiah Wayland to keep a ferry across the Des Moines, at St. Francisville. (See History of Clark County.) Among other proceedings at this term were the following: John La Fon was appointed commissioner of school lands, and the first school section sold in the county was Section 16; in 61-6.* Canton was designated as the temporary seat of justice. The first accounts allowed were Robert Taylor, county clerk, \$75.99 for his services to date; C. B. Tate, sheriff and collector, \$28.50; J. H. McBride, as circuit clerk, \$36.93, and as treasurer, \$1. The county seat was named Monticello.

The fourth term was begun on December 2, at the house of U. S. Gregory, in Canton. All three of the judges were in attendance. Robert Stewart, the publisher of the *Palmyra Courier*, was allowed \$12.50 for printing. Commissioner Reddish pre-

* Section 16 in every congressional township was "school land." It was granted by the general Government to the State, and by the State to the counties. It could be sold only on the petition of three-fourths of the inhabitants of the congressional townships where situated, and the proceeds of the sale went to the school fund.

sented the plat or plan of the county seat, which was approved and half of the lots ordered sold.

The fifth term was begun March 3, 1834, and was held at the house of Joseph Trotter in Canton. At this term the courthouse at Monticello was contracted for. J. B. Buckley was the contractor, at the very reasonable price (for building a courthouse) of \$210. All of the remaining unsold lots in the county seat were ordered to be disposed of.

The sixth term was held at Monticello, "at the courthouse in said county," says the record, and was begun June 2, 1834. All the judges were present. The courthouse was completed, but the contractor had not been paid, and the court was forced to borrow \$100 to pay him. It was a small log structure, and was never commodious nor comfortable. From 1834 to the present, courts have uniformly been held at Monticello.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURT.

The day fixed by law for the holding of the first term of the circuit court of Lewis County was July 14, 1833, being the second Monday of the month. The judge, Hon. Priestly H. McBride, of Monroe, failed to appear on the day specified, and on the evening of the third day court was adjourned by the sheriff until the next regular term. This county was assigned to the second judicial circuit; of which, as stated, Hon. P. H. McBride was judge. James H. McBride, a brother of the judge, was clerk of the circuit court of this county, and the then young and boyish-looking Chilton B. Tate was sheriff.

On the 14th of October, 1833, the first term was regularly opened in Canton. The session was held in a small frame house owned by Uriah S. Gregory, on or near the northwest corner of Fourth and Lewis Streets. The judge, the clerk and the sheriff were all present, and court was opened in due form. The attorneys present were Thomas L. Anderson, Uriel Wright, Stephen W. B. Carnegy and John Anderson, of Palmyra; Ezra Hunt, of Lincoln County.

The first grand jury was composed of William H. Edwards, foreman; James Bland, William Pritchard, David White, Howard Brown, Ellis Lancaster, Silas Reddish, Ransom Reddish,

Morton Bourne, Joseph Finley, Simon Frazier, John E. Trabue, John Loudermilk, Chauncey Durkee, William Wygle, Isaac Reese and John La Fon. No indictments were found at this term. The first indictment was presented in February, 1834, and was against Elizabeth Jones (wife of Benjamin Jones) and Joseph Fry, for adultery. The case was partially tried, and dismissed at the October term following.

The first civil action was that of John Wash *vs.* Milton K. Smith; suit on a note; trial to the court; verdict, judgment for plaintiff for \$198 debt and \$39 damages.

Two sessions of the circuit court were held at Canton, that in February, 1834, at the house of Joseph Trotter. The first term at Monticello convened June 10, 1834, and was held in the little log courthouse, which stood a few rods north of the northeast corner of the public square. The first civil action before a jury was tried at this term, and was the case of Thomas Creasey *vs.* Fountain Jones. The jury was composed of Jacob Brown, Aaron Norris, Joseph McReynolds and Middleton Smoot. Judgment for plaintiff for \$2.10. The case had been appealed from Esquire Chauncey Durkee.

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

The subjoined list contains the names of all of the attorneys who practiced before the circuit courts of Lewis County from its organization up to and including the year 1860. A star (*) denotes those who were residents of the county at the time they were enrolled or soon afterward; a dagger (†) those now living: S. W. B. Carnegy (†), of Palmyra, afterward and now of Lewis, enrolled in October, 1833; Thomas L. Anderson, of Palmyra, enrolled in October, 1833; Joseph B. Green, enrolled in October, 1833; Adam B. Chambers, of Pike County, circuit attorney, enrolled in October, 1834; William J. Howell, of Monroe, enrolled in October, 1834; Bryan Mullanphy, of St. Louis, enrolled in February, 1835; James L. Minor (†), of Palmyra, enrolled in July, 1835; John Heard, enrolled in July, 1835; J. Quinn Thornton, of Palmyra, enrolled in November, 1835; O. H. Allen (* †), enrolled in July, 1836; James Ellison (* †), enrolled in July, 1836; William Porter, enrolled in Novem-

ber, 1836; Samuel T. Glover, of Palmyra, enrolled in July, 1837; Edwin G. Pratt, of Palmyra, enrolled in July, 1837; James R. Abernathy, of Paris, enrolled in November, 1837; Kemp P. Anderson, of Newark, enrolled in November, 1837; John M. Childress, of Fairmount, enrolled in July, 1838; John D. S. Dryden, of Palmyra, enrolled in March, 1839; Addison Reese (*), enrolled in March, 1839; John I. Campbell (†), of Palmyra, enrolled in March, 1839; C. J. Hughes (* †), now at Richmond, Mo., enrolled August 1, 1840; James S. Green (*), enrolled in August, 1840; John A. Rush (* †); H. M. Woodyard (*), enrolled in April, 1842; John McAfee, of Shelbyville, enrolled in November, 1842; Abner Green (* †), enrolled in November, 1842; Levi J. Wagner (*), enrolled in December, 1844; Alexander W. Rush, of Palmyra, enrolled in May, 1846; Thomas S. Richardson (*), enrolled in May, 1846, afterward removed to Scotland County; James J. Lindley (* †), now in St. Louis, enrolled in October, 1846; T. C. Thompson, enrolled in May, 1847; Thomas Sunderland, enrolled in May, 1847; R. F. Lakenan, of Hannibal, enrolled in October, 1847; James Cowgill (*), enrolled in October, 1847; David Wagner (* †), enrolled in October, 1849; A. Thomas, enrolled in May, 1850; A. W. Lamb (†), of Hannibal, enrolled in May, 1850; S. S. Rawlings, of Monroe, enrolled in May, 1851; M. C. Hawkins (*), enrolled in April, 1854; John C. Anderson (* †), enrolled in April, 1854; Joseph W. Duncan (*), enrolled August 31, 1859; L. H. Shepard, Burlington, Iowa, enrolled in September, 1859; Walter C. Gantt (* †), enrolled in September, 1859; Henry McB. Durkee (*), enrolled in April, 1860, afterward removed to Scotland County; William J. Thompson (* †), enrolled in April, 1860, afterward went to Arkansas; S. Kibbe, of Clark County, enrolled in April, 1860; Thomas J. Ratcliffe (* †), enrolled in April, 1860.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

The first election in Lewis County after its organization, occurred August 5, 1833, the day of the general election throughout the State to choose a representative to Congress. At that time Missouri was entitled to but two congressmen, who were chosen by a majority of all the legal voters of the State; there

was no election by districts until 1846. The candidates in 1833 were Dr. John Bull and James H. Birch, of Howard; Gen. George F. Strother, of St. Louis, who in 1804 had been a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition; Hon. George Shannon and Gen. George C. Sibley, of St. Charles. The election resulted in the choice of Dr. John Bull, a Democrat, or "Jackson man." His colleague was Gen. William H. Ashley, who had been chosen the previous year.

The poll books of this election are, happily, in existence, and not only are the names of the voters preserved, but it can be ascertained for whom each man voted. At that day (and indeed until during the civil war, in November, 1863,) voting in Missouri was by the *viva voce* method. Every voter called out to the judges the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, and his choice was duly recorded. At this election Lewis was divided into but two townships, Canton and Union. The names of the voters in each are here given:

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

William Hagood.	Joseph Trotter.	James La Fon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Andrew Johnston.	Clement Cannon.
Thompson Conley.	Thomas Johnston.	Inglefield Gregory.
Burt Gregory.	Thomas Gray.	James Bland.
Moses Norris.	Howard Brown.	William Cannon.
Silas Ramsey.	George T. Moore.	John Carnegie.
Robert Brown.	Middleton Smoot.	Thomas P. Wise.
John Brown.	Mitchell Russell.	Newbold Cannon.
Nathaniel Brown.	Thomas La Fon.	Risdon Smith.
Richard La Fon.	Gregory F. Hawkins.	William Pritchard.
Umbleton Gregory.	Presley D. Anderson.	Jacob Brown.
James Armstrong.	Elisha Lefler.	Jesse McPherson.—37.
Isaac L. Harrel.		

The judges were William Pritchard, Jacob Brown and Jesse McPherson; clerks, Lloyd W. Knott and Isaac B. Owsley. For some reason the last two named did not vote. Election was held at the house of Joseph Trotter, in Canton.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Montilian H. Smith.	James Jones.	William Hampton.
Cuthbert B. Harris.	Ira Bozarth.	Gabriel Long.
Chilton B. Tate.	Robert Beckett.	Robert Taylor.
Stephen Lay.	David Smith.	Roswell Durkee.
Meshach M. Birchfield.	Charles Merrill.	William McKinney.
Chauncey Durkee.	Fountain Jones.	James Johnson.
William M. Clifford.	William Bourne.	Silas Reddish.
Anderson Long.	Lilburn B. Green.	John Norris.

John H. Bullock.	Lucian Durkee.	Light T. Hampton.
Benjamin Jones.	Ambrose Bourne.	John G. Nunn.
James Merritt.	Valentine C. Sublett.	James H. Lay.
Thomas Thrailkill.	Harvey Jones.	James Rankin.
James A. Richardson.	John Bozarth.	John Wash.
Ransom Reddish.	Philip Sublett.	James Bates.
Joseph McReynolds.	John S. Frasier.	Mays Johnston.—47.
Alfred Wetherford.	John Gerhart.	

The election was held at the house of John Wash; judges, James Rankin, James H. Lay and John Wash. The vote by townships resulted:

TOWNSHIPS.	Shannon.	Bull.	Birch.	Strother.	Sibley.
Canton.....	30	5	1		1
Union.....	26	3	3	1	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	56	8	4	1	15

It will be noted that the total number of votes polled was eighty-four; perhaps there were in the county, as it was then constituted, forty voters who did not attend the election. The total number of inhabitants then in the county, therefore, was about 600.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1834.

At the August election, in 1834, there were five municipal townships in Lewis County: Canton, Union, Dickerson, Jefferson and Des Moines, the last two forming what is now Clark County. In Canton, the election was held in the town, with William Pritchard, Middleton Smoot and Jesse McPherson as judges. In Union the voting place was at La Grange—judges, Risdon Smith, John Ewing and Abner Bozarth. In Dickerson, at Monticello—judges, Francis Smith, Peter Johnson and George Railey. In Jefferson, at Sweet Home—judges, William Bedell, Christopher Wainscott and Robert Wainscott. In Des Moines, at Nathaniel Due's—judges, Jeremiah Wayland, Henry Floyd and Samuel Bartlett.

The election was for the purpose of choosing a representative, three justices of the county court, sheriff, and township constables. For representative, the candidates were George Woodson, James D. Owens and John E. Trabue; for county justices, John Taylor, Gregory F. Hawkins, James Richardson, John G. Nunn, Dr. Robert Croughton; for sheriff, Chilton B. Tate, Uriah S. Gregory, James Thomas; for coroner, Alex-

ander Waggoner. Party lines were not drawn, Whigs and Democrats voting alike for whom they considered the best men. The vote by townships was as follows:

AUGUST ELECTION, 1834.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPRESENTATIVE.			COUNTY JUSTICE.					SHERIFF.			Coro- ner.
	Woodson.	Owens.	Trabue.	Taylor.	Hawkins.	Richardson.	Nunn.	Croughton.	Tate.	Gregory.	Thomas.	Waggoner.
Canton	31	20	2	52	53	40	11	12	28	34		56
Union	22	48		22	33	17	46	53	50	15		7
Dickerson.....	38	28	2	38	37	46	18	14	35	26	5	7
Jefferson.....	6		1	7	7			7	7			
Des Moines.....	22	18	4	33	31	15	2	25	33	9		26
Totals.....	119	114	9	152	161	118	77	111	153	84	5	96

The whole number of voters voting at this election was 257, of which sixty-two were in Canton Township, seventy-five in Union, sixty-nine in Dickerson, forty-four in Des Moines and seven in Jefferson.

In Union Township, at this election, there was no choice of constable, and the candidates, Ira Bozarth and Samuel King, contested at a special election September 13. King was successful by a vote of thirty-three to thirty.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1835.

TOWNSHIPS.	CONGRESSMEN.				CLERK.		SUR- VEYOR.		ASSESSOR.			
	Strother.	Harrison.	Ashley,	Birch.	McBride.	Woodson.	Rutherford.	Garnett.	Hampton.	Strother.	Rankin.	Duncan.
Canton ...	33	39	23	18	51	12	57	8	3	5	1	51
Dickerson.....	42	44	42	37	51	41	39	59	9	8	37	17
Union	40	41	25	22	47	28	30	45	16	6	11	16
Des Moines.....	9	6	20	15	27	4	26	3	1	2		13
Jefferson.....	19	17	10	6	22	8	32					31
Benton	2	5	23	22	21	6	5	22		7	2	15
Totals.....	145	152	143	120	219	99	189	137	29	28	51	143

The candidates for Congress were Gen. George F. Strother and Hon. Albert G. Harrison, Democrats, who were elected over William H. Ashley and James H. Birch, Whigs; for

county and circuit clerk, James H. McBride and George Woodson; for surveyor, Thomas C. Rutherford and Robert S. Garnett; for assessor, John Hampton, George W. Strother, James Rankin, William Duncan and James N. La Fon, the latter receiving forty-six votes.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1836.

TOWNSHIPS.	CONGRESSMEN.					GOVERNOR.		STATE SENATOR.		REPRESENTATIVE.			COUNTY JUDGE.	
	G. F. Strother.	A. G. Harrison.	John Miller.	J. H. Birch.	Saml. C. Owens.	Wm. H. Ashley.	L. W. Boggs.	Wm. McDaniel.	Wm. Carson.	Thos. Gray.	— Watts.	J. G. Nunn.	Waggoner.	R. Croughton.
Allen.....	16	8	8	14		18	8	2	22	13	7	1	21	
Dickerson.....	1	79	74	39	36	42	75	83	47	91	17	7	13	80
Mount Pleasant.		16	14	8	1	5	16	19	2	18		3	12	
Jefferson.....		21	19	7	5	12	25	31	10	31	5	2	10	17
Des Moines.....	6	23	16	9	5	20	21	30	24	41	5		24	15
Canton	8	79	80	8		19	71	71	25	70	19	3	10	65
Benton		25	17	8		9	17	20	6	25				7
Union		40	36	18	3	33	27	42	39	25	19	24	1	75
Totals	31	291	264	111	50	158	260	298	175	314	72	40	91	259

While the Democrats carried the county for congressmen (two chosen) and governor, the representative elected was a Whig. William Carson, of Marion, was elected State senator over William McDaniel. The latter was a noted politician, and came to be generally known as "Billy Mac the Buster." In 1846 he was elected to Congress to fill out the unexpired term of Sterling Price, who had resigned to engage in the Mexican war.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1836.

The first presidential election in which Lewis County participated was that of 1836. In Missouri the opposition to Martin Van Buren, the regular Democratic candidate, was divided between William Henry Harrison and Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. There were four electors to be chosen; on the opposition ticket two of these were for White and two for Harrison, and if the ticket was successful, the four votes were to be given to that candidate whose representatives should secure the largest popular vote. Van Buren carried the State, however, by a vote of 10,995

to 7,337 for Harrison, and 3,256 for White. The Democratic electors were George F. Bollinger, John Sappington, William Monroe and Abram Bird; their opponents were Benjamin O'Fallon, Benjamin Cooper, Walter Caldwell and Lunsford Oliver. The vote in Lewis County was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Van Buren.	Opposi- tion.
Canton	57	19
Dickerson.....	72	57
Union	25	23
Allen	18	11
Jackson	18	20
Des Moines.....	33	24
Jefferson.....	42	23
Mt. Pleasant.....	15	6
Benton	18	14
Totals.....	<u>298</u>	<u>197</u>

ITEMS OF EARLY HISTORY.

Probably the first merchant in Lewis County was a Mr. Everett, who had a small store at Smoot's Landing, on the Mississippi, two miles below Canton, in about 1830. Who was next can not now be stated. Stores were not abundant in early days. In July, 1833, soon after the organization of the county, there were but three, each paying a license of \$5 per annum, but in the fall of 1835 the number had increased to eight. The names of the proprietors may be found in the sketches of the towns.

Judge Anderson asserts that the first miller was John McKinney. In about 1830, certainly before 1833, he built a water mill on the Wyaconda, near its mouth, and immediately north of La Grange (Section 25-61-6), hard by the bridge on the La Grange and Canton road. In a few years the back water from the Mississippi carried away both mill and dam. John Bozarth erected a mill on the Wyaconda, a mile above the site of McKinney's, perhaps in 1832; his mill and that of J. E. Trabue were in existence in June, 1833, as shown by the county records. The same evidence proves that John B. Carnegy's mill was in operation in the fall of 1833; it was on the Wyaconda (Section 28-62-6), immediately below the bridge on the north road, between Canton and Monticello. Carnegy's mill was not put up until

1833; Judge Anderson says in 1824, but he was misinformed. It was a "water, saw and grist-mill."

John G. Nunn built his mill on the Middle Fabius (Section 19, 60, 6) in the fall of 1832. Mr. Nunn, who has furnished the information, says that his first buhr-stone was made from a "lost rock" (granite boulder) which he found near Canton. In 1834 his mill was enlarged, and he began grinding wheat. The new buhrs were brought from St. Louis. The original mill was but a "corn-cracker." Mr. Nunn states that the dam of Bozarth's mill leaked badly, the current forcing its way under the center in spite of every effort to prevent it. After some years Halsey White, of Canton, and Hewitt, of St. Louis, purchased the Bozarth mill, and spent a considerable sum in its repair and conduct, but it eventually went down.

John McPheeters' mill, on the Middle Fabius, was running in June, 1834, and may have been built the previous year.

Benjamin P. Curd built a mill two miles southeast of Tolona, on the South fork of the North Fabius (southwest of the northwest quarter of Section 5, 60, 7), in the fall of 1834; the warrant of approval was granted in October. George Staples began the erection of his mill on the North Fabius (east half of the northeast, 1, 61, 8), one mile northwest of Monticello, in the fall of 1834; the writ of *ad quod damnum* was granted in October, and the building was approved in July, 1835. The latter was afterward known as Caldwell's mill, and Curd's was succeeded by Hall's mill.

Lewis Tracy built a mill on the Middle Fabius, (then called the South Fork of the North Fabius) six miles northwest of Monticello (southwest of the northeast, 25, 62, 9), in July, 1836. Isaac D. Davis erected the mill on the Wyaconda (east half lot 2 of the northwest quarter, 1, 62, 7), five miles northwest of Canton, which soon after passed into the hands of the Green family and was known as Green's mill. It was operated for a number of years by Senator James S. Green and his brother, Gen. Martin E.

The first steam mill was built at Tully in 1841 or 1842 by John Nelson, of Kentucky. It was a large flouring mill with powerful engines, expensive machinery, and its capacity for work

was large. It was too big for the country. There wasn't grain enough taken to all the mills in the county to keep this one in operation; it could not wait for the country to grow up, and in a few years went down, entailing considerable loss on the proprietor.

The first ferry license granted by the Lewis County Court to run a craft on the Mississippi was given in December, 1833, to John R. Wilcox, who lived on the river (fractional Sections 9-64-5), in what is now Clark County, and authorized him to operate a ferry-boat across the Father of Waters for the term of one year. In the fall of 1835 John Montague was licensed to run a ferry across the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Des Moines. Jeremiah Wayland was given a license September 2, 1833, to conduct a ferry across the Des Moines River "at his residence;" and in March, 1836, the location was designated as Fort Pike, built by Capt. Mace during the Black Hawk war. No ferries were operated in what is now Lewis County for a long time after its organization.

In December, 1834, the county court took action toward building the first bridges. The sum of \$400 was appropriated in aid of a bridge across the North Fabius, south of Monticello, on the Palmyra road, and a similar amount to assist in building a bridge over the Wyaconda, at the crossing of the road from Myers' Landing to Monticello. It was thought that the sum named would not be sufficient to build the bridge in either case; the citizens in the vicinity were expected to and did make up the deficiency. The contract for the Fabius bridge was taken by Isaac Reese, but abandoned by him in March, 1836, and B. P. Majors completed the work the ensuing fall. The Wyaconda bridge was built by Andrew Beckner and James Crooks, and was not finished and received until May, 1837. A bridge across the North Fabius, at Lay's Ford, was built by the county, under the direction of William Ellis, and completed during the summer of 1838.

The first legal inquest "on a dead body" was held in June, 1834, by Judge John Taylor, of Clark, acting coroner; the records give no particulars. The first county seal was adopted in September, 1835; device, a steamboat.

The first naturalization papers were issued in July, 1834, to Thomas Legg, Robert Legg and David Legg, "heretofore subjects of William IV, King of Great Britain and Ireland."

As elsewhere stated the first regular courthouse belonging to the county was completed in time for the holding therein of the June term, 1834, of the county court. It was a rather small log building, and cost \$210. The second courthouse was completed during the latter part of 1841 and the first part of 1842. It was of brick, and stood on the site of the present building. Its construction was virtually begun in February, 1839, when the county court appropriated \$3,200 for the purpose. The total cost of the structure was not far from \$4,000. William Ellis superintended the work of building. The public square was not graded or fenced until 1847.

The first jail was built in 1842. It was constructed of logs, and really consisted of two strong log pens, one inclosing the other, with the intervals between them filled with other logs set in palisade form deep into the earth. It stood in the southeast corner of the square, and cost the county \$1,000.

The first county treasurer's report to be found on record is that of J. H. McBride from March, 1834, to March, 1835. The receipts proper were \$521.78; disbursements, \$522.78, leaving the county indebted to its treasurer in the sum of \$1. Mr. McBride resigned his office at the latter date, and John Mattingly was appointed in his stead. Mr. Mattingly made the following report of the receipts and expenditures of his office from the period between March, 1835 and December, 1836: Receipts—taxes and merchants' licenses, \$639.09; proceeds of lot sales at Monticello, \$397; total \$1,036.09. Expenditures, \$997.06; balance on hand, \$39.03. Fines to the amount of \$58 had been received, as also the proceeds of the sale of certain school lands, but the moneys so received had been loaned out according to law. In December, 1863, Mr. Mattingly resigned, and George Railey was appointed treasurer, holding the office about twenty years.

SLAVERY.

The first school district was organized in Union Township, in September, 1837, and called Union. The trustees were Shelton G. Speer, William Wright and Lite T. Morris.

Some of the first settlers of the county were slave owners, and brought their peculiar chattels with them. The first mention of slavery in the records is dated in October, 1834, and is an order of the county court permitting Reuben Long, administrator of the estate of Meshach Birchfield, to hire out the "slaves of said estate."

Besides the control and authority vested by law in the master over his slaves, they were kept under other restrictions. Usually they were not allowed off of their master's plantation after 9 o'clock at night without a written pass from him. But often Sambo would steal away to a neighboring farm and spend two-thirds of the night in the company of a dusky sweetheart, or go prowling about the country on one frolic or another, and then the next day he would fall asleep over his plow and be incapable of half a fair day's work. It was the practice in all slave holding States, where slaves existed in any considerable number, to have a company of mounted police, appointed by the county court, in every civil township, whose duties were to patrol that township a stated number of hours in every month, and who were paid for their services out of the county treasury. The patrols, as they were called, made their rounds after nightfall, and nearly always at unexpected times. If they caught a negro away from home without a pass, he was usually given a sound whipping, and sometimes was taken into custody, and his master sent for.

It became necessary to appoint patrols for Canton and Dickerson Townships, in this county, as early as in January, 1836, and they were directed to patrol for twenty-four hours in every month. Those for Canton Township were Elias Sinclair, captain; James Armstrong, Diederich Huner, William Duncan, James Crooks, Ellsworth Owsley and Alex Brown. Those for Dickerson were A. P. Williams, captain; Ralph Smith, B. P. Major, John Snapp, Eli Finley and Samuel Cox, Jr.

It was made a penal offense for a master to allow a slave to exercise any jurisdiction over himself. He could not hire himself, enter into a contract, or make a purchase of merchandise. In at least three instances merchants of this county were indicted for "trading with a slave" and in the summer of 1836 Mrs.

Catherine Hayden was indicted and arraigned for "permitting a slave to hire his own time." A year later the case was dismissed because the prosecuting witness, B. P. Major, had left the country.

Free negroes were not allowed to reside in the State without a special permit from a county court, and might be placed under bonds for their good and orderly behavior. The first free negroes licensed to live in this county were Jack, Isaac, Sally, Harriet and Hannah, all of whom had belonged to Jacob Myers, deceased, who, before his death, had manumitted them. The license was granted in March, 1836. From time to time other free negroes were granted permission to reside here. After the Myers slaves, heretofore mentioned, the first slave emancipated in this county, as appears of record, was "Chaney," a negro woman, who was set free by her master, John E. Thomas, in July, 1840.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Probably the first marriages in what is now Lewis County were those of John Bozarth, Jr., and Amelia Bowles, and Abner Bozarth and Millicent Bowles, both on March 5, 1829. The grooms were brothers, and sons of John Bozarth, Sr.; the brides were sisters, daughters of Dabney Bowles, at whose house, below La Grange, the double wedding was celebrated. If there was an earlier marriage than these, the fact can not now be ascertained. After the organization of the county, the first marriages were the following: Joseph Loudermilk and Nancy Bailey, by Rev. Eli Merrill, March 3, 1833; Thomas Roland and Jane Hogue, by Rev. Eli Merrill, April 9, 1833; Jacob B. McPheeters and Julia Ann Nall, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, May 2, 1833; William H. Jourdan and Mary Garland, by Robert Sinclair, justice of the peace, May 12, 1833; Vincent Foreman and Rose Ann Nall, by Rev. Eli Merrill, May 28, 1833; William R. Harrison and Catherine E. Webb, by Judge John Taylor, August 1, 1833; James Smith and America Webb, by Judge John Taylor, August 5, 1833; James Parker and Eliza Williams, by Elisha H. Groves, August 11, 1833; Matthew Ray (of Marion) and Sarah Brown, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, September 29, 1833; Umbleton Gregory

and Amanda Crooks, by Squire Robert Sinclair, October 27, 1833; Ebenezer Gash and Maria McReynolds, by Rev. William Fuqua, October 26, 1833; William P. Frazier and Mary K. Saddler, by Rev. Mordecai Boulware, November 11, 1833; Upton Gassaway and Melinda White, by Judge John Taylor, March 23, 1834; Christopher Stephens and Mary Ann Bourne, by Rev. Eli Merrill, March 24, 1834; Robert Taylor and Mary Trotter, by Squire Robert Sinclair, March 31, 1834; Martin Baker and Ann Maria Lawrence, by Rev. Eli Merrill, April 21, 1834; J. H. McBride and Lettice Tate, by Squire Robert Sinclair, April 25, 1834; John Tolman and Mary Duque, by Peter P. Le Fevre, a Catholic priest*; Ira Bozarth and Eliza Carnegy, by Squire Robert Sinclair, June 8, 1834; Lloyd W. Knott and Martha Ann Allen, by Squire Robert Sinclair, June 26, 1834; Elias Sinclair and Eliza Rossetter, by Squire Robert Sinclair, July 3, 1834; George W. Bourne and Eliza Butler, by Squire Robert Sinclair, July 13, 1834; Samuel Cox and Eliza Wells, by Judge John Taylor, August 9, 1834; Abner Merrill and Sarah May, by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, September 18, 1834.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES AND HISTORIC INCIDENTS FROM 1830 TO 1840.

In the summer of 1832, during the Black Hawk war (see Clark County), there was considerable uneasiness among the settlers in this quarter, especially until after Capts. Mace's and Mudd's militia or "rangers" had gone to the frontiers.

In July, before the rangers were sent out, the settlers on the North Fabius built a strong block-house for protection and defense against the Indians, should they invade the country. This structure stood on Martin Nall's claim, on Bear branch, (northeast corner east half of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 61, Range 7,) a mile west of the Fabius. The builders were Martin Nall, Ransom Reddish, Silas Reddish, Robert Garnett, William H. Edwards, James Rankin, Isaac Reese, Peter Johnson and Washington Young. The block-house was built after the old Kentucky pattern. It was of strong, heavy logs and two stories in height. The lower story was 18 feet square, the upper 22 feet square. The second story

* May 24, 1834.

projected over the lower, so that the savages could not burn the building without extreme danger and peril; for when they should crawl up to kindle the fire against the walls they would be shot through holes in the projecting floor above. This particular fortress was called Nall's Block-house, and it is said that 120 persons, men, women, and children, depended upon it for protection, and on one or two occasions, during an alarm, resorted to it. A few of the old logs are still to be seen on the site, three miles east of south of Monticello, on the farm of Jephtha D. Nall, a son of Martin Nall.

On one occasion William McReynolds and Thomas Creacy spread an alarm among the settlers on the lower Fabius, and in the southeastern part of the county generally, that the Indians were coming down from the north like wolves on the fold. Numbers were frightened, and fled to Palmyra for safety. But John Wash, John Redding, John G. Nunn, John Gerhart, and the famous hunter, Gabriel Long, and some others mounted their horses and scouted through the country north of Monticello as far as into Clark County, but not finding the Indians, and failing to discover even the signs of any, they returned to the settlements, and the scare was soon over and confidence fully restored.

The Indians never gave the settlers any serious trouble. Sometimes they were annoying, but never insulting or menacing, and no objection was made to their presence so long as they encamped in the timber. Often they came in small parties to the upper waters of the Wyaconda, Sugar Creek, and the North Fabius, and encamped and hunted for different periods; but they kept out of the southern parts, and Judge Nunn, who was on the lower Fabius, says they were never encamped in the southeastern part of the county after 1830. The Indians who visited this section were the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas, and belonged far northward, in central Iowa, save some of the Sacs, who belonged to Black Hawk's band, and whose village was on the Des Moines, about sixty miles from its mouth. Here, near the present village of Iowaville, Black Hawk died, in October, 1838.

OTHER INTERESTING EARLY ITEMS.

Aside from the organization of the county, the first official proceedings, election, etc., the only memorable incident in the county in 1833, was the meteoric shower, general throughout the United States, on the night of the 11th, or rather on the morning of the 12th, of November. This remarkable celestial phenomenon is commonly called the "star shower," and old settlers are wont to speak of the occasion as "the night when the stars fell." It is fully described in other volumes, and nearly every astronomical work mentions it.

In this county a shower of gaseous meteors began falling shortly after midnight on the morning of the 12th, and continued until daybreak and probably thereafter, or until their light paled in the brighter effulgence of the rays of the sun. They filled the heavens as thickly as flakes in a heavy snow storm. Some of them resembled balls of fire and burst like rockets, but without noise, scattering the fragments around. The effect was peculiar, not to say weird and astonishing. The negroes, and the ignorant, uneducated whites, were amazed and terror-stricken, and believed, as they said, that the end of the world had come! Some fell upon their knees, confessed their sins, and prayed for mercy! But the alarm was sensibly quieted when the sun rose the next morning on time, and in a few days the sinful had returned to their evil ways.

The first brick house in the county was built by John La Fon, near La Grange, in 1836. The next was by John G. Nunn, near his mill, in 1837, and is still standing. Edmond Weber's, in La Grange, was put up in 1838, and Judge William Hagood's, probably the same year. The brick for these houses was made by James Hale and Ben Hale, and Joseph Buckley did the wood work.

December 29, (?) 1830, the memorable "deep snow" commenced falling, covering the ground to a depth of twenty inches on a level, and forming in drifts twelve feet in height. On the 3d of January, following, another heavy snow fell, making the entire depth of the fall actually from thirty-two inches to three feet, without drifting. In a few days a slight thaw was succeeded by intense cold, and a crust was formed, strong enough to bear

the weight of a dog or wolf, but not sufficiently strong to carry a deer, whose sharp hoofs, too, would add to its liability to break through. Large numbers of the poor deer, floundering in the snow, were killed by the wolves and dogs, until many of the settlers agreed to tie up the latter lest the game should be exterminated. Flocks of turkeys and quails starved to death. Travel was almost impossible; the few roads were blocked, and no one pretended to go abroad except on horseback. The deep snow lasted until the 4th of March, 1831, when it went off in a sudden thaw, resulting in extensive floods.

In July, 1833, Asiatic cholera broke out in Palmyra, and before it subsided, 107 persons had died out of a total population of perhaps 600.* A few cases, nearly all of them fatal, occurred in Lewis County. Col. John Bullock, who lived on the seminary lands, just above La Grange, went to Palmyra, returned with the contagion upon him, and communicated it to his family, six members of whom died.

The little hamlet of La Grange was thrown into consternation. Some of the families moved into the country at once, and those who remained were forbidden personal intercourse with their friends, and even with their relatives, in the interior. Some were stricken down, and after terrible suffering recovered. David Smith died. Dr. Higgins, then perhaps the only physician in La Grange, sent his family to the residence of a relative, Justinian Mills, two or three miles west of the village, and devoted himself to the care of the plague-smitten. Every evening he rode out to communicate with his wife and children, but was not suffered to approach nearer than fifty yards, compelled to call to them from the road, while they stood in the field. But one evening he rode out for the last time; that night he was seized with the cholera, and died the next day after enduring the most intense agonies. He saved others, but himself he could not save.

Coffins for the victims were made in the country by John Loudermilk, out on Durgens' Creek, and brought by him to the Wyaconda, at the "lover's leap," and deposited on the bank of the creek. From here they were taken away in canoes, as fast as

* It is claimed that the plague was brought to this quarter of Missouri by Gen. Scott's troops, from Prairie du Chien, who had been sent up during the Black Hawk war.

needed, Loudermilk having been ordered to keep a supply constantly on hand. In a week or two, however, the plague was removed, owing to the strict precautions taken against its spread, and owing, too, partly to the sparseness of the population. In 1849 the cholera reappeared and carried off "Juba" Jenkins and perhaps one or two others.

NATIVITY AND CHARACTER OF THE SETTLERS.

By far the greater portion of the first citizens of the county were originally from Kentucky. Some were from Virginia, a few from Tennessee, with here and there a man from the free States. A majority of the Kentuckians came directly from the Blue-Grass State, but many had lived for a time in Marion or some of the other Missouri counties. A few were descendants of the first settlers of Kentucky, and thoroughly accustomed to pioneer life.

The first settlers were of the usual description of western pioneers. Nearly all were farmers and hunters, without much education or culture, and with moderate ambitions and wants easily satisfied. To "make" a farm of a greater or less extent, to live plainly and frugally but comfortably, and not to work very hard seemed to be the chief desires. There was not much opportunity to acquire polish and competence and less inclination. The majority were poor when they came and never became wealthy.

Of cultured, scholarly, enterprising and ambitious men, there were perhaps enough. The first county officers were well qualified and the records are not marred by crude penmanship, bad spelling, and other evidences of illiteracy. Many brought some money, slaves and other property to the country, established themselves comfortably from the first, and soon or eventually reached conditions of affluence. Some of the merchants and other business men were shrewd and successful. The doctors and lawyers were creditable representatives of their professions. There were no gentlemen of leisure.

The manners of the people were like themselves, a little rough, uncouth, and unpolished, but free, hearty and open. There were hospitality and generosity, but no more in proportion

than are to be found among their descendants or those who occupied the country after them. Notwithstanding the frequency and apparent fervor with which some of the old pioneers assert that people were better in the "good old times," and the simulated melancholy with which they contemplate the degeneracy of the present age, it is more than probable that the citizens of the county of to-day are the equals, at least, to the pioneers in all that is commendable and ennobling.

There was no more hospitality in 1837 than in 1887. There was no more morality during the first decade of the county's existence than in that just past. There were not nearly so many Bibles and churches, schools and schoolbooks, in proportion to the population, nor nearly so many God-fearing men and women. Indeed very many of the "noble old pioneers" were rather "tough." They drank a deal of whisky, they brawled and fought, they used hard language, they ran horses on the Lord's Day and many of them were under little moral restraint. The first indictments were for adultery. Among the next were some for larceny and perjury, and at one single term of the circuit court, in 1839, nearly a hundred were found against as many different individuals for "playing at cards for money" or gambling.

For two or three years after the Black Hawk war, home-seekers were a little chary about venturing into this quarter, but in 1834 and 1835 so many immigrants poured into this county that they could not be fed with the provisions then in stock until they could raise a crop, and they were forced to send down into Marion County for corn, meat, and other supplies. Comparatively few farmers raised a surplus. The average agriculturist owned but eighty acres, not more than one-fourth of which was cultivated, and the system of cultivation was not at all thorough. It was hard work to clear up the land and reduce it to cultivation, and it was harder still for many a man to plant, hoe and reap it afterward year after year. It was easier to take a rifle and hunt an hour or two and bring in a hundred pound deer, which would furnish meat for a fortnight. than to toil in the hot sun to raise corn to fatten pork, though indeed a majority of the hogs ran wild, and fattened on the mast in the woods.

In 1836 there was another inpouring of settlers. The western, northwestern and southwestern portions of the county were fairly well occupied, and a large number of tracts of land entered. About this time the first farms in the prairie were opened. There was great distrust of the value and adaptability of the prairie lands for agricultural purposes among the pioneers, and all of the first comers avoided them and settled in the timber. In very early days, too, there was another reason why the prairies were not settled upon and an attempt made to cultivate them. The wild sod was so thick and tough that the light, inferior plows then in vogue would not break it, and the soil was not subjugated until huge plows were constructed for the especial purpose. These plows were drawn by from three to five yoke of oxen, and the work of breaking prairies even then was slow and difficult.

The following description of the county in 1836 is given by "Wetmore's Gazetteer" of that year:

"DRAINAGE, ETC.

"The county of Lewis is very advantageously portioned out by nature into prairie and timber, and the soil is exceedingly rich. The springs of pure water are numerous, and the mill-streams furnish an abundance of power for sawing and grinding. These streams are the Wyaconda, the North Fabius and the head branches of South Fabius. The Wyaconda falls into the Mississippi about the middle of the eastern line of the county, which is washed for twenty-four miles by this great navigable river. The Fabius empties into the Mississippi in the adjoining county of Marion. This county was made out of territory north of and formerly attached to Marion County. The remainder of the territory north, and between Lewis and the Des Moines River, is now in the first stage of the organization of a county to be called Clark. This new county of Clark is very happily situated, having the Mississippi and the Des Moines on the east and northeast, and being likewise well watered in the interior with the head branches of the Wyaconda and a large stream called by the abominable name of 'Stinking Creek.' The next General Assembly will certainly have good taste enough to change the name of this fine stream to accord with that given

by the compiler, and accordingly inserted in his map—‘Aromatic River.’ [Fox River—COMPILER.] The first town above the Marion line is La Grange, situated on a beautiful shore of the Mississippi. The site is high and dry, and it is surrounded with a well settled farming country. The first stream above this town is Fox River,* a small stream; the timber on its banks is good. The next town on the river, in ascending, is Canton, likewise a promising place, and situated in a large prairie. From this prairie the country is generally timbered and exceedingly rich to the Des Moines. The fort for the protection of this frontier is situated twelve miles above the mouth of the Des Moines, on the bank of the Mississippi.

“Monticello is the seat of justice of Lewis County, and it is located in a central position. This corner of Missouri enjoys the local advantage of a market, created by the wants of those in the military service of the United States and the miners in Wisconsin. Although the mineral district is a rich farming country, its inhabitants are in the habit of searching for wealth beneath the surface of the earth, and consequently agriculture is neglected. If the winters were milder there, the northeast corner of Missouri would be a country more desirable than any portion of the earth. Those accustomed to the hard winters of the New England States would, however, feel no inconvenience in any climate in this parallel of latitude.”

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The postoffices of the county in 1836 were Monticello, with J. H. McBride as postmaster; La Grange, C. S. Skinner; Tully, Thomas Gray; Barnes View, G. A. Barnes; St. Francisville (in Clark), George Haywood; Sweet Home (in Clark), M. Couchman. Rates of postage varied. From the beginning of the postal system until 1845 they were from 6 to 25 cents on a letter weighing a half ounce or less, dependent upon the distance it was carried; for each additional half ounce additional postage was charged.†

* The author evidently did not know that Fox River and “Stinking Creek” are practically one and the same stream.—COMPILER.

† From July, 1845, to July, 1851, the rates were 5 cents for a half ounce if carried less than 300 miles, and 10 cents if carried 300 miles or over. From July, 1851, to October, 1883, the rate was uniformly 3 cents for any distance within the United States less than 3,000 miles; for a time letters to California and Oregon were charged double postage. Since October, 1883, the standard rate has been 2 cents.

Stores were few in number, and merchandise was costly. Judge Anderson gives the following entries from the day book of William Ellis, a pioneer merchant of Monticello:

August 6, 1838, Benjamin Walker, dr. to 3 yds. cassinett	
@ \$2.....	\$6 00
August 6, 1838, William H. Edwards, dr. to 6 yds. black lawn @ \$1.....	6 00
August 9, 1838, John Loudermilk, dr. to 2 yds. calico @ 37½c.....	75
August 9, 1838 Paschal Buford, dr. to 1½ yds. calico @ 37½c.....	47
August 16, 1838, Joseph Anderson, dr. to 16 yds. calico @ 33½ c.....	5 33
September 3, 1838, William Kendrick, dr. to 8 lb. nails @ 12½ c.....	1 00
October 6, 1838, Martin Basket, dr. to 1 bushel salt	1 50
October 6, 1838, William Agee, dr. to 1 bushel salt.....	1 50

Produce was low; pork \$1.25 to \$2.50 per cwt.; cows and calves, \$8 to \$12; good four-year-old steers, \$9 to \$15; horses, \$20 to \$50; wheat, 25 to 50 cents per bushel; corn, 12½ and 15 cents; oats, 10 cents; potatoes, 10 cents, etc.

THE FLORIDA AND THE MORMON VOLUNTEERS.

In 1837 a company, commanded by Capt. John H. Curd, was raised in Marion County for the Florida war. It formed a part of Col. Richard Gentry's Missouri regiment, and fought at the battle of Okeechobee. Valentine Sublett, of this county, was a member of this company, and on his return home was elected sheriff.

In the latter part of the month of October, 1838, two companies of militia from this county were ordered into service to assist in the expulsion of the Mormons from Caldwell County and the State. These companies were commanded by Capts. Chilton B. Tate and Chauncey Durkee. The battalion was under the command of Lieut.-Col. Oliver H. Allen, and formed a part of Gen. David Willock's division, composed of the militia of Marion, Lewis, Clark, Shelby, and Monroe Counties. Gen Willock marched his division as far as Keytesville, in Chariton. On his arrival at that point, he was informed of the surrender of the Mormons, and of their agreement to the rigorous terms imposed upon them, and he was ordered to halt. The command returned in a few weeks.

Gen. George W. Hinkle, the commander of the Mormon forces at the time of the surrender, had visited this county about two years previously, as a Mormon missionary, and in company with another preacher named Groves held a number of meetings in the southeastern part of the county. Hinkle was a Kentuckian and a very forcible and plausible speaker. He made a few converts. A man named William Bates and his family, and Squire Bozarth, Abner Bozarth and John Bozarth, Jr., the latter sons of old John Bozarth, were among the number, and accompanied him to Caldwell County in 1837, where they resided during the troubles. A negro woman, a slave of Lite Hampton, was another convert, and was baptized in the Fabius, near Nunn's mill. Hinkle and Groves held meetings at the houses of William Bates, Judge Nunn, and at other houses on the Dickerson prairie.

IMPROVEMENTS.

By the organization of Clark County, in 1838, of Scotland, in 1841, and of Knox, in 1845, the county of Lewis was reduced to its present boundaries, and it is only from the latter date that it can be written of distinctly and without confusion. Prior to 1845 to speak of Lewis County was to include Knox, and often much other territory.

No very notable incidents occurred in the decade between 1840 and 1850. There was a general development of the county. The towns of Tully and La Grange increased to respectable proportions, Canton and Monticello were considerable villages, Kennonsville had a local habitation and a name, and the country came to be fairly well improved. In 1840 the total population, including Knox and Scotland, was 4,966 whites, 1,074 colored—total, 6,040; but, in 1850 the population of Lewis County proper was 5,357 whites, 1,221 colored—total, 6,578. The colored were, of course, nearly all slaves; the free negroes in 1850 did not number more than 100.

THE ABOLITION LIBERATORS.

A few years after 1840, intense indignation was aroused in the county against some abolitionists across the river, in Illinois, who had been tampering with the slaves in this and adjoining

counties. The headquarters of the abolitionists were at Quincy, where they had a college, presided over by Dr. Richard Eels, and called the Eels Institute, or the Mission Institute, but numbers of them were scattered along the east bank of the Mississippi. In July, 1841, three abolition "liberators" named George Thompson, James Burr and Alanson Work crossed the river from Quincy, and came into the northeastern part of Marion County, with the design of spiriting away a number of slaves belonging to R. N. Woolfolk and others. A previous arrangement had been made with the negroes, who, however, were really faithful to their masters and betrayed the scheme. When the would-be liberators came over, they were met and decoyed into an ambush, and actually arrested by the very slaves they had come to free. They were taken to Palmyra, where they were tried and sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. In the fall of 1842 a dozen or more slaves, in this and Marion County, ran away from their masters, and, aided by Illinois abolitionists, made good their escape. In August two negro men near La Grange—"Tom," a slave of Dr. John Lafon, and "Lew," a slave of William Hagood—made a break for their freedom. On a charge of assisting them, John A. Johnson and William Warner were indicted for grand larceny and "*an attempt to commit grand larceny.*" Johnson was tried at Monticello in November and acquitted, and Warner took his case to Monroe County, where he too was cleared.

In November (the 8th) Dr. Richard Eels, of the Abolition Institute, was himself arrested while, as is alleged, "in the very act of assisting a runaway slave, the property of Chauncey Durkee, to escape." A preliminary examination resulted in his admission to bail until the circuit court, then in session, should take action in the case. In a few days he was indicted for grand larceny, in "stealing a negro man slave named Charles, of the value of \$800." He was never brought to trial, however, or even arrested.

Soon after this episode an anti-abolition meeting was held in Canton. As the report of the proceedings, published in the Palmyra *Whig*, shows strong denunciatory resolutions of the doctrines and practices of the abolitionists were adopted, and vig-

orous measures were perfected to keep them out of the country, and put a stop to negro stealing. The meeting resolved to "take the law in our own hands," and to administer to all abolitionists "such punishments as we may deem necessary." Vigilance committees were appointed in every township, whose duty it was to keep vigilant watch and ward over the community, and a keen eye on the Illinois shore. All strangers passing through the country were to be examined by the vigilance committee, and if they could not give a satisfactory account of themselves they were to be banished from the State. If they returned they were to receive fifty lashes, and again sent out of the State, and if they again returned they were to do so at their own peril. A poster at the ferry landing at Canton and Tully (a copy is still preserved) said they were to be hung by the neck till they were "DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!" (The capitals and exclamations are the poster's.)

Even Quincy held a meeting this year, and denounced the abolitionists in the severest terms. This meeting was presided over by W. G. Flood. A committee on resolutions was composed of Isaac N. Morris, Dr. Ralston, Samuel Holmes, C. K. Bacon and Dr. H. Rogers. The meeting was addressed by Hon. O. H. P. Browning, afterward a prominent Republican, and Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson. In March, following, Dr. Eels' college was burned by a party from Palmyra that crossed the river on the ice and returned unmolested. Very many of the people of Quincy acquiesced in, if they did not endorse and approve, the burning, and no prosecution was ever made of the incendiaries, who openly acknowledged what they had done, and defied arrest or interference.

DEVELOPMENT, ETC.

The "hard times" of the early days were continued up to about 1845. In 1840 the Whigs had elected their presidential candidate, Gen. Harrison, upon a promise to reform the condition of affairs and bring about better times. But the people were disappointed, as they have often been since when they have expected sudden and substantial prosperity as the result of general legislation.

The development of the county went on, however, and by the year 1850 it was fairly prosperous. The people were chiefly engaged in agriculture; stock raising was not general. Considerable quantities of hemp were grown in the bottom lands, and rope walks were established. The father of Gen. Ben M. Prentiss operated a rope walk below La Grange for a number of years, and the General himself worked in it. Hemp, corn, wheat, tobacco, bacon, and all other articles of produce were sent to the markets of the world by the river. Steamboats were running regularly and landing at Tully, Canton, Smoot's Landing and La Grange.

TROOPS FOR THE MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846 a company was raised for service in the Mexican war, but too late to be received. Ten men from Lewis joined Capt. Shepherd's Marion County Company and served in New Mexico with Maj. David Willock's "extra battalion," which was attached to Col. Sterling Price's Second Regiment Missouri Mounted Volunteers. These men were Samuel F. Burnett, Thomas G. Caldwell, George W. Givens, James C. Hall, William H. Johnson, Thornton P. Mathews, Walter M. Parish, Walter Scott Sinclair, R. G. Stowers and Richard West. Three died in service, viz.: Samuel F. Burnett, at Santa Fe, March 6, 1847; James C. Hall, at Santa Fe, November 18, 1846; and R. G. Stowers, at Los Vegas, in April, 1847.

Gen. O. H. Allen enlisted as a private in the company, and at Fort Leavenworth was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment by a large majority of the men; but Col. Price refused to recognize him or to assist him in procuring his commission, as President Polk had already appointed D. D. Mitchell, of St. Louis, to the position. Accordingly Gen. Allen returned to his home, in this county, but not long afterward removed to California.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO 1850.

In the spring of 1851 the extraordinary flood in the Mississippi covered the low lands, and occasioned considerable loss of property. The town of Tully was submerged, and almost entirely destroyed. The inhabitants became discouraged, and went else-

where. Canton endured the floods better, although the waves washed Third Street, and the current ran through Second like a mill-race. After the subsidence of the deluge Canton grew apace, and indeed the substantial upbuilding of the town dates from the high waters of 1851, and the downfall of Tully. The prosperity of the one was established on the misfortunes of the other.

From 1850 to 1860 the county passed through a period of general prosperity. The farms were generally in a superior state of cultivation, and produced bountifully. The pioneer log cabins gave way to comfortable and valuable frame and brick houses, and the farmers were prosperous. In proportion to the white population there was a considerable number of slaves whose labor contributed in no small degree to the production of the wealth of the country, and the slaves themselves were as valuable here as their fellows in the cotton and cane fields of Mississippi and Louisiana. Cattle, horses, and other live stock were abundant. Many of the best prairie lands of the county, however, had not yet been disturbed by the plowshare, and lay virgin and beautiful. There was still room for improvement.

The effects of the panic of 1857 were felt. The common circulating medium was made up of the bills of the free banks, and so many of these institutions failed that everybody who had any money lost something. The country was flooded with foreign paper currency, the greater portion of which became either worthless or greatly depreciated. It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the notes of the old State bank of Missouri were uniformly at par during the panic, and practically for all time, except during the civil war.

The towns were built up during this period to nearly their present proportions. Canton and La Grange were the markets and also the depots of supplies for many of the people in the westward counties, even as far as Adair and Putnam. Hogs and cattle were driven in, and produce hauled from the tributaries of the Chariton, and exchanged for goods at the river towns. The attraction of trade brought in business men of capital, and some of the massive and imposing structures yet standing in La Grange and Canton were built, and large stocks of goods were exposed for sale.

ELECTIONS FROM 1840 TO 1861.

The following abstracts of election returns have been compiled from the poll books and official records in the office of the county clerk:

That memorable episode in the history of political campaigns, the presidential canvass of 1840, remembered as the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," or the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" campaign, passed without especial incident in this county. The Democrats carried the county by a small majority, the vote by townships being as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Van Buren, Democrat.	Harrison, Whig.
Canton.....	78	45
Union.....	70	111
Dickerson.....	167	185
Highland	36	20
Allen (partly in Knox).....	31	52
Central (now in Knox).....	61	14
Benton (Scotland and Knox).....	50	68
Mount Pleasant (Scotland).....	109	47
Totals.....	602	542

At the August election in 1844 the vote for governor in Lewis County stood: John C. Edwards, the regular Democratic nominee, 399; Charles H. Allen (commonly called "Horse" Allen), independent Democrat, supported by the Whigs, 400, a majority of 1 for the old "Horse," who, however, was badly defeated in the State. There was a tie in the vote for representative between William Ellis and N. F. Givens, each receiving 415. On a contest, Ellis was given the certificate of election and finally awarded the seat. At the presidential election the vote stood: For Polk and Dallas, 403; for Clay and Frelinghuysen, 380; Democratic majority, 23.

In 1846 Hon. James S. Green was elected to Congress from this (the third) district. This was the first election when Missouri congressmen were elected by districts. Previously they had been chosen on a general ticket.

August election, 1848—For governor, Austin A. King, Democrat, 501; James S. Rollins, Whig, 464. For congressman, James S. Green, Democrat, 534; Robert Wilson (of Andrew), Whig, 419. For State senator, James Ellison, Whig, 460; N. F.

Givens, Democrat, 486. For representative, H. M. Woodyard, Whig, 473; Samuel Brown, Democrat, 464. At the November election the vote for President was a tie: Taylor, 479; Cass, 479. Mr. Green was re-elected to Congress.

August election, 1852—For governor, Sterling Price, Democrat, 538; James Winston, Whig, 521. For congressman, James S. Green, Democrat, 571; John G. Miller, Whig, 489. For representative, J. A. Hay, Whig, 558; A. C. Waltman, Democrat, 498. In November, at the presidential election, the vote stood: For the Pierce and King electors, 408; for the Scott and Graham electors, 398; Democratic majority, 10.

Presidential election, 1856—Buchanan, Democrat, 761; Fillmore, Whig and Know-Nothing, 642.

At the August election, 1860, the vote in Lewis County stood: For governor, C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, 1,018; Sample Orr, Bell-Everett, 848; Hancock Jackson, Breckinridge Democrat, 101. Congressman, M. O. Hawkins, Bell-Everett, 1,079; John B. Clark, Democrat, 884. A. C. Waltman, Democrat, was chosen representative by a vote of 993 to 975 for David Wagner, Whig. Following was the vote by precincts at the presidential election:

PRECINCTS.	Bell.	Breckinridge.	Douglas.	Lincoln.
Monticello.....	201	172	89	8
Williamstown.....	56	29	12	10
Canton.....	174	207	85	14
Tully	36	19	20	2
La Grange	237	75	185	2
Highland	20	23	14	4
Deer Ridge.....	37	41	44	
La Belle.....	25	18	13	2
Salem.....	47	13	6	1
Totals.....	833	597	468	43

FIRST YEAR OF THE CIVIL WAR.

The results of the presidential canvass of 1860, and the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, was received by the people of Lewis County with dissatisfaction, but a majority were entirely disposed to acquiesce in the accomplished fact. The Bell and Douglas men generally accepted the situation, but nearly every man among the 600 supporters of Breckinridge was for resistance

of some sort, many declaring openly for immediate secession. Senator Green, who had been a Breckinridge man, and to whose influence in the county the considerably Southern Rights vote was largely due, was a pronounced Secessionist, and his following was numerous and noisy. The unconditional Union men were few and undemonstrative. The conditional Unionists, those who were for the Union with ifs, buts and provisos, were the most numerous class. Opposition to emancipation, or abolition, and to coercion was well nigh universal. Many who afterward became practical coercionists and radical abolitionists were at one time zealous and profuse in their expressions of opposition to interference with slavery in any form, and to a war against the South in any shape.

The first organized or formidable expression of public opinion was made at a public meeting, held at Monticello, December 8, 1860. Humphrey M. Woodyard was chairman, and J. Thompson and R. S. Briscoe, secretaries. The meeting was really secession in character, and there was but little attempt made at concealment or disguise. This was a week before South Carolina seceded. The participants of the meeting were from all parts of the county, and numbered many of the most prominent and influential citizens. Among the members of the committee on resolutions were Judge Ralph Smith, chairman, Henderson Davis, Martin E. Green, and E. K. Sayre. The resolutions themselves were severely denunciatory of "Northern fanatics," called for a redress of grievances "long endured at the hands of the enemies of our vested rights," asserted that "the old Constitution is not the present," and while they did not broadly endorse secession, it was noticeable that they did not condemn it, or even mildly disapprove of the policy or the principle. The resolutions were adopted, practically *nem. con.*, as was a supplementary sentiment offered by Hon. J. G. Blair, declaring that "should a dissolution of the Union take place, * * * we will be compelled to join the Southern Confederacy."

Mr. Woodyard and a few others mildly declared their dissent to some of the views expressed, but did not persist in their opposition; they seemed content that the meeting had not declared itself out and out for secession. It is perhaps the truth that the

resolutions voiced the prevailing sentiment of the people at the time.

The Legislature of 1861, on January 17, passed a bill calling a State convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Senatorial district, appointing February 18 as the day on which the delegates should be chosen, and February 28 as the day on which the convention should assemble. To this convention was delegated all power over the question of secession, or of the relation of the State to the Federal Government, limited only by Section 10 of the act which contained the following important provision:

No act, ordinance, or resolution of said convention shall be deemed to be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the Government of the United States, or to any other State, until a majority of the qualified voters of this State, voting upon the question, shall ratify the same.

The candidates for the convention from this Senatorial district were Henry M. Gorin, of Scotland, N. F. Givens, of Clark, and E. K. Sayre, of Lewis. All three were anti-secession and anti-coercion; conservative Union men, with toleration for conditional secession sentiments, and strong dislikes for everything anti-slavery. In this county Judge William Kendrick was voted for by a few Secessionists, while Isaac N. Lewis, of Clark, was an independent unconditional Union candidate. The vote in the county was 743 for Sayre, 970 for Givens, 985 for Gorin, 7 in La Grange and 48 in Reddish for Kendrick, 14 in La Grange and 52 in Reddish for Lewis, and 13 for William M. Hamilton.

In the district Messrs. Gorin, Givens and Sayre were chosen by large majorities.

THE LA GRANGE AND OTHER MEETINGS.

On the 22d of April, one week after Lincoln's proclamation, a large secession meeting was held in La Grange. A secession flag was raised over the store of J. H. Talbot & Co., young men and boys went about the streets wearing secession cockades and cheering for Jeff Davis, the Southern Confederacy, South Carolina, and even Gen. Beauregard, and a great demonstration was made with the view of breaking down or impairing the Union sentiment, then rather strong at La Grange. The meeting was presided over by Judge Ralph Smith, and John H. Talbot was

the secretary. Speeches were made by Dr. J. C. Page and Daniel Ligon, and strong secession resolutions were adopted. Two of the resolutions, copied from a set adopted at a secession meeting in Palmyra some weeks previously, were these:

That the wrongs of which the Slave States complain, unless speedily redressed and ample constitutional guarantees furnished against their repetition, constitute an "adequate cause to impel Missouri to dissolve her connection with the Federal Union," and in that event, which we believe is approaching steadily and with daily increasing momentum, our interests, pecuniary, social and religious, and every sympathy must impel us to connect ourselves with the Confederate States of the South.

That the insinuation that our gallant State would furnish men and money, or "countenance or aid" a Black Republican Administration in making war upon, or attempting to coerce the seceding States, is slanderous and false; that our sympathies are with our brethren of the seceding States, and any attempt on the part of our State as such, or on the part of individuals to march to the aid of, or furnish supplies to, a Federal Army attempting to carry out the bloody, unchristian and inhuman doctrine of coercion, would meet with determined and unflinching resistance upon our own soil, and if need be, to the death!

A week later, April 29, there was another meeting of the citizens, this time at Monticello. A secession flag was raised over the courthouse. This banner, a nondescript affair, was composed of three stripes—red, white and blue. On one side was stitched the coat-of-arms of Missouri, and a single star; on the other an eagle and a lone star. Senator Green made a strong speech in favor of immediate secession, nothing less and nothing else. Chagrined and disgusted at the reluctance of Missouri to cut the bonds which held her to the old Union, and indignant alike at the armed neutrality men and the unconditional Unionists, he grew violent in his denunciation of both parties. "Armed neutrality is treason," said he, "and every Union man, or any man that is willing to live under Black Republican rule, ought to be kicked out of the State like a dog!" *

But in spite of Mr. Green's stirring speech, and the efforts of his followers to the contrary, secession resolutions presented to the meeting were voted down, and the meeting was not a success. The flag was even laughed at. Some of the Union men present said of the devices that the grizzly bears on either side of the escutcheon resembled two fat hogs rooting over a barrel of whisky, and the eagle looked more like an old gander with its

* *Canton Reporter's* report in the issue of May 4, 1861: It is but just to say, however, that Mr. Green's words on this occasion were not those of deliberation and soberness, but made under a pressure of circumstances and the excitement of the times.

wing broken than anything else. John M. Glover approached Mr. Green, and said significantly: "Senator, you declared in your speech that every Union man ought to be kicked out of the State. Now, I am a Union man, willing to live under Lincoln's administration, and I wish you would appoint yourself a committee of one to kick *me* out of the State!" The appointment was not made.

At Canton, and at sundry country schoolhouses, other secession meetings were held about the same time. Allied to the South by the ties of birthright, kinship, long association, and, as they considered, by a common interest in the preservation of their slave property, hundreds of people hastened to identify themselves with the Southern cause. Many, too, a great many, who had no personal interest in slavery, owning no slaves, fell in, and for a time the tide was all one way—a tide that flowed into the turbulent sea of secession and war; a tide springing from the fountains of passion and prejudice, and swollen by currents of misrepresentation and malevolence, which bore down before it all but the strongest and stoutest hearted.

A month later the Union men began to move. Away from the river, the Unionists, or "submissionists" were few and generally very quiet. In Canton M. C. Hawkins, H. M. Woodyard, William Ellis, James Ellison and others were the leaders of a considerable number of uncompromising anti-Secessionists. They were aided in La Grange by Charlton H. Howe, the editor of the *American*, by John M. Cashman, John T. Howland, and others. But in the country there were no leaders, and but few of the rank and file.

May 25 a Union meeting was held at Gilead Church. James Waggoner was chairman, and G. S. Carnahan, secretary. Speeches were made by Dr. J. A. Hay, John M. Glover and Dr. John Taylor. Dr. Hay was of this county, but Glover and Taylor came over from Knox, in response to the Macedonian cry from the Union men of Lewis. Straight-out Union resolutions were adopted, one of which read:

Resolved, That the United States is the wisest and best government on earth. We are opposed to its disruption in any event. If the people will stand by it loyally and faithfully, it will protect them fully and carefully.

On the 1st of June, pursuant to a call signed by Benjamin Johnston, J. Shultz, J. S. Wiseman, Jacob Hickman and Samuel Ennis, there was a Union meeting on Finley Prairie, near Shultz'. The speakers were Dr. White, Dr. Taylor and John M. Glover. The services of John M. Glover were constantly in demand. Not a professional man, and with but little experience on the rostrum, he was nevertheless earnest, forcible, and eloquent as a speaker, his zeal for the cause inspiring his utterances, and his addresses created the greatest enthusiasm among his auditors.

Senator Green canvassed northeast Missouri for the secession cause, speaking in Clarke, Scotland, Knox, Shelby and Marion. In Lewis he was aided by the active sympathy of a majority of the people. Some of the other leading Secessionists of the county were two of the county judges, Martin E. Green and Ralph Smith, John H. Talbot, of La Grange, Daniel Ligon, of Canton, and the county representative, Hon. A. C. Waltman.

The Union men were opposed not only to secession, but to abolition, or to any interference with the institution of slavery where it already existed pursuant to law. Even among the handful of Republicans in the county there were very few abolitionists; among the Union Bell and Douglas men there was not one. Posterity may be deceived into the belief that the abolition of slavery was the original object of the war against the seceded States, and that this object was openly professed and well understood from the start, but the fact is that the Union men generally did not so understand it, and those of Missouri were not at all of that belief. Only the Secessionists asserted that the war on the part of the Federal Government was "to free the negroes," and the Unionists stoutly and indignantly denied the assertion. However much men's views changed afterward, however willingly the situation was accepted when it was accomplished, it is certain that in 1861 the Union men of this county were strongly opposed to abolition; that in 1862 many of the staunchest among them read with mortification and sorrow the emancipation proclamation, and that in 1865 they accepted the emancipation ordinance of the State convention under strong protest. Indeed it came to pass before the war ended that Col. Glover, Col. Howland, Dr. Hay and others, who were among the firmest and bravest of the

original Union men, when it cost the most to be a Union man, were denounced in certain quarters as "copperheads" and "rebel sympathizers." Lewis County sent 300 men into the Federal Army in 1861; had they been made to understand that slavery would be abolished by the achievements of that army, not half that number would have enlisted at the time. They would have died before they would have fought against the Government; they would have fought for abolition only when convinced that such a measure was absolutely essential to the salvation and preservation of the Government.

It was plain that, notwithstanding the wishes and hopes of very many, war was to come to Lewis County. It was as plain that it was not to be a war of mass meetings and of words either, but of something sterner and deadlier. So preparations were made for it. The organization of military companies was begun.

PREPARATION FOR WAR.

Early in the spring the Secessionists took positive action. A military company was organized at Canton, called the "Canton Guards," and commanded by Capt. Noah Grant. On the 20th of April, a week after Fort Sumter, this company met for regular drill. The ladies of the town had made for it a large and handsome American flag, which was offered to them on this occasion, whereupon a majority of the members of this company held a meeting, and passed resolutions thanking the ladies for their good will and good intent, but refusing the flag, as a "service" flag, declaring they would "never march under it in obedience to the requisition of Abraham Lincoln." It was an open secret that this company was intended for service against the United States; very many of its members sported secession cockades, even while on parade or drill.

The county court, composed of Justices Martin E. Green, Ralph Smith and John G. Nunn, was pro-secession; Judge Nunn was a little conservative, but Green and Smith did not beat about the bush. John H. Talbot, the secession merchant of La Grange, furnished a considerable quantity of powder and lead to the "faithful" upon the assurances of Judges Smith and Green that he should be paid for it, and on the 30th of April the court—all

the judges present—ordered “that \$165.34 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to procure powder and lead for the use of the citizens of Lewis County, and that the clerk hereof draw a warrant on the contingent fund of Lewis County in favor of the Branch of the Union Bank at La Grange, Lewis Co., Mo., for said sum”* At the time the order was made the ammunition had already been purchased and distributed among the Secessionists; not a single Union man got a grain of it, notwithstanding the terms of the order, which did not prescribe a particular class of “citizens of Lewis County” for whose use the powder and lead were to be used.

THE HOME GUARDS.

Although Gov. Jackson refused to call into service a single man to aid the Federal Government in coercing the seceded States, and although he refused to authorize or countenance the organization of military companies not for State service, yet hundreds of men in various portions of the State were enrolled and organized with the scarcely concealed purpose of fighting on the side of the United States when the time should come, and of resisting secession at all times and under all circumstances. These companies were generally called home guards. April 27 a home guard company was organized in La Grange. The officers were J. T. Howland, captain; — Grigsby, H. Jordan, V. Decoster, lieutenants; Thomas Musick, John T. Carter, Henry Jarrett, Edward Glavin, sergeants. The company numbered at first 44 men, which number was soon increased to 60. They were uniformed, their dress consisting of gray caps and shirts with blue trimmings, white pants with blue stripes, and black belts. The company was armed with some muskets which had formerly belonged to an old military organization and had been stored away for some time. May 15 a German company of Union Home Guards, 50 men, was organized at La Grange, and the number was subsequently increased to 70.

After the capture of Camp Jackson (May 10), and indeed in some instances before, Gen. Lyon sent commissions or authority to various parties in northeast Missouri to organize military companies, promising them arms, ammunition and other supplies

*See County Court Records, Vol. III, p. 155.

as soon as it should be possible to furnish them. Under this authority Capt. Howland had his La Grange company; Col. William Bishop, of Clark, was authorized to raise a regiment, and so on.

The Secessionists throughout the county were preparing. When Gov. Jackson, on June 12, called out the Missouri State Guard, the organization in this county was begun, and soon a half dozen companies were started in the country. No regular encampment was formed, however, until some time later. There was no leader at first, but one was found when the time came. When the occasion really demands a man, he commonly steps forward. Down in Marion there was general organization, mustering and drilling, and all of "the boys" seemed to be eager for a fight.

THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1861.

The fourth of July, 1861, was observed at Canton by a large number of the citizens of the county. Secessionists and Unionists turned out, but the two factions did not unite, there being really two assemblages. The home guards of Canton and La Grange were present with their arms and in uniform, and both Union and secession flags and cockades were displayed in profusion. It was feared that there would be a collision of some sort, and to avoid this the leading Unionists thought best to have the home guards marched to the river and their arms taken from them and deposited in a warehouse.

While the home guards were on the levee a packet came down crowded with passengers. There was an interchange of salutations between the people and the passengers, a waving of handkerchiefs, etc., when some young Secessionists on shore called for "three cheers for Jeff. Davis!" Perhaps twenty voices responded. Then "three cheers for the Union" were given by 200 persons. Some confusion resulted, and a few young men attempted to take away the flag from the ensign of the German Home Guard Company of La Grange. Capt. John Howell, of the Canton Home Guard, and others came to the rescue, and there was a scuffle, during which Capt. Howell knocked down a young man named Charles Soward, the son of Richard Soward, the proprietor of the Soward House. Maj. B. B. King and others

interfered, and soon the crowd dispersed, and quiet was restored. Between the senior Soward and Howell there had been considerable ill feeling for some time, and Soward was greatly enraged upon learning of the assault upon his son. An hour or two later Capt. Howell came up on the north side of Lewis Street from the river, and when he reached the middle of Fourth, a hundred feet northeast of the Soward House, Richard Soward came from the hotel, a double-barreled shot-gun in his hands, and called out, "John, draw your revolver and defend yourself."* Howell threw back his coat as if about to draw a weapon, when Soward fired. Howell fell and died in a few minutes. A heavy charge of buckshot entered his body, tearing his vitals to pieces. Soward remarked, in a loud tone, "There, d——n you, you are done drawing your pistol," and walked back to his hotel. Charlie Soward came to the door with another gun, but did not offer to fire. Upon Howell's body a keen bowie-knife was found, but no fire-arm or other weapon. The gun used by Soward belonged to sportsmen from Quincy, guests of his house, and was loaded by him with buckshot when he heard that Howell had struck his son Charles.

The greatest excitement ensued. Soward was a Secessionist and Howell a Unionist, and the Union Home Guards uttered fierce cries of denunciation and vengeance. A rush was made for their guns, but Maj. "Barney" King locked the doors of the building where they were stored, and he and others appealed to the guards to become quiet and do nothing violent, reminding them that their mission was to preserve the peace and not to break it. Soward was arrested and guarded in his hotel by the home guards, prevented from escaping, and protected from the fury of certain rabid Unionists.

Capt. John Howell was a Kentuckian, and had been a soldier in the Mexican war. He was a carpenter by occupation, but was fairly well informed and something of a politician. He was somewhat rough in his general deportment, easily aroused and high-tempered, but brave to a fault, and, being an ardent Union man, had been authorized by Gen. Lyon to recruit a company of volunteers for the Federal service. At the time of his death he

*Soward's statement.

was a widower and about thirty-six years of age. Soward was about fifty-five years old, a reputable citizen, but with plenty of friends and enemies.

Soward was never tried. Taken to St. Louis by the Federal troops, a writ of *habeas corpus* restored him to the civil authorities. An effort to have him indicted by the Federal grand jury failed, and he was sent back to Lewis County, and delivered to Sheriff Burnett. By some means he made his way to the Federal forces then operating in this section, and for some time was in the custody of Col. David Moore. Eventually he left the country and located in California. An indictment against him for murder in the first degree was found in this county, but the papers were stolen in the burglary of the courthouse, in March, 1865.

ACTIVE MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

For some time organizations of Federal troops had been in camp at Quincy. From time to time there had been rumors that detachments of these troops were to be sent into this county. About the 8th of June the Sixteenth Illinois went to Hannibal, and on the 20th two companies came to Palmyra, while other companies went westward over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. The Federal commanders refused to come into Lewis with their men until an actual collision should occur or become imminent, although repeatedly invited by certain Union men to send at least one company to Canton and another to La Grange.

But on the night of the 4th of July, when Capt. Howell lay dead in Canton, Col. H. M. Woodyard caused himself to be rowed in a skiff down to Quincy, and, repairing to the Federal headquarters, requested that a battalion of troops be sent at once into the county. At midnight ex-Gov. John Wood handed an order to Col. John M. Palmer, of the Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers, directing him to proceed early next morning to Canton, "and arrest Soward, Senator Green and some others, and to protect the Union men of the county from a threatened attack by the Secessionists."*

Early the next day, July 5, Col. Palmer arrived at Canton on the steamer, "Black Hawk," with his regiment, 800 strong. Soward

*Gen. Palmer's statement to the compiler.

was at once taken into custody. Senator Green had arrived at his home the previous evening. On the approach of the troops he mounted a horse and started for Monticello. He was pursued by a squad of Federals, led by ex-Gov. Wood, who accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, and overtaken some miles out of town. His horse stumbled and fell, and he was made a prisoner, taken back to Canton, and subsequently released on parole. This parole, true to his word and his high honor, he never afterward violated.

Col. Palmer quartered his regiment in the college building, and soon afterward sent a strong detachment under Lieut.-Col. Thompson to Monticello and a few miles westward to break up a camp of the secession forces, known to be in that quarter under Capt. Richardson and others. This force returned without special incident. A few shots were exchanged with some fugitive Secessionists west of Monticello, but Capt. Richardson moved away, and a collision was avoided. Hon. E. K. Sayre, then a member of the State convention, and residing a mile east of Monticello, ordered away some soldiers, who were taking water from his well, and was made a prisoner, and taken to Canton, where Col. Palmer released him.*

Col. Palmer remained in the county until July 13, when he left for Monroe City to the relief of the Sixteenth Illinois, Col. R. F. Smith, who was attacked on the 13th by a strong force of Secessionists under Gen. Thomas A. Harris. The Union Home Guards at Canton were greatly dispirited by the withdrawal of Palmer's troops. Woodyard, Maj. King and others joined in a letter to Samuel T. Glover, of the Union Committee of Safety of St. Louis, noting the departure of the soldiers, and asking that guns and ammunition be sent up at once for the home guards. "Things look blue here," said the letter. "The rebels are in strong force near Monticello, and now that the soldiers have left they will doubtless attack us, and we are poorly prepared to resist." No arms were received, however, until the 9th of August, when Capt. T. B. Jeffries, of Canton, brought from Springfield,

*In a letter to the compiler Gen. Palmer says: "Mr. Sayre argued with me that, under the Constitution of the United States and the State of Missouri, my soldiers could not take water from his well without his consent. I told him he had the law and the logic, but my thirsty men had the muskets, and he ought to have submitted. I then dismissed him."

Ill., several hundred stand, with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

During Palmer's stay in the county the Union men were greatly encouraged. On the 10th of July a company of home guards, numbering eighty-three men, was organized at Deer Ridge, with Felix Scott as captain. On the same day a company of fifty-six men, with William B. Moody as captain, was organized at Williamstown. Both companies repaired to Canton, and joined the forces under Col. Woodyard, who was attempting the organization of a regiment. All the men furnished their own arms, the ordinary fowling and hunting pieces of the country.

Col. Woodyard was at first engaged with Col. William Bishop, of Clark, in raising a regiment, Col. Bishop having received authority from Gen. Lyon; but subsequently Woodyard determined upon recruiting a regiment of his own, and on July 27, received the necessary authority from Gen. Fremont. August 8 he reported to Fremont that he had four companies at Canton, in all about 300 men. He asked that he be reinforced by a company of United States troops and a piece of artillery, and to have his previous course endorsed and approved, and to be assured of future assistance and support; "otherwise," said he, "I will disband my men and avail myself of Green's generous proclamation." *

The home guards had rendezvoused at Canton in the latter part of July. They had barracks, or quarters, in the Galt House, and their encampment was named Camp Carnegy, in honor of the stanch old Unionist, Hon. S. W. B. Carnegy. The organization was denominated the Northeast Missouri Home Guards, and at first was officered by William Bishop, of Clark, as colonel; H. M. Woodyard, lieutenant-colonel; Barnabas B. King, major; William B. Sprinkle, quartermaster; Dr. L. Lusk, surgeon. The companies at Canton were: Company A—Charles Yust, captain; Philip Wolff and Frederick Graff, lieutenants; Henry Menn, John Bandauer, George Giegerich, and George Kienzle, sergeants, from Canton. Company B—Thomas J. Morton, captain; T. J. Cochran and A. F. Tracy lieutenants; H. W. Rankin, Hamilton

* Col. Martin E. Green, the leader of the rebel forces in this quarter, had commanded the Union military organizations to disband, promising immunity for the past, and protection for the future to all who would comply with the order.

Johnson, Thomas Amburn and George Wilds, sergeants. Company D—William B. Moody, captain, from Williamstown. Company E—Felix Scott, captain, from Deer Ridge.

The organization of the Confederate forces in the county was begun a few days before the appearance of Col. Palmer's troops. A camp was formed in the Horse Shoe Bend of the North Fabius, northwest of Monticello, and hither those who were willing to fight for the secession cause repaired. The mustering was in response to the orders of Gov. Jackson, issued June 12, and calling for 50,000 men to repel the Federal troops from the State. The forces so organized were denominated, under the military bill passed by the Legislature, the Missouri State Guard.

The first company at the bend was commanded by Capt. W. S. Richardson; lieutenants, John Ewalt and James Richardson; orderly sergeant, John Williams. Perhaps the next to rendezvous was Capt. Duell's, from the northwest part of the county, and Capt. Joe C. Porter's from the southwest, came next. In time some of Capt. John H. Carlin's company, the Monticello Grays, joined the rendezvous. The Grays were in full uniform, the only company in the battalion with the distinction. It is said that the uniforms were designed by and manufactured under the supervision of Capt. Carlin himself, who was a tailor.

On the morning of the 5th of July, Judge Martin E. Green set out on horseback from his farm for Canton, carrying on his arm a basket of cherries for a friend in town. A mile or two from the place he was informed of the presence of the Federal troops under Palmer, and turning about he rode straight for the secession camp at Horse Shoe Bend. A few days after his arrival he was elected colonel of the battalion or regiment. Capt. Joe C. Porter was chosen lieutenant-colonel; both officers were not regularly commissioned until later.

No better selections for commanding officers could have been made than of Cols. Green and Porter. Although both were farmers and without actual military experience, neither having ever set a squadron in the field, yet they seemed from the first at home in their new vocation. The occasion brought them forth. These quiet farmers developed into military leaders, with real

genius and strong ability and, had not both fallen by Federal bullets, would have come out of the war with the stars of major-generals. Green became a brigadier, renowned for his strong good sense, deliberation and steadfastness of purpose, as well as for his calm bravery and other manly qualities. The war brought to notice no braver, better soldier than Joe Porter. With an indomitable will and courage, he combined energy, sagacity and dash, the elements which make the true and successful soldier to an eminent degree.

In a few days Green had perhaps 400 men;* a majority from Lewis, with many from Marion, Knox and Clark. A company from Marion brought two iron cannon, a six and a nine pounder, cast at Hannibal. Some time previously a steam pipe was improvised into a sort of swivel or mountain howitzer. A log and brush breastwork was constructed for defense in case of an attack. The men were all mounted, and armed with hunting rifles, shot-guns and revolvers. Provisions and provender were obtained from friends in the country. Ammunition was taken wherever it could be found; the stores at Williamstown and Monticello were stripped of their powder, lead and caps, which were sometimes paid for and sometimes not.

After a series of movements from one point to another in the neighborhood, Col. Green moved to Edina about the 31st of July. On the 2d of August Hance Caldwell shot and killed William Cummings in Edina. Cummings was drunk, and Caldwell was endeavoring to effect his arrest and return to camp, although it is claimed that the shooting was accidental. Both men were from Lewis County.

After the ill-fated expedition to Athens, Col. Green returned to the northwestern part of the county, changing camp frequently—now at the Horse Shoe Bend or Sugar Camp Ford, now at Short's Well, now at Camp McReynolds, etc. He had taken prisoners from time to time a number of Union men, some of whom he had exchanged for prisoners of his own in Col. Moore's hands.

On the 27th of July a recruiting officer for the Federal service, Lieut. Joe K. Rickey, of Keokuk, was captured near

* Quite a number of these were not regularly enlisted, and were serving, each man on his own account.

Dover Church by Hance Caldwell and Willis T. Ball, and taken to Green's camp, where he was kept a prisoner for some days, being released at last and sent to Palmyra. When captured Lieut. Rickey was in a buggy with a companion near Dover Church, where a company of Union Home Guards was drilling. Col. Woodyard was somewhat concerned about the fate of Rickey, and addressed a letter to Col. Green, through Judge Henderson Davis, on the subject of the arrest, exchange and release of prisoners by both parties, demanding the instant release or exchange of Rickey. To this letter Col. Green returned the following reply: *

CAMP McREYNOLDS, August 12, 1881.

HENDERSON DAVIS,

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a note of Col. Woodyard addressed to you, which is the only reason why I address this to you. In that note Col. Woodyard proposes to exchange prisoners, but on an entirely new theory. I have had several letters from Col. Moore, and we have had several exchanges of prisoners. We exchange according to roster, that is, according to rank. Such a thing as arresting citizens, not under arms, is a thing not permitted by me. My instructions to all under my command is to let citizens alone. It would be very little trouble for me to arrest citizens, but I hope I will never be guilty of such an act. I have publicly declared my intention not only to let citizens alone, but to protect them in all their rights, regardless of opinions. This I have scrupulously observed.

As regards Joe Rickey, † he is in Palmyra, with liberty to go where he pleases. The condition then that he (Woodyard) lays down for the release of the prisoners in his charge are fully complied with so far as I am concerned. Mr. Rickey went to Palmyra at his request, and I do not think I ought to be requested to return him. I can just say this much—he is fully released so far as I am concerned. I do not know anything further that I ought to do. I think when he reflects on what I have done he will come to the conclusion that I was perfectly justifiable in all I done. My actions I am willing shall be scrutinized upon the evidence of the prisoners. Yours, respectfully etc.,

MARTIN E. GREEN,

Colonel Commanding Missouri State Guards.

SKIRMISH AT CLAPP'S FORD.

Soon after the Athens fight Col. Woodyard began to make ready an expedition against Green's forces in the interior. On the night of the 14th of August occurred the affair at Clapp's Ford. Col. Woodyard, with 350 men, all home guards except a company of Illinois "zouaves," had moved from Canton to Williamstown. From there he started on a night

*From the original, in the possession of Louis Koch, Esq., of La Grange.

†Mr. Rickey is now (1887) a well known Democratic politician and Washington lobbyist. No name is better known in Washington than that of "Colonel" Joe Rickey.—*Compiler.*

march for Edina, to unite his forces with those of Col. Moore. A battle moon shone brightly, and the command proceeded without impediment until it reached the North Fabius, on the Clark County line, at the crossing known as Clapp's Ford. Here Woodyard learned of the immediate presence of a considerable rebel force, and halted in the creek bottom, forming his men in line in the tall slough grass. In a few minutes about an equal number of rebel troops, under Lieut.-Col. Joe Porter, came up from the opposite side. Porter had with him the two pieces of cannon before mentioned. When the rebels had approached sufficiently near the Federals fired a heavy volley at them. Taken by surprise the Southerners were thrown into confusion and fell back in disorder. Col. Porter steadied a portion of his command long enough to return the fire with his small arms and his artillery; the latter did not deliver more than two or three rounds, none of which took effect. The Federals had with them a small swivel or two-pound cannon, which at one time belonged in La Grange, and had been used exclusively in civic demonstrations. This was put in position and discharged, perhaps twice, with the effect to cause one excited rebel officer to exclaim: "Boys, they've got cannon too; let's get out of this!" Accordingly the rebels "got out," with more celerity than grace, but with a great unanimity of purpose. It is said that they left behind them a hundred hats and caps and fifty shot-guns and rifles, dropped in the wild skurry through the brush and thickets. The rebels had one man, a citizen of Knox County, killed, and three or four wounded. A few horses were killed and hurt. The Union loss was one killed, a man named William Pulse, who lived on Deer Ridge, and three wounded, and one horse killed. The small number of casualties was due to the wild shooting in the night time and under great excitement. At the time each side reported a large number of the other killed, but the truth is believed to be as here stated.

After the skirmish was over Woodyard himself fell back a short distance, and the next day went to Fairmont with a portion of his command. Porter united with Green, who soon pushed out for Edina and toward Kirksville.

During the last week in August Col. Green prepared to set out

with his forces to join the army of Gen. Price, then known to be on its way from Springfield to some point on the Missouri. The Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad was in possession of the Federal troops, and its passage with a conspicuous force was a matter of some difficulty. Col. Green, therefore, marched westward, and made a feint of attacking Kirksville.

A detachment of the Third Iowa Infantry and some home guards were at that point. Green moved into the eastern part of Adair County, and about the 18th of August a skirmish occurred on Bee branch, eight miles northeast of Kirksville, in which Corporal Dix, of Company C, Third Iowa, was killed, and one of Green's men, named Lapsley, from Lewis County, was badly wounded. The skirmish occurred at a dwelling-house early in the morning, and was between Corporal Dix and a squad of home guards on one side, and a detachment of Monroe and Lewis secession troops under Capt. Bob Hagar on the other. The next day another skirmish occurred, wherein one Secessionist (Brown, of Schuyler) was killed, and one wounded. A demonstration directly against Kirksville was made, and the Federals came out with artillery and repulsed it. These incidents had exactly the effect Green intended.

The Federals under Gen. Hurlbut left the railroad, withdrawing the greater part of their forces from Macon, Shelbina and Hunnewell, and repaired to the relief of Kirksville, when Green turned about, marched swiftly to the southeast, halted a day or two at Marshall's Mill, in Marion County, to enable some detachments to join him, and on the 2d of September crossed the railroad, a little west of Monroe City, in perfect safety and without interference, tore up the track and destroyed the telegraph for some distance, and went into camp near Florida, Monroe County, to await the orders of Gen. Price.

Driving out a force of Federals (part of the Third Iowa and Second Kansas) at Shelbina, and capturing the town, on the 4th, Col. Green returned to his camp near Florida, and on the 8th started for Lexington, avoiding encounter with a strong Federal force marching against him under Gen. Pope and Col. David Moore. On the 12th he crossed the Missouri at Glasgow, on a captured steamboat called the "Sunshine," and on the 18th, with

1,500 men, joined Gen. Price at Lexington, where his command bore a gallant and leading part in the capture of Col. Mulligan, and the Federal forces under his command. In this engagement Lieut.-Col. Porter and a number of other Lewis County men were wounded.

Gen. Martin E. Green was born in Fauquier County, Va., June 3, 1815. He was a farmer by occupation, and received but a limited education. In the fall of 1836 he came to Lewis County, and for some years he and his brother, Hon. James S. Green, operated a saw and grist-mill on the Wyaconda, in the north-eastern part of the county. He was for many years a justice of the peace, represented the county in the Eighteenth General Assembly, being elected in 1854, and served two terms as a county court justice.

His entrance into the civil war, as previously noted, was as colonel of the Northeast Missouri Regiment of State Guards, of Gen. Harris's division. At the close of his term in the State Guards he entered the regular Confederate service, inducing many other Missourians to join him. He took part in the engagements at Athens, Shelbina, Lexington, Crane Creek, Pea Ridge, the defense of Corinth, Iuka, the attack on Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hills and the defense of Vicksburg. At Pea Ridge he commanded a brigade, receiving his commission as brigadier-general a month later. At and after the battle of Corinth he commanded a division until his death.

Gen. Green was killed at dawn on the morning of June 27, 1863, during the siege of Vicksburg, while examining the Federal position through his field glass. A sharpshooter shot him through the head, and he died instantly. Word of his death was sent to the St. Louis papers, through the Federal lines, by Lieut. John D. Murphy, an officer of Green's brigade, formerly a resident of Canton.* The body was buried in the Vicksburg Cemetery.

* VICKSBURG, July 1, 1863.
Brigadier-General Martin E. Green, of Missouri, is no more. *Gloriously* did he pass from earth—killed by a minie-ball—while visiting his line of works on Saturday morning, June 27, 1863. The country that he loved so well, and for which he made so many sacrifices, has at last furnished him a grave. Peaceful be his rest beneath her soil.

LIEUT. JOHN D. MURPHY,
Of Canton, Mo.

P. S. Will some officer in the U. S. service be kind enough to forward the above to the St. Louis papers for publication, and forever oblige the friends and relatives of Gen. Green.

Yours, most respectfully,

LIEUT. JOHN D. MURPHY.

THE SKIRMISH AT MONTICELLO BRIDGE.

A few days after Green's forces left the county occurred an affair at the bridge over the Fabius, half a mile south of Monticello, which is known as "the skirmish at Monticello bridge." The date of this incident is believed to be September 6. [See Rebellion Records, Vol. III, p. 2.]

Some of Col. Woodyard's command, living in Knox County, had obtained leave to go to their homes to look after their personal affairs and to secure recruits. Word came to Monticello that they were returning to their encampment at Canton, and would pass through the town, coming in from the south. Their progress as they advanced was noted and reported from time to time, and Secessionists to the number of thirty, a majority of whom lived in and about Monticello, and some of whom were members of Richardson's company, collected, and placed themselves in ambush in the timber and brush commanding the deep cut in the roadway running down upon the bridge, immediately on the south side of the creek. Their arms were chiefly double-barreled shot-guns, loaded heavily with buckshot, their position well concealed and protected on the west side of the road, and it seemed that when the cut should be filled with men and the fire delivered there would be a considerable slaughter. Some of the citizens of Monticello engaged in this affair were Joe Dodge, "Pres." Leeper, the McAllister boys, and — Kelly. Judge Ralph Smith and Capt. Richardson were present.

The Federals numbered forty or fifty men, mounted, and commanded by Dr. S. M. Wirt and Capt. James A. Reid, of Edina. Three or four miles west of Monticello they were warned of their danger by the wife of one of the bushwhackers, but they kept on. On the crest of the hill, a hundred yards southwest of the ambush, they came upon three mounted and armed Secessionists. Capt. Reid at once fired upon them, wounding one, Joe Dodge, in the arm. A brief halt was made at this point, but for some reason no examination of the ground was made, and concluding, perhaps, that the three men encountered constituted the only enemy in the neighborhood, the Federals passed on and entered the cut.

Suddenly the bushwhackers poured upon the line a concerted

volley from their shot-guns. Startled and alarmed, the Federals ran forward into and across the covered bridge in some disorder. On the north bank Capt. Reid halted a number of them, got them into line, and fired across the creek into the timber. In a few seconds the bushwhackers retreated, few of them firing but one shot. Largely as the rebels had the advantage, close as was their range, and experienced as they were in the use of shot-guns, their fire was very ineffective; it is said they were much excited. Only three Federals were wounded; none killed. Lot Meade was severely wounded in the head, Josephus Claypool in the leg, and James Reid, Jr., was slightly wounded in the arm. Ed. Cooney had his horse killed. Meade and Claypool were cared for in Monticello until they were able to be removed.

Learning in Monticello that another ambush was prepared for them east of Monticello somewhere, the Federals avoided the main road to Canton, took a circuitous route to the north and northeast, and did not reach camp until late at night.

When Capt. Reid and his men reported what had occurred at Monticello, and stated further, on the authority of certain Union men, that a majority of the bushwhackers were from the town; that they had set out for the ambush in view of all, cheered and commended by their friends, there was great indignation, and threats were freely made to burn Monticello to the ground. The next day a strong detachment came out, and it was said would have executed these threats but for the persuasion of the few Union men of the place.

Throughout the remainder of the year 1861 all of northeast Missouri was completely under Federal domination. Early in the fall Gen. Ben. M. Prentiss was appointed to the command of the district, with headquarters at Palmyra, and with plenty of troops to sustain him. There were no disturbances in the county worthy of note during the entire winter.

In the latter part of December a company of Confederate recruits was organized in the neighborhood of Monticello, and set out for the army of Gen. Price, then south of the Missouri. This company was commanded by Capt. John P. Caldwell. But while in camp on Silver Creek, in the southern part of Randolph County, about the 15th of January, 1862, the entire Con-

federate force, which was commanded by Col. J. A. Poindexter, was attacked by a Federal detachment under Maj. Torrence, of the First Iowa Cavalry, and completely routed. A young man named Bondurant, from the western part of this county, was killed, and Capt. Caldwell and a number of his men were taken prisoners. The weather was inclement, and in a brief time nearly all of the Lewis County men were at their homes.

In the meantime, during the preceding fall, recruiting for the Federal Army had been vigorously pushed. The Third Missouri Cavalry, Col. John M. Glover, had been organized, and Company A of that regiment, Capt. John T. Howland, was made up entirely of men from Lewis County, the majority of whom were from Union and Highland Townships. Two companies, A, Capt. Yust, and K, Capt. Leeser, were in the Twenty-first Infantry from this county.

WAR INCIDENTS FROM 1862 TO 1865.

With the first appearance of the spring of 1862 the Confederate partisans in northeast Missouri began operations. Few in number and isolated in position, their movements were stealthy, and their warfare was of a character not to be commended. It was chiefly modeled upon the Indian style, and was commonly called bushwhacking. About the 25th of March occurred the bushwhacking incidents near Colony and Novelty, mentioned elsewhere.

On the 2d of April two Federal militia and a Union citizen, named Lilburn Hale, were fired on and killed by Tom Stacy's band of bushwhackers, near Shelbyville. Two or three Union men—James Preston, a peddler named Hotchkiss, and ——— Reed—were murdered in the western part of Marion. There were evidences that a general Confederate rising was in progress.

Col. John M. Glover was in command in this district, with headquarters in Palmyra. Hearing of the troubles in Knox on the 6th of April he set out with five companies for Edina, where he established his headquarters, and proceeded to clear out the surrounding country of bushwhackers. His troopers scouted through portions of Lewis, Clark, Scotland, Adair, Knox, and

Shelby Counties, and killed seven so-called bushwhackers, one of whom, William A. Marks, was a resident of the northern part of Lewis County, and a relative of Gen. Martin E. Green. He had been in Gen. Price's army, and had returned to his home a few months before. The Federals claimed to have evidence that he was connected with the bushwhackers, whom they were ordered to exterminate. He was shot near his house, and his body left where it fell.

Col. Glover soon broke up or destroyed all the little bushwhacking bands, and there was something like peace in the country for a month or more, although the rebels were simply lying low and waiting for an opportunity. Indeed it is true that companies and squads were in existence that did not take the field openly. Tom Stacy's band staid in the brush; others remained at home, all ready for the signal!

It had been understood for some time that just as soon as warm weather came, recruiting officers from the Confederate Army would visit north Missouri to secure and take away recruits, and preparations to receive them had been made among the adherents of the rebel cause. At last it was announced that Col. Joseph C. Porter, who had so long lived in the southwestern part of this county, and who had gone out the previous fall as second in command under Martin E. Green, had returned to take charge of matters in this quarter, and that he, Capt. Frisby McCullough, and others, were already at work in the neighborhood of Newark.

INCIDENTS OF THE PORTER CAMPAIGN.

During the Porter campaign Lewis County was the scene of some stirring incidents. The county swarmed with Rebel raiders and Federal scouting parties. Business of all kinds was practically suspended. Alarming reports and exciting rumors were constantly circulated. The citizens were foraged upon, and often robbed and maltreated by both sides. Nearly all of the able-bodied men had taken up arms, and their families were left to care for themselves. The people were given a taste of civil war, and they found it bitter and unwholesome. Many found to their cost that war was not a pleasant pastime,

although they had declared they would be satisfied with nothing else.

July 9 a company of rebel partisans visited Monticello, held the town a few hours, taking from the citizens a considerable quantity of boots, shoes, guns, etc. County Treasurer Million, a Union man, was visited and forced to pay \$100 in cash for his release. William Mack was arrested, and his bond for his good behavior toward the Confederate cause was being written, when the alarm that "the Feds. are coming," caused the raiders to disperse. The next day a number of Union citizens started for Canton for safety, but met a detachment of enrolled militia under Maj. A. Q. Pledge *en route* for Monticello to protect them.

On the 12th, Maj. Ralph Smith, at the head of a Confederate detachment, visited Williamstown, seized some horses belonging to Union men in that section, and carried off as a prisoner a young man named Tuttle. Very few of the Union citizens of the county, who had taken no part in the war, were seriously disturbed by the Confederates at any time.

Some time about the 20th of September, Staples' grist-mill and distillery, on the Fabius, about four miles northwest of Monticello, were burned by a battalion of the Second Missouri State Militia under Maj. J. B. Rogers. The Major had been informed that the mill had been used to grind flour and meal for the rebel forces, and that upon it many of them relied for their breadstuffs. Mr. Staples had taken the oath of loyalty, and had run his mill on but one or two occasions in aid of the Confederate cause, and then only when forced to do so, and a portion of the property destroyed belonged to a widowed sister-in-law. When Rogers was informed of these facts he denounced his informer in severe and profane terms, swearing to a relative of Mr. Staples (now in Canton) that the next "d—d sneak" that came to him with tales against his neighbor should be kicked out of his presence. All this, however, did not rebuild the property, yet it furnished good reason for believing that the burning had not been in pure wantonness.

About the 1st of September Maj. Ralph Smith occupied Monticello with a company, but left on the approach of Maj. Rogers, who came in with 300 men of the then Eleventh Missouri State

Militia, which organization was afterward consolidated with McNeil's regiment, and known as the Second Missouri State Militia. With the exception of a few days' absence at the time of the fight at Whaley's Mill, Rogers' battalion remained in Monticello until some time the next winter.

THE RAID ON CANTON.

The Confederate raid on and capture of Canton, on August 2, 1862, may here be more fully described than on another page.

The raid had for its object the maintenance of the Confederate prestige, the encouraging of the Southern partisans in the county, and the capture of certain military stores and material believed to be in the town. The force was composed of about 250 men belonging to Col. Porter's command, and was temporarily organized as a regiment with Col. Cyrus Franklin, Lieut.-Col. W. F. Davis and Maj. Ralph Smith as the field officers. The raiders were all mounted, and generally well armed. Knowledge of the fact that no troops were in the town had been conveyed to the rebel leaders by trusted friends, and they understood the situation perfectly. Setting out from their encampment at the "Sugar Camp," on the Middle Fabius, southwest of Monticello, the raiders rode steadily but cautiously until they reached the western border of the town. Here it was learned that there was but little chance of resistance, but that if any was met it would be encountered on the levee, near J. W. Carnegy's warehouse, where about seventy-five muskets were stored. Thereupon Col. Franklin sent an advance guard of twenty-five men into town to feel the way, with instructions to proceed on Clark Street to the river, then turn down the river to the foot of Lewis Street, where Carnegy's warehouse stood. "And when you reach that point," said the Colonel to the leader of the advance, "look out that you are not bushwhacked."

For some time the citizens of Canton had been apprehensive of a visit from the Confederates known to be in the western part of the county, and as there were no troops in town there had been some uneasiness among the Unionists, and a few of them had left. In the warehouse of Mr. Carnegy there were some muskets, to be sure, but not many thought of using them. Alarming reports

came in from time to time, but as they were not followed by the Confederates, a feeling of security took possession of a majority, and only a few were on the *qui vive*. When Franklin's troops entered the town there were seated near the warehouse Mr. Carnegy himself, Samuel Turner, J. W. Bass and John Oeth, all citizens of Canton. Mr. Carnegy had spent the greater part of the night in packing up certain goods in his possession, intending to ship them by the Northern Line boats to a point of safety. Mr. Oeth was in charge of the effects of a lady, who intended leaving town that night, and meant to see that her goods were put on board when the boat arrived. Carnegy deemed it probable that some wagons from Edina might arrive to haul off some merchandise in his charge. All four were sitting near the door of the warehouse when the clatter of horses was heard on Clark Street. "I believe there come my wagons," said Mr. Carnegy. In a moment or two he said to Mr. Oeth, "Let us go and see who it is." The two arose, walked across the street, and started north along Water Street in the direction of the noise. They had proceeded but a short distance when they encountered the head of a mounted column. It was dark, and only the forms of the men and horses could be distinctly made out. Surprised, both halted, and Mr. Oeth called out, "Who comes there?" The instant response was from the shot-gun of the leader, Lieut. Garnett, thirty feet away. With the explosion of the gun Mr. Carnegy fell. A heavy charge of buckshot lodged in his bowels, giving him a mortal wound. Oeth turned and fled; stumbling, he fell, cutting his knees on the stones of the wharf, but rising instantly he escaped to a tobacco house, where he spent the night.

As soon as Carnegy fell Lieut. Garnett handed his bridle rein to a comrade, went to the prostrate man, and bending over him said, with apparent deep feeling, "I am sorry for this, but, my friend, you ought not to have halted me." Mr. Turner and Mr. Bass, who came forward when the shooting took place, were made prisoners, but almost instantly released, and directed to care for Mr. Carnegy. The agony of the latter seemed to greatly affect Lieut. Garnett. He even shed tears, and said to Mr. Turner. "I supposed when he halted me that it was the militia guarding the warehouse." It was not generally known then that

it was Mr. Oeth who had challenged the Confederates, and not Mr. Carnegy. The wounded man was taken to a room near by, where he died the following Sunday morning, after intense suffering.*

Following his advance Franklin pushed his main column down Lewis Street, and the town was soon under complete Confederate occupation. Pickets were thrown out on all the roads, and the levee guarded. The raiders remained in town until about noon the next day, Saturday. During their stay they searched several houses and buildings, securing the seventy-five Austrian muskets in Carnegy's warehouse, about fifty other guns of different patterns, and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The stores were not robbed; a few purchases of merchandise were made and paid for, but of course powder, lead and caps were not considered merchandise. From Judge William Ellis they took some papers belonging to Sheriff Biggs and the county court, and from J. A. Ellis, some money. J. G. Guthrie and a number of Unionists were made prisoners but released on the abandonment of the town. The regular Keokuk and St. Louis packet, "City of Warsaw," Capt. Malin, ran the blockade very easily, although an attempt was made to capture her.

Upon leaving town the Confederates went westward, passing through Monticello at 3 P. M.; that night they encamped on the Fabius, at the Sugar Camp ford. They bore away with them from Canton, as a prisoner, ex-Senator James S. Green, who had arrived in town the same evening from Washington City. Mr. Green, it will be remembered, had taken the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government, and he refused to openly violate it, even in the presence of his Confederate friends, many of whom were his old neighbors and associates. His sentiments were well understood, but his conduct perplexed not a few. He persisted in his declaration that he was a "loyal man," had taken his oath and meant to keep it. "You had better lay down your arms," he said to some of the raiders, half jocularly, half in earnest. Invited to accompany them away from town, he said. "I won't go

*John William Carnegy, the son of the old pioneer, S. W. B. Carnegy, was a prominent citizen of Canton, and very generally esteemed. He was a stanch Unionist, but respected by all parties. His wounding, as the circumstances have been related to the compiler by eye-witnesses, seems to have been one of the melancholy accidents of the war. He left a wife and children.

voluntarily," then he added significantly, "but if you *take me prisoner*, I suppose I will be compelled to go."

The hint was understood. He was made a "prisoner" and "forced" to go the Sugar Camp ford. Some of the Confederates were for conscripting him and forcing him to fight for the cause he had espoused so ardently a year before! "D—n him," said they, "he got us into this scrape, and he ought to be made to help us out." At the Sugar Camp the senator was released upon taking the oath, *pro forma*, "not to take up arms against the Confederate States during the war." Repairing to Washington City not long afterward he had an interview with President Lincoln to whom he gave a humorous account of his "capture." "They asked me what I thought of the situation," said he, "and I replied that I was like Pat, who, when asked what he was thinking about, said, 'Bedad, I am thinkin' the same as Mr. Maloney, who kapes the whisky shop; I owe him a dollar for whisky, and he thinks I'll niver pay him, and I think so too.' I said, 'you fellows think you are going to get a licking before long, and I am of the same opinion.' And sure enough, a few days later the command these men belonged to was badly defeated at Kirksville." Franklin's command soon united with Porter, and a few days later participated in the disastrous defeat at Kirksville.

On Tuesday following the raid about 250 Federals, under Maj. Covalt, of Quincy, and Capts. Hathaway, Grigsby, and Ellis, of the militia visited Canton. A number of houses were searched, three guns and five horses seized, and a few men taken prisoners; the latter were soon released, however.

THE SKIRMISH ON GRASSY CREEK.

On Friday evening, August 22, a skirmish occurred on Grassy Creek, in the southern part of the county, near the site of Maywood. A detachment of twenty-eight men from the La Grange militia was out scouting the country. On Finley's Prairie they divided into two squads. One of ten men took the Monticello and Emerson road. In the creek bottom they came upon a company of Porter's men in ambush. The Confederates opened fire at short range. Three Federals were riding in front,

Leroy Diver, John Rickard and —— Green. Of these Diver, who was a young man, about eighteen years of age, was killed, Rickard badly wounded and Green captured; another prisoner named Sheppy was also captured. One Federal horse was killed.

The surviving Federals saved themselves by flight. Passing the house of old Bob Beckett, they fired at him as he stood in the door, burying a bullet in the doorpost. Young Diver's body was taken to Beckett's the same afternoon, as was the wounded man, Rickard—the latter is still a resident of the county. The Confederates soon moved, and later in the day released on parole both Green and Sheppy. The latter belonged to Glover's regiment, was at home on furlough, and accompanied the militia "just for fun."

The next day a strong force of Federals, 200 of whom were from Quincy, left La Grange, and visited the scene of the skirmish, scouting the country thoroughly. The Confederates were at a safe distance and were not encountered.

THE MURDER OF EZEKIEL PRATT.

In August of this year occurred the murder of Ezekiel Pratt, a Union man living in the northern part of the county, in the vicinity of Williamstown and Bunker Hill. The killing was attributed to John Baker and some men under him, and to his father, Willis Baker, who was a neighbor of Pratt. John Baker had been in the rebel service for some time as a bushwhacker, and had been for a short time under Joe Porter. He seems to have left Porter immediately after the Kirksville fight, and sped away to his father's house, at the head of a small band, although it is claimed that he was not at Kirksville at all, but had been in the brush, on the Fabius, all summer. The circumstances of the killing are thus related by the widow of Mr. Pratt (now Mrs. H. L. Sweet), yet living in the neighborhood of the tragedy:

On the 8th of August, 1862, John Baker came to our house with a band of men, armed with shot-guns, and surrounded the house. He asked for Mr. Pratt; said he wanted him, and had come to kill him; he also wanted all the guns we had, and particularly a certain United States musket. Mr. Pratt was not at home. I refused them admittance, but John Baker ordered me to open the door or he would shoot me through the window. He ordered the men

to set fire to the house and kill me, or get in somehow. My little girl, fearing they would execute their threats, opened the door and they rushed in yelling like Indians. I had concealed the musket and they could not find it. They rummaged the house, and found the box of cartridges belonging to it, and after cursing and swearing around awhile rode away.

When Mr. Pratt returned, and I informed him of what had happened, he mounted his horse, and with two young men, named Tuttle and (I think) Bandruff, started in pursuit of the bushwhackers, sending word to the Union men of the neighborhood to follow him and assist in breaking up their camp and routing them. Mr. Pratt was exempt from military service, but he and the neighbors had agreed among themselves to put down bushwhackers and robbers if they came in, and if the men had rallied to his support they would have destroyed or captured this band.

Mr. Pratt and the two boys were riding along the road past the thicket, near the house of Willis Baker, the father of John. Some one fired on them from the bushes, and wounded Mr. Pratt in the ankle; the saddle skirts were covered with blood. Not minding the wound he jumped from his horse, and rushed into the thicket from which the shot came. In a few seconds the two young men heard the voice of John Baker cry out, "Father, come and help me!" Willis Baker then came out of his door, and it is believed shot Mr. Pratt. The body had one wound in the back of the head, supposed to have been made by Willis Baker, one (a fatal shot) in the abdomen, one in the ankle, and one cut or stab in the body from his own bayonet. One person, who claimed to know, told me he lived several hours and requested to be brought home to die. All kinds of stories were told me to excuse his murder until I refused to listen to them.

When the fighting was going on in the thicket, the two young men became alarmed and fled, spreading the news that Mr. Pratt was killed, etc. I knew nothing of it until all was over, and then I had great difficulty in getting any one to go and get the body; all were afraid. * * * I have given what I believe to be the truth.

Mr. Pratt was a native of Cohasset, Mass., and at the time of his death was forty-six years of age. He had been twice married; his second wife was a daughter of Judge Charles Hequembourg, of St. Louis, where Mr. Pratt was last married in 1847, and where he pursued the occupation of architect and builder for some years. He came to Lewis County in 1854, and purchased the farm whereon his widow and sons now reside.

Willis Baker was arrested some time after the tragedy, charged with assisting in the killing of Mr. Pratt. He was taken to Palmyra, and was one of the ten Confederate prisoners executed by order of Gen. McNeil, on the 18th of October following, in retaliation for the murder of Andrew Allsman, by some of Porter's men. It must be borne in mind that his friends always denied that he participated in the murder, which was attributed to his son, John

Baker. He was an old settler of this county, and was about sixty years of age at the date of his death. He died very bravely, implacable in his hatred of his executioners.

EMANCIPATION.

The question of the abolition of slavery came to be seriously considered in these days. A year before it was no question at all. Hardly anybody favored it, even secretly, and no one dared openly advocate it. But times had changed. Now it did not require a prophet with much ability in his profession to predict that if the Union cause should finally triumph slavery would perish, and events to the well informed and unprejudiced indicated precisely this result. The Confederacy had to succeed in a year or fail forever, and the year had passed. A strong party grew up in Missouri favoring emancipation, with compensation at the rate of \$300 per head for all slaves emancipated by loyal owners; rebels, of course, were to get nothing. In this party were numbers of slave owners. The Union men were divided in opinion; perhaps the majority favored the proposition. Those who were out-and-out abolitionists, without compensation to anybody, were few in number at that time.

October 13 an emancipation meeting was held at Monticello. There was a considerable attendance. Milton Million was president and Z. T. Knight, vice-president. A committee on resolutions was composed of Jacob Morton, W. G. Watson, T. S. Dunbar, Rice Cheatham and J. G. Guthrie. As published in the county papers the resolutions reported by this committee were vigorously denunciatory of "rebels" and "the wicked rebellion," and declared among things that, "the prosperity of Missouri, the development of her resources, and the enabling her to take her proper position among her sister States demand that she adopt a system of gradual emancipation, not to work injury to the pecuniary interests of any *loyal* citizen, and not to disturb the social relations of our community."

Another resolution declared: "That we believe the Constitution of the United States and its guarantees are to be maintained inviolate, and that the Constitution is intended for *loyal* men, and has no protection to afford to rebels or to rebellious

States. That we are in favor of any measure that, in the opinion of our Government, is calculated to put down this rebellion, and give our country the blessings of peace."

The resolutions were adopted without dissent. Speeches were then made by Gen. John McNeil and his provost-marshal, W. R. Strachan, after which the following delegates were selected to attend the emancipation congressional convention at Macon City: William Ellis, J. G. Guthrie, W. G. Watson, William Oder and John M. Cashman.

The Macon convention nominated Moses P. Green, of Marion, as its candidate, but he was defeated by Hon. W. A. Hall, of Randolph, the Democratic and anti-emancipation candidate. Hon. Milton Million, the emancipation candidate from this county, was elected representative.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM GALLUP.

On the 10th of October, 1864, a young Confederate named William Gallup was executed by the Federal militia at Monticello. On the 5th of September, previously, he had been captured by Capt. Thacker's company, on the Illinois side of the Mississippi, eight miles above Canton. He had been a member of Owsley's company of bushwhackers, and was accused of stealing horses in Missouri, and running them into Illinois for sale. He admitted that he had belonged to Owsley's company, but denied the charge of horse-stealing.

The militia had often hunted for him, and finally forced him to take refuge across the river, where he was captured. He was taken to Monticello, and placed in charge of Capt. Lewis' company. He possessed only ordinary intelligence, and it is even asserted that he was half-witted. He offered to enlist in the Federal service, and it is said he had a brother in the Twenty-first Missouri. The prisoner was being held for some reason, not clear, when, soon after the Centralia massacre, and only a day or two following the receipt of some of the bodies of the victims, word came from the military authorities at Hannibal, to take him out and shoot him. This was done. The execution took place in the northern part of the town, on the site of the university building. The firing party was composed of ten men, some of whom yet live

in the county. He died bravely enough, or rather indifferently, hardly seeming to realize the situation. His body was buried by "sympathizers" in the public cemetery. He gave his age as twenty-one.

ELECTIONS DURING THE WAR.

1863—Vote for three supreme judges, in November: Radicals, 703; Conservatives, 760. This was the first election in Missouri when the voting was by ballot.

1864—Presidential: Lincoln, 774; McClellan, 533.

1865—The vote on the adoption of the Drake Constitution, so called at the election held June 6, 1865, was in detail as follows:

PRECINCTS.	For.	Against.
Monticello	67	90
Williamstown.....	45	6
Canton.....	167	160
La Grange.....	107	256
Highland.....	58	4
Salem.....	43	2
Deer Ridge.....	73	12
Totals.....	560	530

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE ENLISTMENTS.

In March, 1864, apprehensive that a draft would be "run" in the county, the county court took steps to encourage enlistments in the Federal service, in order that the county's quota might be filled without a resort to such extreme measures. A bounty of \$100 was offered to every man enlisting from the county under the call of the President. In September the offer was repeated, and \$15,000 borrowed to meet the expense. A number of veterans from the county, whose term of service had expired, re-enlisted in August, and were paid \$100 each. (For the list see County Court Records, Vol. III, p. 275.)

By the close of the year 1864 the county had sent nearly 500 men into the Federal service, all of whom had enlisted for three years, as follows:

In Missouri regiments—Tenth Infantry, 13; Twenty-first Infantry, 215; Thirtieth Infantry, 1; Thirty-third Infantry, 1; Third Cavalry, 154; Seventh Cavalry, 11; Eleventh Cavalry, 6; Engineer Regiment, 1. Miscellaneous—In the Second Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, 49; in Illinois regiments, 16.

Besides these, 54 negroes had enlisted in colored regiments, and about 500 men had served in the enrolled militia, and were still members of that organization. From first to last, therefore, during the civil war, fully 1,000 citizens of the county did military service in aid of the Federal cause, either in the regular volunteer armies or in the Missouri militia. The county exceeded its quota, and there was no draft.

In the rebel or Confederate service the number of Lewis County men can only be estimated. The records bearing upon the point can not be found; if they were completely kept, which is doubtful, they have been lost in some way. Such inquiry and investigation as can be made, however, lead to the conclusion that the number who actually enlisted, bore arms, and did more or less service, was about 350. This estimate includes those who served under Gen. Martin E. Green in the Missouri State Guard, and those who joined Col. Joe C. Porter, in the summer of 1862, and served with him until after the battle of Kirksville. It also includes 25 men as the probable number that made their way into the Confederate Army, singly or in small parties, but it does not take into account Capt. Caldwell's company of recruits, broken up at the fight on Silver Creek.

Quite a number of men abandoned the army after the expiration of their six months' term of service in the Missouri State Guard, some of them before. From time to time others deserted and came home, or went elsewhere. It is believed that of the 150 men that joined Col. Porter, fully 50 had previously, at different periods, served under Gen. Green. Of those who fought through the war from the time of their enlistment, or were either killed, died in service, or were discharged for disability, it can not be said that they exceeded 200. In the foregoing no consideration is given to those who were out with Green and Porter a shorter period than thirty days, unless they took part in an engagement.

The following men from Lewis County were members of Company A, Tenth Missouri Infantry, Confederate States Army:*

First sergeant, John W. Williams; second sergeant, David

* The names are taken from the muster roll of the company in the possession of J. L. Grubbs, Esq., of Canton.

W. Christie; third sergeant, John C. Richardson; fifth sergeant, William T. La Rue.

Second corporal, Charles Magee.

Privates—John T. Askin, Augustus Anderson, M. M. Briford, John H. Bland, David Daggs, J. H. Emery, D. L. Ford, J. L. Grubbs, G. B. Hudson, G. R. Minor, W. J. Magee, W. H. Neal, James Peat, James B. Richardson, E. J. Richardson, George W. Smith, T. J. Turner, A. W. Turner and H. C. Willson.

Col. William M. Moore, of Lewis County, became the colonel of the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Confederate. This regiment served chiefly in Arkansas, under Gen. Price. It was badly cut up in the battle of Helena, July 4, 1863. It will be observed that while there were twenty-four men from this county in this regiment, there were thirteen of their neighbors in the Tenth Missouri Infantry, Federal.

THE TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY.

As this regiment was composed almost exclusively of men from Lewis, Clark, Knox and Scotland Counties, something of its history may appropriately appear in this volume. The regiment really dated its origin from the organization of the Union Home Guards in northeast Missouri, during the summer of 1861. The home guards finally entered two battalion organizations, known as the First and Second Northeast Missouri Regiments, of which David Moore was colonel of the First, and Humphrey M. Woodyard the colonel of the Second. Each of the two commanders had his commission first from Gen. Lyon.

Many of Moore's regiment, while they were yet in the home guards, did much active service, as elsewhere noted, and participated in the engagement at Athens; Col. Woodyard's men fought at Clapp's Ford and elsewhere, and both commands participated in Gen. Pope's campaign against Martin E. Green, down to the "Tiger's Den," near Florida, Monroe County. In the winter of 1861, while the two battalions were at Canton, they were consolidated by an order of Gov. Gamble (special order No. 15), dated December 31. Said the order:

The battalion of Missouri volunteers heretofore known as the First Northeast Missouri Regiment, under the command of Col. D. Moore, and the battalion of Missouri volunteers heretofore known as the Second Northeast Missouri

Regiment, under the command of Col. H. M. Woodyard, are hereby consolidated into a regiment, to be hereafter known and designated as the Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri volunteers.

Col. Moore was appointed colonel, and Col. Woodyard lieutenant-colonel, of the regiment thus formed. The ten companies were all from northeast Missouri. Company A was from Lewis County; Company B from Adair, Knox and Scotland; Company C from Scotland; Companies D and E from Knox; Companies F, G and H from Clark, with a few men in Company F from Iowa; Company I was from Scotland and Company K from Lewis.

Both prior and subsequent to the organization the several companies did a good deal of active service in northeast Missouri, in scouting through the country and clearing it of the rebel partisans and preventing their organization. In the early spring of 1862 the regiment passed down the Mississippi, and joined the army of Gen. Grant at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. On the 6th of April it participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing, and was the first Federal regiment to become engaged. Contrary to the generally received opinion the division (Gen. Prentiss' sixth) to which it belonged was not really surprised, since it is a fact that the Twenty-first Missouri actually marched out and attacked the rebels as they were advancing. The part taken by the regiment in this action may best be understood by the following reports of Cols. Moore and Woodyard:

HEADQUARTERS 21ST MO. INFANTRY, 6TH DIV., }
ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE. April 11th, 1862. }

SIR:—In pursuance of the order of Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss, commanding 6th Division, Army of West Tennessee, I, on Saturday [April 5] proceeded to a reconnoissance on the front of the line of Gen. Prentiss' division, and on the front of Gen. Sherman's division. My command consisted of three companies from the 21st Missouri Regiment, companies commanded by Cpts. Cox, Harle and Pearce. A thorough reconnoissance over the extent of three miles failed to discover the enemy. Being unsuccessful, as stated, I returned to my encampment about 7 P. M.

On Sunday morning, the 6th inst., at about 6 o'clock, being notified that the picket guard of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, had been attacked and driven in, by order of Col. Everett Peabody, commanding the 1st Brigade, 6th Division, I advanced, with five companies of my command, a short distance from the outer line of our encampment. I met the retreating pickets of the 1st Brigade bringing in their wounded. Those who were able for duty I ordered and compelled to return to their posts, and learning that the enemy were advancing in force, I advanced with the remaining companies of my regiment, which companies

having joined me, I ordered an advance and attacked the enemy, who was commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ruggles, of the rebel army. A terrific fire was opened upon us, from the whole front of the four or five regiments forming the advance of the enemy, which my gallant soldiers withstood during thirty minutes, until I had communicated the intelligence of the movement against us to my commanding general.

About this time, being myself severely wounded, the bone of the leg below the knee being shattered, I was compelled to retire from the field, leaving Lieut.-Col. Woodyard in command.

CAPT. HENRY BINMORE,

A. A. G. 6th Div. Army West Tenn.

D. MOORE,

Col. 21st Mo. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS 21ST MO. INFANTRY, }
PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 12, 1862. }

SIR:—I have the honor to report that on the morning of the 6th of April, before sunrise, Gen. Prentiss ordered Col. Moore, with five companies of our regiment, to sustain the pickets of the 12th Michigan Infantry. The colonel had not proceeded more than half a mile when he met the pickets coming in, with many killed and wounded. Col. Moore immediately dispatched Lieut. Menn for the remaining five companies. Gen. Prentiss, being in camp, ordered me to join Col. Moore. We marched some 300 yards together, after I formed the junction, in a nearly westerly direction, by a flank movement, four ranks, when the head of the column came to the northwest corner of a cotton field. We were here fired upon, and Col. Moore received a severe wound in the right leg, and Lieut. Menn was wounded in the head. I then assumed command of the regiment, and formed a line of battle on the brow of a hill on the cotton field, facing nearly west. I held this position for some half or three-quarters of an hour, and kept the enemy in check. He fell back and endeavored to outflank me. Discovering this, I moved my line to the north of the field again. I was then joined by four companies of the 16th Wisconsin Infantry. Having no field officers with them, I ordered them to a position east of the field, and as soon as this was done joined them with my command. This line of battle was formed facing south behind a small incline, enabling my men to load and be out of range of the enemy's fire. The position proved a strong one, and we managed to hold it for upward of an hour. Finding they could not dislodge us, the enemy again tried to outflank us and deal a cross-fire. I then fell back in good order, firing as we did so, to the next hill. Col. Peabody, commanding 1st Brigade, here came up with the 25th Missouri Regiment. I requested him to bring his men up to the hill on our right, as it would afford protection to his men, and be of assistance to my command. He did so, but the enemy coming by heavy main center and dealing a heavy cross-fire from our right and left, we could not maintain this position for over thirty minutes. We gradually began to fall back, and reached our tents, when the ranks got broken in passing through them. We endeavored to rally our men in the rear of our tents, and formed as well as could be expected, but my men got much scattered, a great many falling into other regiments under the immediate command of Gen. Prentiss. Others divided to other divisions, but continued to fight during the two days.

Falling back to the second hill Maj. Barnabas B. King received a mortal wound, and died in about thirty minutes. He rendered me great assistance in the action, cheering on and encouraging the men. His death is a heavy loss to

us. He was ever active, energetic and at his post of duty, vigilant in attending to the wants of the men. Adj. C. C. Tobin, who is now missing, also proved himself very active on the field. He is supposed to be a prisoner, and taken at the same time with Gen. Prentiss.

I can not too highly praise the conduct of the officers and men of my command, and of the companies of the 16th Wisconsin who acted in concert with me.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. WOODYARD,

CAPT. HENRY BINMORE,

Lieut.-Col. Comm'dg 21st Mo. Regiment.

A. A. G. 6th Div. Army West Tenn.

The loss of the regiment in the battle of Shiloh was one officer (Maj. King) and seventeen men killed, four officers and forty-two men wounded, three officers and sixty-one men taken prisoners—total, 128.

In the battle of Corinth, Miss., October 3 and 4, 1862, the regiment was engaged, losing one man killed, seventeen wounded and six missing. In the first day's fight Col. Moore's horse was killed, and, falling upon its rider, severely injured his amputated leg, necessitating his retirement from the field. The regiment was led thereafter during the fight by Maj. Edwin Moore. It captured about 900 prisoners, including many wounded.

Soon after the battle of Corinth the regiment was sent back to Missouri to recruit. It reached Canton October 28, nearly 400 strong. In a few months the regiment again went south, and during the greater part of the remainder of the year 1863 was stationed in the vicinity of Columbus, Ky., Union City, Tenn., and Memphis.

During the year 1864 it participated in many important expeditions. About the 1st of February it arrived at Vicksburg, Miss., by steamboat from Memphis. *En route*, opposite Island No. 70, the boat was fired upon by guerrillas, and three men of the Twenty-first were killed and four wounded. The regiment accompanied Gen. Sherman's command on the raid to Meridian, and formed a part of Gen. Banks' ill-fated Red River expedition. Returning to Memphis, it accompanied the division sent out to retrieve the Federal defeat at Guntown, and was engaged in the battle at Tupelo, Miss., July 14. Its part in this engagement is thus described:

HEADQUARTERS 21ST MISSOURI INFANTRY, VOLUNTEERS, }
MEMPHIS, Tennessee, July 18, 1864. }

Lieutenant Samuel D. Sawyer, A. A. A. G. 1st Brigade,

LIEUTENANT:—I have the honor to report the part taken by the 21st Missouri Infantry Volunteers, at the battle of Tupelo, on the 14th day of July, 1864.

About six o'clock, A. M., we were formed in a line of battle with the brigade, the 119th Illinois Infantry Volunteers, being on our left and the 58th Illinois Infantry on our right. About 7:30 A. M., the enemy opened on us with artillery, which continued until 9 o'clock, A. M., when they advanced their infantry in line of battle, driving in our skirmishers precipitately. They came within twenty paces of our line, when I gave the order to fire and immediately after to advance. The fire was well directed, and took the enemy by surprise, who fled in great disorder with the regiment in pursuit, and for fifteen or twenty minutes a continuous and deadly fire was poured in upon them; its effect was visible on the field. There being no enemy in sight, after advancing four hundred and fifty yards, we returned to our former position, and were not again attacked during the day, although frequently subjected to a heavy artillery fire.

The officers and men of the command behaved with the utmost gallantry, obeying every order with that promptness which secures success. Our loss was one man killed and fifteen wounded.

EDWIN MOORE,

Lieutenant Colonel 21st Missouri Infantry, Volunteers, Commanding.

In the fall of 1864 it was sent by boat with its division, Gen. A. J. Smith's, to Missouri, to assist in expelling Gen. Price's army from the State. It saw service on the Iron Mountain Railroad, and accompanied its division in the long, hard march across the State, from St. Louis to near the Kansas line, and back again. On its return to St. Louis it was sent to Nashville, with the greater portion of Gen. Smith's command, to re-enforce Gen. Thomas against Gen. Hood.

Of the services of the regiment during the year 1865, including its part in the operations around Mobile, Col. Best reports:

HEADQUARTERS 21ST MISSOURI INFANTRY, VETERAN VOLUNTEERS, }
MOBILE, Alabama, October 31, 1865. }

Colonel Samuel P. Simpson, Adjutant-General of Missouri,

COLONEL:—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of operation of this regiment from the 1st day of January to the present date:

On the 1st of January the regiment, then a portion of the 1st Brig., 2d Div., detachment Army of the Tennessee (Major-General A. J. Smith commanding) was marching in pursuit of the rebel General Hood's army, on the road leading from Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, to Clifton, Tennessee; arrived at Clifton on the 2d of January, it embarked on a steamer *en route* for Eastport, Mississippi, where it arrived and went into camp on the 7th day of January. On the 1st day of February, two companies, G and H, of the 24th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, was consolidated into the regiment. On the 5th of February, one company, Company A, was detached for provost duty at the head-

quarters detachment of the Army of the Tennessee. Remained in camp at Eastport, performing usual routine of picket and guard duty, until February 9, when it embarked on board a transport *en route* for New Orleans, Louisiana, where it arrived February 21; disembarked and went into camp February 22. The designation of the Army of the Tennessee was there changed to 16th Army Corps. The regiment was here detailed to guard the transportation of the 2d Division, 16th Army Corps, and remained until March the 22d, when one company, Company B, was left in charge of the transportation, and the regiment proceeded per steamer to join the army on the west side of Fish river, Alabama, near its mouth, at which place it arrived, and went into camp with the army on the 24th day of March. On the 25th and 26th of March, it moved with the army to within three miles of Spanish Fort, where the 2d Division, 16th Army Corps, threw up fortifications facing to the rear; remained there until April 3d, when the division moved to and began operations against Fort Blakely, Alabama. It took part in the many skirmishes in the approach and siege of Fort Blakely, and lost several men killed and wounded, and on the 9th of April did their whole duty in the charge on and capture of the fortifications and their rebel defenders.

In the capture of that place two of the color bearers were killed, but the colors were successfully planted on the works before that of any of the many others that were fully as anxious as the 21st to have their flag first. The loss of the regiment was about equal to that of the whole brigade, it being on the extreme left of the army, which was not equal to the front of the enemy's works, causing a cross fire of artillery and musketry to be given it from the enemy's right; after the capture of the fort the regiment marched about 472 miles to brigade headquarters, having in charge and reporting over five hundred rebel prisoners, officers and enlisted men, among them two rebel generals.

On the 13th of April it started with the 16th Corps on the march for Montgomery, Alabama, at which place it arrived on the 27th of April, and went into camp about two miles northeast of the city. On the 19th day of May, Company B joined the regiment from New Orleans, where it had been detached to guard the transportation of the division. The regiment remained in camp near Montgomery until June the 1st, when it started on the march with the brigade to Providence, landing on the Alabama river; arriving at Providence June 4, embarked on steamer *en route* for Mobile, Alabama, where it arrived and went into camp near the city.

Since that time it has been doing duty in the district of Mobile, with headquarters in the city. Companies are serving at different places in the district irregularly, the companies and stations having been changed frequently, excepting Company A, which remained on duty at the headquarters 16th Army Corps until July, when it rejoined the regiment at Mobile, Alabama. The regiment at present is serving as follows, with headquarters at Mobile: Companies A, C, D, E, F and G doing duty in the city of Mobile; Company B at Sparta, Alabama; Company H at St. Stephens, Alabama; Company I at Claibourne, Alabama. The duty performed by the regiment in the city is very hard, requiring the men to go on duty every other day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH G. BEST,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding Regiment.

Most of the men re-enlisted during the winters of 1863 and

1864 and were furloughed to their homes for thirty days. These served until April 19, 1866, and were mustered out at Mobile, Ala. The non-veterans were discharged at the expiration of their three years' term of service. After the re-enlistment the veterans and the recruits were formed into what was known as the 21st Missouri Veteran Volunteer Infantry; the designation "Veteran" was justly regarded as a mark of distinction, and was only applied to regiments a majority of whose members had served honorably for three years and re-enlisted.

During its term of service, according to the reports in the State adjutant-general's office, the Twenty-first Missouri had 3 officers and 63 men killed or mortally wounded in action; 3 officers and 165 men died of disease; 2 men were drowned; 207 were discharged for disability incurred in the line of duty; 31 officers resigned; 70 men were dropped from the rolls, and prior to the final muster-out 8 officers and 331 men were honorably discharged, for expiration of term and for other reasons.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE REGIMENT, WITH DATE OF MUSTER.

Col. D. Moore, Jan. 17, 1862; mustered out expiration term, Feb. 11, 1865.

Col. James J. Lyon, Aug. 17, 1865; resigned as lieut.-col., Aug. 7, 1865.

Col. Joseph G. Best, Sept. 30, 1865.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Woodyard, Jan. 17, 1862; resigned Jan. 27, 1864.

Lt.-Col. Edwin Moore, March 30, 1864; mustered out exp. term, Feb. 11, 1865.

Lt.-Col. James J. Lyon, April 20, 1865; promoted colonel.

Lt.-Col. Joseph G. Best, Aug. 17, 1865; promoted colonel.

Lt.-Col. Henry McGonigle, Sept. 30, 1865.

Maj. Barnabas B. King, Jan. 17, 1862; killed at Pittsburg, Tenn. Apr. 7, 1862.

Maj. Edwin Moore, May 27, 1862; promoted lt.-col., March 30, 1864.

Maj. George W. Fulton, Aug. 5, 1864; resigned Dec. 11, 1864.

Maj. Charles W. Tracy, Jan. 25, 1865; revoked.

Maj. James J. Lyon, Sept. 29, 1864; trans'd from 24th Mo. Inf'y, pro'd lt.-col.

Maj. Joseph G. Best, May 30, 1865; promoted lt.-col., Aug. 17, 1865.

Maj. Henry McGonigle, Aug. 17, 1865; promoted lt.-col., Sept. 30, 1865.

Maj. E. K. Blackburn, Sept. 30, 1865.

Adj't. Chas. C. Tobin, March 27 1862; died of disease, May 6, 1862.

Adj't. Jas. B. Comstock, July 9, 1863; promoted capt. and A. A. G., U. S. V.

Adj't. Stephen Hall, Aug. 2, 1865.

Q. M. D. W. Pressell, March 25, 1862.

Surg. R. H. Wyman, Dec. 21, 1861; mustered out S. O., 241, April 23.

Surg. R. H. Wyman, May 21, 1862; restored to service; resig'd June 11, 1862.

Surg. David Skillings, June 18, 1862; vacated by S. O. 108, A. G. O. Mo.

Surg. J. H. Seaton, July 26, 1862; resigned June 2, 1863.

Surg. Allen C. Roberts, July 9, 1862.

Asst.-Surg. J. H. Seaton, March 25, 1862; promoted surgeon, July 22, 1862.
 Asst.-Surg. W. Knickerbocker, April 25, 1863.
 Asst.-Surg. F. G. Stanley, June 12, 1863.
 Chap. John H. Cox, May 20, 1862; resigned April 23, 1864.

COMPANY A.

Capt. Charles Yust, March 27, 1862.
 1st Lt. Henry Menn, March 27, 1862; resigned July 12, 1862.
 1st Lt. August Glöeser, July 22, 1862; resigned April 21, 1864.
 1st Lt. Thos. E. Amburn, Nov. 26, 1864.
 2d Lt. Edwin Turner, March 27, 1862; resigned May 1, 1862.
 2d Lt. Edward F. Nelson, May 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 27, 1864.
 2d Lt. Geo. F. Malthaner, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Joseph Story, March 27, 1862; resigned July 12, 1862.
 Capt. Josiah Davis, Jan. 5, 1862.
 1st Lt. L. D. Woodruff, March 27, 1862; resigned July 13, 1862.
 1st Lt. Richard Rees, Aug. 2, 1862.
 2d Lt. Edward Fox, March 27, 1862; died May 19, 1862.
 2d Lt. Jeremy Hall, Oct. 4, 1862; must'd out exp. term, Dec. 5, 1864.
 2d Lt. Owen S. Hagle, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY C.

Capt. Simon Pearce, March 27, 1862; mustered out March, 1865.
 Capt. Benj. S. Palmer, Sept. 30, 1865.
 1st Lt. William Lester, March 27, 1862; resigned March 29, 1862.
 1st Lt. Wm. H. Simpson, May 20, 1862; resigned Aug. 31, 1862.
 1st Lt. T. H. Richardson, Jan. 5, 1863; died at hospital, Memphis, June 11, 1862.
 1st Lt. Frank M. Gough, Sept. 12, 1864; died of wounds April 10, 1865.
 1st Lt. Stephen Hall, July 6, 1865; promoted adjutant, Aug. 20, 1865.
 1st Lt. Benj. S. Palmer, Aug. 2, 1865; promoted captain.
 1st Lt. C. D. McDowell, Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. T. H. Richardson, March 27, 1862; promoted 1st Lt. Co. C, Dec. 29, 1862.
 2d Lt. James McFall, Jan. 5, 1863; resigned March 21, 1864.
 2d Lt. Frank M. Gough, Aug. 22, 1864; promoted 1st lieutenant.
 2d Lt. Ezra Hambleton, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Capt. N. W. Murrow, March 27, 1862; resigned July 12, 1862.
 Capt. Henry McGonigle, Oct. 4, 1862; promoted major, Aug. 17, 1865.
 Capt. Joshua Hagle, Sept. 30, 1865.
 1st Lt. Henry McGonigle, March 27, 1862; promoted captain, July 13, 1862.
 1st Lt. Joshua Hagle, Feb. 11, 1863; promoted captain.
 1st Lt. Charles Norton, Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. Louis J. Ainslie, March 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 22, 1862.
 2d Lt. Joshua Hagle, Jan. 5, 1863; promoted 1st lieutenant, Feb. 24, 1863.
 2d Lt. Charles C. Murray, Feb. 27, 1863; resigned Aug. 29, 1865.
 2d Lt. Benj. F. Jenkins, Oct. 18, 1865.

COMPANY E.

Capt. George W. Fulton, March 27, 1862; promoted major, Aug. 3, 1864.
 Capt. E. B. Shafer, Sept. 12, 1864.
 1st Lt. T. M. McQuoid, March 27, 1862; resigned Dec. 17, 1862.
 1st Lt. James B. Comstock, Feb. 24, 1863; commissioned adjutant.
 1st Lt. E. B. Shafer, April 23, 1864; promoted captain.
 1st Lt. Nehemiah D. Starr, Sept. 12, 1864; resigned Aug. 2, 1865.
 1st Lt. Martin N. Sinnott, Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. Wm. J. Pulus, March 27, 1862; resigned April 22, 1862.
 2d Lt. James B. Comstock, Aug. 14, 1862; promoted 1st lt. Co. E, Jan. 1, 1863
 2d Lt. E. B. Shafer, Feb. 24, 1863; promoted 1st lt. Co. E, April 23, 1864.
 2d Lt. N. D. Starr, May 24, 1864; promoted 1st lieutenant.
 2d Lt. Martin Sinnott, Sept. 12, 1864; promoted 1st lieutenant.
 2d Lt. William H. Smith, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY F.

Capt. Joseph T. Farris, March 27, 1862; resigned Jan. 16, 1863.
 Capt. Alex F. Tracy, Feb. 23, 1863; resigned Aug. 29, 1865.
 Capt. Isaac C. Schram, Sept. 30, 1865.
 1st Lt. Alex F. Tracy, March 27, 1862; promoted capt. Co. F, Jan. 17, 1863.
 1st Lt. F. A. Whittemore, Feb. 23, 1863; mustered out exp. term, Feb. 11, 1865.
 1st Lt. Richard D. Andrews, Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. F. A. Whittemore, March, 27, 1862; promoted 1st lt. Co. F, Jan. 17, 1863
 2d Lt. Peter H. Orr, Feb. 23, 1863; killed while on picket duty, Oct. 27, 1863.
 2d Lt. Isaac C. Schram, April 22, 1864; promoted captain.
 2d Lt. David Danforth, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Capt. T. H. Roseberry, March 27, 1862; resigned Aug. 31, 1862.
 Capt. E. K. Blackburn, Jan. 5, 1863; promoted major, Sept. 30, 1865.
 Capt. Daniel R. Allen, Sept. 30, 1865.
 1st Lt. E. K. Blackburn, March 27, 1862; promoted capt. Co. G, Dec. 29, 1862.
 1st Lt. Daniel R. Allen, Jan. 5, 1863; promoted capt. Co. G, Sept. 30, 1865.
 1st Lt. Robert R. Harris, Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. Dan'l R. Allen, March 27, 1862; promoted 1st lt. Co. G, Dec. 30, 1862.
 2d Lt. Robt. R. Harris, Jan. 5, 1863; promoted 1st lt. Sept. 30, 1865.
 2d Lt. Thos. H. Roseberry, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Capt. John H. Cox, March 27, 1862; com. chaplain April 22, 1862.
 Capt. Chas. W. Tracy, May 27, 1862.
 Capt. James Smith, July 6, 1865.
 1st Lt. Peter S. Washburn, March 27, 1862; resigned Aug. 31, 1862.
 1st Lt. Logan Tompkins, Nov. 19, 1862; resigned Dec. 20, 1864.
 1st Lt. James Smith, Feb. 24, 1865; promoted captain.
 1st Lt. G. K. Jones, July 6, 1865.
 2d Lt. Wm. P. Rickey, March 27, 1862; resigned April 22, 1862.
 2d Lt. James Smith, May 27, 1862; promoted 1st lt.
 2d Lt. G. K. Jones, Feb. 24, 1865; promoted 1st lt.
 2d Lt. Geo. Coffman, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY I.

Capt. Wm. Harle, March 27, 1862; resigned July 11, 1862,
 Capt. Joseph G. Best, July 22, 1862; promoted major May 30, 1865.
 Capt. Jeremiah Hamilton, July 6, 1865.
 1st Lt. Joseph Oliver, March 27, 1862; resigned June 12, 1862.
 1st Lt. Joseph G. Best, June 18, 1862; promoted captain,
 1st Lt. Geo. W. Stine, Jan. 5, 1863; mustered out exp. term Dec. 5, 1864.
 1st Lt. Jeremiah Hamilton, Dec. 17, 1864; promoted captain.
 1st Lt. Henry Deems, July 6, 1865.
 2d Lt. Hudson Rice, March 27, 1862; resigned July 22, 1862.
 2d Lt. Geo. W. Stine, Aug. 2, 1862; promoted 1st lt.
 2d Lt. Cyrenius Russell, Jan. 5, 1863; mustered out exp. term Feb. 3, 1865.
 2d Lt. Wm. H. Smith, Sept. 30, 1865.

COMPANY K.

Capt. Frederic Leaser, March 27, 1862; resigned Jan. 7, 1863.
 Capt. Louis Puster, March 28, 1863.
 1st Lt. A. D. Starkweather, March 27, 1862; resigned Oct. 27, 1864.
 1st Lt. Wm. A. Weaver, Dec. 16, 1864.
 2d Lt. Geo. M. Davis, March 27, 1862; discharged for disability Dec. 11, 1863.
 2d Lt. Carlton T. Shamp, Sept. 30, 1865.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

This organization was composed exclusively of men from Lewis and Clark Counties. It was formed under the orders of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield in the summer and early fall of 1862, when the Confederate raiders were disturbing the country so seriously. The enrolled Missouri Militia were State troops exclusively. Their officers were commissioned by the governor, were subject to his orders and those of the commander of the Department of Missouri, and the men were paid by the State, though only for the time they were actually in service. This regiment never did a great deal of service. Some of the companies were not called out but two or three times.

Company D, from the southern part of Lewis, performed considerable duty. During the Porter raid it caught a number of rebel stragglers, and made frequent raids through the country. Some of the men won for themselves a hard name; the Secessionists especially disliked them.

The murder of W. G. Flannigan and Jesse Mallory, two citizens of Marion County, by some of the members of this company was a terrible deed and wholly inexcusable. It was committed July 28, 1864, on the farm of William Dennis, in the southern

part of this county, near the Tucker Mill. A squad of the company had that day visited the house of Mr. Mallory, and represented themselves as rebel bushwhackers. Mr. Mallory, who was an ardent Confederate sympathizer, was completely deceived, and gave his visitors a cordial welcome. In conversation he admitted that he had frequently taken care of "the boys," as the bushwhackers were called by their friends, and sent for Mr. Flannigan, his neighbor, another "sympathizer," whom he wished his visitors to meet. At last the militiamen revealed their identity, and taking the two men prisoners bore them away and killed them. A Mr. Barr was taken at the same time, but was released before the killing. The bodies were not discovered until some time afterward, when they were found by a little girl who was hunting cows. When found they had been horribly mangled by hogs.

Company M, from Clark, did considerable active service. Capt. Haun and Lieut. Staples were detailed into the Provisional Militia, Second Regiment, and while in that service Lieut. Staples was killed in the bushwhacking affair at Fairmont.

Following is the official roster:

Col. W. M. Redding, Feb. 5, 1863; dismissed Oct. 13, 1863.
 Col. J. T. Howland, Oct. 21, 1863; revoked Feb. 11, 1865.
 Col. W. M. Redding, Feb. 11, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Lt.-Col. Elias Powell, April 9, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Maj. George H. Simpson, Feb. 22, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Adj. Thomas Jeffries, Feb. 22, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Q. M. Thomas Price, Feb. 22, 1863; provost-major and paymaster.
 Q. M. James C. White, Oct. 17, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Surg. Joseph A. Hay, Feb. 22, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. C. H. Carothers, Oct. 20, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY A—LEWIS COUNTY.

Capt. William Odor, Nov. 10, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.
 1st Lt. Thomas McChesney, Nov. 10, 1862; vacated by special order in 1864.
 1st Lt. Merrick Dwer, Nov. 10, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.
 2d Lt. John H. Cooper, Jan. 12, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY B—LEWIS COUNTY.

Capt. David Wagner, Oct. 23, 1862; revoked by special order in 1864.
 Capt. G. W. McClain, Aug. 6, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 1st Lt. James T. Hammon, Aug. 6, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 2d Lt. S. Glow, Oct. 23, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY C—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Willis G. Brown, Oct. 23, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. William G. Ewing, Oct. 23, 1862; vacated by special order in 1864.

2d Lt. Henry N. Fletcher, Oct. 23, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY D—LEWIS COUNTY.

Capt. Henry J. Lewis, Nov. 10, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. John K. McCollum, Aug. 11, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. William Kishbaum, Nov. 10, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY E—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Thos. W. Arnold, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Vernon A. Matlock, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Reid Dillon, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. J. H. Bennett, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY F—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Erastus Sacket, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Orris Cross, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Chas. E. Carter, Nov. 9, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. A. L. Cardwell, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY G—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Barton P. Hackney, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Wm. McCown, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Wm. C. Banta, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY H—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Daniel F. Hull, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Wm. Cameron, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. G. W. Folker, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

COMPANY I—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Jonathan Hulett, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

Capt. James F. Wolf, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Silas Keath, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. James Hancock, Nov. 14, 1862; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Wm. Hiller, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY K—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. Isaac D. Haun, Oct. 23, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. Thos. S. Staples, Oct. 23, 1862; killed May 12, 1863.

1st Lt. John T. Anderson, doubtful; vacated by special order, 1864.

1st Lt. Geo. R. Horn, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. J. D. Smuelling, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY L—LEWIS COUNTY.

Capt. Felix Scott, April 3, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. John Fee, April 3, 1863; revoked by special order, 1864.

1st Lt. G. W. McWilliams, Aug. 6, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. Robert Querie, April 3, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY M—CLARK COUNTY.

Capt. M. C. Thacker, May 9, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

1st Lt. James M. Edson, May 9, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. Robert E. Stone, May 9, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

BATTALION COMPANIES—COMPANY A.

Capt. George Morehouse, Jan. 21, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

1st Lt. James P. Gentry, Jan. 21, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Henry Clark, Jan. 21, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Luther Washburn, Feb. 13, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

1st Lt. William Jackson, Feb. 13, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. L. W. Williams, Feb. 13, 1863; vacated by special order, 1864.

2d Lt. Robert E. Stone, Aug. 8, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

2d Lt. Alfred A. Hays, Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST COL. PORTER.

In this volume, a history of Lewis, Clark, Knox, and Scotland Counties, it is proper to give some account of the long campaign in northeast Missouri, during the summer and fall of 1862, which embraced the operations of Col. Joseph C. Porter, of the Confederate Army, and of the Federal forces sent out against him. Very many of Col. Porter's movements were made in these counties, very many of his men lived here, and very many of the troops that fought him lived here also.

In the spring and early summer of 1862 a number of Missouri officers, with the Confederate Army in Mississippi and Arkansas, obtained permission and authority to come up into Missouri on recruiting service, with the promise of proper commissions for whatever commands they might be able to raise and bring out of the State or maintain here. Some of these recruiting officers, so-called, were Capts. Joseph O. Shelby, Gid. Thompson and Vard Cockrell; Majs. Upton Hays, John T. Coffee and John Boyd, and Cols. John T. Hughes, J. A. Poin-dexter and Joe C. Porter.

Col. Porter, as elsewhere noted, was a citizen of Lewis County, though a Kentuckian by birth. He was a farmer by occupation, and owned a good farm on the prairie, four miles east of

Newark. The previous year he had gone out as lieutenant-colonel of Martin E. Green's regiment of Missouri State Guards. He had seen service at Shelbina, Lexington, Elk Horn (Pea Ridge) and elsewhere, was a brave and skillful soldier, a man of mature years, of great personal bravery, of indomitable will and perseverance, and endowed with remarkable powers of endurance and indifference to exposure and every sort of hardship.

It can not now and here be stated at just what period and at what point Col. Porter made his appearance in this quarter of the State, but on the 17th of June, 1862, he was near Warren or New Market, in Marion County, with forty-three mounted men, and made prisoners of four men of Lipscomb's regiment, who belonged to the company stationed at the Salt River railroad bridge. The Federals had their arms and horses taken from them, were sworn not to take up arms against the Southern Confederacy until duly exchanged and then released.

Moving northward through the western part of Marion, the eastern portion of Knox and the western border of Lewis, past his own home, where his wife and children were, Col. Porter scarcely drew bridle till he reached the vicinity of the Sulphur Springs, near Colony, in Knox County, where he rested a brief time. On his route recruits came to him, until he had perhaps 200 men. Capt. Frisby McCullough had been in the country for some months, and he soon united with Porter, bringing a number of men with him.

From the Sulphur Springs Porter continued north to Short's Well, threatened the Union Home Guards at Memphis, picked up recruits here and there in Scotland, and moved westward into Schuyler to get a company known to be there under Capt. Bill Dunn.

Danger in the rear! Hearing of the invasion of this portion of the territory over which they claimed absolute control, the Federals at once set about to drive out the presumptuous Confederates. Col. Henry S. Lipscomb and Majs. Benjamin and Rogers, with some companies of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, set out at once, struck the trail, and followed it to Colony. Here they were joined by Maj. Pledge, with a detachment of the Second Missouri State Militia, and the united forces

pressed rapidly on, marching night and day, until the 26th of June, when they overtook Porter at Cherry Grove, in the northeastern part of Schuyler County, near the Iowa line, where, with a superior force, they attacked and defeated him, routing his forces and driving them southward. The loss in this fight was considerable on either side, but among the Federals killed was Capt. Horace E. York, of Lipscomb's regiment, and Porter lost Connell R. Bashore, of Palmyra, referred to elsewhere. Porter, at the head of the main body of his command, retreated rapidly, followed by Lipscomb, who moved very leisurely, and did not seem at all anxious to overtake his enemy. For what was considered his mismanagement of the affair at Cherry Grove, and his inefficiency in pursuit, Col. Lipscomb was subsequently removed from command.

Porter passed east of Edina; Lipscomb came directly through the town. At a point some miles west of Newark, the pursuit becoming very tiresome and pressing, the Confederates scattered out, as the term was, for the time being. Porter, with perhaps seventy-five men, remained in the vicinity of his home for some days, gathering recruits all the time, and getting ready to strike again.

Monday, July 7, Capt. Jim Porter, a brother of Col. Joe Porter, at the head of seventy-five men, entered Newark, in daylight, and held the town. The stores of Bragg and Holmes were visited and patronized very liberally. Payment was offered in Confederate money, and refused. A valuable horse was taken from Dr. Lafon, a Unionist, of Palmyra. The next day they captured Monticello, took \$100 from County Treasurer Million, some goods from Thurston's store, some horses from other people, then went west to their camp at the Sugar Camp ford, on the Middle Fabius.

The Confederates were masters of the country for some days, and western Lewis was practically out of the Union. Many recruits were sworn into the Confederate service, many Union men arrested and released on paroles signed by Joseph C. Porter, colonel commanding Confederate forces in northeastern Missouri, while the Federals were trembling for their safety at Canton, La Grange, Palmyra and Hannibal.

Monday, July 14, the report came that Col. Porter, with 400 men, was encamped near Marshall's mill, gathering himself for a spring upon Palmyra that night, intending to rout the Federals under Col. McNeil, release the Confederate prisoners in the jail, and hold a grand season of fraternization with the scores of families of Confederate sympathizers known to be in the city. The alarm was false, but McNeil telegraphed for re-enforcements, picketed the city far out on all the roads, and guarded it well till daybreak. During the night some companies of Lipscomb's regiment came on a special train from Macon, and early the next morning, McNeil, with a considerable force, say 500, of his own regiment (the Second) and Lipscomb's, started after Porter, leaving Lieut.-Col. Crane at Palmyra with 200 men.

Gathering a considerable force, Col. Porter left his lair near Newark, and again moved northward into Scotland. On the 12th of July he appeared before Memphis with several hundred men, bulldozed the town into surrendering, and captured and held it for several hours. A Union Home Guard company was made prisoners, and its commander, Capt. William Aylward, was taken out and hung. Capt. William Dawson, of McNeil's regiment, was wounded and carried off with Aylward, but released after a time. A number of bushwhackers and other desperate men, including Tom Stacy and his company, had joined Porter, and their conduct was as rough as their living.

In his pursuit of Porter, Col. McNeil marched in a northwesterly direction from Palmyra, toward Scotland County. Pushing on past Emerson he arrived at Newark Wednesday, July 9. Here he was joined by 257 of Merrill's Horse (Second Missouri Cavalry), under Capt. John Y. Clopper. This force and a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia under Maj. J. B. Rogers were sent on in direct pursuit of the Confederates, while Col. McNeil waited at Newark for the arrival of his baggage and commissary train from Palmyra, which came in a day or two escorted by 75 men of the Second Missouri State Militia. The Federals were much embarrassed by their trains. Col. Porter had no trains at this time. His troops lived off the country, and every man was his own quartermaster and commissary.

The force under Clopper and Rogers dispatched by McNeil

from Newark against Porter, attacked him at about noon on Friday, July 18, at Pearce's Mill, on the south fork of the Middle Fabius, ten miles southwest of Memphis. A bloody little engagement resulted. The Confederates were in ambush. Capt. Clopper was in the Federal front, and out of 21 men of his advance guard all but one were killed or wounded. The Federals—Merrill's Horse—charged repeatedly, without avail, and if Rogers had not come up when he did with the Eleventh, which he dismounted and put into the brush, they would have been driven from the field.

The Federal loss was 83 men killed and wounded. Merrill's Horse lost 10 men killed, and 4 officers and 31 men wounded; the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, 14 killed and 24 wounded. Among the severely wounded was Capt. Sells, of Newark. Porter's loss was 6 killed, 3 mortally wounded, and 10 wounded left on the field. Among the mortally wounded was the bushwhacker chieftain, Capt. Tom Stacy, who died a few days afterward. The fact that Porter and his men were in concealment and well protected, while the Federals were unprotected comparatively and taken unawares, perhaps accounts for the disparity in the losses. The action was the severest of the war in the four counties.

After the fight at Pearce's Mill, Col. Porter moved westward a few miles, then south through Paulville, in the eastern part of Adair County; thence southeast into Knox County, passing through Novelty at noon on Saturday, July 19, having fought a battle and made a march of sixty-five miles in less than twenty-four hours. Many of his men are yet alive who retain vivid remembrances of this almost unprecedented experience. It must be borne in mind, too, that for nearly a week previous it had rained almost constantly. Near Novelty Porter abandoned his two baggage and provision wagons—all he had—and Saturday night went into camp four miles southwest of Newark with 200 tired men, half of whom were asleep in their saddles, and who had eaten nothing for thirty-six hours. Stripping their jaded horses to allow their backs to cool, and bolting a few mouthfuls of half-baked corn cakes, the troopers cast themselves on the ground for a brief rest and sleep, and when the first birds were singing in the morning they were afield and ambling away toward the rosy dawn.

With but 67 men McNeil joined Clopper at Pearce's Mill the night of the fight, finding Clopper holding the ground. In a day or two he learned the direction Porter had taken, and sending Rogers and Clopper in pursuit, McNeil himself, with his detachment of the 2d, came south to Newark and reached Palmyra at midnight on Wednesday, the 23d, having made a forced march from Newark—thirty-two miles. The Federal commander was totally bewildered. Porter's extraordinary celerity and long and hard marches confused him. Asked where Porter was, he replied, "How can I tell? He may be at any point within 100 miles. He runs like a deer and doubles like a fox. I hear that he crossed the North Missouri, going south, to-day, but I would not be surprised if he fired on our pickets before morning."

Leaving his bivouac southwest of Newark very early on Sunday morning, July 20, Porter was in the vicinity of Whaley's mill, six or eight miles east of Newark. From here, with a small escort, he went to his residence, spent a brief but delicious season with his wife and weans, and with their kisses warm on his lips, he hurried away to join his command, determined this time to cross the Missouri if possible. Striking south that Sabbath day, he swept past Warren, sixteen miles west of Palmyra, with not more than 200 men, crossed the Hannibal & St. Joe near Monroe Station, and when darkness had settled down good and black, he went into camp for a brief rest in Monroe County.

Tuesday morning, July 22, a scouting party of fifty men of the Third Iowa Cavalry, under Maj. Henry Clay Caldwell (now United States district judge in Arkansas), encountered Porter at Florida. The interview was brief but spirited. The Federals were driven off and retreated to Paris. Porter lost half a dozen men killed and wounded. Caldwell reported his loss at twenty-six men, killed, wounded and missing, and said he could not tell "whether Porter will return north, continue south, or remain on Salt River." However, with 100 men, he set out at once on a return trip to Florida, suggesting to Gen. Merrill that 300 men be sent to join him at that point at once. (See Rebellion Record, Vol. XIII, p. 172.)

Soon afterward, in the southern part of Monroe County, occurred the night skirmish on Botts' farm, known as the

Botts' Bluff fight, between some of Porter's men and a detachment of the Iowa Cavalry. One or two men were killed on either side. The Confederates moved on southward, through Audrain County, across the North Missouri Railroad, and passed into Callaway, where a junction was formed with a strong company from Callaway and Montgomery under Alvin Cobb, a one-armed bushwhacker captain. A camp was made at Brown's Spring, on the Aux Vasse, and here considerable re-enforcements were received from Boone and other counties, under Capts. Frost, Purcell, Penny and other Confederate leaders in that quarter.

Porter had expected to cross the Missouri at some point in Callaway, but coming upon the ground he found too many Federal lions in his path, and one fierce little Federal tiger, Col. Odon Guitar by name, was stopping the way and snarling savagely. Guitar had come over from Jefferson City with 100 picked men of his own regiment (the Ninth Missouri State Militia) and two pieces of the Third Indiana Battery, manned by thirty-two men, under Lieut. A. G. Armington. On the 27th, with 186 men, fifty of whom were from the company (G) of the Third Iowa Cavalry stationed at Fulton, Guitar broke up the camp of the Confederates at Brown's Spring, wounding three of Porter's rear guard, capturing one wagon, some bacon and meal and a dozen fine fat sheep.

The next day, Monday, July 28, Guitar attacked Porter in position, seven miles east of Fulton, a mile west of the Aux Vasse, and about the same distance south of Moore's Mill. The previous night Guitar had been re-enforced by 306 men of Merrill's Horse.* Under Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, eighty-three of the Third Iowa Cavalry; under Maj. Caldwell, 120 from the Tenth Missouri State Militia; and Capt. Hiram Rice's company of "Red Rovers," (I, Third Missouri State Militia) from Pike County, thirty-eight men—in all 547. With about 700 men on either side the battle was fought, and, as might have been expected where two such chieftains as Porter and Guitar were engaged, it was desperate and bloody. Porter was defeated, although the Federals allowed him to retreat comparatively unmolested. The Federal

*The regiment known as Merrill's Horse was the Second Missouri Cavalry. It was sometimes called "the White Horse Cavalry," because some of the companies were originally mounted on white horses. Of the twelve companies, four were from Michigan, four from Ohio, and four from Missouri.

loss was thirteen killed and fifty-five wounded. The Confederates were unable to report their loss correctly, but thirty-two of their dead were buried by the citizens, and Guitar claims that he "ascertained" it to be fifty-two killed and 125 to 150 wounded. He adds that the rebel wounded "were scattered for miles around the battlefield and many of them were carried on horseback to Boone, Randolph, and other counties." (Rebellion Record, Vol. XIII, p. 189.) Among the killed under Porter was the gallant Capt. Penny, who fell, with his breast torn to pieces by grape-shot, while charging the battery.

What next? Short time for deliberation. The little Federal tiger was gathering for another spring. He had two pieces of fine artillery, manned by veterans; Porter had none. He had well armed and well mounted cavalymen, as good as were in the Federal service. Porter had a lot of farmers and farmers' boys, with no drilling or training, and no experience save what they had obtained under him. At this time came Gamble and Schofield's order for the enrollment of "all the militia in the State." to fight in the Federal service against Porter and his men and all such as they, who were unjustly termed "guerrillas." Porter knew that there were thousands of men in Missouri who had vowed to take no part in the war—to fight on neither side unless compelled, and if compelled then they would fight under the Confederate banner, or, as they expressed it, "for the South." He knew, too, that hundreds of this class of men were in northeast Missouri, and where two weeks before they had been reluctant even to give him aid and comfort, now they would run out eagerly to meet him and to fight under him. "I can raise 1,000 men in Monroe and Marion Counties alone on this issue in twenty-four hours," Porter said to some of his sub-chiefs, as they were discussing the enrollment order. Back to northeast Missouri. Hot work ahead!

Recrossing the North Missouri Railroad near Mexico, Porter and Cobb came into the heavy timber along the South Fork of Salt River, near Florida. A force under Joe Thompson was detached for the capture of Paris, which was easily accomplished on Wednesday, July 30. The county officers and some of the citizens were arrested and paroled, a store or two gutted, and a

little general foraging was done. That night 400 of Porter's men came up and staid an hour or so, and then the place was evacuated as suddenly as it had been entered.

Hearing of Porter's approach, Col. McNeil with 120 men and a twelve-pound howitzer, set out from Palmyra to meet him. At Clinton, Monroe County, he was joined by Maj. S. P. Cox, of the First Missouri State Militia, with 160 men and two small steel guns. The combined force moved rapidly to Paris, entering the town an hour after Porter's men had left. The next day, learning that the Confederates were in position on the Elk Fork of Salt River, McNeil prepared to advance upon them, when suddenly Porter made a feint of attacking Paris. This kept McNeil on the *qui vive* the entire time, his skirmishers encountering the enemy several times. But at noon the wily Confederate resumed his progress to the northward. Swinging the main portion of his force to the eastward around the Federals, he left a detachment to distract their attention from the movement, and marched rapidly toward Hunnewell.

July 30 Porter's whole force, 1,000 strong, crossed the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad between Monroe and Hunnewell, and camped that night at New Market, fourteen miles west of Palmyra. The next morning the march was resumed to Philadelphia. From every by-path in squads, and from every cross-road in companies, recruits poured in, all mounted and armed as best they could be, to escape the hated Federal conscription or enrollment, and to fight if they were forced to at all, under the stars and bars. Many had been arrested by the Federal troops, released on parole, and bound not to take up arms against the Federal government, but they understood that they were not to fight on either side, and so regarded the oaths they had taken as idle words and their bonds as waste paper, when they were directed to enroll themselves as militia under the Federal flag in aid of its cause. It is safe to say of Gamble and Schofield's order creating and calling out the enrolled militia, that, however much good it ultimately accomplished, it drove 10,000 men into the Confederate service within thirty days.

From his camps near New Market and Philadelphia, Col. Porter sent foraging and recruiting parties throughout the country,

and some of these came within sight of the spires of Palmyra. Here there were great alarm and uneasiness. Only 150 troops held the place, and they were much demoralized and disaffected, threatening to surrender without firing a gun if attacked, because they were not re-enforced and strengthened. Recruiting for the Confederate service was lively. Every confidence was felt in Joe Porter, the rebel Roderick, one blast upon whose bugle horn was worth 1,000 men. He assured the people that he had come to stay, or at least to go away when it pleased him, and that in ten days he would have such a force that no Federal command in the State could prevent his passage across the Missouri River and into Arkansas. Men poured in from Marion, Shelby and Lewis, and in a few days Porter's command swelled from 1,000 to 1,500 and more were on the way.

Leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., Friday, August 1, Col. Porter crossed the South Fabius at Hicks' Mill, and struck into the State road from Emerson to Newark, near Midway (now Ben Bow). Here some of his men captured the mail carrier between Palmyra and Newark, a sixteen-year old boy, who had presence of mind to hide his mail sack in a hay loft. They took from him, however, some daily St. Louis papers, from which they obtained some valuable information. Here also they captured a large American flag, which they tore to shreds, and one strip, bearing the legend, "Union Forever," they tied to a mule's tail, and went cantering up the road laughing and shouting.

On the evening of this day (August 1) occurred the battle of Newark. (For particulars see Knox County division of this volume.)

The angry roar of a Federal command in his rear, swarming like mad hornets, well mounted, well equipped, and led by the savage fighter, Col. John McNeil, roused Porter, and warned him to up and hie himself away, and he left Newark at nine in the forenoon of August 2, going northward to enable to join him the force, which had been operating against Canton and the eastern part of Lewis County, and which had been ordered to move to the westward or northwestward so as to avoid the Federals on the south, and unite with the main body somewhere in the northeastern part of Knox or the northwestern part of Lewis.

Realizing the ruse played upon him by Porter at Paris, McNeil hastened by an all night march to Hunnewell, where he arrived at 5 o'clock in the morning. After a brief rest he moved north, encamping that night four miles east of Shelbyville. Hearing during the night of the capture of Newark, he marched early the next morning for Bethel, where he was joined by Maj. John F. Benjamin, with eighty men of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia.

Saturday morning, August 2, McNeil and Benjamin made a rapid March to Newark, ten miles away. Porter had just left the village, and the Federal advance leaped upon his rear guard a mile or so from town, and drove it upon the main body, capturing several horses. McNeil's forces arrived and occupied the town till next day, when several hundred re-enforcements came up, under Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, of the White Horse Cavalry, increasing the Federal command to nearly 1,200 men.* Strong now and confident, McNeil moved at noon from Newark to the northward, going into camp that night on Troublesome Creek, on the farm of Judge Kendrick. The next morning the pursuit was resumed.

From Newark Porter went north along the western line of Lewis County, and on the North Fabius was joined by the force from Canton under Col. Franklin and by Col. Frisby McCullough with 300 men. Porter now had at least 2,200 men, and felt comparatively safe, although he knew he could obtain more, and as was natural he wanted all he could get. If his luck should hold out, instead of the insignia of a colonel, the stars of a Confederate brigadier would glitter on his collar. He moved north by Smith's Bridge over the north fork of North Fabius, where he encamped Sunday night, August 3. When he left he tore up the bridge.

The Confederates were now threatening Memphis, but, anticipating a contingency of this sort, McNeil had some days previously sent Lieut.-Col. Morsey with 420 men of the Tenth Missouri State Militia, and Maj. Rogers with the Second Battalion of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, into Scotland, ahead of Porter, to hold that county and Schuyler, and to be prepared to

*The re-enforcements had formed a part of Guitar's command that fought Porter at Moore's Mill, and comprised 334 of Merrill's Horse, under Shaffer; 175 men from the Third Iowa Cavalry, Ninth Missouri State Militia, and the "Red Rovers," and the section of the Third Indiana Battery, Lieut. Armington.

attack him in front, when McNeil should assault him in the rear. Learning of the presence of the forces of Morsey and Rogers at Memphis, which were reported to him as numbering 800 or 1,000, Porter realized that he could not enter Scotland County very far without the hazardous experience of a hard fight. Monday night the Confederates staid on the noted camping ground at Short's well, resting as best they could on the bare ground, under a drenching rain.

At Short's well the Confederate leaders held a consultation. What was best to be done? Three plans were suggested: 1. To remain at or near the well in a chosen position, and await McNeil's approach and attack. 2. To turn about, march back and fall upon McNeil in the Fabius timber. 3. To turn to the west or southwest, march rapidly through Knox, Adair and Macon Counties into Chariton, and form a junction with a considerable Confederate force believed to be in the last named county, under command of Col. J. A. Poindexter. The third plan was finally adopted, mainly by the influence of Col. Franklin, but against the protest of Col. McCullough and certain other officers.

Col. Franklin argued that they were between two strong, effective Federal forces, those at Memphis and those under McNeil, and to remain in the vicinity of the well was to invite an attack from both. Against the proposal to fall back and meet McNeil in the Fabius bottom, and whip him before Morsey and Rogers could come to his assistance, it was urged that in the retrograde movement the point of contact with the Federal column could not be calculated so as to say it would be in the creek bottom; that McNeil was too wary to be taken at a serious disadvantage; that he knew the situation as well as the Confederates did, and would if attacked fight until Morsey should come to his relief. Nobody thought of going any further north toward the Federal forces in Scotland. After all, the movement to the westward seemed best.

Porter did not wish to fight. Not that he lacked bravery, or personal courage, but because he possessed that discretion which is the better part of valor. He knew that his own force largely outnumbered the pursuing Federals, but the greater number of his men were raw recruits, and many of them were unarmed. He

had not a single piece of cannon, while McNeil had five. He had only about 500 men whom he could depend upon, while every man of McNeil's was a disciplined soldier. His organization was very imperfect, his discipline next to nothing. A victory would bring him nothing substantial, a defeat meant ruin and destruction.

Tuesday, August 5, Porter set out in the direction of Kirksville, sending detachments on all roads, however, to conceal his real intentions. Behind him he tore up bridges, felled trees in the fords and roads, and obstructed the pursuit as well as possible. His detachments marched at times through fields, woods, and across prairies, pursuing devious and eccentric routes, but advancing rapidly in the proper direction. With no commissariat, the Confederates lived off the country, but so hard pressed were they that they had barely time to snatch a mouthful or two at the houses they passed. A few wagons had been pressed into service, and these were laden with meal and bacon, but there was no time to cook them.

On the 5th, through the northern part of Knox into the corner of Adair, Col. Porter kept up the march, bringing together all his forces, and ordering a concentration at Kirksville. This place had, until a day or so previous, been held by the Federals under Capt. James A. Smith, but Col. Gilstrap had ordered him down to Macon for safety, and Capt. Tice Cain, with his company of Confederate rangers from Putnam, Schuyler, and Adair, galloped in, took possession of the town and sent a courier to Porter with the news. In a few hours Capt. Cain moved out and joined Porter in person with his company. All along the road Porter's men grumbled that they were not permitted to fight. They grew tired of the hard and incessant retreat, and, not understanding the situation, clamored for a halt and a battle. Charges of cowardice were made against Porter by many reckless spirits, and at last desertions began. The captains of some of the companies notified the leaders that if a fight were not had soon there would be a stampede. "We came out to fight, not to run," was the general cry. At last Porter consented to gratify the belligerent disposition of his men and give them fighting to their hearts' content.

After concluding to deliver battle, Porter thought of halting, waiting for the arrival of his pursuers, and fighting out the issue between them, but when he heard that Kirksville had been taken he thought best to try the combat there, under cover of the houses and behind fences and brick walls. He relied, too, upon the effect of an ambuscade which he carefully and rather skillfully planned. In reaching a determination Col. Porter was aided greatly by the counsel of Col. Franklin. But for the latter it is quite probable that the battle would have been fought either at Short's well, in the Fabius bottom, or somewhere in the woods of Knox or Adair. The Confederates outnumbered the Federals two to one, and in a rough-and-tumble fight in the timber and among hills and hollows, where the Federals could not use their artillery to advantage, there was hope of success. Indeed it was asserted that in the brush, where it could not be handled well, the Federal artillery might be captured. And give Porter a battery of artillery, and he need fear nothing north of the Missouri-River.

Porter arrived at Kirksville early Wednesday morning, August 6, with the Federals at his heels. Here he planted his standard and formed his battle line, notifying the inhabitants to leave. He placed only about 500 of his men in the woods to the east of town, 500 more in the houses, behind the fences, and elsewhere under shelter in the town itself, and the remainder to the west of the place. He conjectured that the Federals would come boldly up, assault the first line, drive it back into the town, rush wildly on, be shriveled up by the fire of the concealed troopers in the houses, and then the reserve would come forward and finish the work. But Col. Porter's scheme lacked McNeil's endorsement and co-operation. One commander may plan a battle, but it takes two commanders to fight it.

Following Porter's devious route, on half a dozen roads, and at times across country, McNeil's pursuit was most toilsome. His men did some very hard riding, and endured much fatigue. Porter's men complained much of their hardships, but McNeil's troopers endured the same, marching over the same ground, under the same rains, and depending for food on a line of march along which the rebels had eaten everybody out of house and

home. The pursuer is always at a disadvantage, but so active and energetic was McNeil that he kept well up with Porter, often driving in his pickets, beating up his camps, and killing and wounding, from Newark to Paulville, several of his men.

Finding that Porter had turned westward from Short's well, McNeil at once ordered Col. Morsey to move down and hang upon the Confederate flank and line of march, thus eventually forcing an action. The main Federal column pressed on after Porter. About 9 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, August 6, citizens of Kirksville were met with the information that Porter had sent them out of the place, and that appearances indicated his intention to deliver battle. Everything was at once hurried up, without regard to the condition of horses or men. The train was left to the care of the rear guard.

The advance, composed of detachments of the Second and Eleventh Regiments, Missouri State Militia, under Maj. Benjamin, was pushed forward and held the northeastern approach to the town some time before the arrival of the main column and the artillery. Kirksville is situated on a high plateau or prairie ridge, and at that day was surrounded by timber and cultivated fields, with open ground on the east and northeast. To the west, as now, a heavy body of timber extended from the confines of the town to the Chariton River, five miles away. From the roof of the house of Hon. William H. Parcells, two miles east of town, Col. McNeil reconnoitered the position, and in a very brief period thereafter had formed his columns for the attack.

The Federal right wing was commanded by Lieut.-Col. Shaffer, and consisted of detachments of the Merrill Horse, under Maj. Clopper, detachments of the Second and Eleventh Regiment, Missouri State Militia, under Maj. Benjamin, and the Third Indiana Battery, under Lieut. Armington. The left wing, under Maj. Caldwell, of the Third Iowa Cavalry, was composed of detachments of his regiment under Capt. Emanuel Mayne, two companies of the Ninth Missouri State Militia under Capts. Garth and Leonard, the "Red Rovers" under Capt. Rice, and the detachment of the First Missouri State Militia under Maj. Cox. A section of flying artillery, two two-pound steel howitzers, under

Lieut. McLaren, a twelve-pound howitzer in charge of Sergt. West acted, as did the Indiana Battery, under Capt. Barr, of Merrill's Horse. The dispositions for battle made, a little skirmishing resulted. The first Confederate killed was shot by Col. McNeil's body servant, a colored man, called Jim.

A great deal of time was spent by the Federal commander in developing the plans of the Confederates. He knew Porter had a very large force, and it puzzled him when only a few hundred came into the field. Where are the rest? he wondered. Suspecting that an ambush was laid for him, and divining Porter's schemes, he called for volunteers to ride into the town and learn what was there. Ten plucky fellows of Merrill's Horse, led by Lieut. John N. Cowdry, a very dashing young officer, charged into the very heart of the town, around the square and through the streets, developing the fact that every house was a Trojan horse, every garden fence an ambuscade, and the courthouse a castle, with its lower windows boarded up and loopholed, and all its rooms filled with sharpshooters. After receiving the fire of five hundred shot guns, rifles and revolvers, losing only one man killed (A. H. Waggoner), one mortally wounded (William Ferguson), and having but two others struck, the dauntless Cowdry rode back and reported.

Easy enough for McNeil to win the fight now. Porter had not a single cannon. McNeil had five. They were brought up immediately and opened. First the iron guns. Then came Armington with his pieces, which opened with conical shot, tearing the little frame houses to pieces as if they were built wholly of shingles, and crushing the brick walls as if they were egg shells. Dismounted men were thrown forward to seize the outer line of fences and buildings on the northern and eastern sides of town. The Confederates fell back. McNeil's right wing, under Benjamin, wriggled still farther to the right, and the cannon followed it. A corn field in the southeastern part of the line was taken from the Confederates and they forced into the town. The artillery followed, and again thundered away, the Indiana Battery doing fearful execution. Slowly the Federals advanced, under cover of their artillery fire, and Porter's shot-gun men, on whom he had relied to do

such effective work, had to run from their covers and for their lives before a Federal came within gun shot.

Col. McNeil himself came forward and took personal charge of the fight. A Confederate rifle ball knocked the skin off his temple and clipped a lock of his hair, but he never flinched. Say this always for John McNeil. He was not a coward. Cruel some think him to have been, savage as a fighter he certainly was, but not a drop of craven blood flowed in his veins. At Kirksville, as elsewhere, he rode into the thickest of the fight, and watched the movements of the Confederates without a telescope or field-glass.

The Federals took their time, and advanced slowly, to prevent the fulfillment of Porter's plans, but at last the Confederates, thoroughly demoralized by the artillery fire, began to give way. A simultaneous charge of both Federal wings carried the main part of the town, the courthouse and the public square. Porter's reserves, in the western line of the town, fought a little, but Shaffer and Benjamin charged down and broke them, and then the battle was over, and there were but fugitives to fight.

Porter retreated with his forces rapidly and in disorder to the westward. It was "save himself who can." The idea was to put the Chariton River, five miles west of Kirksville, before dark between themselves and the victorious Federals, with their terrible cannon and well-mounted cavalrymen. Desertions began and were numerous and unrestrained. Officers and men both fled. Col. Frisby McCullough started for his Marion County home, but never reached it alive. Other officers set the example for their men to abandon the cause so readily which but a few days before they had espoused so ardently. The woods about Kirksville were full of stragglers and skedaddlers, and the Federal cavalry rode about, beating up the brush for them, capturing many, and shooting those who offered the least sign of resistance. Maj. Clopper, with the Merrill Horse, followed the flying Confederates about three miles, or until he became convinced they had crossed the Chariton, when he returned, having killed eight of the rear guard, and captured a number of prisoners and four wagons.

There is not room here to give the details of the battle of

Kirksville, but they may thus be summarized: Out of 2,800 men, perhaps not more than 1,000 Confederates were really in action. Out of 1,000 Federals not more than 600 fought. McNeil kept a good reserve. The Federals skirmished slightly with the Confederates, then stood off and battered them to pieces with artillery, then charged on them, created a panic among them, drove them helter-skelter back upon the reserve, panicked it, and drove the whole force in terror from the field and away from the country.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances, there was great disproportion between the losses. Only six Federals were killed on the field, and but thirty-three wounded, as follows:

COMMANDS.	Killed.	Wounded.
Merrill's Horse.....	3	8
Third Iowa Cavalry.....	1	1
Ninth Missouri State Militia.....	1	14
First Missouri State Militia.....	1	5
Red Rovers.....	—	2
Indiana Battery.....	—	1
Field and Staff.....	—	2
Totals.....	6	33

In the Eleventh Missouri State Militia "no person was hurt," in the Second a few men were wounded, none disabled. Among the killed was Capt. E. Mayne, of the Third Iowa, shot through the forehead while leading a charge. Among the wounded were Col. McNeil, his adjutant, Lieut. Alex McFarlane, and Capt. Hiram Rice, of the "Red Rovers."

The Confederate loss was never exactly ascertained. Citizens estimate it at about 100 killed, and as many more wounded who were left on the field; numbers of the slightly injured rode away. Col. Shaffer says it amounted to 128 killed and 300 wounded.* Col. McNeil puts it at 150 killed, between 300 and 400 wounded and 47 prisoners.†

During the fight a lady resident of Kirksville, a Mrs. Coots, was shot and mortally wounded as she was coming out of a cellar wherein were a number of Confederate skulkers. The fight began about 11 A. M., and lasted altogether nearly five hours.

At Clem's mills, five miles west of Kirksville, Porter crossed

*Rebellion Records, Vol. XIII, p. 217.

†Ibid, p. 215.

the Chariton with the main body of his command, and it is said that while the crossing was in progress so full was the stream with half-frantic, struggling horses, that those above dammed up the stream so that while they were swimming those below did not wet their sides. Many crossed where and as they could, and all plunged into the timber west of the stream, and soon night threw her black mantle of concealment over them and they were safe for the present. A little time for rest, a little time for bandaging, a little time for reorganization, and the march was resumed.

More than ever now did Porter desire to unite his forces with those of Poindexter, down in Chariton County, for in their union there would be strength sufficient to force a passage of the Missouri at Glasgow or Brunswick, and to open a roadway to the Confederacy, especially if the co-operation of Joe Shelby, with his regiment, in Saline and Lafayette, could be secured. Turning southward, therefore, Porter set out for Poindexter.* But quite often, in peace and in war, one man proposes and another disposes. Three miles north of Stockton, in the western part of Macon County, Porter encountered 250 men of the First Missouri State Militia, under Lieut.-Col. Alex. Woolfolk, coming up from the west to co-operate with McNeil. A short skirmish resulted, but so demoralized were the greater number of the Confederates that perhaps 2,000 of them allowed the 250 to check them and turn them from their course. At Panther Creek, the same day, Friday, August 8, there was another brief fight, and Porter abandoned his intention of proceeding further southward, and retreated rapidly toward the east or northeast. In the skirmish at Panther Creek, the Federals lost two killed and ten wounded; Confederate loss unknown.

That night Col. James McFerran, of the First Missouri State Militia, joined Woolfolk with 130 men of the Fifth Missouri State Militia under Lieut.-Col. Thompson, two six-pounders under Lieut. Caldwell, and thirty men of the First Missouri State Militia—about 200 in all. Porter was retreating north along the Chariton, looking for a crossing. Moving at 2 o'clock on the

*On the 11th Poindexter was badly defeated by Gen. Guitar, at Compton's Ferry, on Grand River, in the northwestern part of Chariton County. Sweeping to the north through Livingston, and around to the east through Linn, he again encountered Guitar at Yellow Creek, on the 13th, where his command was completely broken up.

morning of the 9th, and marching rapidly, these 400 Federals, McFerran at the head, came up with Porter at Walnut Creek, in Adair County, attacked vigorously, using the cannon, and after a sharp fight drove Porter eastward to the Chariton, leaping on the rear guard every few minutes, killing a man now and then, and causing no end of annoyance and uneasiness.

Porter grew tired of this, and 4 o'clock the same day, at Sears' Ford, where he recrossed the Chariton, he put 125 men in ambush, on the east bank, and when McFerran came up and the stream was full of drinking horses and their unsuspecting riders, and just as two men rode up the bank, those 125 opened fire at short range, and the stream was full of writhing men and plunging horses. And yet only two Federals were killed outright and twenty wounded. The Confederates did not lose a man. They retreated rapidly after the first fire, but McFerran cannonaded the empty timber for an hour. McFerran did not cross the river, assigning as a reason that he could not get his artillery and ammunition over. He led his command back to the west, reaching Laclede on the 12th, and joined in the pursuit of Poindexter.*

Porter passed on to Wilsonville, in the southeastern part of Adair, and near here he paused. Danger surrounded him on every side, and the dark hour was on Saul. His men were discouraged, and many were heartily tired of war. They began to "scatter out," every man for himself, and in a few hours 500 had drifted away into the brush and the by-ways. Many went south into Monroe and Randolph. At Feltz's "log-cabin" bridge on Salt River in the southwestern part of Knox, on the 11th, there was a virtual disbandment. Many set out for their homes; others started for Illinois and Iowa; some remained in squads and companies. Porter himself, at the head of a considerable number of his men, went southeast through the southern portion of Knox, passing near Novelty, going below Newark and leaving that town several miles to the north, and then curving upward to Whaley's mill, on the South Fabius.

The next day after the engagement at Kirksville, Col. McNeil was joined by the command of Col. Morsey, from Scotland and

*Rebellion Records, Vol. XIII, p. 208.

Schuyler. This force, as has been stated, had been moving parallel with Porter, but north of him, and it is believed that had it co-operated efficiently with McNeil's column, Porter's defeat at Kirksville would have been far more disastrous than it was. For some reason, which can not here be given, Col. Morsey not only failed to throw himself in Porter's front, and seize the crossing of the Chariton, but on the afternoon of the 6th, when within audible distance of the battle, he deliberately went into camp with his entire command.

By the re-enforcement of Morsey the command of McNeil was swollen to nearly 1,700 men. There was, however, but a small stock of provisions, and two-thirds of the horses were jaded and sore, and half of them were barefoot. The little army was not in condition to follow up immediately the advantage it had gained. But, on the morning of the 8th, Quartermaster H. M. Hiller, of the Second Missouri State Militia,* arrived from Palmyra, via Edina, with 8,000 rations and a supply of horse shoes. The address and boldness of Lieut. Hiller in moving night and day through what was practically a hostile country, with a guard of but forty men, and the valuable and timely assistance he gave his commander, made him the subject of very high comment.

On the 9th Col. McNeil moved from Kirksville to Bloomington, the old county seat of Macon County, ready and waiting for another opportunity to strike Porter. From Bloomington he went to Shelbyville, and there, learning something of Porter's movements and objects, he moved down to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

After the battle of Kirksville, when the Federals were looking over their prisoners, it was discovered that among them were some who had previously taken the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government of Missouri, and were at large on parole and under bond. Some of them had been arrested and paroled two or three times not to take up arms against the authority of the United States, but when the enrolling order of Schofield and Gamble came out, they caught up their shot-guns, and joined Porter. In McNeil's command were hundreds of northeast Missourians, and numbers of the violators of paroles were readily

*Subsequently lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and at present a prominent attorney of Kahoka, Clark County.

recognized and identified. Some of the prisoners even bore upon their persons copies of their paroles or certificates of loyalty, which were virtually their own death-warrants. For, as is well known, the last sentence of these documents read: "It is hereby understood that for a violation of the terms of this parole the penalty shall be death."*

Thursday, the next day after the battle, quite a number of "oath-breakers," as they were called, were tried by a Federal drum-head court martial, convened by McNeil, in Kirksville, and fifteen of them were convicted of repeated violations of their paroles, and sentenced to be shot. It was a hard sentence and a short shrift, for McNeil approved the proceedings and the order, and the poor fellows were executed the same day. Their names as can best be learned now, were William Bates, R. M. Galbreath, Lewis Rollins, William Wilson, Columbus Harris, Reuben Thomas, or Thompson, Thomas Webb and Reuben Green, of Monroe County; James Christian, David Wood, Jesse Wood and Thomas Stone, of Shelby; B. Hayden and William Sallee, of Marion, and John Kent, of Adair. It is reported that Hamilton Brannon, of Marion or Monroe, was shot at the same time.

Thursday afternoon a squad of Knox County Militia captured Col. Frisby McCullough, as he lay half sick, tired and dispirited, in a brush patch, eight miles north or northwest of Edina. He had left Porter after the Kirksville fight, and was making his way toward the neighborhood of his home, in the northwestern part of Marion County. There is good reason for believing that he had abandoned the Confederate service entirely.

The militia took Col. McCullough to Edina, where he was placed in prison under the charge of Capt. Sells. The next day he was conveyed to Kirksville. Here he was charged with being a guerrilla and an outlaw. It was said he had no commission as an officer, but was fighting on his own responsibility and without authority, and was therefore a guerrilla, purely and simply. It was charged further that he had engaged in recruiting for the Confederate service inside the Union lines, and had "duped men into entering the rebel army in violation of their paroles."

*It seems almost incredible that any man would be so foolish as to carry about him such a paper, but it is explained that copies of paroles and certificates of loyalty were used as passes and exempted the bearers from arrest or molestation so long as their terms were complied with.

A few of the paroled prisoners asserted that they were persuaded by McCullough to join Porter. A drum-head court martial, presided over by Lieut.-Col. W. F. Shaffer, of Merrill's Horse, tried him and convicted him of these charges, and sentenced him to be shot, and his trial, conviction, sentence and execution all happened the same day of his arrival at Kirksville, Friday, August 8, 1862.

Col. McCullough was confined a brief time with the other Confederate prisoners at Kirksville. He received with great composure the word that he was to be shot that afternoon, but protested against this summary disposition of his life. To the court martial he had claimed that he was a Confederate officer with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; but admitted that the latter title had been given him only a few days previously, at Short's well, where he was *elected* second in command of a regimental organization of which Cyrus Franklin was chosen colonel. He had been a lieutenant-colonel in the Missouri State Guard, but his term of service in that army had long before expired.

The fate of the young Confederate leader excited considerable sympathy among the Federals present. The officer who brought the sentence to him was moved to tears. McCullough himself was cool and collected. Leaning against a fence, he wrote a few lines to his wife, and these, with his watch and one or two other articles, he delivered to an officer to be given to her, with assurances of his devoted affection in the hour of death. Upon the way to the place of his execution he requested the privilege of giving the order to fire, which was granted him. All being ready, he stood bravely up, and without a tremor in his manly frame or a quaver in his clarion voice, he called out. "What I have done, I have done as a principle of right. Aim at the heart. Fire!" The command taking the firing party by surprise, one discharged his piece sooner than the rest. The ball struck Col. McCullough in the breast, and he fell, while the other shots passed over him. Falling with one leg doubled under the body, he requested to have it straightened, and while this was being done he said: "I forgive you for this barbarous act." The squad reloaded their pieces, then emptied them into the dying warrior's body, and all was over. His body was given

to friends in Kirksville, who buried it there, but it was afterward removed to and reinterred at Asbury Chapel, Lewis County.

Col. McCullough had long been a resident of Marion County. He was a good citizen, a high-minded gentleman, of fine presence, brave as a lion, gentle as a woman. Even in his death, the strongest Unionists who knew him, respected and admired his virtues, and entertained the most bitter regrets that what they considered his misconceptions of duty had led him to his fearful fate. At the time of his death he was thirty-three years of age.*

Porter did not long remain in seclusion. On Friday, August 15, he was in the neighborhood of Emerson, Marion County, with 150 men, not disheartened, not cast down, but cheery, good natured, plucky and hopeful. He sent out his scouts, and they ranged through the country, picking up horses and supplies, and occasionally a prisoner. The country was full of his stragglers who had left him after the Kirksville fight and the disbanding near Novelty, and were in hiding. When they heard "Old Joe" was again in the saddle, they crawled out of the brush and joined him. Many of his men, however, had crossed over into Illinois, and some were cooped up in the Federal prisons at La Grange, Quincy and Palmyra. A company of enrolled militia from La Grange stationed at the West Quincy ferry bagged many a poor "reb" seeking a retreat in the Sucker State. Col. Porter himself remained in the vicinity of Emerson some days. His men lived off the country and recruited their commissary departments and corrals from the smoke-houses and stables of the farmers in the country, and indeed seized many an article because they took a fancy to it. This seems a little inequitable nowadays, but in that period quite often Federal trooper and Confederate raider acquired property rights by

The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power,
And they may keep who can!

*In a communication to the writer, Gen. McNeil says: "Col. McCullough was tried by a commission, of which Lieut.-Col. Shaffer was president, under Order No. 2 of Gen. Halleck, and Nos. 8 and 18 of Gen. Schofield. He had no commission except a printed paper authorizing 'the bearer' to recruit for the Confederate Army. He was found guilty of bushwhacking or of being a guerrilla. He was a brave fellow, and a splendid specimen of manhood. I would have gladly spared him had duty permitted. As it was, he suffered the fate that would have fallen to you or me if we had been found recruiting inside the Confederate lines. He met a soldier's death as became a soldier."

At last Porter went to the southward, again into Monroe and Shelby. Some of his men remained in the broken, woody country near the north line of Marion County, and Friday evening, August 22, occurred the skirmish on Grassy Creek, mentioned elsewhere.

Porter was reported near Florida, Monroe County, on Monday, August 25, threatening Paris, with 1,000 men. McNeil moved down from Hunnewell and occupied Paris, with all his available force—800. Tuesday morning, Maj. Rogers and Dodson, with three companies of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, started from Shelbyville to reinforce him, and Wednesday McNeil moved out to encounter Porter again. He marched from Paris and Hunnewell to Newark and thence to Monticello, where he absorbed into his command the battalion of Maj. Rogers, of the Second Missouri State Militia. At this time Lewis and Marion were full of bands of Confederates, and there was great uneasiness among the Federals. Even Hannibal was thought to be in danger.

Friday, September 12, Porter, with 400 men, captured Palmyra, and held the place two hours, losing one man killed and two wounded. One Union citizen was killed, and three militiamen wounded. The town was defended by sixty Marion County militia in the courthouse, under Capt. Dubach and Lieut. Washburn, twenty at the jail and thirty more in a store building. The men at the jail surrendered, and were paroled, and forty-five Confederate prisoners they were guarding released. The Confederates carried away with them a soldier named McKenny, who was in jail for shooting a prisoner, and an aged citizen of Palmyra named Andrew Allsman. The soldier was taken into the brush, two miles north of Palmyra, and shot, and Mr. Allsman was murdered, a few nights later, on Troublesome Creek, in the southern part of Lewis. In retaliation for the murder of the latter, who was shot while kneeling in the presence of his executioners, and whose remains have never been discovered, Gen. McNeil executed ten prisoners, at Palmyra, on the 18th of October—a circumstance often called "the Palmyra massacre."

At his camp, on the South Fabius, the next day after the Palmyra raid, Col. Porter received a reinforcement of 150 men,

under Ralph Smith, of Lewis County. Other parties of Confederates were in the country, but they had lost confidence in Porter, and refused to cast their fortunes with him. With his 500 men, the undaunted, self-confident raider, was soon again on the war path, and, turning northwest, he proceeded on a circuitous route toward Newark, and, on Saturday night or Sunday, camped half a mile southwest of Whaley's mill, on the South Fabius, just in the eastern edge of the northeast corner of Shelby. Here a bountiful supply of corn meal was secured, and a square meal or two indulged in. Col. Porter's residence was but a few miles away.

Col. McNeil learned at Monticello of Porter's raid on Palmyra. A few hours thereafter with Rogers' battalion of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, and his own of the Second, he immediately set out southward, and marching all night he arrived at Emerson (then called Houston) at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 13th. Here he halted several hours, sending out scouting parties to obtain information. From his scouts and the citizens he learned the course Porter had pursued from Palmyra, and leaving Emerson Saturday evening McNeil marched northeast to Finley Prairie, in the southern part of Lewis, struck Porter's trail and found one of his camps in the Fabius bottom. That night the Federals camped at Jones' farm, on the Finley Prairie. Sunday morning, September 14, McNeil, with about 500 men and three pieces of artillery, set out early to find Porter. The route taken was westward, across by Anderson's mills, and thence toward Newark.

On reaching the vicinity of the residence of Col. Porter, four miles east of Newark, the Federal advance discovered two mounted Confederate pickets. Chase was given, but they escaped. The wives of both Col. Joe and Capt. Jim Porter were at the residence of the former. Just before this a guide had been picked up who knew where the Confederate camp was, and was willing to lead the way to it. Whaley's mill stood about two miles southeast of Porter's residence.

Gen. McNeil's forces now pressed on rapidly toward the Confederate camp. Near the mill at about 4 P. M., the advance discovered a strong picket guard, the members of which, being fired

on, turned and fled toward the camp, the Federals following rapidly. There was mounting in hot haste among the boys in gray, and dreading the terrible cannon which had done so much injury to them before, they retreated in most unseemly haste, with no resistance worthy of the name.

McNeil came thundering into the camp within fifteen minutes after it had been abandoned. The fires were burning, cooking utensils and piles of corn meal and other provisions lay here and there, carpet sacks, clothing and bedding were scattered about, and everything showed a hasty flight and great demoralization. In a few moments the bugles sounded the "forward," and the Federal cavalymen sprang away in pursuit of the fleeing enemy.

The Confederates followed the course of the South Fabius (on the north bank of which stream Whaley's mill was located) in an easterly direction, keeping on the north side of the stream. For several miles the chase continued, and was very exciting. There was but little danger about it, for the Confederates made no fight proper to be called a fight. They showed no disposition, or not much, to do anything but to get out of the way of the Federals and their cannon as rapidly as possible. They did no real fighting—only incontinent skedaddling. The Federals crowded upon them, rode them down when they hesitated, and shot them when they offered the slightest resistance.

For miles this pursuit was kept up, the Federals chasing Porter's men as hunters chase a quarry. At last the Confederates followed no roads, but dashed on through bushes and thickets dense and rough, over fences high and strong, across ravines wide and deep, and along by-paths narrow and steep. The Federals could follow where they led, and dashed after them.

After three or four miles of this sort of racing, the main portion of the Confederates arrived at or near a crossing of the South Fabius known as the old Claggett ford, hard by the residence of a Mr. Pierce. Here they crossed to the south side of the creek, then turned again toward the east for a mile until they intersected the road leading from Claggett's old mill, due south a mile and a half until it struck the Philadelphia and Newark road at Bragg's schoolhouse, in Shelby County—and still that swift,

unrelenting pursuit, the heavy cavalry at their heels, and the artillery just behind, the postilions lashing their horses like race-riders.

At Bragg's schoolhouse Col. Porter again disbanded his forces, and it was "every man for himself and McNeil will take the hindmost." Some went east, some went south, some went west. Porter, with a considerable company, started for Shelby County. A number of horses—on one of which was a United States saddle and accoutrements—and twenty shot-guns and muskets were abandoned and fell into the hands of the enemy. Three Confederates were killed, and a number wounded during the retreat from Whaley's mill, and quite a lot of prisoners were taken.

The Federals came up and halted at the point of the Confederate dispersion. Gen. McNeil made his headquarters at Bragg's, in Shelby County, that Sunday night, remaining there till next day. It being impossible and unprofitable to follow the Confederates any further, he came on to Philadelphia, and encamped there on Monday night. Leaving Philadelphia Tuesday morning, the Federals arrived at Palmyra about noon, and went into camp. Their loss was as follows: One man of the Eleventh came upon a squad of Confederates in the brush, was fired on and mortally wounded, dying next day; while the baggage train was coming up to Bragg's, after the pursuit had ceased, some of Porter's ambushed men fired upon the escort, killing one (young Scanlan, of Clark), mortally wounding another (Corp. Stephens, of Knox), and seriously wounding another.

When McNeil observed the piles of meal on the ground in the rebel camp at Whaley's mill, he declared: "That mill has ground its last grist for the rebel commissary department." By his orders the mill was burned. Among the prisoners captured at Bragg's were two Shelby County men, John Holmes and Harry Latimer, living in the vicinity. Holmes had been once and Latimer twice before taken prisoner and released on parole, and on Holmes' person was found the muster roll of Capt. Marion Whaley's rebel company of eighty men. Learning these facts McNeil had both men executed in Bragg's meadow the morning after their capture.

After his rout by McNeil at Whaley's mill, and his dispersion at Bragg's schoolhouse, Col. Porter kept himself hidden for some days. He abandoned his idea of raising a regiment in northeast Missouri, and realizing that there was no rest for the soles of his feet so long as an active, aggressive commander, like John McNeil, was in this quarter, he determined to leave. Gathering up about 200 of his "old guard" he gradually worked his way down to the Missouri River, without attracting much attention from the Federals.

At Portland, Callaway County, on the 16th of October, he captured the steamboat "Emelie," on which he crossed 175 men and horses to the south side. His crossing was interrupted by an attack on his rear guard (of forty or fifty men, commanded by himself) by 120 men, under Surgeon John E. Bruere, of Krekel's battalion of militia, who charged into Portland while the boat was unloading on the south side, killed three of the rear guard and dispersed the remainder. Porter himself, with about fifty men, crossed the river in a skiff at Providence, Boone County, and after a series of remarkable adventures, fighting every few miles, and losing some of his best men, he at last reached Arkansas. The column that crossed at Portland, under Capts. Ely, Brooks and Creggs, had a hard fight at the California House, in Pulaski County, with 175 of the Thirteenth Missouri State Militia, under Col. Albert Sigel, losing twenty men, killed and wounded, a flag, some guns, and three prisoners. The Federals, who were in ambush, had but one man wounded. The column, about 150 strong, finally reached Arkansas, and was joined by its old commander, who organized it, with other commands, into a regiment of Confederate cavalry, of which he was regularly commissioned colonel.

From Pocahontas, Ark., in December, 1862, Col. Porter, as acting brigadier, moved with his regiment and the battalions of Colton Green and J. Q. A. Burbridge, to co-operate with Gen. John S. Marmaduke, in his attack on Springfield, Mo. Col. Porter's command did not, however, participate in the attack, having moved on a line far to the eastward of Marmaduke's route, and toward Rolla. After the failure of Marmaduke's attack his command and that of Porter united at Marshfield, and

began a retreat into Arkansas. At Hartville, in Wright County, on the 11th of January, 1863, a considerable Federal force under Col. Samuel Merrill, of the Twenty-first Iowa Regiment, was encountered. It was defeated, but at a serious loss to the Confederates, who had many valuable officers killed and mortally wounded. Among the latter was Col. Porter. While leading a charge he was severely wounded in the leg, but accompanied the army into Arkansas, and died near Batesville, February 18, following. Had he lived he would have received in a short time the commission of a brigadier-general.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD.

Intelligence of the fall of Richmond and of the surrender of Gen. Lee's and Gen. Johnston's armies was received by the Unionists of the county and of Northeast Missouri generally with great delight. Demonstrations of rejoicing were indulged in at all of the principal towns. The gratification was intensified when in May news came that Kirby Smith's Trans-Mississippi army had surrendered to the forces of Gens. Canby and Pope. A majority of the Lewis County Confederates were in Gen. Smith's army, and surrendered, and were paroled at Shreveport, La. The Federals generously furnished to all who would accept it transportation to their homes.

Nearly everybody was glad the war was over. Even many of Confederate sympathisers were not sorry, although the terms of peace may not have been quite to their liking. The bigoted and grossly ignorant of both parties were perhaps not reconciled. Some of the extreme Radicals wanted more bloodshed; some of the Confederate people wanted somebody else to do some more fighting. Very soon the ex-Confederate soldiers began to return. In most instances the vanquished men in gray were allowed to remain at their homes in peace and unmolested. Having fought a hard fight and been fairly defeated, they philosophically accepted the situation, and, true to the letter and spirit of their paroles, demeaned themselves, in all particulars, as true and loyal citizens of the United States. Occasionally, however, in some neighborhoods, or at least in a few instances in the southern part of the county, returned ex-Confederates were warned to leave the

county. The foolish utterances of Senator Green and a few hot-heads among the Secessionists in 1861 were remembered and quoted: "If you win, we *will* leave; if we win you *shall* leave." "And now," said the Radicals, "you shall abide by your own terms." Perhaps, but for the interference of Col. John M. Glover and Surgeon John L. Taylor, there would have been violence and some men would have been driven out of the county. Glover and Taylor had served very creditably in the Federal Army, had interfered to prevent Union men from being driven away from their homes in 1861 by Secessionists, and now, in 1865, they were called upon to prevent Secessionists from being driven away from their homes by Union men. They counseled moderation and forbearance, denounced the threatening Radicals, encouraged the threatened "rebels" to stand their ground, and prevented much trouble.

On the 18th of April the Missouri State Convention, by a vote of 38 to 14, framed a new constitution, which was to be submitted to the voters for adoption on the 6th of June. Upon the final adoption of the constitution in the convention, Hon. James P. Mitchell, of Lewis, was sick and did not vote. All of those who had participated in or given any sort of voluntary aid or encouragement to the Rebellion or to the Confederate cause were, by the third section of the proposed new constitution, prohibited from voting or holding office, and even from teaching, preaching, practicing law, or serving as jurors. And all such were prohibited from voting for or against the adoption of the constitution.

The canvass which succeeded was one of great bitterness. The qualified voters, all Union men, of course, were divided on the question, the conservative portion opposing the Radicals favoring the constitution. The former claimed that the instrument was framed in a malevolent spirit, and could not be justified except upon retaliatory grounds, unwarranted now that the war was over and the rebellion crushed. The harsh features, those disqualifying voters, teachers and preachers, for complicity in the rebellion, were severely commented upon, and it was shown that hundreds of tax-payers, old and honored citizens, who had been non-combatants during the war, but had sympathies, which they could not control, were not only to be relegated to a position of

perpetual minority, but were denied a voice in the adoption or rejection of an organic law which was to govern them and their children after them. The entire political sections of the constitution were claimed to be unduly vigorous, illiberal, proscriptive and un-American. Very many ex-Union officers and soldiers, and many still in the Federal service, were among the most strenuous opponents of the proposed new constitution.

On the other hand, the Radicals claimed that the results of the war were not to be entrusted to the care and keeping of the former enemies of the Union; that men who had renounced their allegiance to the United States and to the State of Missouri and had warred against them, claiming to be citizens of the Confederate States and owing sole allegiance and obedience to that government and its flag, were not, and ought not to be, proper recipients of the ballot; that those who sympathized with the Confederate cause, but remained at home and would not go out to fight, were worse than those who were bold enough to take up arms, and less fit to have a voice in the control of a government which they had desired might be destroyed. It was further alleged that had the war resulted differently, and Missouri become in fact one of the Confederate States, then no Union soldier, no militiaman, and nobody who had sympathized with the Union cause, would have been allowed a vote; that in all probability Senator Green's promise, that all Union men should be "kicked out of the State," would have been fulfilled, and Gen. Price's threat (of November 26, 1861) carried out, and "the \$200,000,000 of Northern means" in Missouri confiscated for the benefit of those who had remained loyal to the Confederate cause and suffered thereby. Howe, of the *La Grange American*, said: "A man who is a traitor to his country is not to be trusted. If the rebels are allowed to vote they will soon control the county and State and domineer over the loyal portion of the country. They will despise and lord it over those who have restored them to power, and when it comes to office-holding no 'Federal' need apply."

The war was practically over; hostilities had ceased; the Confederate armies had surrendered, and Jefferson Davis was a close prisoner; yet in Missouri a few guerrillas and bushwhackers

remained to the great detriment of the sections they infested. The presence of these villains furnished an excuse for keeping bands of the Federal military in many counties to preserve the peace, hold the marauders in check, and to punish them for disorders.

In the entire State only 85,478 votes (including the votes of Missouri soldiers stationed elsewhere) were cast at the election held June 6, viz.: For, 43,670; against, 41,808; majority for, 1,862; a very small majority, indeed, to decide so important a question.

The State Convention had passed an ordinance vacating certain civil offices in the State and providing for filling the vacancies by appointments from Gov. Fletcher. The Governor invariably exercised his authority by the removal of Democrats and Conservatives and the appointment in their stead of his political friends among the Radical Republicans. In this county the principal changes made were in the offices of the county and circuit clerk. From the former W. G. Watson, who had served eighteen years, was removed, and N. D. Starr appointed. Thomas B. Jeffries was made circuit clerk, *vice* C. R. MaGee removed. Both Mr. Watson and Mr. MaGee had held office through the war, taking the Gamble Oath, although the latter's loyalty was often called in question.

The condition of the people of the county of former Confederate sympathies was unhappy. The cause they had championed so zealously, and with such confidence four years before, had perished and been ground into dust by the shock of battle; many of their brethren had fallen in the struggle; the Constitutional Convention, January 11, had freed their slaves. It is a fact that in 1863 a bill to pay loyal owners \$300 per head for all slaves emancipated would have passed both houses of Congress and become a law but for the opposition of the Missouri representatives, Messrs. Norton, Rollins, Hall and Noel. The Senate passed the bill, but it was defeated in the House. In their efforts to defeat the measure the Missouri pro-slavery men were aided by the extreme Radicals of the North. The Missourians opposed emancipation in any form; the Radicals were for unconditional abolition. "Pay the owner of the slave set

free!" exclaimed Emerson. "Well who owns a man but himself? The slave is his own owner—pay him!" At the time the convention passed the emancipation ordinance hundreds of slave-holding Missourians were in the Union Army. It was somewhat facetiously said that they were "fighting to free their own niggers!" they were not allowed to vote or hold office, and they were forbidden even to teach the alphabet to little children, or to preach the gospel to the poor.

Counting up the cost and contemplating the results, it was plain that the rebellion had been very unprofitable to those who engaged in it, or sympathized with it. Some of the people were inclined to censure Senator Green and others for leading them to believe that secession in itself was a righteous sentiment and could be easily accomplished as a fact, but the majority held only themselves responsible for the part they had borne in the war, and were inclined to accept defeat with something of good grace and resignation. Those composing a certain element, ignorant, bigoted and cowardly, grew bolder and more rebellious after the rebellion had been destroyed and all danger to themselves had passed. They declared anew their hatred for the Yankee, their disbelief in the existence of his valor, ability and disposition to fight, magnified the insignificant services they had rendered the Confederate cause, asserted that they had performed other acts which in reality they never dreamed of doing, and worked themselves into such a heat that a few of them have not entirely cooled yet!

But in 1866 the supreme court of the United States decided the teaching and preaching clause of the Drake constitution unconstitutional. In this county, however, though a few preachers were indicted, not much regard was paid to the religious proscription.

The physical condition of the county was good. It had not been much affected by the war, save by the general prostration of business and the absence of its men at times. There had been no burning of houses or laying waste the country even in the strongest "rebel neighborhoods." Many of the farmers who remained at home during the war prospered as they never had before. Settlers came to the uncultivated portions, and the

country began to improve generally. The negroes newly emancipated accommodated themselves to the new order of things, their former masters accommodated themselves to the change, money was plenty, crops abundant, prices inflated, and times were good.

THE MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF THE COUNTY.

At the first term of the county court, June 6, 1833, Lewis County was divided into two municipal townships—Union and Canton. This was practically a continuation of the political division which existed while the county was attached to Marion, with the same names applied to the divisions. The limits and bounds of the two townships were thus fixed:

Union—Beginning where the south line of the county strikes the Mississippi; then up the main channel to the mouth of the Wyaconda; then up the main channel to Kinney's old ford; thence west with the road leading from the ford to William Hagood's, so as to leave Mr. Hagood in Union Township; then up the main divide between Durgan's Creek and the Wyaconda, passing the head of Durgan Creek; thence with the main divide between North Fabius River and the said Wyaconda, continuing the said divide until it strikes the range line between Ranges 9 and 10, (the present county line) thence south to Marion County, then east to the beginning.

Canton—All the territory belonging to or attached to Lewis County lying north and west of Union Township.

John M. Higgins, James Thomas, James Rankin, and John G. Nunn were the first justices of the peace of Union, and Roswell Durkee the first constable. In Canton the justices were Robert Sinclair, Thompson Conley and Alex. Waggoner; first constable Umbleton Gregory. The first township officers were appointed by the county court (or rather recommended for appointment to the governor) until the first election. In July, to fill a vacancy, Risdon Smith was recommended for appointment as justice of the peace for Union, and Gregory F. Hawkins for Canton.

Dickerson Township (spelled "Dickason") was organized December 2, 1833, and included all that part of Union lying

west of Range 6. Thomas N. Pace was appointed constable, and in March following James H. Lay was commissioned justice of the peace. The first election, in August, 1834, was held at Monticello.

Allen Township, which comprised a portion of the present territory of Lewis, and was named for Samuel Allen, was organized in March, 1836. It included all of the southwest portion of the county lying west of Troublesome Creek, and the greater portion of Knox County. [See history of Knox.]

Highland Township was organized in March, 1838, on petition of Elijah Hamilton and others. Its original boundaries were declared to be a line "commencing where the Marion County line crosses the Fabius River; thence up to the mouth of the south fork of the North Fabius; then up said South fork to the Dickerson and Union Township line, on said river; then north on the Dickerson and Union line to Township 61; then west to the South fork of said Fabius; then up said river until it comes opposite Nelson Johnson's; then west to the road from Monticello to Fresh's mill; then up said road to the Allen Township line, and then east to the beginning."

Salem Township was organized in June, 1841. Its original boundaries began at the southwest corner of the county, and ran east with the county line to Troublesome Creek; then up Troublesome Creek to the line between Ranges 8 and 9; then north to the northeast corner of Township 61, Range 9; then west along the line between Townships 61 and 62 to the line between Lewis and Scotland Counties; then south to the beginning. The first election was held at William Kendrick's, and the first justices of the peace were William Kendrick and Edward Bradshaw.

Reddish Township was organized in August, 1841. Its boundary line began at the northwest corner of the county, and ran south on the line between Lewis and Scotland to the middle of the west side of Section 7, Township 61, Range 9; thence east to the line between Ranges 8 and 9; thence north to the county line; thence west to the beginning. It was named for Silas Reddish. The first justices of the peace were Frederick Agee and William T. Norris. The first schoolhouse was Watkins', which was in existence as early as in August, 1845.

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

In March, 1866, frequent previous changes having been made the county court revised and fixed the municipal township boundaries as they exist at present, and which are as follows:

Canton.—Beginning at the northeast corner of the county; thence west on the county line between Lewis and Clark to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7; thence south on the range line to the half-mile corner on the west side of Section 7, Township 61, Range 6; thence east to the Mississippi; thence up the river to the beginning.

Lyon.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 63, Range 7; thence west on the line between Lewis and Clark to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 63, Range 7; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 22, Township 63, Range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 22, Township 62, Range 8; thence east to the range line between Ranges 6 and 7; thence north to the beginning.

Reddish.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 21, Township 63, Range 8; thence west on the northern boundary line of the county to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 63, Range 9; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 19, Township 62, Range 9; thence east to the line between Ranges 8 and 9; thence north to the beginning.

La Belle.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 28, Township 62, Range 8; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 62, Range 9; thence south along the western boundary line of the county to the southwest corner of Section 30, Township 61, Range 9; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 61, Range 8; thence north to the beginning.

Dickerson.—Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 62, Range 7; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 27, Township 62, Range 8; thence south to the southwest corner of Section 27, Township 61, Range 8; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 25, Township 61, Range 7; thence north on the range line to the beginning.

Union.—Commencing on the Marion County line, at the southwest corner of Township 60, Range 6; thence north to the

half mile corner on the west side of Section 7, Township 61, Range 6; thence east to the Mississippi; thence down the river to the southeast corner of the county; thence west to the beginning.

Highland.—Commencing at the southeast corner of Township 60, Range 7; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 61, Range 7; thence west to the northwest corner of Section 34, Township 61, Range 8; thence south to the southern boundary line of the county; thence east to the beginning.

Salem.—Commencing at the southwest corner of the county; thence east to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 60, Range 8; thence north to the northeast corner of Section 33, Township 61; Range 8; thence west to Range 10, on the Knox County line; thence south to the beginning.

TOWNSHIP SKETCHES.

Union Township, comprising the southeastern portion of Lewis County, has an extended river front, and running westward, back from the river, includes the table lands on the plateau commonly called the bluffs. The bluffs, which at La Grange come within a few rods of the river, sweep away to the westward for some miles in the southern part of the township. They are composed, for the most part, of limestone formations, capped by soil belonging to the bluff or loess deposit. The limestone is chiefly of the variety known to geologists as encrinital. It is very abundant in this township. At La Grange it is quarried in the streets.

The alluvial lands in the bottoms are of the highest fertility. They were the first settled in the county, and many tracts have been in cultivation for more than sixty years without any visible impairment of their productive qualities. They yield as abundantly, year after year, as when they produced the first crops. They produce, too, about as much malaria as in early days, when settlers were driven away by the "shakes." Every well regulated family keeps its bottle of quinine on the mantel, and a ration is issued regularly, as a prophylactic, to all the members, especially during the warm seasons. The lands in the interior of the township, or in the western portion, are either elevated and

level or rolling and broken. Some very beautiful and valuable farms are to be found here, made so by industry and enterprise chiefly, since the soil is not naturally very rich. The magnificent country surrounding Liberty Church is equal to the famed Blue-Grass region of Kentucky in appearance, and almost in value.

As fully noted elsewhere, the first settlements in Lewis County were made in this township, and there is much more than a traditional account of the establishment of a French trading post at the mouth of the Wyaconda, by one Le Seur, before the war of 1812.

The stream now written Wyaconda, and pronounced usually as written, empties into the Mississippi a mile above La Grange. The name is properly pronounced Wy-aw-kan-dah, with the accent on the second syllable. Pike, who describes it in 1805, spells it Wyaconda, but Beck, in his gazetteer of 1823, writes it Waconda, and thus describes it:

Waconda Creek.—A considerable stream of Ralls County, runs a southeast course, and falls into the Mississippi in the southern part of Township 61 north, Range 5 west of the fifth principal meridian. It is about 100 yards wide at its mouth. According to a tradition which exists among the Indians, two of the Sioux died on the banks of this stream in the night. As they had no marks of violence upon them, their death was at once ascribed to a supernatural agency. It was hence called by this tribe Waconda, from their supposing it to be the residence of the Master of Life, or Great Spirit. A short distance below the mouth of this stream are the remains of an ancient village. Several walls are still to be seen.

Other early writers spell the name Wakenda, the form in which the name of another stream in the State, which empties into the Missouri in Carroll County, is still written. Both words, Wakenda and Wyaconda, have the same signification—the Great Spirit's river—and a similar tradition is ascribed to each. A very common pronunciation of the name of the Lewis County stream is *Wah-ken-daw*, which is more nearly correct than *Wyaconda*.

Durgan Creek, in the western part of the township, was named from a very trifling circumstance. John Bozarth, the first American settler in the county, had an old horse called "Durgan." The animal wandered off and was drowned in the stream, which ever since has borne his name.

Land entries were made in this township, by actual residents, after the year 1830 and prior to 1840, as follows:

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 5, WEST FIFTH MERIDIAN.

Section 6—Daniel T. Anderson, December 3, 1836.

Section 7—Cornelius Baker, May 6, 1835.

Sections 19 and 20—Edward Hale, May 13, 1835.

Section 31—Hezekiah Harding, north half; Baldwin Gardner, south half, July 29, 1835.

Section 32—Luther Halsey, northwest quarter, May 6, 1835.

Section 33—August H. Johnson, July 29, 1835, west half of the southwest quarter.

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 6.

Section 1—James B. Hall, southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, June, 1832; David Legg, December, 1835; Benjamin W. Greene, Matthew Kidwell, 1836.

Section 2—J. B. Hall, 1831; Lite T. Morris, 1832; Joshua Roberts, William Jackson, Milton Bartlett, 1836.

Section 3—Samuel C. Scott, 1835; Joseph Day, 1836; John Loudermilk, 1837.

Section 4—James D. Owen, 1832; Austin Morris, 1833; Thomas Price, John S. Lancaster, Josiah A. Cary, 1836.

Section 5—James D. Owen, 1832; Susan Stipe, Samuel Marshall, 1835; John R. Browning, 1836.

Section 6—John Hampton, J. D. Owen, 1832; Madison Cardwell, James Frame, 1835; William P. and Charles S. Skinner, 1839.

Section 7—John Hampton, 1832; John L. Snapp, Austin Morris, Esq., Joel Stinnett, Shelton G. Speer, 1836.

Section 8—Barnabas M. Fay, 1836.

Section 9—Josiah A. Carey, B. M. Fay, 1836; John Loudermilk, 1837.

Section 10—Judson C. Jones, 1835; Josiah Carey, 1836.

Section 11—Lite T. Morris, 1832; Reason Bozarth and Thomas Threlkeld, 1836.

Section 12—Cornelius Baker, 1835.

Section 13—Thomas Legg, 1832; Cornelius Baker, 1835.

Section 14—Lucian Durkee, 1832; Ira J. Bozerth, 1836.

Section 15—David Merrill and John S. Frazier, 1835; William Wright, 1836.

Section 17—Thomas Creacy, 1832; L. T. and William Hampton, Thomas Price, 1836; Hugh Wood, 1837.

Section 18—Meshach Birchfield, 1833; William Anderson, Lite T. Morris and L. T. Hampton, 1836; Benjamin Jones and Abel R. Watkins, 1838.

Section 19—William Reading, 1832; William S. Johnson, 1836.

Section 20—John M. Creacy, John Wash, Jr., Harvey Jones, 1836; Elizabeth Creacy, 1839.

Section 21—Thomas Creacy, 1832; Thomas M. Rowland, 1834; Lawrence Snapp, 1836.

Section 22—Robert Legg, 1833.

Section 23—Thomas Legg, 1832.

Section 24—Joseph Finney, 1831; James B. Bates, Barnard White, 1836.

Section 25—John B. White, 1831; Barnard White, J. B. Bates, 1835.

Section 26—John S. Frazier, 1831.

Section 28—Elisha Smith, 1835; William B. Brashears, Lawrence Snapp, 1836; William Gill, Martin Baker, 1837.

Section 29—Gabriel Long, 1835; Charles Lewis, 1838.

Section 30—John Reading, William McPheeters, 1831; Henry P. Noel, 1837; John C. McPheeters, 1835.

Section 31—Jacob B. McPheeters, 1832; J. L. Stephens, 1833; Charles Lewis, 1838.

Section 32—Benjamin Wiseman, 1835.

Section 33—Pleasant Alverson, 1835; William B. Brashears, 1836; Charles Lewis, Samuel E. Wiseman, 1839; John Musick, 1838.

Section 34—Austin Morris, 1832; Pleasant Alverson, 1835; David Skinner, 1832.

Section 35—Thomas S. Frazier, 1831; Lynde Olmstead, 1836.

Section 36—Lynde Olmstead, Lewis Weld, 1836.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 6.

Section 7—Thomas Francis, 1832; Joseph Trotter, 1836; John Devilbiss, 1839.

Section 8—Selby Simpson, Samuel Russell, 1836.

Section 9—Richard La Fon, 1831; Samuel G. Hatcher, 1835; Elisha Ball, 1832.

Section 10—Hamilton H. Lowen, 1832; William Robinson, Henry Smoot, 1836.

Section 11—Robert Watkinson, William Kidwell, Alexander Hunsicker, 1836.

Section 13—Warren Cooksey, Thomas Bayne, Samuel McClary, 1836.

Section 14—Jacob Farris, Julius Rucker, Nicholas Corbin, J. J. Seaman, 1836; John La Fon, 1835.

Section 15—Calvin G. Jones, Zephaniah Dunn, Hiram Harrison, 1836; Justinian Mills, 1832.

Section 17—Thomas La Fon, George T. Moore, 1831; Nelson Watts, Douglas Bourne, William J. Norris, 1832; William C. Ray, 1836.

Section 18—Sanford C. Bryant, 1835.

Section 19—John Hampton, 1835; Ann Moss, 1836.

Section 20—Douglas Bourne, 1831; Pleasant G. Pipes, 1836; William Osborn, 1838.

Section 21—Elias W. Lancaster, 1832; Zephaniah Dunn, 1832.

Section 23—H. L. Porter, Ebenezer Flower, Joel Weston, Calvin A. Warren, 1836.

Section 24—Samuel C. Sloan, 1832; Samuel Porter, 1836.

Section 25—James T. Hinsdale, 1836.

Section 26—William Hagood, 1833; Collins Stone, E. C. Stanton, George Burnham, 1836.

Section 27—Peter Cottrell, 1832; Mays Johnston, 1831; Langdon Clark, James M. Bunce, 1836.

Section 29—George H. Neal, T. S. Drane, 1836.

Section 30—George H. Neal, 1831; James Bourne, 1832; Samuel Cox, 1833; David S. Lillard, 1834.

Section 31—John Stevens, 1835.

Section 32—Simeon Neal, 1831; Charles Maddox, 1834; James Weldon, 1835; Milton Weldon, 1836.

Section 33—John S. Lancaster, 1835.

Section 34—Samuel Scott, 1835; Thomas Reynolds, 1836.

Section 36—Robert H. Ray, 1831.

Canton Township comprises the northeastern portion of the county lying immediately upon the Mississippi, and constituting one of the very best townships in Northeast Missouri. The town of Canton, nine miles of railroad, and some of the best farms in the county, are within its limits. The magnificent river bluffs furnish an abundance of excellent limestone, the hills along the streams are covered with timber, and good water and fine soil are to be found on every section. Some of the land on the hills, not now in cultivation, is well adapted to vine culture and doubtless will ere long be thus utilized. There need be very little so-called waste land in this township.

A township called Canton was first organized by the county court of Marion, while this territory yet formed a part of that county. It then extended north to the Iowa line. Subsequently, from time to time, other townships and even counties, were formed out of it and its limits very much reduced, but the name it still retained.

In addition to the land entries recorded in the first chapter of this volume, the following were made within what is now Canton Township, by actual residents, between the years 1830 and 1840. It is believed that in nearly every instance the settlement was practically identical with the land entry, and was made not long prior or subsequent thereto:

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 6.

Section 1—Stephen H. Everett, 1838.

Section 2—William Smoot, 1835; Moses C. Kercheval, Jacob Brown, 1836.

Section 3—John Crooks, 1835; James Bland, Henry Smoot, 1836; Diederich Huner, William Allensworth, 1837.

Section 4—John M. Ray, 1835; Samuel G. Hatcher, Hedgeman Wyne, Nathaniel Brown, Jeremiah Jeffries, 1836–37.

Section 6—John H. Ousley, 1835; Howard Brown, 1832.

Section 8—Robert H. Ray, 1831; Jesse L. Burton, 1837.

Section 10—Francis Crutchfield, 1836.

Section 11—Willard Hall, Daniel Kellogg, R. L. F. Smoot, 1836; Middleton Smoot, 1835.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 6.

Section 1—John E. Thomas, Chris. Schroeder, 1835.

Section 5—Ransom Jones, 1836; Ephraim Beach, 1835; William H. Clay, 1834.

Section 4—Hulsey White, 1835.

Section 6—John Clay, 1834; James Davis, Margaret Davis, 1835; Inglefield Gregory, 1836; Able Gregory, 1837.

Section 7—Thomas L. Bickner, John A. Sutherland, Charles Tuley, 1836; Granberry Story, 1838; William G. Spear, 1839.

Section 8—Edward Springer, James R. Crooks, John N. Marks, Andrew N. Sutherland, 1835.

Section 9—James White, James R. Crooks, 1835.

Section 10—James I. Bland, 1831; Robert S. Goff, 1836.

Section 11—David L. Dodge, 1836.

Section 13—Isaac B. Ousley, William P. Ousley, 1835.

Section 15—Chris. Catron, 1832; John White, 1835.

Section 17—N. J. Cannon, 1833; George S. Marks, Timothy Brown, Thomas Lizenby, Joseph Welker, 1835; John Carnegy, 1836.

Section 18—Jesse McPherson, 1833; Andrew Bickner, 1834; William H. Durrett, F. H. Duncan, 1835; Martin E. Green, 1836.

Section 19—Mitchell Russell, William Norris, 1832; A. B. Norris, 1833; Chilton B. Tate, Timothy Brown, 1835.

Section 20—Roswell Durkee, A. J. Lewis, 1833; Daniel Ledford, 1836.

Section 21—Isaac Roberts, 1835; John Bland, 1832; James Glass, William A. Mendenhall, 1836.

Section 27—George Combs, 1832; James N. Gunnell, Agnes F. Watts, 1835.

Section 28—William F. Northcraft, 1834; Alex. Hunsicker, 1835; S. W. B. Carnegy, 1836.

Section 29—Henry Durkee, Gregory F. Hawkins, R. B. Morgan, Madison C. Hawkins, 1834; L. C. Cordell, 1836; George Cordell.

Section 30—William Wigel, 1833.

Section 31—Silas Ramsey, 1832; Benjamin Holloway, 1835; Almarine Thompson, 1837.

Section 32—William McKinney, Benjamin Lillard, Edward G. Adkins, 1836.

Section 35—Nelson Watts, 1835.

TOWNSHIP 63, RANGE 6.

Section 19—Daniel Ligon, 1835; James Shoeman, John B. Riney, Thomas Pittinger, 1834.

Section 20—A. S. Kennedy, 1836.

Section 21—F. S. Thomas, R. D. Massey, 1836.

Section 22—George C. Finley, 1831; Abadiah Colley, 1834; George A. Wilson, Wade H. Heiskell, Samuel Muldrow, 1835.

Section 24—James D. Smith, 1835.

Section 25—John C. Sowers, 1835.

Section 26—John Coleman, 1834.

Section 27—Whitfield Browning, 1835; J. J. Moorman, 1837.

Section 29—Thomas Gallandet, 1836; Mary A. Davis, 1835; Peter S. Durkee, 1836.

Section 31—Sarah Davis, 1835; Isaac D. Davis, 1834; Robert Erp, William B. Cooper, Thomas Clark, 1836.

Section 34—Robert Watkinson, Thomas A. Hardin, 1836; Isaac L. Harrel, 1835.

Section 35—William Gibbs, 1836.

Dickerson Township, containing the county seat of Lewis County, and centrally located, includes a varied topography and considerable diversity of soil and scenery. The North and the Middle Fabius flow through it from northwest to southeast, and along the banks of these streams is much broken land. The scenery along the North Fabius in many places, notably in the vicinity of Monticello, is picturesque and beautiful. The cliffs of limestone are usually capped with sandstone, and often exposed, and upon them grow a profusion of cedars. In many places the scenery is even romantic.

Except on a portion of the Dickerson prairie, in the southern part of the township, all or nearly all of the farms here were cleared out of the timber. The soil on these lands was never very strong, but has endured remarkably well. The southern

and western part contains some excellent wheat farms. There is still an abundance of timber in the township, and even at this late day clearings are made.

The township was named for Maj. Obadiah Dickerson, who made a settlement on the prairie bearing his name at a very early date. He was a noted pioneer of Northeast Missouri. He was one of the founders of Palmyra, and the first postmaster, in 1819, and the first *bona fide* settler of Shelby County, where he died.

Entries of land in this township were made between the years 1830 and 1840 as follows:

IN TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 7.

Section 1—Augustus J. Miller, Dabney Finley, John Brown.

Section 2—Joseph Trotter.

Section 4—Emilius K. Sayre.

Section 5—Dicey Grigsby, A. P. Williams, Cyrus Nichols, J. B. Marmaduke.

Section 6—Francis Smith, James H. Wolf, James Jameson, George Staples.

Section 8—Walter H. Overton, William H. Pemberton.

Section 9—Samuel S. Stowers.

Section 10—Eli Finley.

Section 11—John R. Browning.

Section 12—Thomas Threlkeld.

Section 13—George W. Clark, Thomas Francis.

Section 14—Cyrus C. Scott, James M. Lillard.

Section 15—Robert S. Garnett, William Barnett.

Section 18—Joseph H. Blair, Isaac Reese, Albert Johnson, William Johnson.

Section 19—John C. Johnson.

Section 20—W. W. Overton, Benjamin Williams.

Section 21—Ransom Reddish, Daniel Easley.

Section 22—Matthew Givens, William Hazelrigg.

Section 23—Isaac Westerfield, George Vogel.

Section 24—John Hampton, William Hampton, Benjamin Hulett.

Section 25—Samuel Cox, John L. Snapp.

Section 26—Mary Dale, S. H. Maddox, Isaac Coffman.

Section 29—Charles H. Lamkin.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 8.

Section 1—William H. Edwards, George Reese.

Section 3—William P. Richardson.

Section 12—Henry Sneed, John Carr, Eleanor Kenton.

Section 13—John Moore, Elijah Moore, Charles Williams.

Section 14—Thomas Lewis, William Smith.

Section 15—Franklin Mallett.

Section 22—Nelson Johnson, John Barrett.

Section 23—John V. Bradley, Benjamin T. Bradley.

Section 24—Philip Haley.

Section 25—A. L. H. Crenshaw, Jonathan Hildreth.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 7.

Section 25—Nathan Brown, J. B. Mitchell, J. M. Sutton, Parker N. Jarvis, E. G. Adkins.

Section 26—Isaac B. Ousley, T. B. Caldwell.

Section 30—Richard Asbury.

Section 31—John N. Hughes, Leonard Fretwell, A. G. Anderson, Daniel Easley, Mildred Graves.

Section 32—A. P. Williams, W. P. Richardson, Richard Blair, James Givens, William Dunbar.

The earliest entries in this Congressional Township were made between 1831 and 1836.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 8.

Section 26—John N. Hamilton, George T. Hamilton, William Smith.

Section 27—Nathaniel Richardson.

Section 34—Alexander McClelland.

Section 35—Amzi Babbitt.

Earliest entries in this Congressional Township.

Highland Township, one of the oldest in the county, lies in the south-central portion, lying along the Marion line. The greater portion of the surface was originally covered with timber, and was a favorite hunting ground both for Indians and pioneers.

The Middle Fabius passes through the township from northwest to southeast, the North Fabius cuts the northeast, and Troublesome Creek the southwest corner. Along these streams is much timber and broken land, and the general surface of the township is rolling. There are a few white oak ridges here, and some thin land. The township is, however, nine by six miles in area, and of course contains within its borders some fine farms and many fertile fields. Stone is abundant and easily accessible along the streams. Timber is very plentiful. The cutting of railroad ties is quite an industry.

Highland was settled very early. The timbered lands were in great favor with the pioneers. Certain tracts near the Fabius were the first occupied. Though the timber here was generally dense and heavy, the soil was rich and loamy, and when cleared and grubbed could sometimes be planted in corn, the principal crop, with a hoe. The township was organized in 1838, and was named for its general situation.

The following entries were made in this township prior to 1840 by actual residents:

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 7.

Section 1—James Vaughn, 1832; David S. Lillard, Michael Smyser.

Section 2—James B. Williams, 1831; John B. Fore, Charles Adams, Dr. A. H. Slaughter.

Section 3—William S. Johnson, Francis Bourn, Ambrose Bourn (went to Texas).

Section 4—George Bailey, Hudson Bourn.

Section 5—Joseph Drake, B. P. Curd, John H. Curd, Thomas G. Mobley.

Section 6—Samuel Ammerman, Josiah West, Thomas L. Magee, Hiram Coffee.

Section 7—John H. Briscoe, Merritt Briscoe, Benjamin C. Lewis.

Section 8—Walter Briscoe, Daniel B. Ellis.

Section 9—Elijah Hayden, William Briscoe, Isaac H. Briscoe (killed on road California).

Section 10—Thomas Smith, William Rains, Abner Bourn, Dudley Bourn, Abner Williams, Young Birchfield.

Section 11—H. F. Fore.

Section 12—James H. Lay (father of Hon. A. M. Lay, M. C.), Peter A. Hall, Reuben Jeffries.

Section 13—Joseph Lackland, Thomas Foley, James T. Ball, Sylvester McCubbin.

Section 14—James S. McPheeters, George W. Eastman, Jackson Stevens.

Section 15—Joseph Anderson, Elijah Hamilton.

Section 17—Thomas Stevens, Charles Stevens, John B. Shackelford, Stephen Briscoe, Nesbit Nelson.

Section 18—James Shumate, Robert Worrel, Robert Beckett.

Section 19—John Wallace.

Section 20—Rev. Presley N. Haycraft, John Anderson, Hiram Nelson.

Section 21—Rufus Henry.

Section 22—Cyprian Ellis.

Section 23—Nimrod D. Towle.

Section 24—Charles W. McPheeters, William S. Johnston, William L. Henderson.

Section 25—Milton S. Mann.

Section 26—James Jones, Calvin G. Jones.

Section 27—Thomas B. Williams, Thomas M. Howard.

Section 28—Hiram Blanchard, Samuel Singleton, Jesse B. Pritchard, Alfred Clow (or Clough).

Section 29—Henry Humphrey, Ebenezer Nelson.

Section 33—James Singleton, M. W. Singleton.

Section 34—E. H. Mallory.

Section 35—John Jones, L. P. Weatherby.

Section 36—Joseph Johnson, Mrs. Frances Jones, Rev. Curtis Smulling (Methodist).

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 8.

Section 1—John S. Rankin, originator of the Rankin Apple; Hoard Roberts.

Section 3—Abraham Oyster, removed to Union Township.

Section 10—John Helms.

Section 34—William P. Skinner, the La Grange merchant.

Section 35—John Fisher, Elijah Fisher.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 7.

Section 31—William H. Edwards, Charles H. Lamkin.

Section 33—William Sublett, George A. Sublett.

Section 34—Thomas Hayden.

Section 35—Elijah Hubbard, Dr. A. H. Slaughter.

The bonded indebtedness of Highland Township is at present a serious consideration with the people, and a great injury to their prosperity and future prospects. It was incurred in aid of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, which passes through the township from the southeast corner to the northwest. In June, 1870, thirty-six citizen voters to the township—twenty-three Republicans and ten Democrats—petitioned the county court to order an election in the township, to determine whether or not a majority of the voters were in favor of granting the subsidy asked for in aid of the proposed enterprise. At that date much interest was felt in the location of the line. Two routes had been surveyed, and as one of them left the township almost entirely, while the other passed fairly through it, there was great anxiety that the latter should be adopted.

The county court made the order June 28, 1870, and the election was held July 28, following. The proposition was whether or not the township should issue in aid of the proposed road, contingent upon its location on the present line, \$25,000 in bonds running twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. One-half of the bonds were to be issued and delivered when half of the line through the township should be graded, and the other half when the grading was completed, and the ties delivered ready for laying track. The vote resulted: For the issue of the bonds, 112; against, 53; majority, 59, more than two-thirds. J. M. Nunn, J. B. Shackelford and Ozias Goodson were appointed commissioners to represent the people, and the bonds were issued, the road built, three stations in the township established, and all within the time and according to the contract.

But the payment of the bonds has been steadily resisted, and offers of the holders to compromise have been refused, until the debt is now about \$30,000. In May, 1887, the last proposition to refund the debt was rejected by a vote of 132 to 93. The

people opposing refunding avow their intention of paying off the entire amount within a few years.

The southwestern corner township of Lewis County is Salem, which is nine miles by six in area, and though not conspicuous in its situation is one of the most important municipal divisions. The soil, mingled prairie and timber, is generally good, and there are some very fine farms here. There are no towns or villages worthy of the name. The little hamlet of Steffenville is the nearest approach to a town, but there are numerous schools and a supply of churches, and the people are generally intelligent and enterprising.

Troublesome Creek, which passes through the northeastern part of the township, and the South Fabius, which cuts the southwest corner, are the leading streams. Troublesome Creek was named by the early settlers because it was so troublesome to cross. It drains a considerable extent of country, and a little shower in early times before it was bridged was sufficient to fill it and render it impassable.

Samuel Allen was the first settler in this township, and the first township created out of this territory was named for him. The original territory embraced, however, in its entirety the greater portion of Knox County, and the voting place was at Newark. Upon the organization of the township it was named Salem for a prominent church then in existence.

Following are the names of the first actual citizens of this county or Knox that entered land in what is now Salem Township prior to 1840:

The earliest entries in this township were made from 1833 to 1840.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 8.

Section 31—Daniel McClintic.

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 8.

Section 6—William McClintic, James Ellison.

Section 9—Samuel Bryan.

Section 17—Abraham Martin.

Section 18—Henry T. Bowles.

Section 19—Jacob Jackson, Susan Sizer, James D. Allen, George J. Glasscock.

Section 20—John Johnston.

Section 28—John Hutcherson.

Section 29—William A. Pepper.

Section 30—Peter S. Kizer, John Howe, Richard Allen, Solomon Carter.

Section 32—Maria M. Anderson, James Clark, Robert Ferrill.

Section 32—Joseph Ferrill, D. C. Skinner, John Martin, John Kelly, S. Ballard.

TOWNSHIP 60, RANGE 9.

Section 1—Joseph McClintic.

Section 5—George Seeber, Joseph Wilson, Osburn McCracken.

Section 6—Wash Kelly, John Glover.

Section 7—S. C. Sloan, Merritt Shipp, David Castleman, E. R. Downing.

Section 8.—Harvey T. McCune, Susannah Downing.

Section 13—Arthur Thorn.

Section 18—James Fresh, Samuel Manning.

Section 19—Robert G. Fresh, William Fresh.

Section 30—Jeremiah Moore, William Dines.

Section 33—Harvey Hayes, John Malone, Josiah Elliott.

Section 34—Elizabeth Anderson.

Section 35—Samuel Allen, John Smith.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 9.

Section 35—Thomas Kendrick.

Section 36—William Schrader.

La Belle Township is situated in the western part of the county, midway between the northern and southern boundary lines. It is chiefly prairie, and is the latest settled township of the county. Some of the best lands and finest farms were not opened until after the war. The beautiful expanse of prairie comprising this township is now fairly well occupied by an intelligent, thrifty people.

Land entries were first made in this township as early as in 1835, and the first actual settlers came at that date. Entries

were made on various sections in the township between 1835 and 1840 as follows:

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 9.

Earliest entries from 1835 to 1840:

Section 1—Silas Reddish, John B. Perkins, James L. Fisher.

Section 2—John Wright.

Section 5—Hudson Bourn.

Section 6—William Young, Francis Bourn, Catherine Hayden.

Section 13—Stephen Perkins.

Section 17—Philip C. Sublett, Henry T. Howerton.

Section 20—Clinton F. Northcraft, Smith Bradshaw.

Section 22—Edward Bradshaw.

Section 24—William Thompson.

Section 25—Charles W. Kendrick.

Section 26—James W. West.

Section 27—William Kendrick, Sr.

Section 28—William W. Kendrick.

TOWNSHIP 61, RANGE 8.

Earliest entries from 1835 to 1840:

Section 4—Presley Blair, Alexander Harper, Thomas Stowers, Samuel Stowers.

Section 5—Thomas Phillips, Richard Blair, William F. Asbury.

Section 6—Thomas A. Gassaway.

Section 8—B. F. Fugate.

Section 19—William Thompson, A. N. Robinson.

Section 28—Charles Dance.

Section 29—George W. Perkins.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 8.

Earliest entries from 1832 to 1836:

Section 28—George J. Tate.

Section 29—Sarah Hawkins.

Section 31—Joseph Dodge.

Section 33—Elijah Harper.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 9.

Earliest entries from 1835 to 1840:

Section 25—Lewis Tracy, Charles T. Love, Samuel Love, Asa Davidson.

Section 26—James H. Hilbert.

Section 28—George Hinson, Eleanor Kenton.

Section 29—Humphrey Hinkson, John McDaniel.

Section 31—Elijah Hayden, Isaac Coffman.

Section 33—William S. Hinson.

Section 34—Joseph Bowles, Jacob Zimmerman.

Section 35—David Zimmerman, William Zimmerman.

Section 36—Joel Reddish, Allen Poague, Tilman Judy.

Reddish Township comprises the northwestern part of the county. There is considerable broken territory within its limits, and much wooded ridge land. The North and Middle Fabius flow through it from northwest to southeast, and along these streams, from source to mouth, the country is uniformly broken. The long and elevated ridge in the township, called Deer Ridge, was so named by the pioneers from the number of deer found by them. In 1846, or perhaps a year earlier, a postoffice was established in this township, and called Deer Ridge. A store was established here about the same time by Arnold & Smith. This was the origin of the present hamlet of Deer Ridge.

The township was first called Deer Ridge, but the name was afterward changed to Reddish, in honor of Silas Reddish, the first actual settler within its borders. The first settlers came in 1835, although entries of land were made as early as in 1832. The entries here by actual residents prior to 1840 were as follows:

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 9.

Earliest entries from 1835 to 1840:

Section 1—Jacob Senseney.

Section 2—Thomas P. House.

Section 3—Jacob Weidner.

Section 5—Joseph Ringo, Alex Hunsicker.

Section 6—Robert McReynolds, William McReynolds, Thomas Lillard.

Section 7—Adam Emory.

Section 8—Major Kinney, Walter Emory, Ezekiel Lennon.

Section 9—John Kinney, John O. Henton, George Thompson,

Jackson Thompson, Dr. Polonzo Conduitt, Thomas J. Conduitt.

Section 10—James Fugate.

Section 11—Preston Richardson.

Section 13—William Merrill.

Section 14—Abner Merrill.

Section 15—Samuel Borland, Frederic Agee.

Section 18—Samuel Moore, Charles Turpin.

Section 21—John Ball, Alonzo Adams.

Section 23—James H. Hilbert.

Section 24—Jonathan Snyder, John Gregory.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 8.

Earliest entries from 1832 to 1836:

Section 4—Henry C. Asbury, M. W. Plant.

Section 5—James P. Charton, Charlton T. Messick.

Section 6—James L. Clayton.

Section 8—Jacob Senseney.

Section 9—Daniel Morris, Clifton H. Rucker, Massey
Thomas.

Section 19—David Turpin, Nancy Thrasher.

Section 20—James E. Bouldin.

TOWNSHIP 63, RANGE 8.

Earliest entries from 1834 to 1840:

Section 30—Simpson Mays.

Section 31—J. B. Thompson.

Section 32—Samuel Cecil.

Section 33—Paschal Buford.

TOWNSHIP 63, RANGE 9.

Earliest entries from 1835 to 1840:

Section 23—William G. Kerfoot.

Section 25—Ralph Smith.

Section 27—Thomas Davis.

Section 30—Isaac Stafford and A. Stafford.

Section 31—Jefferson M. Board and Daniel Turpin.

Lyon is the last municipal township created in the county. It comprises a variety of soil. Originally the timber and prairie

were in about equal proportions. It is well watered by Sugar Creek, the Wyaconda and their tributaries, and the North Fabius cuts the southwest corner of the township. The country is generally well improved, with many fine farms, commodious barns and comfortable residences. The township was organized after the civil war, and named for Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, of the Union Army, who fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek.

The list of original land entries, shows that the following locations were made in this township prior to 1840:

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 8.

The earliest entries from 1832 to 1836:

Section 1—A. J. Henderson.

Section 13—John Marsh.

TOWNSHIP 62, RANGE 7.

The earliest entries from 1831 to 1836:

Section 1—Mary A. Davis, Thomas Clark, Thomas Poulton, J. B. Beck, John Flynn.

Section 2—T. D. Shaw.

Section 3—John Lisle.

Section 4—A. W. Travis, William A. Allen, Levi Poage.

Section 5—Willis J. Baker, Henry M. Ferguson, H. W. Barstow, Joseph S. Lillard.

Section 6—John McCutchen.

Section 7—P. G. Womack.

Section 8—William H. Lillard.

Section 9—William G. Ford.

Section 10—James Emerson.

Section 13—W. R. Campbell, James Ellison, W. H. Rodman, William C. Glover.

Section 14—A. K. Henton, Dennis O'Connor, Rowland Chambers, Felix G. Williams, Jonathan Stoddard.

Section 15—John H. Agnew, Thomas A. Moffett, Jesse Ellis.

Section 17—James H. Whittington, O. T. Barbee, William E. Hurlbut, Samuel G. Hurlbut.

Section 18—Silas Ramsey.

Section 19—Joseph Pollock, Henry F. Baker, Leonard Coit, R. S. Tucker.

Section 21—Clement Lillard, B. P. Major.

Section 22—John Shanks.

Section 23—Thomas B. Caldwell.

Section 24—Mitchell Russell, B. Bland.

TOWNSHIP 63, RANGE 7.

Earliest entries from 1833 to 1839:

Section 19—Thomas G. Baker.

Section 23—David Long, Mays Johnston.

Section 24—John Galbraith, G. Hahn, Joseph Burtle.

Section 26—Peter Murray, Charles T. Thornton.

Section 27—William Derrough, Robert King, John Sherrin.

Section 28—James McDermott.

Section 29—A. G. McLanahan, James W. Baker.

Section 30—Thomas Adams, Joseph Steele, John Baker.

Section 31—Burnett Griffith, William Zimmerman, Hedge-
man Wyne.

Section 32—Samuel H. McKim, James Ferguson, William
Agee.

Section 33—William A. Allen, Thomas T. Arnold, Dennis
Brady.

Section 35—Elisha Logston, Benjamin G. House, Edward
Hill, Andrew Johnston.

Section 36—Samuel G. Cornell.

RAILROADS.

The first railroad in the county was the Canton & Bloomfield Railroad, chartered to run from Canton to Bloomfield, Iowa. The building of this road was begun in 1860. Ground was broken at Canton in April by H. P. Adams, of New York, the general contractor. The enterprise received most liberal and substantial aid and encouragement. The people along the proposed line donated the right of way. Canton gave it \$30,000 in 10 per cent bonds; of this sum it is a matter of record that \$19,700 were surrendered by Henderson Davis, who was one of the most prominent promoters of the undertaking; perhaps the entire amount was issued and delivered. The citizens made subscriptions to the amount of \$25,000. Maj. George W. Cordell gave \$1,000 in cash, and paid down the money in advance.

Before the close of the year 1860 the grading and bridging was done, the iron was laid, a locomotive and cars were brought in by steamboats, and a construction train actually made several trips from the eastern terminus, in the northern part of Canton, to Bunker Hill. The civil war came on, and the further extension or improvement of the road was stopped. The engine stood upon the track near Tully, in full view from the boats on the river, for a year or two. But in the fall of 1864 the owners of the road sold the iron to the United States Government, and a force under a military officer was sent up to remove it. The Government wanted the iron to use on a railroad down in Tennessee, and bought it because it could be bought much cheaper than new iron.

Realizing that the dismantling of their railroad would probably result in its complete destruction, and mindful of the fact that their city had granted to it \$30,000 in bonds, which considerable sum would be thrown away if the road were destroyed, the people of Canton were greatly disturbed when the military man appeared and began operations. A delegation waited on him and remonstrated with him. The members excitedly narrated the circumstances, detailed the incidents of the issue of bonds and of private subscriptions, and showed very clearly that if the iron should be carried off, the city would absolutely lose \$30,000 with interest, and there would be no redress nor recourse. The officer said he couldn't help it; he had orders to strip that road of its iron and he meant to do it; he said perhaps \$30,000 was a big sum for the town of Canton to pay, but it cut a very small figure in the decision of an important military question in Tennessee. Threatened with an injunction, and that the sheriff and his posse would soon be upon him and make him stop work, he said he would like to see them try that! He would obey an order from Gen. Rosecrans,* he said, but until one was produced he must follow his previous instructions. So he proceeded with his stripping, and the delegation retired.

A committee was now sent to St. Louis to see Gen. Rosecrans. That officer refused to interfere with the removal of the iron, alleging that it was a military necessity, and besides the

*Gen. Rosecrans was now in command of the Department of Missouri.

Government had bought it and could do as it pleased with it. He took action, however, in regard to the bonds. If the road were destroyed, he said, the town ought not to be compelled to pay them. He therefore, made an order that before the parties who had sold the iron should receive pay for it, they should surrender the bonds to the agents of the town. The bonds were surrendered, thanks to Gen. Rosecrans, and the city was never compelled to pay them.

After the war in 1866, the road was rechartered, to run from Canton to Bloomfield, but to deviate from the former route a little. In 1868 there was another chartering, and the terminus and the name changed. The eastern terminus was fixed at West Quincy, and the western at Brownsville, Neb. The new line was called the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad. The project of building and completing the road was now agitated, and for a time promised to be a success.

On the 25th of May, 1868, the county court ordered an election to be held on the 30th of June following, to take the sense of a majority of the qualified voters of the county as to the propriety of an issue by the county court of \$100,000 in bonds in aid of the enterprise. The bonds were to run twenty years, to bear interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and were to be issued and delivered, one-half of the amount when the road should be graded from West Quincy via La Grange and Canton to the north line of the county, northwest of Williamstown; the other half when the road for that distance should be "tied, bridged, and the iron laid on the road and [the road] in running order."

There was quite a spirited canvass. The southern townships, away from the proposed line, strenuously opposed the subsidy. Those on the route favored it. Locality and self-interest controlled the action of the voters; party politics had nothing to do with it, as the vote by townships shows:

TOWNSHIPS.	For Sub- scription.	Against Sub- scription.
Canton.....	274	3
Union.....	212	33
Lyon.....	34	13
Reddish.....	64	27
La Belle.....	3	55
Highland.....	2	103
Salem.....	1	61
Dickerson.....	20	40
Totals	610	335

In October, 1869, work on the road was completed sufficiently to warrant the issue and delivery of the bonds to the amount of \$25,000; in September, 1870, the grading was completed through the county and the remaining half of the \$50,000 in bonds was delivered. Work now ceased. The road was never "tied, bridged, and the iron laid," and the remaining \$50,000 was never issued.

The county faced its predicament fairly and honorably. At this writing (June, 1887,) less than \$10,000 of these bonds, for which the county received no equivalent in value, remain unpaid. It is expected that they will all be retired and the entire debt discharged within two years.

In 1870 the West Quincy & Alexandria Railroad Company was chartered and consolidated with, or became the successor of, the Air Line. Passing through various changes the corporation eventually became the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern. In the spring of 1871 the road was completed through the county along the river route, its present line. In April the cars reached Canton, and on the 12th there was an enthusiastic celebration of the event. The building of this road cost the citizens of the county but little additional to the amount expended for the construction of that part of the old grade used; in most instances the right of way was donated.

THE QUINCY, MISSOURI & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company was organized under the general law of the State in 1869. [See History of Knox County.] Its completion through the county was of great importance to the southern portion, notably to the town-

ships of Highland, La Belle and Salem. It was constructed to the Knox County line during the year 1871. The first train reached La Belle January 11, 1872. The road gave to the county the villages of Maywood, Durham, Tolona and Lewistown, and virtually made the town of La Belle, adding largely to the value of lands along the route, and giving to a somewhat isolated section easy access to and communication with the markets of the world. In addition to the amount of subscription made to this road by Highland Township, \$25,000, the township of La Belle, pursuant to an election held June 9, 1870, voted a subscription of \$45,000, and bonds to that amount, running twenty years at 10 per cent were issued January 1, 1871. Payment of these bonds was at first resisted, but a few years since the township secured favorable terms of payment, and the obligations have since been rapidly retired. In a few years the entire bonded indebtedness of the township will have been extinguished.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Flowing along the entire length of Lewis County, from north to south, the Mississippi River forms not only its boundary, but for many years furnished its only avenue of approach to the marts of civilization. Not until about 1836 did the county produce a surplus for export. Everything raised in the county prior to that time was consumed at home. In most instances the farmers raised little more than sufficed for their own wants; the excess was disposed of to new comers who had to buy until they could raise a crop.

The first shipments of produce were sent down the Mississippi on keelboats and flatboats built on the river and loaded at the shores. Rev. Eli Merrill and George Wright sent out the first shipment on a flatboat in about 1836. Their boat was built on the Fabius, at Taylor Station, and the cargo consisted of bacon, beans, venison hams, deerskins, honey and beeswax. At a good stage of water the craft was floated down the Fabius into the river and on to St. Louis, and perhaps below. Wright continued in the business for some years, and eventually died of yellow fever at Vicksburg. J. P. Harrison took out the second flatboat load of produce, embarking at La Grange.

Prior to this, however, steamboats had frequently ascended the river as high as the lead mines of Galena and Dubuque. The first steamboat to ascend the Mississippi above Louisiana was the "Gen. Putnam," which, in June, 1825, made a trip from St. Louis to Galena. The "Putnam" was owned by Moses D. Bates, the founder of Hannibal, and his brother, David G. Bates, was the captain of the boat on her first trip. The Bates brothers had a store at the lead mines, and the cargo consisted of merchandise, the greater part of which belonged to themselves. The boat was a small stern-wheeler, without a cabin, and with but one smokestack. The crew carried axes, and occasional landings were made to procure the wood used in getting up steam. At that period the river was full of snags and sawyers, and the boat was more than a week in making the voyage from St. Louis to the mouth of Fever River. The "Putnam" made several other trips the same season.

In about 1832 a new steamer, the "Rolla," made her appearance on the Upper Mississippi. The same year some boats, chartered by the Government to carry soldiers and supplies to Prairie du Chien, Fort Snelling and the post at Rock Island, passed up and down. It is believed that another Government boat landed at Fort Madison in 1829.

In 1836 the "Envoy" made regular trips between Quincy and St. Louis. In 1837 the "William Wallace," Capt. Carlyle, discharged some freight at Tully and Smoot's Landing. The cabin of the "Wallace" was on a keelboat which was towed alongside. Other early steamers which visited the Lewis County ports with some regularity between 1838 and 1845 were the "Rosalie," "Quincy," "Boreas," "Annawan," "Olive Branch" and "Glaucus."

In about 1848 the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company, Gaty, McCune & Co., proprietors, was organized, with the old "Kate Kearney," "Di Vernon," "Edward Bates," "Monongahela," "New England" and other boats. Some years later it added the "Jeannie Deans" and the "City of Warsaw." In 1861 the regular packets of this line were the "Di Vernon," "Jeannie Deans" and the "City of Warsaw;" after the war, the "J. H. Johnson" (the "Harry Johnson"), the "Andy

Johnson," the "Rob Roy" and others. Connected with this company at different periods and in various capacities have been numerous citizens of Lewis County.

The Northern Line Packet Company was first organized in 1856, with the "York State," "Sucker State," "Excelsior," "Denmark," "Metropolitan" and other steamers. At that date these boats ran from St. Louis to Galena and Dubuque, but in 1859 they ran as far north as to St. Paul.

In late years the St. Louis and St. Paul Packet Company and the "Diamond Jo" Line have controlled the trade of the upper river. These lines make regular trips in the boating season between St. Louis and St. Paul. From time to time a steam boat has made regular daily trips between Canton and Quincy. At present the regular packet between these two points is the "Frankie Folsom."

CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.*

This institution of learning owes its existence to circumstances suggestive of much thought, not only retrospective in character, but advisory and admonitory as to the future. The indifference, if not antagonism, to the use of the Bible and to the inculcation of the precepts and demands of the Gospel of Christ, manifested itself in the earliest introduction of public instruction in this State. This sentiment was either the conviction of those who formulated the system governing our public schools, or, more probably, those persons doing violence to their convictions, yielded to the pressure of an anti-religious element, which, though weak at the time, promised a rapid growth in the element that yearly poured its thousands into our country. This was realized in the abolishment of the Bible and prayer from many of our public schools.

While the larger religious element of our country would discourage the teaching of any denominational tenet in our public schools, that element insists upon the inculcation in the minds and hearts of the rising generation of the great moral and religious precepts of the Bible, especially the inculcation of the incomparably sublime precepts of Christ. That element would insist

*Contributed by Rev. B. H. Smith.

upon the claims and recognition of, and loyalty to, the God of the universe, from whom all blessings come. It would impress the young with a recognition of and a dependence upon Him, the giver of all good. It would recognize the fact that head and heart must be educated together and in harmony, in order to the full development of man.

Such were some of the circumstances which suggested the establishing of Christian University, and, although the direct cause did not exist to the extent above stated, yet the sentiment prevailed sufficiently strong to bring into existence an institution of learning, to co-operate with similar institutions, to meet the demands of a large and growing sentiment. Here the foundation of all knowledge, and the basis of all morals are laid in the oracles of God. The Bible is a leading text-book, as it first fell from the lips of prophets and apostles, neither mangled by creeds nor diluted with the traditions of men. It is not the design of this institution to inculcate any special system of religious belief, nor propagate any form of sectarian faith. The object is to ground the student deep in the knowledge of that truth, before which the temples of the heathen have crumbled, and the altars of Baal have been broken; so, that when the graduate of Christian University shall spread his sails before the storms of life, he may have anchor in Heaven, and a pilot to secure his entrance there.

Such were the feelings of a number of the leading brethren of the Christian Church, most prominent among whom was Elder D. Patrick Henderson, who immediately visited the different portions of the State, setting forth the wants of the brotherhood, and the necessity for prompt action.

It required but a short time to infuse the brotherhood with a zeal commensurate with the importance and extent of the work. A few months, only, elapsed and the fund swelled to thousands of dollars. Christian University was now a fixed fact. The site was selected; fifty three acres of beautifully located land were purchased and paid for. Soon the grand building loomed up in majestic proportions on the sightly eminence near Canton, the whole involving an outlay of some \$50,000.

President Shannon, Elders Henderson and Creath, assisted by M. C. Hawkins, now turned their time and attention to an

endowment. In this they were very successful, but a chain of circumstances dampened the ardent hopes of friends and dimmed the bright prospect. A large number of shares in the Southern Pacific Railroad was donated to the endowment, but "grim-visaged war" rendered them valueless, and that from which was expected a million of dollars, evaporated into "airy nothing." With all this, and other discouragements, Elder Henderson prosecuted the work with a measure of success. His heart, purse and time were given freely.

As this article must be limited, necessarily, many details of the history of Christian University must be omitted here. From the record, we find that the first organization of the board of trustees was on the 4th of December, 1851, composed of D. P. Henderson, James S. Green, Samuel Church, John T. Jones, John Jamison, R. A. Grant and David Stewart. D. P. Henderson was elected president of the board and Hon. James S. Green was elected secretary. The first business of the board was to appoint a committee, consisting of Elder Henderson, James S. Green and John Jamison, to apply to the Legislature for a charter for Christian University. At a subsequent meeting of the board, this committee reports, presenting a certified copy of the charter granted. This charter is most liberal in its features, requiring two-thirds of the board to be members of the Christian Church. Another feature of this charter authorizes the co-ordinate education of the sexes. Christian University was the first institution of learning in our land guaranteeing chartered privileges in the arts, sciences and classics to ladies, co-equal and co-ordinate with gentlemen.

The doors of this institution were first open for instruction in the fall of 1856, with James Shannon, A. M., LL.D., as its president, assisted by an able corps of professors. The sessions ending 1858 and 1859 gave promise of future success, but President Shannon presided but two short years when death took him from his position of usefulness. The year after his death witnessed the dark war cloud over our country; the tramp of soldiery was heard, and the roar of musketry and cannon reverberated throughout our land. The beautiful building was converted into a military barrack, the ruthless hand of the vandal marred and disfigured its polished walls, despoiled its furniture, burned

its fences, and razed its noble, stately forest trees. When abandoned by the soldiers, it became the abode of beasts, owls and bats!

In 1865, Elder B. H. Smith was called from the pastorate of the first Christian Church, St. Louis, to the presidency of Christian University. The building was soon repaired, everything connected with the school soon brightened, and the second year of the new administration showed the roll of matriculates to be over 200 in number, from nine States and Territories of the Union. This prosperity continued, and grew each successive year of President Smith's administration for ten years, when he was called to the presidency of Hesperian College, California.

President Smith was succeeded by Dr. W. H. Hopson. The administration of the latter gave promise of success, but ill health compelled his resignation after serving one year. Dr. Hopson was succeeded successively by R. L. Cave, I. C. Reynolds, and Oval Pirkey, each of whom served two years with varied success, impeded by many obstacles and discouragements.

In 1885, the State Convention of the Christian Brotherhood, of Missouri, passed a resolution, almost unanimously, that Christian University, of Canton, Mo., and the female Orphan School, of Camden Point, Mo., be brought under the immediate auspices of the brotherhood through the State convention, and that these schools be regarded as the special care of the brotherhood—pledging the same to their aid, support and patronage. The convention appointed an endowment committee to raise endowment funds to, at least, the minimum amount of \$100,000. In the fall of 1886 Elder J. H. Hardin was chosen president of the university. The last scholastic year under his management showed a marked increase in attendance and general interest. Elder W. A. Melvan is now the traveling agent for endowment, and is meeting with success. The present available endowment fund is about \$15,000 or \$20,000, and is daily increasing through the active solicitations of Agent Melvan. The friends of the institution have great hope in its future success. It seems now to be on the high way of prosperity.

The facilities of this institution are second to none other in the land. The faculty is composed of professional educators, while for beauty and healthfulness of location, it is unsurpassed.

The *alumni* of this institution are scattered over the States and Territories of our country, many of whom are prominent in legislative bodies, on the bench, at the bar and in the pulpit. Other pursuits are well represented, of whom their *alma mater* is justly proud.

Christian University is situated near Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., in latitude $40^{\circ} 20'$ north, and $91^{\circ} 30'$ west, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, 175 miles above St. Louis. Here the Mississippi makes its boldest sweep westward, at the western extremity of which is located Canton, on a beautiful inclined plane, in the form of a crescent, about two miles in length and one mile in width. The ground rises from the margin of the river at an elevation of seventy-five feet to the mile. It is arrested by a circle of hills of the most beautiful and picturesque outline. The university building crowns one of these—a superb and solid structure, built in architectural taste, forming one of the most substantial as well as beautiful college buildings in America, with a capacity for 500 students. From the dome of the building a scene of surpassing grandeur and beauty is seen in every side. The States of Missouri, Illinois and Iowa make up the panorama. The table lands of Missouri spread afar to the west, the north and the south; in front the city of Canton, with its 2,500 busy inhabitants; the grand Mississippi, with its numerous islands, rich in primeval forests, is visible for forty miles in its grand career, while beyond the States of Illinois and Iowa fill the swelling scene, as far as the eye can reach, with farmsteads, villages, towns, forests and prairies.

In addition to the physical beauty here set forth, Canton is as healthy as any location in the West. The climate is excellent, the air pure, and the water abundant and of the best quality. Not a single student from a distance, among the thousands who have attended Christian University, has died while attending school here.

Canton is accessible from all points, with superior river and railroad facilities.

LA GRANGE MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

This institution, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, was erected at La Grange during the years 1857 and 1858. It was regularly opened for the reception of students in September of the latter year. Rev. William Ellis was the first president. Its career was fairly successful up to the breaking out of the civil war, when the college closed. In September, 1866, it was reopened by its present president, Rev. Dr. J. F. Cook. Since the reopening it has flourished, and has earned an enviable reputation. Its curriculum is thorough and complete, its faculties have been and are strong and efficient, and its general condition very satisfactory.

WESTERN ACADEMY, LA BELLE.

In the year 1880 a stock company, composed of citizens of the place, erected a commodious frame building at La Belle, designed for use as an academy. The cost of the building was \$1,460. In October of that year the first term of the institution, called the Western Academy, was opened. Prof. Henry Rickards was the first principal, with an assistant lady teacher. In 1883 he sold his interest in the school to Prof. W. B. Anderson, and removed to Florida. The last year of his service he was assisted by Miss Mollie Ammerman. His music teachers were Miss Emma Guipe, in 1881-82, and Miss Mollie Kennedy, in 1882-83.

Prof. Anderson, a graduate of the Kirksville Normal School, and of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, has been very successful in the conduct and management of the academy. His assistant the first year was his wife, Mrs. Missouri L. Anderson. For the first two years of his management his teacher of music was Mrs. Millie Hawkins, who was succeeded in 1886 by Mrs. Anna Ringer, of Edina. The present faculty is composed of W. B. Anderson, professor of moral and mental philosophy, languages and mathematics; Mrs. Missouri L. Anderson, teacher of elocution and literature, and assistant in mathematics; Della Wildman, teacher of history, grammar and geography; Mrs. Emma Davis, teacher of vocal and instrumental music; Dr. W. S. D. Johnson, lecturer on physiology, etc., and Christian Madsden, librarian.

The school has been very successful in every feature. It has the confidence of a large community. The fact that it offers very superior facilities for the acquirement of a thorough academic education is generally recognized, and it is well patronized. At present it furnishes instruction to more than one hundred pupils.

THE MONTICELLO SEMINARY.

A private school, under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was established at Monticello in 1872, and first opened for students in September of that year; Rev. Marshall McIlhany was the first principal. In 1875 he was succeeded by Rev. James Smith. Some years later Prof. Musgrove conducted a school for a considerable period, but the patronage proving insufficient to warrant its further continuance, it was discontinued. The building was purchased by Hon. B. F. Thompson, and converted into a very substantial and commodious private residence.

From time to time other private educational institutions have existed in the county. Canton, La Grange, La Belle, Williamstown, and even Lewistown, have each had these advantages.

The public schools average in general excellence with those of the other counties in the State. The towns all have good graded schools, which are well attended and popular. In the country some districts are well supplied, and on the whole the educational interests are in as good condition as ought to be expected. Although politically the county is strongly Democratic, the present school commissioner, Prof. Mussetter, is a Republican.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The first preachers of the Baptist denomination in Lewis County were Eli Merrill, Mordecai Boulware, Jeremiah Taylor, John Taylor and William Fuqua, all of whom lived in Marion, and visited the settlements here between the years 1829 and 1835, and held services at private houses.

In 1835 Rev. James M. Lillard came to the county, and was perhaps the first resident minister of his church, although Rev. Haycraft, of Highland Township, located here at an early

date. Rev. Lillard is the best known minister in Northeast Missouri. He has organized a score of churches, and performed the rites of baptism for more than a thousand persons. He is yet living, and it may fairly be said that he is still in service.

Wyaconda.—This church was organized in 1831,* with Rev. Jeremiah Taylor as pastor. The original members were Robert Sinclair and wife, James Thomas and wife, Newbold Cannon and wife, Mrs. Crooks, Mrs. Cannon, Justinian Mills and wife, Mrs. Hunsicker and Mrs. Oder. The first building was of log, but has been replaced with a commodious brick, 40x60 feet, costing \$2,200. The church is situated two and a half miles west of Canton, in Canton Township. When finished it was dedicated by the Rev. James M. Lillard. The pastors serving the church have been the Revs. Eli Merrill, "Billy" Fuqua, James M. Lillard, James M. Holt and Col. John Winter.

Gilead.—The Rev. Jeremiah Taylor organized the Baptist Church at Gilead, Highland Township, in the month of May, 1833. The first members enrolled were Mrs. Briscoe, Mrs. Combs, Mrs. Shepherd, Walter Briscoe and wife, Stephen Briscoe and wife, Mrs. Bourne and Mrs. Hayden. As usual in that early day, the building was of logs, but as the country developed old things passed away, and a brick building is now seen where the old log church stood. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor not only organized but dedicated the church as well. Its subsequent pastors have been Revs. James M. Lillard, Neville Haycraft, John W. Rowe and James M. Holt.

Dover.—This church was organized in 1834, with the following members: George Neal, James M. Lillard, David Lillard, and their wives; Mrs. Nancy Cox, Mrs. Elizabeth Lancaster, and Austin Morris and wife. Rev. James M. Lillard was the pastor, and the first services were held in a log schoolhouse. The present building is a brick situated at the same place in Union Township. It was dedicated by Mr. Lillard, and he has continued as its pastor to the present day.

La Grange.—The First Baptist Church of La Grange was organized in April, 1845, by Elders J. M. Lillard and P. N. Haycraft. There were nine original members, the church now num-

*One account says Wyaconda Church was organized in 1842, Gilead in 1843, and Dover in 1844.

bering 176. Its pastors have been Revs. P. N. Haycraft, J. M. Holt, M. M. Modisett, I. N. Denton, J. F. Cook, E. H. Sawyer, D. B. Ray, J. P. Green, I. R. M. Beeson, J. B. Starke, G. A. Crouch, J. B. Weber and D. T. Morrill. In 1887 a new building costing \$4,000 was erected on Lot 1, Block 37.

South Fork.—This church was organized in the fall of 1843. The original members were Walter Emery, Elizabeth Emery, Benjamin Veers, Malinda Veers and Jackson Thompson. In October of the same year C. A. Maddox, Joshua S. Hobbs, Diana Thompson and L. G. Hatcher became members. Jackson Thompson was the first deacon, and J. S. Hobbs the first regular clerk. The first building, a log structure, was commenced in 1848, though not fully completed till April, 1849. T. P. House gave five acres of land on which to build it. The pastors serving this church were Revs. Jephtha S. Smith, from its organization to 1846; P. N. Haycraft, to 1848; J. S. Hobbs, to 1849; John W. Rowe to 1857, J. M. Holt to disorganization of the church in 1867. The church was used by all denominations, Bishop Marvin preaching there in 1848. In 1860 a new brick church was built, but on the disorganization in 1867 was deserted, and the building is now in ruins in the midst of a dense forest. The graveyard was regularly laid out in 1855, but there were some burials prior to that time.

Providence.—Elders J. W. Rowe and C. V. Mattox organized the Providence Baptist Church January 22, 1848. The following persons were members: J. W., Louisa, and Dulcina Rowe; J. V. and Louisa Lillard; Jesse, Agnes and Catherine Ford; Robin, Nancy, Ninion, Simon, Mary and Louisa Ann Nichols; William, John and Sophia Fee; Jesse and Elizabeth Moore; David Hamilton and Martha Legg. The first building was of logs; it was erected by the farmers belonging to the church in 1852, and with such tools as they could readily obtain. No mechanic was employed except to make the windows and doors. Its cost was about \$250. The present building stands on Section 23, Township 63, Range 8, one and one-half miles east of Williamstown, and was erected in 1867 at a cost of \$1,775. The pastors have been Elders J. W. Rowe, James M. Holt, T. J. Musgrove, G. H. Lillard, R. V. L. Wayland, A. S. Ingman and W. D. Cave. The

church has always been a very active one, and within the last three years has increased very rapidly in numbers and strength. It contributes over \$300 annually for the support of the ministry and other church purposes. Its membership now numbers 202, and supports a flourishing Sunday-school of about sixty members, with James L. Fretwell, superintendent.

La Belle.—The First Baptist Church of this place was originally situated two miles northwest of LaBelle, and named Mount Pleasant. The building was a frame, erected in 1867 and costing \$1,200. The church organization took place in September, 1856, with Elder J. W. Rowe, as pastor, and the following members: Jacob, Mary A. and Jane Zinn; John, Margaret M. and J. W. Stephens; John W. Allen; Benjamin C., Harriet, John T., Lydia M., Rebecca and James Lewis; L. W., and L. A. Harbison; Maria J. Bourne, Nancy Sanders, John and Sarah Briscoe, and W. and M. Burkhart. In 1883 the church, as a body, moved to La Belle and built its present house of worship, a frame, costing \$2,500, which was dedicated in October of the same year. Rev. J. F. Cook, LL.D., preaching the sermon. The pastors have been the Revs. John W. Rowe, R. D. Truman, James M. Holt, D. T. Pulliam and W. D. Cave.

Monticello Baptist Church was organized December 5, 1863, by Rev. J. M. Holt. The first members were J. B. Parthenia, Cleopatra and Thomas G. Wallace and wife Narcissa; William F., and William Smith and wife Martha; D. F., Louis C., William H., Delia, Alice, Isabelle and N. C. Staples and wife Susan; William Fible and wife; William F., David and Nancy Ragan; William W. Walters and wife; Fountain and Mary Rutledge; R. S. Briscoe and wife; William S. Sterritt, Mattie Tompkins, Nancy Simpson, Hazie Mattingly, Elizabeth McAllister, Elizabeth Barman, and two colored persons. The church building, a brick, 56x36, was erected in the fall of 1869 at a probable cost of \$1,500, the dedicatory sermon being preached the following January by Rev. J. F. Cook, LL.D. The pastors who have had charge of this congregation were J. M. Holt, from 1863 to 1867; T. J. Musgrove, July, 1867, to March, 1869; William Cleaveland, 1869–70; J. F. Cook, 1870–75; D. B. Ray, 1875–77; James M. Lillard,

1877-81; T. N. Sanderson, 1881-83; D. T. Pulliam, 1883-84; T. J. Musgrove, 1884-85; T. N. Sanderson, 1885 to the present.

Lewiston.—This church was originally named the Corinth Baptist Church, and was organized by Elder James M. Lillard, on the third Saturday in October, 1866, at the Turner school-house, in Dickerson Township. The first members were W. T. and M. S. Humphrey, E. H. and Mary J. Nunn, T. A. and L. A. Piner, William R. Wallace, William H. and E. D. Crews, William H. Turner, S. D. Mattingly, J. D. Payne, A. Slaughter, J. W. Cooper, P. K. Walters, S. L. Rodefer, E. J. Richardson and others—thirty-five in all. In 1869 this church united with two other denominations in building a union house. The building was a frame, 40x60, costing \$1,800, and was erected on the northwest corner of the Widow Graves farm, in Dickerson Township. In 1872 the building was moved to Lewiston, and placed upon its present site. Elders P. N. Haycraft, J. M. Lillard, J. M. Holt, W. D. Cave, D. T. Pulliam, J. M. Holt and James Roan have been pastors of this church. The present membership of this church consists of 124 communicants.

Mount Olivet Church was built and dedicated in 1880, the church organization having occurred December 19, 1879. The building is a frame, 44x60, and valued at \$1,000. It is situated on Section 16, Township 60, Range 8. The organizing ministers were W. D. Cave, T. Scott and A. W. Johnson, and the first communicants were T. J. and Sarah J. McCann, E. R. and Amanda Haycraft, J. D. McCann, J. G. and Mary Wallace, W. D. and Nancy O. Briscoe, W. H. and Ann Wallace, Susan McCann and Rev. Joseph Shumate. The membership now numbers 120. The pastors who have administered to the spiritual needs of this congregation are Revs. William D. Cave, A. S. Ingman, G. C. Brown and A. W. Johnson.

Durham.—This church was organized April 26, 1879, and the building erected the same year. It has never been dedicated but is out of debt, \$800 having been expended in its erection. The original members were L. M. and Elizabeth Humston, J. G. Humphrey, Amos and Nancy Leake, and about twenty-five others. Present membership, 144. Services are held monthly, the following pastors having had the church in charge: Revs. Joseph

Shumate, T. E. Smoot, T. N. Sanderson, W. D. Cave, J. H. Terrill and T. S. Scott. The Sabbath-school consists of eighty-five members, the superintendent being W. C. Cave.

Tolona.—The present membership of the Baptist Church at Tolona is thirty-three. The organization was effected May 3, 1885, by Elders G. A. Crouch and O. F. D. Wilson. The latter has been pastor since the organization. The constituent members numbered twenty-five, viz.: M. R. Pritchard, James Fretwell, Allen Hibler, Albert Hibler, Lee Hibler, William Dacon, B. F. McKenney, James Bell, John King, Arthur Walters, Everett Walters, E. Dubois, M. E. McKenney, Susan Hibler, Emma Pritchard, Nora Bell, Maud Bell, Ettie Dance, Caroline Boyle, Ada Briscoe, Kate Cooper, Minnie Johnson, Minnie Kaiser, Lyda Walters and Annie Washburn. The church building, a frame, was erected in 1885, and will cost, when entirely completed, about \$600. The Methodist Episcopal Church owns an interest in the building, but has no organization. The Christian denomination holds services here, which are generally conducted by Rev. J. M. Smith, of Lewiston.

METHODISM.

The first regularly sent preachers of Methodism in Lewis County were Revs. Dole and L. B. Stately, who held meetings in the neighborhood of Canton and La Grange in 1835, and perhaps earlier. According to the statements of Mrs. Mary Patrick, of Highland Township, at whose father's house services were frequently held, these pioneer ministers were circuit riders sent out by the Missouri conference to work in the then wilderness of Northeast Missouri. The circuit was very extensive, the labor hard, and the remuneration small. There were few or no church-houses in the county, and meetings were uniformly held at private houses, and occasionally at the few scattered school-houses. As early as in 1840 a church was organized in La Grange, and Judge Anderson states that the first Methodist Church organization in the county was formed at the house of Capt. William Pritchard, on the Cottonwood Prairie, as early as 1832. The Cottonwood Prairie was the expanse of river bottom on which were afterward built the town of Tully and the northern part of the town of Canton.

Rev. Samuel G. Patterson was another pioneer Methodist preacher, and perhaps he, too, was a circuit rider. In about 1836 he held the first camp-meeting in the county at the site of Mount Moriah Church. The presiding elder, Rev. Andrew Monroe, was present at this meeting, and preached to the large congregation subsequently, at different times, until the outbreak of the civil war. In the spring of 1840 Fred Agee and others organized a class in Deer Ridge Township, at the house of Preston Richardson. The members met at the houses of one another until the building of the Walker schoolhouse, when services were held therein. This class was the foundation upon which the present Deer Ridge Church was constituted.

Upon the division of the church, in 1844-45, the Methodists in this county went with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. There were very few members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, or "Northern" Methodists, in the county until after the war.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Canton.—The Southern Methodist Church at Canton was organized in 1845 or 1846. George Cordell, Middleton Smoot, William Ellis, Thomas O. Reese and William Pritchard were among the first members. A commodious brick edifice was erected in 1847, and remodeled in 1865, at a cost of \$1,500. It is the oldest church in the town. Every other protestant denomination in the place worshiped within its walls prior to the building of their own edifices. Before the war the organization had a good seminary under its control, but the war closed it, and the building passed into the hands of the school board, and is now used as a public school building. The present membership of this church is 125.

Durham Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in December, 1881, by Rev. James Penn. The original members were J. M. Nunn and family, James A. Goings and wife, E. S. Turner, Mrs. Ann M. Brown, Mrs. Sarah Buckley and family, Mrs. M. J. White, Mrs. Catherine Gaines and family and P. F. Musick. The present membership is thirty-five. The church was erected just before the organization, and all paid for, so far

as completed, \$800 being expended. Preachers in charge have been Revs. James Penn (two years), J. R. Kendall, J. D. Shook and T. M. Patterson. Services are held monthly. The Sunday-school consists of forty scholars. Mr. Fletcher, a young man, is superintendent at present, but that position had been held by J. M. Nunn, many years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in Salem Township; it was built in 1881, is a frame (38x44) and cost about \$1,000. It was dedicated by Rev. William Enzart, in the same year of its erection. A class of nearly fifteen members, had been organized about the year 1865, by Presiding Elder Hanley, with Rev. T. F. Williams, pastor, and Elizabeth Cole leader; she has remained in that position ever since. The class at one time, increased to nearly seventy-five members, and was in a prosperous condition, but, in 1885, a great many became "sanctified," withdrew from the church, and united with the Holiness Order. The present class does not exceed eighteen members. The preachers in charge have been Revs. O. Martin (two years), J. F. Williams (three years), P. Feiffer (three years), Beardsley (three years), Steiner (two years), Lewis, Wilson, and Still, the present pastor.

Lone Star Church of the Methodist Episcopal society, was organized in 1873, by Rev. D. Rozelle, who was also its pastor. Other pastors have been Revs. E. B. Cater, F. M. Green, J. W. Turner, Mat. Cordray and Charles Riggle. Services have thus far been held at "Lone Star" schoolhouse. The present class numbers about eighteen.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

The first congregation in Lewis County holding to the principles of the present Christian Church organization was formed at Twyman Moore's residence, on Durgan Creek, by Rev. Eastham Ballenger. It is claimed that the date of this meeting was in July, 1833. At that period the members were often called "New Lights." The names of those present at this meeting can not now be ascertained.

In May, 1837, a small congregation was organized at the schoolhouse on Little Sugar Creek, half a mile west of Benjamin, by Rev. Ballenger. The members were Elijah Patterson and his wife, Caroline; John Shanks and his wife, Elizabeth; James Sutton and his wife, Margaret; William H. Durrett and his wife, Mary; and Mrs. Ledford. Meetings were held at first in the schoolhouse. During the war the present church building, called Sugar Creek Church, was built. This congregation united with that at Monticello, when the latter was first organized, and met with it for some time, and then returned to Sugar Creek. After Rev. Ballenger the next preacher to the Sugar Creek Church was Elder John Shanks, who is happily still in service.

The Christian Church at Monticello was organized by Eastham Ballenger in the fall of 1839. The members were Coleman Ammerman, Mrs. Matilda Blair, Mrs. Ransom Reddish, Hoard Roberts and wife, Frank Richardson and wife, John Shanks and wife. Elder Jacob Creath, of Palmyra, was the first resident pastor. The society steadily progressed, and has been one of the most earnest and successful of the county.

La Belle Christian Church was built in 1870. It is a frame structure, costing \$2,200, and was dedicated by Elder Benjamin Smith. The original members were Hudson Bourne, William P. Graves, George C. Hinson, Samuel Ewalt, David Wilson, Joseph Bowles, Jacob Juda, Jacob Morton, Thomas Sullivan, Frank Bourne, John Wright and their wives and Martha Zimmerman and Ann Poage. The church organization was effected by Elder John Shanks, Sr. The first ruling elders were Hudson Bourne, William G. Graves and Jacob Morton. The present elders are Samuel Ewalt, William G. Graves and Edward Robinson. Prior to the erection of the church preaching was held in the Bowles schoolhouse, La Belle Township. The pastors of this church have been Elders John Shanks, Sr., John Risk, Clark, Doyle, Hosea Northcutt and Dr. J. Lucas.

Antioch.—The first organization of the Christian Church at Antioch was effected in about 1847 at the Rowe schoolhouse, on upper Sugar Creek. Some of the first members were Thomas Baker, John Lay and Joe Steele and sons. The origin of the church was occasioned by a visit to the neighborhood of

the renowned Bishop Marvin, who held a very successful meeting for the Methodists. The Disciples sent for Elder John Shanks, to hold a meeting for them, to meet the result of the Bishop's meeting. Elder Shanks came, held the meeting and organized the church. The church building, a large and commodious brick, was erected a few years before the war. Rev. John Risk, of Canton, has been the regular pastor of this church nearly ever since its organization.

PRESBYTERIANS.

Perhaps the first resident Presbyterian minister was Rev. Joseph Anderson, who came from Ohio in the fall of 1835, and located in the southern part of the county, in what is now Highland Township. His location was at the site of the town of Kennonsville, of which he was the founder. Under his ministrations churches were organized in early days at McPheter's mill, on the lower Fabius, at the Travis schoolhouse, on Sugar Creek, and at Monticello.

First Presbyterian Church, La Grange, was organized November 3, 1844, by Rev. John Blatchford, D. D., and Rev. F. R. Gray. The original members were A. Thayer, Mary Thayer, Joel B. and Frances Parsons, Mrs. Phila Lovell and Mrs. Matilda Hagood. The present membership is only twenty-six, though since the organization of the church there have been 265 members connected therewith. At the commencement of the war the church was self-sustaining, there being nearly 100 members. Among its elders have been some of the leading citizens of the county, viz.: Joshua F. Amos, Samuel McAfee, Lycurgus La Fon, Albert Poage, Joseph McAfee and John C. McAfee. Since the erection of the church a live, earnest Sunday-school has been in continuous operation. The building, of brick, was erected, at a cost of \$2,500, in the year 1848, and is still in a good state of preservation. In the autumn of 1850 it was dedicated by Rev. W. W. Whipple, a man pre-eminent in the history of this church as a faithful Christian minister. He was its pastor between the years 1845 and 1861, and in connection with his ministerial labors taught one of the first graded schools of the county. Other ministers serving this church have been

Revs. James H. Darrah, 1862; L. W. Dunlap, 1863-67; A. S. Powell, 1867; George F. Davis, 1868-73; Thomas Gallaher, D. D., 1873-83. Since 1885 Revs. S. D. Conger and M. B. W. Granger have preached the word within these walls.

Southern Presbyterian, La Grange.—James F. Hutton, W. S. Bohon, John F. Johnson, Julius Poage, S. N. Blackwood, J. V. Hutton, Jane Bohon, Susan Cashman and Ann, S. N. and S. J. Poage, were the first members of this church. The organization was effected August 20, 1866, by Rev. D. H. Hicks. Three years later, in 1869, a frame building was erected at a cost of \$2,400, and dedicated April 18 of the same year. Rev. W. W. Robinson, of Westminster College, conducted the dedicatory services. The membership now consists of thirty-five persons. Pastors of this church have been Revs. D. H. Hicks, H. P. S. Willis, Carr B. Boyd, O. B. Caldwell, L. P. Bowen and T. B. Lunsford.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Salem Church, La Grange.—The German Congregational Church at La Grange was organized March 27, 1869, by E. B. Turner, superintendent of the American Home Mission of the Congregational Church. The first members were Frederick Bergeman, Henry Hetzler, Wil. Meircord, John Klusmeier, Herman Meier, Simon Hageman, John Tache and others. A frame church, costing over \$3,000, was erected on Lots 3 and 4, Block 15, of Marlowe's addition, in 1869, and dedicated the same year. The pastors serving this church were Revs. Jacob Schwarz, 1869; S. S. Wurttenberg, 1869; John Schaerer, Zurich, Switzerland, 1870; Charles Schwarzauer, Saxony, Germany, 1879; J. J. Simon, Germany, 1881; Emil Schneider, Germany, 1882; Jacob Reuth, Switzerland, 1884. The present membership exceeds forty.

DUNKARDS.

Steffenville.—The society of German Baptists was organized at Steffenville in about the year 1883 by Rev. John Hays, with four members, viz.: Conrad Steffen and wife, Emeline Steffen and a Mr. Loer. Rev. Conrad Steffen was the first subsequent pastor. The membership is now seventeen. Services have thus far been held in the Steffenville schoolhouse.

CATHOLIC.

This denomination has several churches in the county—at Canton, La Grange and Deer Ridge—but only one priest, Rev. Father Cosgrove, of Canton. They are all in a flourishing condition under this able man.

MASONIC.

Monticello Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M.—This lodge was instituted by S. W. B. Carnegy, District Deputy Grand Master, under dispensation issued by Judge Priestly, H. McBride, Grand Master of Masons in Missouri, April 12, 1842. The petition for the dispensation was signed by Joseph Houston, William McHenry, Andrew Hamilton, John C. Johnson, Matthew Givens, James S. Green, Nathaniel Richardson and Matthew Ray. The lodge thus instituted worked until October 12, 1842, when it received its charter. The first officers were Matthew Givens, Master; John C. Johnson and Andrew Hamilton, Wardens; James S. Green, Secretary and Treasurer. The first meetings of the lodge were held in a room in the old courthouse, but in 1853 the present hall, a brick, was built at a cost of \$1,800. Present membership, twenty-three.

Canton Lodge, No. 100, A. F. & A. M., was instituted by S. W. B. Carnegy, Past Grand Master, under a dispensation issued November 14, 1846. The charter bears date May 11, 1848. The charter members and first officers were Charles R. MaGee, Master; Chauncy Durkee, Henry F. Hughes, Wardens; H. M. Woodyard, Secretary; Henry J. Durkee, Treasurer; Jesse Weller, Robert Criswell, Deacons; James Howard, Tyler, and Addison Reese. The present membership is forty-two. The venerable S. W. B. Carnegy, Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri in 1836–38, is now, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, a resident of Canton, and a member of this lodge. The hall in which the lodge meets was purchased in 1858 at a cost of \$1,000.

Craft Lodge, No. 287, A. F. & A. M., at Canton, was instituted April 9, 1868, by R. E. Anderson, District Deputy Grand Master. The charter is dated October 15 of the same year. The charter members were J. M. Holt, Master; J. H.

Pendergrass, L. R. Lockwood, Wardens; H. S. Turner, Treasurer; J. W. Barrett, Secretary; E. P. Manzey, H. D. Cromwell, Deacons; E. Craft and others. There are now forty-seven members. In 1882 \$675 was expended in the erection of a brick hall.

Farmers' Lodge, No. 222.—This lodge was organized at La Belle, May 30, 1861. The charter members were Anthony Sheaffer, Master; Thomas A. Bondurant, Richard Garnett, Wardens; Isaac Allen, Secretary; Wyatt Allen, John Bondurant, John McReynolds, Harry Seaman, Joseph Bondurant and William R. Allen. During the war, while the lodge was young, meetings were held over Triplett's store. The hall now used was built in 1872, at a cost of \$600, and is fairly well furnished. The lodge at present has fifty members, is free from debt and in good condition generally.

Canton Chapter No. 88, Royal Arch Masons was instituted by D. T. Wainright, Deputy Grand High Priest, under a dispensation issued October 7, 1875. The charter is dated October 5, 1876. The first officers and members were Henderson Davis, High Priest; J. W. Barrett, King; J. H. Hickman, Scribe; W. H. Graves, Treasurer; A. F. Poulton, Secretary; J. M. James, Captain of the Host; W. S. Page, Principal Sojourner; W. H. Hopson, Royal Arch Captain; John T. Lewis, J. M. Miller, W. F. Conrad, Masters of First, Second and Third Veils; W. S. Richardson, Guard, and S. W. B. Carnegy, F. G. Risk, H. S. Turner, J. R. Lucas and others. The present membership is thirty-five.

Knights Templar.—Star of Bethlehem Commandery, No. 37 K. T., was instituted by Past Grand Commander, R. E. Anderson January 30, 1882. The date of the charter is May 3, 1882. This commandery was originated by F. L. Schofield, who secured the twenty names of the other charter members. The first officers were F. L. Schofield, Eminent Commander; H. S. Turner, Generalissimo; W. H. Graves, Captain-General; J. W. Barrett, Prelate; W. B. Henton, Recorder. The following are the principal officers of the commandery since its organization: 1883—Eminent Commander, William S. Page; Generalissimo, H. S. Turner; Recorder, W. B. Henton. 1885—Eminent Commander, H. S. Turner; Generalissimo, T. L. Durkee; Recorder, F. L. Schofield. 1885—Emi-

ment Commander, B. H. Smith; Generalissimo, T. L. Durkee; Recorder, F. L. Schofield. 1886—Eminent Commander, F. L. Schofield; Generalissimo, H. S. Turner; Recorder, T. L. Durkee. W. H. Graves has been Captain-General since the organization. S. W. B. Carnegy is a member of this commandery and is the oldest Mason and Knight Templar in the State. The present membership is thirty-three.

ODD FELLOWS.

La Fayette Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., at La Grange, was chartered November 30, 1846. The lodge was instituted by Charles D. Bourne, and the original members were R. L. Doyle, John Hutton and others. The first officers were R. L. Doyle, Noble Grand; John Hutton, Vice Grand; Joseph Fowler, Secretary; Joshua T. Amos, Treasurer. This lodge, the oldest in the county, now has a membership of twenty. A brick hall was erected in 1853 at a cost of \$4,000.

Monticello Lodge, No. 43, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 11, 1850, by I. M. Veitch. The charter members were William Ellis, Noble Grand; R. S. Garnett, Vice Grand; Charles H. Rossiter, Secretary; M. W. Plant, Treasurer; William Richardson, Warden; J. D. Million, Sr. Conductor; Joe Fible, Inside Guard; Medford Rankin, J. B. Reddish, Supporters; J. D. Million, Joe Fible, J. B. Reddish, Committee on Finance, and A. C. Waltman. During the war the lodge was suspended, but was reorganized under a charter dated May 23, 1878. The charter members under the reorganization were W. M. S. Richardson, Noble Grand; Thomas W. Hotchkiss, Vice Grand; P. C. Agee, Secretary; J. P. Bowles, Treasurer; and John S. Leeper, R. S. Garnett, J. L. Moore and William B. Reynolds. Present membership, twenty-five. Meetings are held in the Masonic Hall.

Franklin Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Canton, May 11, 1850, by Isaac M. Veitch. The charter bears date April 16, 1850, and the first officers were H. F. Hughes, Noble Grand; B. W. Burnett, Vice Grand; S. P. Vannoy, Secretary; A. L. Richards, Treasurer; L. F. Caruthers, Sr. Warden; Dr. W. Connell, Conductor; J. N. Puckett, Inside Guard; Elias Graves, James Dawson, Supporters. The present Permanent Secretary, P. F. Murphy, has held the office twenty-seven years.

Present membership, seventy-one. The brick hall on the corner of Fifth and Clark Streets, was purchased in 1876 at a probable cost of \$2,130; it is well furnished, and the lodge is in excellent financial condition, having \$1,500 at interest.

Meridian Lodge, No. 162, I. O. O. F., Canton.—The charter of this lodge is dated May, 1867, though the organization was effected September 20, preceding, by C. C. Archer. The first officers and charter members were H. C. Clinn, Noble Grand; John G. Dyas, Vice Grand; J. W. Barrett, Secretary; W. H. Graves, Treasurer and Charles G. Baldwin. William S. Griffin, Samuel W. Lloyd, John M. Settle, J. W. R. Shamp, John W. Thrasher, Robert H. West, J. W. Barrett and William H. Graves have each been Master of the Grand Lodge. There are now seventy-four members, and the lodge has a circulating library of over 1,700 volumes, to which valuable additions are being constantly made. This is considered one of the most enterprising lodges in the State.

Lewis Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F., at La Grange, was instituted by the Grand Encampment of Missouri and chartered March 17, 1854. The first officers were A. C. Waltman, Chief Patriarch; J. N. Hagood, High Priest; V. M. Smith, William Gray, Wardens; Thomas Pryce, Scribe; other charter members were E. Taylor, W. T. Wright and John W. Henderson. A brick hall costing \$4,000 was built in 1863. The present membership is sixteen.

Canton Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was organized by C. C. Archer. The charter bears date May 21, 1858. The present officers are William Hanley, Chief Patriarch; F. M. Harrison, Senior Warden; James T. Moore, High Priest; S. Ward, Junior Warden and Scribe; J. H. Biggs, Treasurer; W. H. Graves, a member of this lodge has been Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

La Belle Lodge, No. 144, I. O. O. F., was organized in September, 1860. The charter bears date May 22, 1861. The charter members, all of whom, save one, are now living, were as follows: Jacob Haldeman, W. W. Kendrick, William Tummy, G. H. Kendrick and W. R. Bradshaw. The first officers were Jacob Haldeman, Noble Grand; D. Y. Fore, Vice Grand; W. R. Brad-

shaw, Secretary; W. W. Kendrick, Treasurer. The lodge is in good, financial condition, and consists of forty members. A hall, costing \$1,600, was erected in 1871.

Fabius Lodge, No. 267, I. O. O. F., was organized at Buckhorn schoolhouse, in Highland Township, in October, 1871. The charter members were J. D. Ranes, Noble Grand; William Gill, Vice Grand; W. G. Ewing, Secretary; J. M. Beverland, Treasurer; James and Arch Smith, James and William Robberds, David Beverland, Wickliffe Johnson, John E. Jennings, Oliver Ewing and Alfred McPheeters. The lodge united with the school district in building a house, the upper story of which became the hall. W. H. Nunn was the first member initiated after the organization. In the spring of 1885 the lodge moved to Maywood, and erected a building costing \$1,000. The first floor is rented as a store room. The lodge consists of forty-two members and has \$500 in its treasury.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

United Workmen.—August 13, 1880, Lewiston Lodge, No. 201, A. O. U. W. was organized by P. P. Ellis. The first members were W. T. Humphrey, Past Master Workman; W. H. Kishbaum, Master Workman; G. T. Maggard, Foreman; G. W. Burnett, Overseer; R. B. Hamner, Guide; J. T. Dickson, Recorder; R. S. Briscoe, Receiver; William Fible, Financier; Alex Rodefer, J. W.; W. H. Cheatum, O. W.; and E. C. Dance, and W. Wallace. The membership now numbers fifteen. The hall is a frame building, costing \$300.

Lodges of this order are known to be in existence at Canton and La Grange, but the custodians of the records have refused or failed to furnish reports.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

"Barney" King Post, No. 70, Department of Missouri G. A. R., was instituted by W. F. Chamberlain, May 7, 1883. The charter bears the same date. The first officers were Col. David Moore, Past Commander; N. D. Starr, Senior Vice-Commander; L. W. England, Junior Vice-Commander; O. J. Pyatt, Officer of the Day; J. W. Dillon, Officer of the Guard;

E. Burrows, Quartermaster; D. V. Vansyckel, Surgeon; L. H. Condit, Adjutant; E. F. Uppinghouse, Sergeant-Major; W. H. Pilcher, Quartermaster-Sergeant; James B. Ford, Chaplain. There were sixteen other charter members of this post. The present membership is twenty-six. The post is named for Maj. Barnabas B. King, of the Twenty-first Missouri, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

Minkey Post, No. 166, at La Grange, is another post of this order, which was organized several years ago. It is in a prosperous condition, and has a pleasant place in which to hold its sessions.

UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Canton Grove, No. 36, was instituted by William Koch, of La Grange, March 14, 1877. The date of the charter is ten years later, viz.: June 4, 1887. The charter members were William Koch, E. E.; Peter Goetz, U. E.; Peter Birk, Secretary; Jacob Hiether, Treasurer, and others. The present membership is eighteen. The United Ancient Order of Druids is a moral, social and beneficial society. Its principles and teachings are derived from ancient druidism and are founded on reason and sound morality. The order is established in twenty-three States of America, in England, Ireland, Scotland, the British colonies, Australia and in Germany.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The present officers of the Lewis County Grange are W. T. Humphrey, master, and A. M. Green, secretary; postoffice, Canton. The following is a list of the subordinate granges in the county: La Belle Grange, No. 688, W. T. La Rue, master, and J. F. Christie, secretary, postoffice Lewiston; Timber Grange, Cyrus Shanks, master and William Shanks, Jr., secretary; postoffice Benjamin; Salem Grange, Fabius Grange, Lyon Grange and Garnett Grange.

BANKS AND BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

In 1859 a branch of the old State Bank of Missouri was established at Canton, with Dr. Zebulon T. Knight as president; Addison Reese, cashier; Reuben J. Emerson, clerk. The board

of directors was composed of Z. T. Knight, Henderson Davis, George W. Patton, A. Reese, A. L. Richart, James Ellison, James McB. Jones and Samuel H. Stewart. In 1866 the institution was reorganized as a national bank.

A branch of the Union Bank of Missouri was organized at La Grange in 1859. John M. Cashman was the first president, and J. N. Hagood the cashier. The directors were John M. Cashman, Willis Anderson, Simeon Connelly, William Hagood, Abram Oyster, John G. Nunn, William M. Redding, Thomas Richardson and John H. Talbot.

The Canton Savings Bank was organized November 24, 1866, with Z. T. Knight as president and M. C. Hawkins as cashier. It was afterward merged into the Lewis County Savings Bank, which was started at Canton, January 1, 1867, with Samuel H. Stewart president, and Samuel Hatch cashier and secretary. This bank suspended in April, 1877, and passed into the hands of an assignee. The records of the present banking institutions of the county are as follows:

The Bank of Canton was organized November 13, 1879, by B. H. Smith, L. J. Vandever, N. B. Mack, William H. Graves, James S. Thompson, William B. McRoberts, W. B. Henton, O. C. Clay, George H. Wolfen, A. D. Lewis, J. P. Lewis, C. E. Cummings and B. B. Brooks, with a capital stock of \$12,500. November 15, 1879, the bank was chartered by the State, and began business. Its first officers were B. H. Smith, president; J. S. Thompson, vice-president; C. E. Cummings, secretary, and William H. Graves, cashier. January 3, 1880, A. D. Lewis was made cashier; after the first year, the office of vice-president was abolished. The present officers are B. H. Smith, president; C. E. Cummings, secretary, and A. D. Lewis, cashier. Board of directors as follows: A. D. Lewis, B. H. Smith, J. P. Lewis, C. W. Barrett, D. M. Hibbard, B. B. Brooks and C. E. Cummings. A conservative, but successful business has been done from the beginning. The bank owns the building in which it does business, and has declared fairly large annual dividends. Some of the most influential men in the county are stockholders.

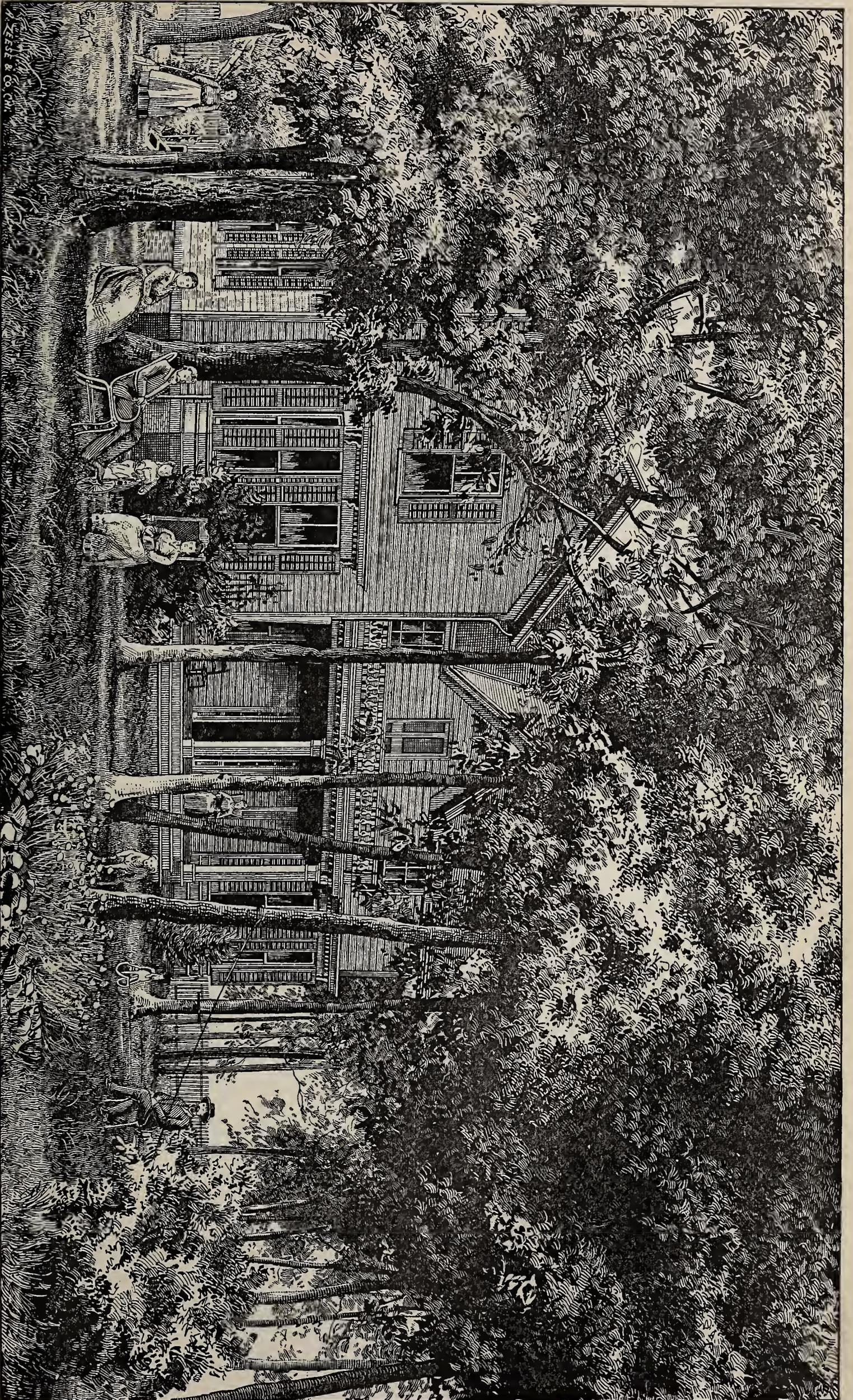
Bank of Lewis County, Canton, was organized in May, 1884, with \$10,000 capital. There were thirty stockholders; James

S. Thompson, now deceased, was elected president; Hon. W. G. Downing, vice-president, and W. B. Henton, cashier. On the death of J. S. Thompson, W. G. Downing became president, but resigned in May, 1887, and W. H. Hawkins was elected. E. W. Lillard is vice-president and W. B. Henton, cashier. The board of directors consists of J. P. Hampton, E. W. Lillard, M. H. Hawkins, D. S. Lillard, James Koster, Stephen Smith, John Shanks, Jr., John F. Thompson and B. J. Harden. From the first the business career of this institution has been fairly successful. It has a handsome surplus capital and has paid a dividend of 10 per cent on its stock.

La Grange Savings Bank was organized in July, 1866, with a capital of \$50,000, which was afterward reduced to \$20,000. The first officers were I. D. Alverson, president, and Joseph A. Hay, cashier. In 1871 the La Grange Savings Bank was changed into the First National Bank of La Grange, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. I. D. Alverson was president and Thomas Price, cashier. The next year J. N. Hagood became cashier. The affairs of the national bank were wound up in 1876, but the business of the savings bank was continued, and the institution re-chartered in July, 1886, with \$20,000 capital. The present officers are L. Hagood, president; J. H. Sudduth, vice-president, and J. N. Hagood, cashier. The bank was burglarized February 28, 1887. The losses were as follows: special deposits, \$7,500, \$1,400, county bonds to the value of \$1,000. bank loss, \$2,600; total loss, \$12,500. Some jewelry and vouchers were also taken by the burglars.

The Monticello Savings Bank was organized in September, 1869. The first officers were J. D. Million, Sr., president, and William Fible, cashier; directors, William Fible, Joseph Fible, T. P. Jeffries, T. F. Anderson, J. D. Million, J. P. Mitchell, George G. Burnett, N. D. Starr and Lewis Sells. The original capital stock was \$50,000; present officers, J. D. Million, Sr., president; W. S. M. Anderson, vice-president; B. F. Thompson, cashier; J. P. Bowles, assistant.

La Belle Savings Bank.—This bank has a capital stock of \$50,000, of which \$10,000 is paid up. It was organized January 23, 1875, and chartered February 15, following. The officers.



RESIDENCE OF HON. J. W. FORMAN, NEAR CANTON, MO.

are John I. Agnew, president, and William Triplet, cashier; directors: John I. Agnew, Henderson Gregory, Henry C. Ewalt, William Parks, John H. Wright, Harvey Hinkson, Dennis Sutton, Isaac Allen and William Triplet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lewiston Creamery Association was incorporated March 10, 1884, under the laws of the State of Missouri. The amount of capital was \$4,000, composed of shares of \$25 each. The organization was for a term of forty-nine years, and the first officers were Robert S. Briscoe, president; N. R. Hall, vice-president; T. W. Ammerman, secretary; William T. LaRue, treasurer and William T. Humphrey, manager. The building was erected in February, 1884, at a cost, including machinery, of \$3,650. There are three acres of land attached, and the amount expended in the entire property was \$5,000. From February, 1885, to February, 1886, the quantity of butter made exceeded 78,000 pounds. The amount paid for cream and labor was \$14,590. During the following year the quantity of butter was 43,500 and expenditures \$8,927. The shortage was caused by the prolonged dry weather of that year.

The Canton Ice Company does an exclusively wholesale business, shipping ice to St. Louis and the South. The stockholders are A. F. Poulton, president; C. E. Cummings, secretary; A. D. Lewis, treasurer; B. B. Brooks, superintendent and Joseph C. Comley, D. M. Hibbard and Oliver C. Clay. The ice-houses are located on the river bank north of Canton in "old Tully." There are three buildings, 100x40 each, with a capacity of 6,000 tons, and twenty-three acres of land attached.

Lewis County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was organized in the summer of 1868 under the name of La Grange Agricultural and Mechanical Association, but afterward the name was changed. The first officers were G. W. Connell, president; James H. Sudduth, vice-president; T. O. Towles, secretary; Thomas Price, treasurer, and M. R. Dives, marshal. The directors were G. W. Connell, J. H. Sudduth, Thomas Price, S. E. Elphich, W. G. Brown, John M. Glover, W. M. Redding, James H. McPike and——Motter. There are thirty acres with-

in the grounds. The amphitheatre and fences were built the first year, the grounds paid for, and a fair held October 13-18. The amphitheatre was afterward burned, and in rebuilding it a debt was contracted. In 1886 the finances were so embarrassed that the society suspended, but in 1887 a temporary organization was effected and a fair held.

COUNTY INSTITUTIONS.

Courthouse.—The present county courthouse, a fine two-story brick, was built in 1875, by George Barnes and J. T. McAllister. The architect was Mr. McAllister, and the county commissioner was L. J. Vandiver; surveyor, George H. Roberts. The building was completed and occupied during the month of December. Its cost was \$10,175.

Poor Farm.—The present Lewis County poor farm was opened April 5, 1873. The original farm (west half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, Township 62, Range 6) was purchased July 20, 1871, of George O. Devilbiss for \$4,000. An addition (southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 1, Township 61, Range 6, and some fractions) was purchased in May, 1885, of W. P. Brown, price \$1,050. John S. Burch was superintendent of the farm until in February, 1877, when he was succeeded by John A. Smith. At present the number of inmates is twenty-six, two of whom (one male and one female) are colored. Number of white male inmates, fourteen. The institution is efficiently and economically managed, and in very successful operation.

In June, 1886, one of the inmates of the farm, an old man, sixty-five years of age, named Pleasant Prophet, was killed by another inmate, named James Shelton. The latter was a poor demented creature, and killed his victim with a hoe, while he was at work in a field.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL BRIDGES.

The following statistics relative to the principal bridges over the leading streams of the county have been furnished by the county surveyor, George H. Roberts, Esq. Those marked with a star (*) were rebuilt in the year mentioned; they were originally constructed many years before.

Name of Bridge.	Name of Stream.	Sec. T. R.	Year Built.	Length in Feet.	Cost.	Material.	Style.
La Grange.....	Wyaconda	.....	1855	170	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Jones' Mill.....	Wyaconda	15 61 6	1886	110	\$2664	Iron	Pratt Truss
Wyaconda Church...	Wyaconda	33 62 6	1871	90	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Lefler.....	Wyaconda	28 62 6	1865	80	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Pattee.....	Wyaconda	17 62 6	1854	90	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Beckner.....	Wyaconda	7 62 6	War	85	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Risk.....	Wyaconda	26 63 7	1880	60	\$649	Wooden	Trestle
Gill.....	Main Fabius	20 60 6	1875	137	Unknown	Combination	Howe Truss
Nunn.....	North Fabius	19 60 6	.....*	100	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Lays.....	North Fabius	12 60 7	1878*	98	Unknown	Combination	Arch
Weston.....	North Fabius	27 61 7	1876*	100	Unknown	Combination	Arch
Cox.....	North Fabius	16 61 7	1886	98	\$2922	Iron	Pratt Truss
South Monticello.....	North Fabius	6 61 7	1845	100	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
West Monticello.....	North Fabius	6 61 7	1886*	100	\$1722	Iron	Pratt Truss
Hamilton Ford.....	North Fabius	5 62 8	1880	70	Unknown	Wooden	Trestle on Piling
Kerfoot.....	North Fabius	25 63 9	1881	60	\$700	Wooden	Trestle
County Line.....	North Fabius	22 63 9	1880	60	\$700	Wooden	Trestle on Piling
Maywood.....	M'dle Fabius	30 60 6	1881	140	\$3000	Combination	Pratt Truss
Buckhorn.....	M'dle Fabius	24 60 7	1851	80	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Gilead.....	M'dle Fabius	9 60 7	1882*	80	Unknown	Combination	Pratt Truss
Hall's Mill.....	M'dle Fabius	5 60 7	1886*	103	\$995	Iron	Pratt Truss
Davis' Mill.....	M'dle Fabius	24 61 8	1881*	100	Unknown	Combination	Pratt Truss
Smith.....	M'dle Fabius	13 61 8	1875*	100	\$3000	Combination	Howe Truss
Mitchell Cut-Off.....	M'dle Fabius	3 61 8	1876*	79	\$900	Combination	Arch
Garnett.....	M'dle Fabius	31 62 8	1867	90	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Binger's Mill.....	M'dle Fabius	25 62 9	1876*	125	Unknown	Combination	Arch
Irwin.....	M'dle Fabius	8 62 9	1875*	80	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Steffansville.....	South Fabius	34 60 9	1885	65	\$584	Wooden	Trestle
Harrison.....	Durgens' Creek	23 60 6	1885	64	\$1425	Iron	Low Truss
Porter.....	Durgens' Creek	9 60 6	1880	45	\$1000	Wooden	Trestle
Haycraft.....	Troublesome	29 60 8	1885*	45	\$400	Wooden	Trestle
County Line.....	Troublesome	19 61 9	1884*	45	\$600	Wooden	Trestle
Thompson.....	Sugar Creek	36 62 7	1871	60	Unknown	Wooden	Lattice
Benjamin.....	Sugar Creek	23 62 7	1887	62	\$1598	Iron	Low Truss

There are numerous smaller bridges, and the entire county is well bridged.

VALUATIONS OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

Perhaps no better method of presenting the progress and development of the county can be made than by the publication of the assessment returns, since no other reliable statistics are attainable. These returns are here given, commencing with 1844 the most remote period for which they have been found, and continues up to and including 1886, with intervals generally of five years, enough for all practical purposes:

1844.

KIND OF PROPERTY.	Number.	Taxable valuation.
Resident land, acres.....	141,702	\$435,548
Non-residents land, acres.....	87,088	258,274
Resident town lots.....	598	24,975
Non-resident town lots.....	721	6,552
Slaves.....	762	170,845
Horses.....	1,504	42,014
Mules.....	33	1,012
Asses.....	5	140
Cattle.....	2,774	19,328
Clocks and watches.....	326	2,933
Carriages.....	59	4,300
Bonds and notes.....		15,910
Total.....		\$981,831

No. of polls, 832.

1845.

Resident land, acres.....	143,297	\$437,334
Non-resident land, acres.....	85,558	284,677
Resident town lots.....	679	26,777
Non-resident town lots.....	687	6,776
Slaves.....	776	172,945
Horses.....	1,649	43,781
Mules.....	24	537
Asses.....	10	575
Cattle.....	3,005	21,930
Clocks and watches.....	371	3,329
Carriages.....	31	1,282
Bonds and notes.....		16,375
Total.....		<u>\$1,016,318</u>
No. of polls, 794.		

1848.

Land, acres.....	247,665	\$629,773
Town lots.....	1,302	48,474
Slaves.....	928	181,050
Horses.....	1,757	39,045
Mules.....	26	610
Asses.....	9	590
Cattle.....	2,857	20,367
Clocks and watches.....	313	2,025
Carriages.....	40	1,810
Bonds, notes and money.....		15,770
Total.....		<u>\$939,514</u>
No. of polls, 850.		

1849.

Land, acres.....	245,624	\$652,075
Town lots.....	1,243	74,435
Slaves.....	1,028	237,750
Other personal property.....		84,060
Money, notes and bonds.....		19,590
Total.....		<u>\$1,067,910</u>
No. of polls, 1,010.		

1850.

Land, acres.....	250,037	\$647,012
Town lots.....	1,256	83,965
Slaves.....	1,045	239,350
Other personal property.....		108,290
Money, bonds and notes.....		18,050
Total.....		<u>\$1,096,677</u>
No. of polls, 976.		

1855.

Resident land, acres.....	193,183	\$827,740
Non-resident land, acres.....	77,708	206,620
Resident town lots.....	1,643	199,805
Non-resident town lots.....	242	19,700
Slaves.....	1,258	392,600
Other personal property.....		251,980
Money, notes and bonds.....		136,970

Total..... \$2,035,415
No. of polls, 1,337.

1860.

Resident land, acres.....	249,016	\$1,502,510
Non-resident land, acres.....	66,369	264,220
Resident town lots.....	2,728	484,110
Non-resident town lots.....	266	12,510
Slaves.....	1,202	397,400
Other personal property.....		368,160
Money, notes, and bonds.....		213,390

Total..... \$3,242,300
No. of polls, 2,072.

1863.

	Number	Taxable Valuation.
Resident land acres.....	245,252	\$1,441,930
Non-resident land acres.....	68,927	234,310
Resident town lots.....	2,441	347,130
Non-resident town lots.....	353	13,550
Slaves.....	1,136	146,270
Other personal property.....		339,910
Money, notes and bonds.....		168,475

Total..... \$2,691,575
No. of polls, 1,539.

1864.

Resident land, acres.....	244,678	1,124,180
Non-resident land, acres.....	70,950	289,340
Resident town lots.....	2,472	328,270
Non-resident town lots.....	376	17,500
Personal property.....		335,610
Money notes and bonds.....		198,880

Total..... \$2,793,780
No. of polls, 1,126.

1865.

Resident land, acres.....	245,957	1,755,930
Non-resident land, acres.....	70,397	292,610
Resident town lots.....	2,483	369,720
Non-resident town lots.....	402	23,270
Money, bonds and notes.....		232,270
Other personal property.....		473,255

Total.... \$3,145,055

1870.

Land, acres.....	320,879	\$2,718,220
Town lots.....	3,190	658,545
All personal property.....		1,361,685
Corporate companies.....		45,775
Total.....		<u>\$4,784,225</u>

1875.

Land, acres.....	324,402	\$2,704,550
Town lots.....	4,335	686,735
All personal property.....		1,213,800
Corporate companies.....		84,141
Total.....		<u>\$4,739,226</u>

1880.

Land, acres.....	321,380	\$2,261,900
Town lots.....	4,205	431,355
Money, bonds and notes.....		430,866
Corporate companies.....		68,745
All other personal property.....		994,961
Total.....		<u>\$4,187,827</u>

1885.

Land, acres.....	321,380	\$2,214,790
Town lots.....	4,277	466,175
Money, bonds and notes.....		635,310
Corporate companies.....		56,150
All other personal property.....		1,046,764
Total.....		<u>\$4,419,189</u>

1886.

Land, acres.....	319,320.59	\$2,219,725
Town lots.....	4,235	481,840
Money bonds and notes.....		588,367
Corporate companies.....		63,950
All other personal property.....		1,059,961
Total.....		<u>\$4,463,843</u>

It will be borne in mind that assessed valuations are commonly not more, but very often less, than two-thirds of the real value of property. If, therefore, all of the taxable property in the county were now to be sold to *bona fide* purchasers, the prices paid would aggregate a sum considerably in excess of \$6,000,000.

The former slave property of the county deserves to be noted. The greatest number of slaves in one year was in 1855, when there were 1,258, valued at \$392,600, or an average of

\$312 per head. In 1860 the number was fifty-six less, but the aggregate value was \$5,000 more, and the average was \$330 per head. In 1863, when the war had been in progress for two years, when it was plain that slavery was doomed, and when there was great demoralization in the county and country, the number of slaves was only sixty-six less than in 1860, although almost every opportunity had been afforded them to escape. This was the last year when there was such "property" as slaves returned under the law, although slavery existed in Missouri until January 11, 1865, when it was abolished by the State Constitutional Convention.

The railroad property in the county is not included in the foregoing valuations, as it is assessed by the State.

ELECTIONS SINCE THE WAR.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT.		CONGRESS.		GOVERNOR.		REP'TIVE.	
	Grant.*	Seymour.	Benjamin.*	Williams.	McClurg.*	Phelps;	David Moore.*	F. L. Marchand.
Canton	225	158	223	159	223	159	220	156
Lyon.....	36	115	36	115	36	115	31	120
Reddish.....	108	73	106	74	107	74	98	74
La Belle.....	44	63	44	63	44	63	44	63
Dickerson.....	72	99	72	99	73	98	58	112
Union... ..	153	237	151	239	148	241	148	239
Highland.....	133	41	127	48	131	44	131	44
Salem	59	40	59	47	59	41	57	41
Totals	830	826	818	837	821	835	787	849

Republican candidates marked with a star (*).

1870.

Governor—Joseph W. McClurg, Radical, 883; B. Gratz Brown, Liberal, 1,433.

Congressman—J. T. K. Hayward, Radical, 836; J. G. Blair, Liberal, 1,430.

State Senator—Eugene Williams, Radical, 806; David Moore, Liberal, 1,474.

Representative—W. F. Chamberlain, 859; Jesse W. Barrett, 1,401; Samuel B. Gibson, 42.

Sheriff—Hamilton Johnson, 1,001; W. G. Allen, 1,318

Circuit Clerk—George F. McAfee, 852; T. B. Jeffries, 1,263; Milton Million, 138.

County clerk—N. D. Starr, 936; W. G. Watson, 1,369.

Assessor—August Gloesser, 859; August Schoppel, 1,430.

Treasurer—Robert MaGee, 877; J. S. Rash, 1,411.

Judge of the county court—Enoch Richards, 906; John F. Bumbarger, 1,399.

School commissioner, Joseph Stretch, 901; A. B. Price, 1,405.

The vote on the amendments striking from the constitution the disfranchising and disqualifying sections, was an average of 1,800 for, to 50 against, many not voting.

1872.

President—Greeley, 1,703; Grant,* 1,109; O'Connor, 23.

Governor—Silas Woodson, 1,735; John B. Henderson,* 1,129.

Congressman—John M. Glover, 1,606; John F. Benjamin,* 1,106; J. G. Blair, 40.

Representative—Chilton B. Tate, 1,606; Jesse W. Barrett, 660; Charlton H. Howe, 554.

Sheriff—W. G. Allen, 1,655; L. C. Biggs,* 1,170.

1876.

President—Tilden, 2,060; Hayes, 1,320.

1880.

President—Hancock, 1,928; Garfield 1,152; Weaver, 152.

Governor—T. T. Crittenden, 1,929; D. P. Dyer, 1,149; L. A. Brown, 154.

Congressman—W. H. Hatch, 1,956; John M. London, Fusion, 1,256.

Representative—R. M. Wallace, 1,979; William G. Ellis, 1,204.

Sheriff—Lancelot W. Summers, 1,912; John Halley, 1,271.

William S. Richardson was elected collector; J. P. Bowles, treasurer; W. G. Downing, prosecuting attorney; S. R. Ray, assessor; George Roberts, surveyor; John H. Leeper, public administrator; George Tompkins and Joseph Bradshaw, county judges; and John Pollock, coroner—all Democrats.

*Republican.

1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	PRESIDENT.		GOVERNOR.		CONGRESS.		REPRESENTATIVE.		SHERIFF.	
	Cleveland.	Fusion.	Marmaduke.	Ford.	W. H. Hatch.	A. L. Gray.	H. P. Tate.	A. F. Poulton.	J. E. Cooksey.	S. Huebeter.
Canton	368	410	347	418	392	385	349	483	398	391
Union.....	371	285	362	290	368	286	394	256	378	277
Lyon	226	72	212	73	227	71	213	75	230	68
Reddish.....	220	146	217	145	221	145	210	151	223	143
La Belle.....	347	110	343	99	349	108	330	120	354	109
Salem.....	151	98	144	98	148	98	144	105	151	97
Highland....	185	168	180	168	183	169	178	167	182	171
Dickerson....	263	74	251	74	263	72	267	62	270	61
Totals....	2131	1363	2056	1365	2151	1334	2085	1375	2186	1317

John A. Brooks, the Prohibition candidate for governor, received 75 votes, of which 22 were from Canton and 17 from La Belle; the remainder were divided among the other precincts.

O. C. Clay was elected prosecuting attorney; James T. Hutton, collector; J. T. Staples, treasurer; Edward Lillard, assessor; George H. Roberts, surveyor; George Tompkins and Joseph H. Bradshaw county judges; John H. Leeper, public administrator. The vote for restraining sheep and swine from running at large was 1,073; against, 1,978; for restraining horses and cattle, 905; against, 2,055

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1886.

TOWNSHIPS.	SUP. JUDGE.		CONGRESS.		SENATOR.		REPRESENT'VE.		CIRCUIT CLERK.		COUNTY CLERK.		SHERIFF.	
	Theo. Brace.	J. K. Cravens.	W. H. Hatch.	W. P. Harrison.	W. G. Downing.	H. R. Parsons.	H. P. Tate.	G. H. Pratt.	J. M. Miller.	S. P. Osgood.	W. G. Watson.	J. M. Smith.	J. E. Cooksey.	T. W. Furlong.
Dickerson.....	254	35	215	52	227	48	250	33	254	31	254	28	258	27
Lyon.....	214	70	172	90	190	74	207	70	204	68	209	71	209	67
Union.....	325	224	317	224	327	218	344	201	327	219	326	219	328	219
Canton.....	354	344	293	391	328	354	341	355	360	336	359	338	347	349
Reddish.....	212	127	282	140	190	133	205	131	209	126	211	123	212	126
La Belle.....	329	113	229	183	281	140	322	116	320	118	337	108	329	113
Salem.....	138	86	122	94	137	87	140	86	140	86	143	83	140	86
Highland.....	187	153	155	169	182	153	187	150	193	142	190	151	190	149
Totals.....	2013	1152	1685	1343	1862	1207	1996	1042	2007	1126	2029	1121	2013	1136

On restraining sheep and swine, the vote by precincts was as follows:

PRECINCTS.	Yes.	No.
Monticello	153	110
Lyon	132	134
Lewiston	94	50
Durham	41	69
Salem	82	128
Williamstown	73	52
Gilead	67	123
Deer Ridge	103	91
La Belle	137	88
Maywood	25	40
Canton	339	291
La Grange	192	249
Totals	1438	1425

PROMINENT OFFICIALS.

Lewis County has been liberally represented in the positions of place and preferment in public life. Her citizens have sat in the councils of the republic, occupied distinguished positions on the bench, and won high renown on the tented field.

In 1844 Hon. James S. Green was chosen presidential elector on the Democratic or Polk and Dallas ticket. In 1846 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, re-elected in 1848, but defeated in 1850 and in 1852 by Hon. John G. Miller, Whig, of Cooper County. In 1846 congressmen were first chosen from Missouri by districts; prior to that date they were elected on a general ticket, by a majority of all the votes cast in the State. The district represented by Mr. Green (then the third) was very large in area, including eighteen counties in all, some of which lay south of the Missouri. In 1853 Mr. Green was appointed by President Pierce *charge d'affaires* to the Republic of New Granada, but after a residence of one year in Bogota he resigned and returned to the United States. In 1856 he was again elected to Congress from this district, and the following winter he was chosen United States Senator, his term expiring March 4, 1861.

The Hon. James J. Lindley, of Monticello, was elected to Congress from this district, as a Whig, to succeed Hon. J. G. Miller, who had died in office. He was re-elected in 1854, defeating Claiborne F. Jackson, of Howard, but in 1856 he was

defeated by Mr. Green. After the war he removed to St. Louis (where he still resides), where for several years he was one of the circuit judges of that city.

Hon. James G. Blair, of Monticello, was elected to Congress as a Liberal Republican, in 1870, over J. T. K. Hayward, Radical Republican, of Marion. Mr. Blair served one term.

Hon. John M. Glover, then of this county, was elected to Congress in 1872, and re-elected in 1874 and 1876. In 1872 he defeated Hon. John F. Benjamin, Republican, of Shelby; in 1874 he defeated Hon. H. S. Lipscomb, the "Tadpole" or "People's" candidate, of Marion, and in 1876 he easily overcame Hon. J. T. K. Hayward, Republican, also of Marion.

State Senators have been Hon. James Ellison (in 1848), Samuel H. Stewart, Gen. David Moore and William G. Downing; the last named is the present incumbent.

Hon. David Wagner was appointed a judge of the supreme court in 1865, elected in 1868, and in 1870 re-elected without opposition, serving until 1872.

Circuit judges have been Addison Reese, James Ellison, H. M. Woodyard, David Wagner and John C. Anderson.

LIST OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Circuit Judges.—Priestly H. McBride, from 1833 to July, 1836; Ezra Hunt, from July, 1836 to March, 1837; Priestly H. McBride, 1837-44; Addison Reese, 1844-59; Thomas H. Richardson, 1859-61; James Ellison, 1862-64; H. M. Woodyard, 1864; David Wagner, 1864-65; Elias V. Wilson, 1865-75; John C. Anderson, 1875-81; Ben E. Turner, 1881. Judge Richardson was murdered in December, 1861, and was succeeded by Judge Ellison, who was elected in February, 1862. Judge Woodyard was elected in November 1863, and died at Memphis in April following.

Circuit Clerks.—James H. McBride, 1833-38; Joseph H. Blair, 1838-47; James G. Blair, 1847-53; Charles R. MaGee, 1853-65; Thomas B. Jeffries, 1865-75; Charles R. MaGee, 1875-83; James M. Miller, 1883.

County Clerks.—Robert Taylor, first clerk; James H. McBride, from 1833 to 1837; Joseph H. Blair, 1838-47; W. G. Watson, 1847-65; N. D. Starr, 1865-71; W. G. Watson, 1871.

Sheriffs.—Chilton B. Tate, from 1833 to 1838; V. A. Sublett, 1838–42; Chilton B. Tate, 1842–46; Benjamin W. Stith, 1846–47; James A. Richardson, 1847–52; John P. Caldwell, 1852–56; George B. Nelson, 1856–60; W. J. Burnett, 1860–62; John Sisler, 1862–66; Lewis Sells, 1866–72; W. G. Allen, 1872–74; W. M. Moore, 1874–76; William S. Richardson, 1876–80; Lance W. Summers, 1880–84; Jacob E. Cooksey, 1884.

Benjamin W. Stith was elected in August, 1846, and died in April, 1847, succeeded by J. A. Richardson.

Assessors. — W. J. Duncan, appointed in 1833; Stephen Cooper, appointed in 1835; W. T. Staples, elected in 1836; William Cummins, elected in 1838; C. R. MaGee, appointed—; Washington J. Burnett, elected in 1844; A. L. Hatfield, elected in 1846; Milton Million, from 1848 to 1854; Washington J. Burnett, elected in 1856; N. C. Richardson, elected in 1860; Thompson F. Anderson, appointed in 1862; Frederick Graff, elected in 1864; Frederick Graff, elected in 1866; W. I. Cox, elected in 1868; August Schoppe, elected in 1870; August Schoppe, elected in 1872; M. M. Buford, elected in 1874; M. M. Buford, elected in 1876; S. R. Ray, elected in 1878; Ed. S. Lillard, elected in 1884.

Prosecuting Attorney.—W. G. Downing, elected in 1876; O. C. Clay, elected in 1882.

Treasurer.—John Bowles, —; John T. Staples, 1884, re-elected in 1886, died in December, 1886; C. S. Orcutt appointed.

Probate Judge.—George Ellison, elected in 1874; Joseph Fuqua, elected 1878–82; B. F. Thompson, elected 1882.

Public Administrator.—William J. Norris, 1836–37.

County Court Justices.—Gregory F. Hawkins, John Taylor and James A. Richardson, appointed in 1833; Dr. Robert Croughton, elected in 1836; William C. Sublett and Robert Croughton, in 1837; William C. Sublett, William Hagood and John Baker, in 1838; William C. Sublett, William Hagood and H. Roberts, in 1842; John Lafon, Martin E. Green and Hiram Yates, in 1846; H. Roberts, L. C. Hawkins and John G. Nunn, in 1850; William Ellis, John G. Nunn and J. A. Moffett, in 1854; Elijah S. Patterson, appointed in 1855; S. H. McKim,

appointed 1856; Martin E. Green, J. G. Nunn and Ralph Smith, elected 1858; William Ellis, W. S. Bohon and J. P. Mitchell, elected 1862; George T. Ray, elected 1864; Thomas Pryce, elected 1865; Lloyd Reese and George W. McClain, elected 1866; S. B. Gibson, elected 1867; W. S. Bohon, elected 1868; J. F. Bumbarger, elected 1870; Jacob Halderman, elected 1872; W. G. Ewing, elected 1874; Joseph Patterson, elected 1876; W. C. Jones and George Tompkins, elected 1878; George Tompkins and J. H. Bradshaw, 1880; E. G. Gill and J. C. Hottel, 1886. Elijah S. Patterson was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge J. A. Moffett in 1855.

Representatives.—1834, James D. Owens; 1836, Thomas Gray, a Whig; 1838, Ad. Reese, a Democrat; 1840, W. Ellis, a Whig; 1842, James Ellison, a Democrat; 1844, William Ellis, a Whig; 1846, Chilton B. Tate, a Whig; 1848, H. M. Woodyard, a Whig; 1850, E. S. Patterson, a Democrat; 1852, Joseph A. Hay, a Whig; 1854, Martin E. Green, a Democrat; 1856, E. S. Patterson, a Democrat; 1858, A. C. Waltman, a Democrat; 1860, A. C. Waltman, a Democrat; 1862, Milton Million, a Republican; 1864, C. H. Howe, a Republican; 1866, C. H. Howe, a Republican; 1868, F. L. Marchand, a Democrat; 1870, J. W. Barrett, a Democrat; 1872, C. B. Tate, a Democrat; 1874, W. W. Kendrick, a Democrat; 1876, W. M. Moore, a Democrat; 1878, John J. Louthan, a Democrat; 1880, R. M. Wallace, a Democrat; 1882, R. M. Wallace, Democrat; 1884, Horace P. Tate, a Democrat; 1886, Horace P. Tate, a Democrat.

County Collectors.—Previous to 1874 the offices of sheriff and collector were held by one and the same person, but in that year, the people seeming desirous of separating the offices, John P. Caldwell became a candidate for the office of collector alone, and was elected, serving till 1877; William H. Graves, 1877–81; Benjamin H. Stewart, 1881–83; James T. Hutton, 1883–87; Willis T. Ball, 1887.

TOWNS OF LEWIS COUNTY.

Canton.—The town of Canton is the oldest in the county. It was regularly laid off in the winter of 1830, by Edward White, Robert Sinclair, and Isaac Bland. The plat was filed in the office

of the circuit clerk of Marion, to which county this territory then belonged, on the 15th of February. Edward White built the first house, which was used as a tavern. A Mr. Block had the first store, which stood on the levee, somewhere near the foot of Lewis Street. Thomas Gray had the second store, a one-story log building, above Block's. The original plat comprises part of the east half of Section 35, and part of fractional Section 36, Township 62, Range 6.

The records show that Gray's store was in existence in June, 1833, and that John Carnegy had a grocery in Canton in December following. The first settler near the site of the town was Capt. William Pritchard, who came to the country in 1819, from Ohio. In 1833, when Judge Hagood came to the county, the town had two stores (Block's and Gray's), a tavern kept by a Mr. Trotter, two grocery establishments, a blacksmith shop, a gunsmith, and perhaps twenty-five dwelling-houses.

The town grew slowly until 1851, the year of the high waters. Prior to that date, Tully, a mile north, was the more considerable town, but the flood practically destroyed Tully, and Canton came rapidly into prominence. From 1851 until the outbreak of the civil war it grew rapidly and yet substantially. In 1860 it had a population of over 2,000. The large brick buildings on the levee were up, extensive mercantile establishments were in existence, and the place was the seat of a large and valuable trade. In the boating season steamers landed daily, discharging and receiving tons of freight. Country merchants from the interior received their goods here, and there were two or three commodious warehouses which were commonly filled with produce and merchandise.

During the war, owing to the general depression incident to the military occupation of the country, the prosperity of the town received a complete check. The Christian College suspended its sessions, and the Bloomfield Railroad was torn up. The business interests hardly held their own. Many business men left. There was some trade, of course, but no general advancement.

After the war there was some improvement. Business houses were constructed on the streets back from the river, additions

were made to the town, new houses were built, and new enterprises established. When the railroad came, in the spring of 1871, the interests of the town were greatly aided. Since that period Canton has become one of the most important towns in Northeast Missouri. It is well and substantially built, contains numerous well filled stores, many shops and small manufacturing establishments, excellent schools, and indeed all of the institutions which go to make up a thriving and prosperous community. The present population is believed to be more than 3,000.

Canton was first incorporated as a town by the county court, January 28, 1851. The first board of trustees was composed of Henry F. Hughes, John N. Puckett, Harrison Munday, William Eagon and M. C. Hawkins. The order of incorporation was amended by the Legislature successively February 28, 1851, when the chairman of the board of trustees was made *ex-officio* recorder; January 13, 1853; November 4, 1857; November 14, 1857, when the trustees were declared to have the same rights as the mayor and councilman of the town of Palmyra; March 20, 1871, when the office of recorder was created, and was finally amended March 19, 1873, when the municipal control was vested in a mayor and board of trustees.

Hamilton Johnson was the last recorder and acting mayor to April 1873. Succeeding him the mayors proper have been as follows: 1873-75, John T. Lewis; 1875-76, J. W. Barret; 1876-77, Nicholas Wolflin; 1877-78, J. W. Barret; 1878-80, Aaron D. Lewis; 1880-82, A. F. Poulton; 1882-83, August J. Miller; 1883-84, Hamilton Johnson; 1884-85, A. F. Poulton; 1885-87, L. H. Condit. The present mayor is William H. Graves.

The financial condition of the little city is fairly good. In July, 1880, pursuant to a vote of the people, the city debt, amounting to \$31,900, was refunded in ten-year 6 per cent bonds. Of this amount only about \$17,000 remains unpaid. The entire indebtedness will doubtless be discharged at maturity. Of the original debt, \$3,480 was for the purchase of a fire engine and apparatus.

The original plat of the town was bounded by the Mississippi River on the east, Fifth Street on the west, Panama (the first street north of Clark) on the north, and Marion (the sixth south

of Lewis) on the south. Judge William Ellis made the first addition—north of Panama—and filed his plat January 31, 1850. Subsequent additions have been Green & Hawkins', by James S. Green and M. C. Hawkins, January 6, 1852; Bland's, by Charles H. Bland, August 30, 1853; White's, by Halsey White, April 26, 1853; Durkee's 1st, by Gen. Chauncey Durkee, September 15, 1852; Durkee's 2d, by same, October 4, 1856; South Canton, by George W. Cordell, September 7, 1857; Reese & Hawkins', by Thomas O. Reese and M. C. Hawkins, September, 1857; Gregory's, by Sarah C. and Martha S. Gregory, March 26, 1858; Hawkins & Davis', by M. C. Hawkins and Henderson Davis, July 9, 1858; Jones', by L. C. Jones, March 7, 1866; Bandhauer's, December 6, 1866; University, February 28, 1868; Northwest, by Edward Morse, November 2, 1869.

The first newspaper in Lewis County was the *Canton Express*, which was established at Canton in 1843. Capt. Halsey White was the proprietor, and Israel Sanderson, editor. In 1848 the *Missouri Plebeian* was started by Hon. Stephen P. Vannoy. In 1850 the name of the paper was changed to the *Northeast Reporter*. In 1856 Mr. Vannoy was elected a member of the State Board of Public Works, and left the *Reporter*, which was thereafter conducted by A. Dangerfield Rector until its suspension, in the early fall of 1861. The *Canton Press* was started in the summer of 1862 by Hon. J. W. Barrett; since his decease the paper has been regularly issued by his sons. The town now has two papers—the *Press*, Democratic, and the *News*, Republican.

Monticello.—The town of Monticello was laid out in the fall of 1833 by the authorities appointed to locate the county seat of Lewis County. Following is a copy of the report of the commissioners in the premises:

To the Honorable Circuit Judge of the County of Lewis, State of Missouri:

The undersigned, commissioners for selecting a site for the location of the seat of justice for said county, do hereby report that we have discharged our duties, to the best of our judgments, by traveling and viewing each and every situation showed to us by the citizens of said county, and after examination of all of the most desirable sites in and around the center of said county, we agreed to locate on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 61, Range 7, a donation of sixty acres being made to the county for that

purpose by Mr. Andrew P. Williams. We herewith enclose, for your Honor's inspection, the bond taken by us and the certificate of purchase of the land by Mr. Wilson, which is all the evidence of title the donator has to deliver to us. Very respectfully we subscribe ourselves your humble servants,

STEPHEN CLEAVER,
JOSHUA FEASEL.

September 29, 1833.

The town was not surveyed until a year later. Silas Reddish was the commissioner of the seat of justice, and superintended the surveying. At the term of the county court held in December, 1834, Judge J. A. Richardson was appointed to "select a lot on which to build a gaol, and another on which to build a church and schoolhouse." At the same time the streets were named. The first north and south street was called Jackson; the second, Perry; the third, Washington, "in honor of Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States of America;" the fourth, Decatur, and the fifth Water. Beginning on the north side of town, the first east and west street was called Clay; the second, Lafayette; the third, Jefferson; the fourth, Greene, and the fifth, Benton.

At this term it was "ordered that the lot on which the town spring is situated, below the present temporary courthouse, is reserved and appropriated exclusively to public utility." No one can now be found who remembers just what lot is here referred to, but it is believed that reference is made to the present public square, on which the original "town spring" once existed. The name of the town, which is Italian, and signifies "Little Mountain," is supposed to have been given in honor of the country seat of President Jefferson, although, from the natural situation of the place, it may have been given out of regard for its natural fitness and appropriateness.

The first houses in Monticello were built by William Graves and William Smith. Among the first merchants were William Ellis, Thomas and William P. Richardson and James H. McBride. The first hotel was by William Ellis. The old Pemberton Hotel, on the brow of the hill, west of the courthouse, was built by W. S. Pemberton in 1836, and is still standing. The first school was taught, during the winter of 1835-36, by a Miss Bradley. In January, 1836, the county court made an order that "so soon

as Miss Bradley's school, now being kept in the courthouse, is discontinued, the sheriff shall keep the door of said house locked, nor suffer any school to be taught there in the future." The courthouse in which the school was taught was the first one built in the county. It was a rather small one-story log building, with but one room, and stood about a hundred yards northwest of the present courthouse. The identity of the "Miss Bradley" referred to has not been learned.

For a number of years after the town was laid off it improved very considerably. It was the only depot of supplies for a large extent of country. People came from the Cooper settlement, and from other portions of Knox and Scotland to trade. The town, too, was a favorite resort. It was the county seat, the postoffice, the trading point, the market for hundreds of the pioneers. Here were the lawyers, the politicians, the "leading men," and here, too, was plenty of whisky, strong and cheap. The old taverns, with all their good cheer, plenty of well cooked and toothsome fare, comfortable beds and ample bar-rooms were the scenes of many an hour's revel and happy season in the olden time. When the courts were in session the best legal minds in the State were wont to congregate at Pemberton's and the other taverns, and pass the time merrily during the hours of recess.

Senator Green was admitted to the bar, and for years had his office here—a little frame building on the northeast corner of the square. Here was the scene of his first triumphs at the bar and in the political field. Hon. James J. Lindley, too, virtually began his honorable and distinguished career at Monticello. When he was first elected to Congress, in 1853, he was a resident of the town, and so overjoyed were his fellow-citizens upon the reception of the intelligence of his triumph that a great and noisy and something of a riotous demonstration was indulged in. There was a big bonfire and speech-making and much cheering, and at last some of the more zealous and enthusiastic Whigs seized their champion and bore him through the streets astride of a rail!

But with the upbuilding of the river towns, and especially upon the construction of the railroads of the county, the glory of Monticello, in a great measure, departed. It is now merely the

county seat, which, by reason of its central location, it will doubtless always be. An attempt made a few years since to remove the capital of the county to Canton was a failure. It now has but one good general store, two grocery establishments, two drug stores, a bank, a hotel, three church buildings, a fairly good public school building, and a population of 400.

The *Lewis County Journal* at Monticello was established by John Moore. The press and material were removed from La Grange, and the first number was issued December 18, 1872. The present editor and proprietor is R. S. Orcutt.

Williamstown.—The village of Williamstown was laid off by Minus Williams September 29, 1856. The surveyor was J. P. Mitchell. The site (on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 21, Township 63, Range 8), was well chosen, situated on the old Canton, Monticello and Memphis State road, in the center of an unsurpassed farming region. Mr. Williams, the founder, was a preacher of the Universalist denomination, and somewhat remarkable in many of his characteristics. He removed from the State many years since.

When the war came on the place was little more than a small hamlet, with but one or two stores, and perhaps a dozen houses. The Union element predominated very largely in the neighborhood, and in the summer of 1861 a strong company of home guards was organized here, with William B. Moody as captain. During the war the village was visited on two or three occasions by the rebel detachments, and much oftener by the Federal forces, but no considerable damage was sustained at any time.

Although without a railroad, and without reasonable prospects of any, the village increased after the war in proportion to the development of the country. In February, 1874, Aaron Martin laid off an addition, and in March following, Lewis McLain platted another; both were soon occupied. In 1880 the population was 289; it is estimated at present to be 400, more or less. Considerable business is transacted, and the village has an excellent reputation as a trading point.

One of the institutions connected with the village, and which has given it much favorable notoriety, is the Williamstown Fair

Association, which was organized years since, and has been in continuous successful operation from the first. The association owns well appointed grounds and buildings, and its exhibitions attract large crowds annually. Surrounded by a fine agricultural country, Williamstown is appropriately located for the purposes of the association, and the fairs are patronized by exhibitors and spectators from the counties of Lewis, Knox, Clark, and Scotland, and even from localities more remote.

The Williamstown *Banner*, a small newspaper, was started in the spring of 1887.

La Belle.—The land on which the greater portion of the town of La Belle was built was entered by Hudson Bourne prior to 1840. The origin of the town can hardly be accounted for. In the year 1857 William Triplet established a general store in what is now the southeastern part of town, and to him attaches the distinction of having been the first actual resident nearest the present town site. Triplet's location (which was on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 4, Town 61, Range 9 was made at a time when the future existence of a town near by was hardly contemplated, and was really not on the present plat, but about half a mile to the southeast. In the same locality, too, all of the very first buildings were put up. A man named Heaton owned and had lived on the land, comprising the greater part of the town, but near him was a Mr. Robinson.

After Triplet the next to come was John Lyon, who was a farmer, and occupied the old Heaton house. In about 1858 a postoffice was established at Triplet's store and named La Belle ("the beautiful"), perhaps from the natural aspect of the surrounding country. Mr. Triplet was the first postmaster, and held the office until Lincoln came in to the presidency, in 1861, when he resigned, and Robert Quail served a short time. Mr. Triplet was then reappointed, and held the office until during Arthur's administration, when Ed. Ware was appointed.* Robert Quail and Mr. Chapman came to the site in 1859. During the war the locality was well known, but no improvements were made.

In March, 1865, Thomas Calhoun came to the place, and put

* Ware was succeeded by his widow, and she by the present postmaster, Robert Bagley.

up a blacksmith shop. A year later Dr. J. K. Musgrove came, and practiced his profession until 1870, when he established a drug store. Other early business men were Jacob Weber and Thomas Barney, who came in 1871. The first child born in the place was Lydia Calhoun, daughter of Thomas Calhoun, the blacksmith, and the date of her birth is given as May 24, 1866.

The first church was the Presbyterian, built in 1868; the Christian Church was erected in 1869. A class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South was organized in January, 1869, and is still in existence, but without a house of worship of its own; services are held in the Presbyterian Church.

The town of La Belle was regularly laid out November 1, 1871, by Caleb Pomroy, Jacob Halderman, of Quincy; and Samuel Sayre, Isaac Allen, Dr. William S. D. Johnson, of Lewis. The surveying was done by L. Emack, assistant chief engineer of the Q., M. & P.* From this date the real growth of the town began. The railroad had been graded through the county that year, and it was determined that a station should be established at La Belle. The first passenger car reached La Belle at noon, on January 11, 1872. It was drawn by a locomotive which came up backward all the way from Quincy, for at that time there was no turntable on the line of the little road. Four years later, or in 1876, the population of the village was 300. In 1880 it was 560.

The town has a most excellent trade. It is situated in a most productive and valuable agricultural region, and is the market for hundreds of the best farmers of Lewis and Knox. The town is noted for its bright, cheerful, and cleanly appearance. The site is on a high and beautiful prairie, the residences are generally neat and tasty, the abodes of a thrifty and intelligent people.

La Belle is well supplied with schools. Besides the Western Academy, noted elsewhere, there is an excellent public school. Before the war a small log school building, originally called the Garnett or Young schoolhouse, had been moved up from the

*The numbers of land are given as the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 4; also the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter and twenty-six acres on the east side of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 5, all in Township 61, Range 9.

timber, and placed on the site of the present building. It was used for district schools for some years. The principal portion of the schoolhouse now in use was erected in about 1873. It was a single story in height, but in the summer of 1876 it was enlarged and made a two story building. In 1886 another addition was made, and a room 18x24 feet in size attached to the main building. In the spring of 1886 a proposition to erect a new schoolhouse costing \$5,000 was voted down. The present enumeration of the children of school age in the district is 214, viz.: White males, 94; females, 107. Colored males, 7; females, 6.

The first newspaper in La Belle was the *La Belle Journal*, which was established in September, 1878, by R. E. Hicks. Its publication was continued but twenty-one weeks, when the office and material were removed to Monticello, and used in the publication of the *Lewis County Journal*. The *La Belle Star* was started in the spring of 1883 by C. W. Mulinex. The first number was issued April 14. At first it was a five-column in size, but in the fall of 1886 it was changed to a seven-column folio. The *Star* is a very newsy, clearly printed sheet, and receives a liberal patronage.

Lewiston.—The village of Lewiston was laid out July 1, 1871, during the building of the Q., M. & P. Railroad, by Caleb M. Pomroy, W. C. Zimmerman, David Rodifer, Thomas W. Ammerman and J. P. Mitchell. The plat (southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, northeast quarter of the southwest quarter, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, Section 17, Town 61, Range 8, the central 160 acres of the section), was surveyed by Charles Peter.

The first buildings in the town were erected by William Fible, who put up a store building (on Lot 24, Block 14) and a dwelling house (on Lots 1 and 2, Block 19) in November and December, 1871. Mr. Fible opened a large general store, which he still conducts. Soon after came Isaac Potter, and established a blacksmith shop. About the same time Grant Burnett opened a small store and a boarding house, and Rev. Minter and Marion Zimmerman started a grocery store. A union church was built

by the Baptists, Christians, and Southern Methodists in 1872, at a cost of perhaps \$1,500.

The village has increased to something like respectable proportions, but assumes no pretensions to vast importance or to magnificent prospects. A daily hack line runs between the railroad station here and Monticello, and passengers from the county seat take the cars here for all points on the Q., M. & P. Railroad. The public school is but an ordinary district school, with one teacher, and an average attendance of perhaps thirty-five, but there is an excellent private school now in progress, taught by Mrs. James Longmire.

Durham.—The little hamlet of Durham was laid out in April, 1872, after the completion of the Q., M. & P. Railroad, by Caleb M. Pomroy and Larkin M. Humston; Charles Peter, surveyor. The location (southwest quarter of Section 22, and northwest quarter of Section 27, Township 60, Range 7), in the southern part of Highland Township, is unfavorable for the upbuilding of a considerable town, and the greatest importance the place possesses is as a railroad station.

Robert Briscoe and a man named Turner had the first store. They sold to Fred Bringer, who owned the building when it was burned a few years since. W. M. Johnson and B. W. Graham were among the early business men, and the latter is now the oldest resident. A number of parties located here not long after the village was laid off, but their stay was only for brief periods.

Durham had an unenviable notoriety in the early period of its existence. A great deal of liquor was sold, and it was the resort of a host of disorderly characters who drank and quarreled and caroused nights, Sundays, and all the time, as one of the first residents testifies. Latterly the hard characters have deserted it, and it is now a quiet and orderly little village. It is somewhat noted as a "tie station," a point from which hundreds of railroad ties are annually shipped.

Maywood.—The village of Maywood, on the Q., M. & P. Railroad, eleven miles west of Quincy, was established as a railroad station in 1872. Although situated in Lewis, it is near the Marion line, and receives trade from both counties. It is a pleasant little station, and has a population of perhaps 125.

Tolona.—The little town of Tolona, also on the Q., M. & P., was regularly laid out in April, 1872, by Caleb M. Pomroy, Charles E. Bell, Lewis S. Eads and David Bell. Its location, on parts of Sections 35 and 36, Township 61, Range 8, is in the northwest part of Highland Township. It has never been able to rise above the dignity possessed by a country railway station with a depot, one or two stores, a blacksmith shop and a dozen houses.

Steffansville, in Salem Township, contains a good store and a group of dwellings. Benjamin, on Sugar Creek, in Lyon Township, has a postoffice, a general store, and was named for Hon. John F. Benjamin, a member of Congress from this district for some years after the war. Gilead, in the central portion of Highland, on the Fabius, has a good store and a wagon shop.

OBSOLETE TOWNS.

Tully.—The town of Tully was laid out by Thomas Gray, Thomas C. Rutherford and Jacob Myers November 20, 1834. It stood on the Mississippi, and at one time was a town of more importance than Canton, which it adjoined immediately on the north. The first house was built by Jacob Myers, and the second by David and James White. The first store was kept by Thomas Gray. The county records show that William Carter had a grocery here in December, 1836, John Nelson another in May, 1837, and that Humert & Tate were merchants in December of the latter year. Tully was regularly incorporated as a town November 15, 1842. The first board of trustees was composed of Samuel Stewart, James Mickley, William B. Martin, A. B. Owsley and Noah Stewart. The town had a considerable trade for a number of years. It had a fine natural steamboat landing, and was the point to which merchandise was shipped from St. Louis and other marts for the country west and northwest. From time to time, however, it was injured by the river floods, and at last the memorable high waters of 1851 almost totally destroyed it. One or two of the original houses are still standing.

Kennonsville.—In March, 1836, Rev. Joseph Anderson laid off a town which he called Kennonsville in honor of his friend, Hon. William Kennon, an old time member of Congress from

Ohio. The town was located in the south central part of Highland Township (Section 2, Township 60, Range 7), where a considerable settlement had already been made. Block No. 9 was reserved by the founder "for literary purposes," and Block No. 12 for a Presbyterian Church site. A number of houses were built in 1836, and the place promised to become a considerable inland town at one time. "Eastman's old store in Kennonsville" is mentioned in the county records in the spring of 1838.

By an act of the Legislature, approved February 1, 1837, the Holstein Female Seminary was chartered at Kennonsville. The trustees were George Railey, Chauncey Durkee, James H. Lay, Joseph B. Buckley, John G. Nunn, Thomas B. Williams, George W. Eastman, Elias Kincheloe, Presley N. Haycraft, E. H. James, Samuel Henderson, John C. Johnson, John La Fon and William G. McPheeters. Although this was a rather formidable board of trustees, and although they were invested with something like extraordinary powers, and though, as the act recited, "a number of the citizens in the town of Kennonsville and vicinity" obtained a donation for the site, and made exertions toward that end, yet the Holstein Female Seminary was never established.

In its early existence Kennonsville was a "hard" locality. It was the resort of the drinking characters of the frontier neighborhood, who congregated at the village quite frequently, and indulged in "a good time." Drinking, gambling, quoit-pitching, horse-racing and fighting were the principal diversions. An old lady, a resident of Kennonsville in early days, and now in Monticello, was asked to describe Kennonsville from 1835 to 1840. She replied: "Well, it was so near hell that if you stuck a mattock into the ground up to the eye, the blue smoke would come up, and you could smell sulphur!" The village contained at one time an extensive tavern, at which the stage coaches between La Grange and towns to the westward made regular stoppages. The village dwindled gradually, and ultimately the site was vacated by the Legislature in 1861.

Lewisburg, on the northwest quarter of Section 1, Township 62, Range 7, was laid out by John Flynn September 26, 1837, but never built.

Jerusalem was laid out by Abram Oyster December 28, 1840, John A. Anderson, United States surveyor. The location was on the northwest quarter of Section 5 and the northeast quarter of Section 6, Township 60, Range 8, half a mile northeast of Troublesome Creek, in what is now the northeastern part of Salem Township. Mr. Oyster planned his city on rather a large scale. He gave the streets names of prominent personages, beginning with Perry Street, which he named, as he said in his certificate, "for Commodore Perry, of the Lake Erie battle." And he further declared that "the above town of Jerusalem is a commodious and beautiful elevated situation, and it can be extended or enlarged, as may suit the proprietor or the inhabitants of the town, and the name may be changed to suit a majority of the citizens of the town." If any settlement was ever made at Jerusalem, the fact can not here be stated.

Augusta was laid out in 1836 on the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 63, Range 6. To the original plat which was denominated "Marshall's, Moorman's and Colly's addition," was made the same year.

Oneida, on the Middle Fabius, near Hall's Mill (southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 5, Township 60, Range 7), was laid off in March, 1870. E. W. Cooter was the surveyor.

LaGrange—As stated previous, the first caucasian that settled on or near the present site of La Grange was Godfrey LeSeur, a Frenchman, who during the halcyon days of the Spanish possession (probably in 1795) came up from St. Louis, and established a trading post at the mouth of the Wyaconda.* How long this adventurous and enterprising trader remained here can not now with certainty be stated, nor can many of the details of his settlement be given. The archives at St. Louis show that he was a licensed trader "at the Weaucandah, on the upper river," in 1795; and the ruins of his four cabins were here, plain to be seen, when John Bozarth came to the country, in 1819. The walls of the main building were in a tolerable state of preservation when others of the first settlers came, from 1821 to 1825, but, the

*The statement that it was in 1816, or soon after the close of the war of 1812, when the post was established, is incorrect, as shown by the records. A neglect in the correction of a proof sheet of the first chapter of this volume, containing the mis-statement, is much regretted.

chimney had fallen down, the doors had tumbled in, and the roof let in the sunshine and the rain. It is remarkable that all vestiges of this establishment were not destroyed during the war of 1812, by the fierce Northern Indians, who made raids down the river on two or three occasions as far as the Lincoln County settlements, and burned everything inflammable north of the Cuiyre that had any marks of civilization upon it.

In about 1822, some St. Louis speculators projected the town of "Waconda," at the former site of LeSeur's post, but no town was ever built. A description of "Waconda" from "Beck's Gazetteer," of 1823, is given elsewhere.

John S. Marlow was the first settler on the present site of La Grange. He came in the fall of 1828, and built a cabin on the river near the lower tobacco works. The next February he entered a tract of land two miles below town. Mr. Marlow died in 1833. The town was laid out by William Wright in April, 1830. The plat was acknowledged by Mr. Wright and his wife, Mary C. S. Wright, before S. W. B. Carnegy, May 5, 1830. The original plat ran along the river from South Street seven blocks to the northward, and from the river westward only to Second Street. The first merchants were an old Indian trader, named Campbell, and John S. Marlow. The first tavern was kept by Joseph Miller. The first physician was a Dr. Higgins, who died of cholera in 1833, during the prevalence of that dread malady here.

In 1833, when Judge William Hagood came to the county and bought his present farm, a mile west of town, there were then living at La Grange the Widow Marlow, who subsequently married a man named Stubblefield; John Carnegy, who had a store on the present site of Hagood's hardware establishment; — Clifford, who kept a little stock of goods in a building where Johnson's warehouse now stands; Thomas A. Wise, a hatter, who had come from Palmyra; Risdon Smith and James L. Jenkins, tanners; Drs. Morrow and Higgins, physicians, and perhaps half a dozen others. The only frame house in the place was Carnegy's store; all of the other buildings were of logs, and one or two are still standing. Jenkins, the tanner, was commonly called "Juba" Jenkins. Col. Bullock was living on university

land, above the mouth of the Wyaconda, and that year lost several members of his family by cholera.

In May, 1837, according to the records, B. G. Houston and P. B. Pritchard were merchants, and Dr. Robert Croughton was a practicing physician. Dr. James B. Wigginton opened a tavern in November, 1839. Dr. Croughton was something of a politician in early times. Dr. Wigginton was very popular as a physician and as a citizen; his death, which occurred in 1846, was very generally regretted.

From 1850 to 1861, La Grange enjoyed its greatest prosperity. The town was built up to its present proportions, and was the locality of a very extensive trade. The merchants were prosperous, and did a large business. The stores of John H. Talbot and John M. Cashman were large and well filled. The proprietors bought coffee by the hundred sacks, sugar by the hundred hogsheads, salt by the thousand barrels, and other articles in proportionate quantities. Trade came from sixty miles in the interior, and day after day the streets were thronged with teams loaded with produce, and coming to or going from market. The boats landed regularly, and discharged large shipments. The hotels cared for dozens of guests, and La Grange was renowned as a place of thrift and enterprise from St. Louis to St. Paul.

The war interfered very greatly with everything. There was literally no destruction of property, no burning of houses or sacking of property, but the loss of trade occasioned by the general paralysis that had stricken down the business of the country was keenly felt. The war prejudices, too, interfered no little. For some time, in 1863-64, Capt. Lewis' company of militia was stationed in the place, and the Confederate people in the country learned to so thoroughly detest them, that they refused afterward to trade at La Grange, because they somehow identified the militia with the town.

In May, 1864, a negro man (a slave belonging to Edward Robinson), who lived six miles south of La Grange, ran away and came to town. Here he hired two young men, named John Miller and Charles Davis, to go back with him to his master's house and bring away his things, and also to carry off two negro girls,

the property of Robinson. The young men were promised \$10 for their services. The party visited Robinson's after midnight; they were in a wagon and all drunk. Hearing a noise, Mr. Robinson arose and went to his door. The two men demanded admittance, cursed and threatened violently, until Mr. Robinson fired upon them, mortally wounding Miller, and frightening away Davis and the negro. Miller died the next day, admitting that he had brought death upon himself. The entire community, militia and all, fully exonerated Mr. Robinson, and even applauded his action.

In about 1872 the La Grange Iron & Steel Company established an extensive and magnificent plant in the northern part of town for the manufacture of railroad iron, and for the general purposes of a rolling mill and machine shop. The establishment was the property of Eastern capitalists mainly, and the town voted it a considerable subsidy conditioned upon its production and duration. The mills cost probably \$100,000, but ran only long enough to demonstrate that it could run. For years it has been entirely idle, and the latest proposition for its disposition is to trade it for a natural gas well.

For some years past there has not been much improvement in the town. The college attracts a number of people, and is the pride of the people. The railroad and the steamboats carry away the shipments, and bring in merchandise, but business is quiet. There is a system of excellent public schools. The white school has five teachers, and an enumeration of 252 male scholars and 240 females. The colored school has two teachers, with an enumeration of 86 males and 142 females. The district is out of debt, and maintains a school for about eight months out of the year. There are nine church organizations with houses of worship, viz.: First and Second Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal South, German Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Lutheran, Congregational, and Catholic. There are also lodges of the Free Masons, Odd Fellows, United Workmen, Knights of Honor and Grand Army of the Republic.

The first newspaper in La Grange was called the *La Grange Free Press*, and was started early in the year 1846 by Booth & Doyle, with R. L. Doyle as editor. In 1850 the *Free Press* was

succeeded by the *La Grange Missourian*, with Hon. James R. Abernathy as editor. Mr. Abernathy was a pioneer lawyer in Northeast Missouri, and for ten years held the office of circuit attorney. He was a prominent Whig, and became a Republican. He died at Paris, Monroe County, in January, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-one. After an editorial experience of a year or more "Old Abby," as he was often called, resigned, and was succeeded by George Gilbert. The *La Grange Bulletin* was started in 1853, with Samuel R. Raymond as editor, but was afterward conducted by N. N. Withington & Co. In 1858 the *La Grange American* was established by Howe & Armour, but afterward the senior partner, Charlton H. Howe, assumed the entire ownership and control. The paper was published until in the fall of 1861, when the office was closed, and the editor entered the Union Army as a lieutenant in Col. Glover's Third Missouri Cavalry. In 1864, having resigned from the service, he resumed the publication of the *American*, and continued it until after the re-enfranchisement of the "rebels," in the fall of 1870, when the paper was discontinued, and the editor retired in disgust. Mr. Howe was an editor of considerable ability, but a very aggressive and particularly caustic writer. He was an ardent Union man, and uncompromising in his hostility toward the disloyal element of the country, and is even yet execrated by the Democratic Confederate people of the county. Some time after the war a journal called the *Democrat* was published for a short period by Moore & Parker, and in 1871 was succeeded by the *North Missourian*, which was published by Parker & Porter. The present *La Grange Democrat* was established in 1872 by T. O. Towels & Co. In 1872 the present editor, R. M. Wallace, Esq., assumed the sole proprietorship. The *Democrat* is one of the ablest edited and best filled country newspapers in the State. It is original, intelligent in discussion, proper in tone, enterprising, and interesting. Such a paper ought to have a much wider field for the exercise of its influence.

The first incorporation of the town was by the county court, September 3, 1838, under the name and style of "the inhabitants of the town of La Grange." The incorporation extended over only the original plat. In February, 1840, it was reincorporated,

and the boundaries extended so as to include Shropshire & Wright's addition. The first trustees were Joseph Miller, Thomas J. Rickards, A. C. Waltman, William P. Skinner, and T. C. Threlkeld.

In 1853 La Grange was incorporated by the Legislature as "a city." The act of incorporation was amended by successive General Assemblies February 24, 1855; March 24, 1868; March 9, 1871; and the present charter was granted February 29, 1872. The first officers under the incorporation of 1853 were V. M. Smith, mayor; Joseph Fowler, recorder; D. C. Hawkins, marshal; S. H. Williams, street commissioner; Thomas Richardson, treasurer; John La Fon, mayor; David Wagner, attorney and clerk; Samuel McAfee, engineer; Joel S. Van Ness, assessor, and J. A. Hay, G. M. Triplett, P. P. Cluff, Ferd. Gill, John H. Talbot, and A. C. Waltman, councilmen.

The first addition to the original town plat was Wright & Shropshire's, made by William Wright and James P. Shropshire, in 1837. Waltman & Louthan's addition was made in July, 1852, by A. C. Waltman and Walker Louthan. Marlow's addition was made February 23, 1857, by George F. Marlow and others. North La Grange was laid out in October, 1856, by a number of citizens. An addition to North La Grange was platted by Dr. Joseph A. Hay and others, July 18, 1862.

HISTORY OF CLARK COUNTY.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY.

CLARK COUNTY, Mo., lies in the extreme northeast corner of the State, and is bounded on the north by the State of Iowa, on the northeast by the Des Moines River, which separates it from a portion of Iowa, on the east by the Mississippi River, which separates it from Illinois, on the south by Lewis County, and on the west by Knox and Scotland Counties; and it contains an area of 500 square miles. It is watered by the Mississippi, Des Moines, Fox, Wyaconda and North Fabius Rivers, and Sugar and Honey Creeks. The Des Moines River flows in a southeasterly direction through a valley that is mostly bordered with high bluffs, and empties into the Mississippi about a mile above the town of Alexandria. All the other rivers mentioned, and flowing through the county, have their sources west and northwest thereof, and, like the Des Moines, they all flow in a southeasterly direction, and empty into the Mississippi. Sugar Creek rises near the center of the county, and empties into the Mississippi below and near the mouth of Fox River. Honey Creek rises in the west central part of the county, and empties into the Mississippi below and near to the southeast corner of the same. Thus the county is well watered, every Congressional township being reached by some of these streams or their tributaries. Observing the course of the streams, it will be seen that the entire area of the county has a general trend or slope toward the southeast, and that all its surplus waters flow down the Mississippi. There are very few springs in the county, but most excellent water for family use is obtained in great abundance from wells, averaging from twenty to twenty-five feet in depth.

About two-thirds of the area of the county is prairie, and the

balance was originally timbered land. The bottom prairie lands are found only in the valleys of the Des Moines and Mississippi, below St. Francisville. About 12,000 acres of bottom land lying between the Des Moines and Fox Rivers, and reaching down to the Mississippi, are now protected by a levee, which was constructed by the Egyptian Levee Company, composed of the land owners. This work has cost about \$4 per acre, but it has been a very profitable investment, as it has rendered tillable a large tract of as rich land as can be found in the State. A moderately heavy growth of timber, consisting of cottonwood, sycamore, hickory, the oaks (black and white), walnut, ash, linden, birch, etc., is found on the bottoms along the streams, and a lighter growth of timber, consisting principally of the different varieties of oak, is found on the higher and broken lands adjoining the former.

“The surface of the country, for the most part, varies from that of a nearly level plain to gracefully rounded hills. Occasionally, in the immediate vicinity of the streams, it is somewhat broken, but never too much so for cultivation. The highest elevations scarcely ever exceed 150 feet, while the general height is from 75 to 120 feet above the adjacent water courses.” The soil of all the bottom lands along the streams is alluvial and sandy, and exceedingly fertile. The soil of the uplands is composed of vegetable mould and clay, is of a dark color, and rests upon a stiff clay subsoil. And, while it is not so rich as the bottom lands, it is capable of great improvement by deep subsoiling and underdrainage.

GEOLOGY.

The formation of the Quarternary System in Clark County consists of alluvium bottom prairie, bluff, and drift or boulder formation. “The bluff formation constitutes an important part of the geology of the county. It is present everywhere beneath the soil of the upland prairie, and also of a large proportion of the timbered lands. In the western tier of townships it effectually conceals the older formations from view, even in the deepest cuts of the streams, and hence the citizens of this part of the county are compelled to haul stone for building and other purposes a distance of six, and sometimes even fifteen, miles.” The following section, obtained at a well sunk on the high prairie

near Chambersburg, will convey an idea of the general character of the formation as observed in this county:

No.		Feet.
1.	Dark vegetable mould.....	3
2.	Light-colored, loose subsoil.....	3
3.	Tough, yellow clay.....	16
4.	Yellow, arenaceous clay, containing small rounded pebbles and scales of mica.....	16
5.	Clay and sand.....	1
6.	Ferruginous ash-colored clay, with masses of ocher disseminated.....	3
7.	Coarse sand, containing pebbles and boulders of granite and green stone.....	4
8.	Tough yellow clay.....	1

The formations of the Carboniferous System in Clark County all lie beneath the above described deposits, and are coal measures, ferruginous sandstone, St. Louis limestone, and archimedes limestone. The coal formation, which is supposed to be spread over more than one-half of the county, generally lies so deep below a thick accumulation of Quaternary deposits, that it never has and probably never will be mined to any considerable extent. The best exhibit of the coal strata that has been observed in the county is in Grant Township about two miles west of Des Moines, in Section 23, Township 67, Range 8. The section at this place is underlaid as follows:

No.		Feet.	Inches.
1.	Slope, probably underlaid by bluff.....	40	...
2.	Impure coal....	...	10
3.	Impure fire clay.....	3	...
4.	Bituminous coal.....	1	6
5.	Dark fire clay....	1	1
6.	Bituminous coal.....	...	10
7.	Blue ferruginous shale.....	12	...
8.	Arenaceous limestone, very thin, bedded and passing down into St. Louis limestone.....	50	...

The bank has been worked to some extent on the side of a hill by means of a level. Coal has been discovered in Section 4, Town 66, Range 7, in Sweet Home Township, and mined to a limited extent. Also in Section 25, Town 67, Range 8, near the edge of the high prairie, in Grant Township, several mines have been opened on the north side of a low range of hills, about thirty feet below their summits. A thin seam of coal crops out on Fox River a short distance below the mouth of Little Fox River,

and another seam crops out on a small stream in Section 24, Town 67, Range 9, in the northeast part of Folker Township, and indications of coal have been discovered at other points in the county. Cannel coal has been discovered in a bed about five feet thick, on Fox River, in Section 16, Town 66, Range 8, Jefferson Township. The lower carboniferous rocks are well represented in Clark County. They constitute the bluff of the Des Moines from the Iowa line to St. Francisville, and also the range of hills which, in the eastern portion of the county, mark the former limits of the Mississippi.

Good building stone exists in a number of localities in the county. A very handsome and superior quality of limestone abounds on the north side of Honey Creek, in Jackson Township. This rock is of light color, and breaks with a conchoidal fracture, and has a fine granular texture. It has been used to some extent, especially by the early settlers, for tombstones. Extensive beds of limestone of excellent quality for building purposes are found along Fox River and at various other places in the county. The bluffs along the Des Moines are composed largely of a fine grained limestone of sandy texture, and has been extensively used in the public works on that river. For paving streets the boulder formation furnishes a most excellent material. Boulders may be obtained in abundance, and of almost any required size, along the shores and in the beds of the Wyaconda, Musgrove Branch, Fox Creek and other points in the county. Coarse and fine pebbles for gravel roads may also be procured at the same localities. A good quality of sandstone, suitable for grindstones, exists along the Des Moines River, especially at a point about five miles above St. Francisville, and it has been used to a limited extent for that purpose. A thin-bedded sandstone, of light hue, also exists on Fox River, that may be wrought into grindstones of tolerable quality. A very tenacious clay, suitable for the potter's use, abounds under the subsoil in almost every part of the county.*

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

That pre-historic race of people, known as "The Mound Build-

*In the preparation of the foregoing, the writer has consulted the reports of the geological surveys of the State, and renders acknowledgments accordingly.

ers," left but few specimens of their work in Clark County. A number of mounds has been found on the farm of John N. Boulware, in Clay Township, which have been opened and parts of skeletons of human beings, and pieces of crockery taken therefrom. And while parties were excavating the earth from the cellar of the house of Willis Boulware, they found two human skeletons in a tolerably good state of preservation. Other mounds have been found on an eminence near the old Baptist Church, on Fox River, where the old Tully and St. Francisville road crosses same.

EXPLORATION OF MARQUETTE AND JOLIET.

On the 17th of May, 1673, Father Marquette and Sieur Joliet, two French missionaries, together with five men, set out from the mission of St. Ignatius, on the Straits of Mackinaw, in Michigan, in two bark canoes, in search of the "great father of rivers." Eagerly they rowed their boats through the waters of Lake Michigan and Green Bay, thence up Fox River, in Wisconsin, to a point from whence they crossed overland (carrying their canoes) to the Wisconsin River; thence down the same to the great Mississippi, which they entered with safety, on the 17th of June following. Then, filled with enthusiasm over their great discovery, they floated down the Mississippi, observing the wild animals that sported on the shores, the beautiful birds of the air, and the fishes of the river, in a land of native and solitary wildness, until at last, on the 25th of June, they perceived footprints of men by the water side, and a beaten path entering a beautiful prairie. Here then we let Father Marquette tell his own story. "We stopped to examine it, and concluding that it was an Indian village, we resolved to go and reconnoitre; we accordingly left our two canoes in charge of our people, cautioning them to beware of a surprise; then M. Joliet and I undertook this rather hazardous discovery for two single men, who thus put themselves at the discretion of an unknown and barbarous people. We followed a little path in silence, and, having advanced about two leagues, we discovered a village on the banks of the river, and two others, on a hill, half a league from the former.* Then indeed we recommended ourselves to God with

*John C. Shea, in his valuable work, "Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley

all our hearts; and, having implored his help, we passed on undiscovered, and came so near that we even heard the Indians talking. We then deemed it time to announce ourselves, as we did by a cry, which we raised with all our strength, and then halted without advancing any further. At this cry the Indians rushed out of their cabins, and having probably recognized us as French, especially seeing a black gown, or at least having no reason to distrust us, seeing we were but two, and had made known our coming, they deputed four old men to come and speak with us. Two carried tobacco pipes, well adorned, and trimmed with many kind of feathers. * * * Having reached us at last, they stopped to consider us attentively. I now took courage, seeing these ceremonies, which are used by them only with friends, and still more on seeing them covered with stuffs, which made me judge them to be allies. I, therefore, spoke to them first, and asked them who they were; they answered that 'they were Illinois,' and, in tokens of peace, they presented their pipes to smoke. They then invited us to their village, where all the tribe awaited us with impatience. These pipes for smoking are called, in the country, calumets. * * At the door of the cabin in which we were to be received was an old man awaiting us in a very remarkable posture; which is their usual ceremony in receiving strangers. This man was standing, perfectly naked, with his hands stretched out and raised toward the sun, as if he wished to screen himself from its rays, which, nevertheless, passed through his fingers to his face. When we came near him, he paid us this compliment: 'How beautiful is the sun, O, Frenchman, when thou comest to visit us! All our town awaits thee, and thou shalt enter all our cabins in peace.' He then took us into his, where there was a crowd of people, who devoured us with their eyes, but kept a profound silence. We heard, however, these words occasionally addressed to us: 'Well done, brothers, to visit us!'

“ While the old men smoked their pipes, after us to honor us, some came to invite us on behalf of the great sachem of all the

says: "These villages are laid down on the map on the westerly side of the Mississippi, and the names of two are given, Peouarea and Moningwena, whence it is generally supposed that the river on which they lay is that now called the Des Moines." The dates and objects mentioned in Father Marquette's narrative tends to prove that these villages lay on the Des Moines, and the distance traveled from the Mississippi, where they left their canoes, leads to the conclusion that they were situated not far above its mouth—probably on the bluffs on the Iowa side, not far from St. Francisville.

Illinois to proceed to his town, where he wished to hold a council with us. He went with a good retinue, for all the people who had never seen a Frenchman among them could not tire looking at us. They threw themselves on the grass by the wayside; they ran ahead, then turned and walked back to see us again. All this was done without noise, and with marks of a great respect entertained for us. Having arrived at the great sachem's town, we espied him at his cabin door, between two old men, all three standing naked, with their calumets turned to the sun. He harangued us in a few words, to congratulate us on our arrival, and then presented us his calumet and made us smoke; at the same time we entered his cabin, where we received all their usual greetings." A council was then held, during which the missionaries made presents to the Indians, and told them of the true God, in reply to which the sachem said: "I pray thee to take pity on me and all my nation. Thou knowest the Great Spirit who made us all; thou speakest to him and hearest his word: ask him to give me life and health, and come and dwell with us, that we may know him." "Then," says Father Marquette, "the council was followed by a great feast, which consisted of four courses, which we had to take with all their ways; the first course was a great wooden dish full of sagaminty, that is to say, of Indian meal boiled in water and seasoned with grease. The master of ceremonies, with a spoonful of sagaminty, presented it three or four times to my mouth, as we would do with a little child; he did the same to M. Joliet. For the second course he brought in a second dish containing three fish; he took some pains to remove the bones, and having blown upon it to cool it, put it in my mouth, as we would food to a bird; for the third course they produced a large dog, which they had just killed, but learning that we did not eat it, it was withdrawn. Finally, the fourth course was a piece of wild ox, the fattest portions of which were put into our mouths. * * *

"We slept in the sachem's cabin, and the next day took leave of him, promising to pass back through his town in four moons. He escorted us to our canoes with nearly 600 persons, who saw us embark, evincing in every possible way the pleasure our visit had given them."

Father Marquette and his party then descended the Mississippi, passing by the territory now composing Clark County, and, after going many hundred miles down the river, they returned to the place from whence they started by way of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan. The writer has given this brief sketch of the explorations of Marquette and Joliet, to call attention to the fact that the Indian villages mentioned, which these missionaries visited, were undoubtedly very close, at least, to the territory now composing Clark County, and the further fact that, 214 years ago, white men, Frenchmen, visited this immediate territory, and traveled down and along the eastern boundary of this county, and perhaps landed on its soil. Other French explorations, of which no authentic accounts have been preserved, were undoubtedly afterward made. Between the dates of the exploration of Marquette and Joliet, and that of the Louisiana Purchase, the French explored the Des Moines River and made further explorations of the Mississippi, and established mission stations and trading posts at various places along both of these rivers; but did not effect any permanent settlement as high up as Clark County. Many places having French names were named by these early adventurers and traders. In the remains of an old habitation near the mouth of Fox River, in this county, some metal instruments were found by the early settlers, which bore a French manufacturer's name and the date of 1670. These instruments were undoubtedly left there by Marquette and Joliet or some of their followers.

PIKE'S DISCOVERIES, ETC.

The most authentic account of the early explorations, touching Clark County, is that of "Pike's Voyage to the Sources of the Mississippi in the years 1805 and 1806," a full history of which is given in the Lewis County department of this work. The journal of Maj. Pike's passage up the river says: "18th August—Sunday—embarked early; about eleven o'clock passed an Indian camp on the east side. They fired several guns, but we passed without stopping. Very hard head winds during the day. Caught six fish. Distance, twenty-three miles. August 19, Monday, embarked early and made fine way, but at nine

o'clock, in the turning point of a sand bar, our boat struck a sawyer; at the moment we did not know it had injured her; but a short time afterward discovered her to be sinking. However, by thrusting oakum into the leak, and bailing, we got her to shore on a bar, where, after entirely unloading, we with great difficulty keeled her sufficiently to cut out the plank and put in a new one.

* * * But after dark we became entangled among the sand bars and were obliged to stop and encamp on the point of a beach. Caught two fish. Distance, fourteen miles.* August 20th—Tuesday—arrived at the rapids DeMoyen† at 7 o'clock, and, although no soul on board had ascended them, we commenced ascending them immediately. Our boat being large and moderately loaded, we found great difficulty. The river all the way is from three-fourths to a mile wide. The rapids are eleven miles long, with successive ridges and shoals extending from shore to shore. * * *

We had passed the first and most difficult shoal, when we were met by Mr. William Ewing (who I understand is an agent appointed to reside with the Sacs to teach them the science of agriculture), with a French interpreter, four chiefs and fifteen men of the Sac nation, in their canoes, bearing a flag of the United States. They came down to assist me up the rapids, and took out thirteen of my heaviest barrels, and put two of their men in the barge to pilot us up. Arrived at the house of Mr. Ewing opposite the village‡ at dusk. * * * Distance, sixteen miles.”

Maj. Pike did not explore the Des Moines River, but accompanied his report to the United States Government, in whose employ he was, with a map of said river, giving the names of its tributaries, some of which were French, and also the names of forts and trading posts thereon. He also gave the location of the Sac village on the west side of the Mississippi above the Des Moines Rapids. It is supposed that he got his information pertaining to the Des Moines River from Mr. Ewing, the Indian agent.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

Explorers, hunters and surveyors visited the territory of Clark

*This day he passed what is now Clark County.

†Opposite Keokuk.

‡Sac Village. See map.

County before its permanent settlement began. The first permanent settlers were Jacob Weaver, his wife, Elizabeth, and their five children, who came from Kentucky and settled, in September, 1829, on the Des Moines River, near the site of the present town of St. Francisville. "General" Harrison, a trapper and Indian interpreter and trader, had probably been up and down the Des Moines, before Weaver and his family settled, but from the best information obtainable, he did not become a permanent settler until shortly afterward, when he settled in Marysville, where he now resides in the feebleness of his advanced age. A man by the name of Sackett settled near the site of St. Francisville about the same time that Weaver and his family located. Jeremiah Wayland, George Heywood and Samuel Bartlett, all from the same neighborhood in Kentucky, settled at or near the same place in November following, and began to improve the sites selected for their future homes. Their families were left behind, and did not join them until the following spring. Jeremiah Wayland built his cabin on the first bottom near the Des Moines, but the great flood of 1832 swept it away. He then built on the second bottom within the limits of the present site of St. Francisville, and lived there until his death, which occurred only recently. George Heywood settled by the bluff one mile from the river, and resided there until his death in 1876. Samuel Bartlett settled on the line of the bluff one mile from the river, on the lands now occupied by Orr and Bates. In the spring of 1830 Giles Sullivan settled two miles above St. Francisville, and William Bartlett landed at the site of Keokuk, and was rowed up the Des Moines by Jeremiah Wayland, Samuel Bartlett and Peter Gillis, the latter being a single young man. William Bartlett settled about four miles south of the river, and near the present village of Wayland, where he resided until his death in 1877. In the same year, 1830, William Clark settled and raised a crop within the present limits of St. Francisville. His marriage with Elizabeth Payne, which took place at the house of Jeremiah Wayland, was the first wedding within the present limits of Clark County. The ceremony was performed by a preacher who was afterward found to be an imposter. Another dinner was then given, and the ceremony was again performed, this

time by Squire Robert Sinclair, who came from Tully for that purpose. They were then considered legally married.

The first white children born within the present limits of Clark County were John Weaver, Elizabeth Bartlett and Martha Heywood. The first death that occurred was that of the wife of Giles Sullivan in 1831, and the second was that of Mrs. Joseph Wayland. A coffin for the latter was made by Jeremiah Wayland out of the lumber of his wagon bed. In 1831 Dr. John E. Trabue settled on the south side of Honey Creek, where William Jenkins now lives, in Clay Township. He afterward built a horse mill at the same place, which was a great convenience to the early settlers, who had formerly been compelled to go to Palmyra, a distance of forty miles or over, to get their grinding done. About the same time Asa Wormington settled on the north side of Sugar Creek, where Mrs. Chapman now resides in Clay Township, and Henry Floyd on the bluffs about two miles north of the present village of Waterloo. The same year Col. Thomas C. Rutherford came from Tennessee with his family and several slaves, and settled two miles east of Waterloo. Other settlers of 1831 were John Condiff and Jeremiah Riley, from Kentucky; William Henshaw and Charlotte, his wife, and family, and a Mrs. Worthington, and an old man by the name of Webb, who settled on the bottom below St. Francisville. The winter of 1831-32 is still remembered as the season of the deep snows, by reason of which it was impossible for the pioneer settlers to reach the nearest grist-mill, then located at Palmyra, and in consequence of which they were compelled to live on hominy and pounded corn, venison and such other meats as they could procure by hunting. A Keokuk band of Indians encamped that winter in the Des Moines bottoms, and lost nearly all their horses.

The great flood that followed in the spring of 1832, and the approaching trouble with the Indians checked immigration, so that only a few settlers arrived in that year. Prominent among them was Hon. George K. Biggs, who settled on his farm in what is now Clay Township, and where he has ever since resided, and still resides with his estimable wife, of whom further mention will be made. [See his biography elsewhere in this work.] Mr. Biggs informs the writer that to the best of his recollection the

settlers of the county, at the time of his arrival, consisted of the following named parties, and were located as follows: Beginning on the line of the State Road, leading from Tully to St. Francisville, near the south line of the county, Uriah S. Gregory was residing on the farm now occupied by Judge John N. Boulware; and next to the north were Harvey and John Thompson on the farm where Ed. Connable now lives; and the next was Dr. Trabue on Honey Creek; and the next was his own humble cabin, where he now resides. The cabin, however, has disappeared, and a large and commodious brick residence has taken its place. Going northward his first neighbor was Asa Wormington, where Mrs. Chapman now resides; and the next was Stephen Heavington, three-fourths of a mile further north; and William W. Clifton, near the present Fox River Baptist Church, where James Ahern now lives; and John Montgomery, three-fourths of a mile east of said church; and Giles Sullivan, near the same place; and Peter Hay, across the river from Montgomery's. Judge John Taylor was located about three-fourths of a mile north of the church, and William Henshaw, still a little farther to the north. Then came Fielding Wayland, who settled on the farm now occupied by Mr. Spurgeon, near Wayland Station. Going north from this point was William Bartlett, of whom mention has been made; and thence a little west was the cabin and home of Col. Rutherford. Then came Jeremiah Riley; then George Heywood on the farm, where the widow of his youngest son, Albert, now resides; then Samuel Bartlett; then Jacob Weaver, where the widow Brown now resides; then William Clark; and then Mr. Sackett, where St. Francisville now stands, and Jeremiah Wayland near thereto, also Mr. Webb and Peter Gillis. Then going up the river, "General" Harrison was found at what is now Marysville, and Daniel McMullen at Sweet Home, where he had established an Indian trading post or store.

This does not include all of the settlers of the county in 1832, but are all who are distinctly remembered by Mr. Biggs. There was at that date a cabin at the site of Alexandria, occupied by a man who kept a ferry across the Mississippi. In that year William Phelps, John Billings and Alexander Waggener—the latter being the grandfather of Ben. F. Waggener, the present clerk of

the Clark Circuit Court—settled near Sweet Home in what is now Sweet Home Township. The first settlements of the county were made along the line of the State Road leading from Tully to St. Francisville, and thence up the Des Moines to the Iowa line; and in 1832 there were no actual settlers between this road and the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, except those who located near the line of said road; and there were none at any considerable distance west of the same road and the Des Moines. Hon. P. S. Stanley, who wrote the historical sketch in the Clark County atlas, says that “Uncle Jerry Wayland had always preserved friendly relations with the Indians, who hunted here in the Des Moines bottoms by permission of the settlers. Among them were Keokuk and his brother, Mack-a-ce-ne-ne, who warned him that it was not safe for settlers to remain; that an outbreak was liable to occur at any moment. Mack-a-ce-ne-ne was often fed and lodged at ‘Uncle Jerry’s,’ and a strong friendship existed between them. The Indian, consenting to join Black Hawk, called upon his white friend, and said he felt convinced they would never meet again. Even the stoicism of his race gave way, and he said ‘good-bye’ with the profoundest emotion. He was killed at the battle of Bad Axe. After the warning many of the settlers sent their families to Tully, taking care of their crops with their guns beside them, and camping, nights, in Sam Bartlett’s cabin, which was converted into a block-house.”

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The county of Clark being so near the field of the Black Hawk war, and the incidents thereof being so intimately connected with the early settlers of the same, it is proper to give a brief sketch of said war in this place. During the war of 1812, several tribes of Indians on the northwestern frontier, made common cause with the British, and, after the peace of 1815, they maintained friendly relations with the British in Canada, and continued to retain ill feelings toward the United States Army. These tribes were the Sacs, Foxes and Winnebagoes, who ignored the treaties of 1815, 1822 and 1825, which had been assumed by a majority of the tribes. The Sacs and Foxes set up a claim to the Rock River country in northern Illinois and southern Wis-

consin, which had no foundation in law, justice or fact. Settlers moved into this country after the treaty of 1822, but were constantly annoyed by the Indians, and in 1831 they became so aggressive that a considerable force of Illinois militia was called out to put a stop to their depredations. Whereupon, the Sacs and Foxes took alarm, and retired to their country west of the Mississippi. Soon thereafter, a party of the Sacs, led by Black Hawk, recrossed the Mississippi and returned to the Rock River country. While the Indians denied it, this was construed by the United States authorities to mean a hostile invasion, which it proved to be by subsequent acts of these Indians. Various circumstances lead to the belief that a general uprising of the Indians from the lakes to Mexico was imminent.

In this part of Missouri the people knew that the Sacs and Foxes were formidable enemies when on the war path, and consequently some of the early settlers of Clark and other counties retired, fearing annihilation. At this juncture Gov. John Miller began to prepare to meet the anticipated attacks of the savages, and in May, 1832, he issued orders to the generals commanding the Missouri Militia to warn the members of their commands to hold themselves in readiness for service. On the 25th day of said month he ordered Gen. Richard Gentry, of Columbia, to raise 1,000 volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of the State, to be in readiness to start at a moment's warning. Afterward a mounted battalion of the Seventh Division (Gen. Ben. Means) was raised from Pike and Ralls Counties, consisting of two companies, one from each county. The company from Pike County was commanded by Capt. Mace, and Richard Matson* commanded the company from Ralls. These companies rendezvoused at Palmyra. The Pike County company marched to the extreme northeastern part of the State, and built a fort at the site of St. Francisville, on the Des Moines. This fort, in honor of their county, was named "Fort Pike." Capt. Matson's company also set out for the northern part of the State, and after several days scouting and marching reached a point eight miles from Chariton River, in what is now Schuyler County, and began the erection of a fort, which, in honor of the captain of the company, the Ralls

*Murdered in Texas in 1839.

County men named Fort Matson. This fort commanded what was then known as the Chariton River Trail, which led from Iowa down to the settlements near Kirksville. Three years before—that is to say in 1829—a party of Iowa Indians had made a raid on these settlements and killed a number of men and two women. It was believed that should these Indians come into the State, one line of invasion would be over the Chariton Trail, and in that event Fort Matson was designed as the first formidable obstacle they would encounter.

The two companies were kept busy for some weeks scouting, picketing, and fort building, but not fighting, for they saw no hostile Indians. The men of these companies then asked to be allowed to return home to care for their crops, whereupon two other companies, commanded respectively by Capts. David M. Hickman, of Boone, and John Jamison, of Callaway, were sent to relieve them. These companies on July 9, 1832, took up the line of march from Columbia, the whole being under the command of Maj. Thomas Conyers, of the First Regiment, accompanied by Gen. Gentry, in person, and arrived at Fort Pike July 15. Here Gen. Gentry, finding “that no hostiles had crossed or were likely to cross into Missouri,” ordered the work to be discontinued on Fort Matson, and left for Columbia, where he arrived on the 19th of the same month. Maj. Conyer’s detachment was left at Fort Pike with (according to Gen. Gentry’s report to the Governor) something like forty barrels of flour, two hogsheads of bacon, four barrels of whisky and 100 bushels of corn. On Thursday, August 2, 1832, the company of volunteers, under command of Capt. Sinclair Kirtley, left Columbia for Fort Pike, to relieve the company under Capt. Hickman, whose term of service would expire in a few days. Being thus relieved, Capt. Hickman’s company reached Columbia on Tuesday, August 14. Col. Austin A. King (who afterward served as governor of the State from 1848 to 1852) commanded the First Regiment, marched with the detachment to Fort Pike, and conducted those who were relieved to their homes. Maj. Conyers was retained in command of the fort.

In the meantime, however, on August 2, the Indians had been defeated at the battle of Bad Axe, and a few days afterward Black Hawk had been taken prisoner, and the Sacs and Foxes,

broken and dispirited, were suing for peace. The Indian war having terminated, all the troops stationed on the frontier were withdrawn by order of the governor, and accordingly returned to their homes. Capt. Kirtley's Boone County Company, stationed at Fort Pike, was the last in the field, and it was disbanded at Columbia September 22. Hon. George K. Biggs was a soldier in the ranks at Fort Pike.

BANQUETING THE INDIANS.

“After Black Hawk's defeat, and during his journey to and imprisonment at Washington, his squaw and son were constant visitors at ‘Uncle Jerry's’ cabin, aiding him in his daily work, digging potatoes, gathering corn, etc. The Indian woman, notwithstanding ‘Uncle Jerry's’ assurances that Black Hawk would return in safety, was full of anxiety for her absent brave; and when he presented himself, arrayed in a full suit of citizen's clothing, her delight and amazement knew no bounds. Keokuk's band of Indians were generally very friendly with the settlers. Their dogs, however, were a great nuisance, as they frequently killed the hogs of the settlers, and sometimes the braves were guilty of petty thefts. On one such occasion Col. Rutherford administered to a distinguished warrior a good, wholesome flogging with a stout hickory stick. Keokuk and the whole band resented it, and set out to demand satisfaction. They were met by ‘Uncle Jerry,’ who persuaded them to wait a day or two, and he would go with them, to which they consented.

“It was then arranged by ‘Uncle Jerry’ and Rutherford that Keokuk and half a dozen of his braves should be invited to a ‘talk,’ and a good dinner and other preparations were made accordingly. Imagine their surprise when Keokuk and forty of his band arrived to dine. The whites, apparently, however, were not disconcerted, but welcomed them all. The colonel was too old a soldier to be caught napping, and he had his ‘braves’ with their ever-ready rifles lying around in close proximity. Such a dinner as was prepared was never before seen in that settlement. Venison, turkey, chicken or hog meat, in great abundance; and the colonel led in a complimentary speech (through Battise,

the interpreter,) in which he explained that the whites depended on their hogs for food, not being able to hunt like the 'brave men of the forest.' Keokuk then harangued his band for an hour, when all was reconciled and the pipe was smoked. After that the dogs hunted with their mouths muzzled with linn tree bark.

"After Black Hawk's return a dinner was gotten up at Sam Bartlett's—Knobby affair. Keokuk,* Black Hawk† and a few braves only were present. To make a table, the door was taken down and a wagon-bed bottom side up was used. Keokuk was then acknowledged chief, taking his seat at the head, while Black Hawk humbly seated himself at the foot, in full citizen's dress, stove-pipe hat and top boots."‡

Two of the ladies who were present and snperintended this dinner were Mrs. George K. Biggs and Mrs. H. A. Conway, both of whom are still living. Mrs. Biggs was then the wife of Samuel Bartlett, and to her the writer is indebted for important facts pertaining to the settlement of the county and peculiarities of the Indians. The latter were very fond of soups, and required nearly all of their food cooked in that way. They would consume a great quantity of meat and but very little bread when eating with their white neighbors. They made bowls out of wood, and used them for soup dishes. They also made wooden ladles, which they used for spoons. The white women learned how to cook to please the Indians, that was to reduce the food as much as possible into soup. The Indians were averse to sitting at a table, to eat with the whites, but would bring their bowl and ladle along, and when the soup was dished in their bowl, they would set it on the floor and then sit down around it, sometimes four or five of them, and all who ate from the same bowl would use the

*Keokuk, though generally friendly to the whites, was said to be a reckless and dissipated fellow, with many wives. On certain occasions he would have four of them accompany him, one of whom should walk in front, one on each side, and the other in the rear. It is said by early settlers that his wives were very jealous of each other.

†Black Hawk (Ma-ka-tai-me-she kia-kia, often spelled differently) was not born a chief or a son of a chief, nor did he become one for many years. He was a skillful fighter and a distinguished brave. He frequently led war parties against the foes of his tribe, the Sacs, and on one occasion came down from Iowa and attacked a camp of Osage Indians, near the mouth of the Chariton, and killed about 100 of them. Soon after the battle of Bad Axe he was captured by three friendly Indians and delivered to the United States officers at Prairie-du-Chien. He was then carried in triumph through a great part of the United States, and afterward permitted to return to his people. His carriage through the States was to convince him of their power and magnitude, and of his utter folly in making war upon the Government. He died of pneumonia at the village of his tribe on the Des Moines River, in the northeast corner of Davis County, Iowa, October 3, 1838, aged about seventy years.

‡ P. S. Stanley.

same wooden ladle, and when a dog happened to constitute one member of the circle, he too got his mouthful of soup, in turn, from the same wooden spoon. The Indians began to retire soon after the settlement began, but returned annually for a number of years for the purpose of hunting. The last hunt they made was in the year 1835, in the fall of which they encamped on Fox River for that purpose.

An old pioneer relates the following incident: On his way down to Des Moines he stopped at an Indian camp, near Buena Vista Ferry, where one of the squaws was engaged in cooking. There were a few coals under an iron kettle suspended from sticks driven in the ground. He soon noticed a vibrating motion of the kettle, and soon out jumped a soft-shelled turtle of good size, and made tracks for the river. The old squaw, not to lose her dinner, gave chase and caught the "varmint" by the tail and thrust it back in the vessel, and secured it by placing a stone on the lid, and went on with her cooking. He left without his dinner.

SETTLEMENT CONTINUED.

In 1833 Philip Clayton settled on the Moses Weaver place, and Dabney Phillips in the bluffs, two miles from the river, and Joshua Wooden near Gregory's Landing. Frank Church and B. Rebo settled on Fox River, above Waterloo, and Julius Wayland and family located near what is now Wayland Station. In 1834 Smith Tinsley settled near the present site of Luray, and opened a store. His was then the most western cabin in the county. The same year Joseph J. Benning, who now lives at Athens, settled about two miles south of that place, and found Capt. Phelps, an Indian trader, and Daniel McMullen, the merchant, at Sweet Home. Next up the river was Robert Wain-scott, then Wm. Clark, Wm. Bedell, Isaac Gray (at the present site of Athens), and next above Loyd Rollins. The following year James Thompson bought land of Benning, and located thereon. Benning and Thompson made the first improvements back from the river. George Gray and Aaron W. Harlan were also among the first settlers in that vicinity. The same year James Ripper and Jeremiah Butts settled north of Waterloo on the edge of the prairie, and Hon. P. S. Stanley, formerly of Bos-

ton, settled near the mouth of the Des Moines. The territory of the county at that time belonged to Lewis County, and all that part of it lying in Townships 66 and 67 north, was designated Jefferson Township, and all lying south thereof, excepting that part lying in Township 63 north, was designated Des Moines Township. Elections were held in each of these townships in August, 1834, to elect a representative to the Legislature, and other officers. This was the first opportunity that the early settlers had of exercising their elective franchise. The names of voters at these elections, as shown by the poll books now on file in Lewis County, were as follows: In Jefferson Township—Wm. Bedell, James Boon, Thornton, Christopher, Robert and Daniel Wainscott. Lewis Wayland, Wm. Bedell, and Christopher and Robert Wainscott were the judges, and Jeff. Jordan and Wm. Phelps, the clerks of said election.

In Des Moines Township, J. Billings, W. Bartlett, S. Bartlett, J. W. Crawford, S. W. Cox, P. H. Clayton, O. Colley, W. Clark, H. Floyd, Umbleton S. Gregory, P. Gillis, J. Gray, Geo. Heywood, P. Hay, A. Hay, C. L. Holcombe, S. Heavington, K. Holcombe, A. Hobson, W. D. Henshaw, J. Cundiff, J. W. Lewellen, R. Lewellen, R. Littleton, J. Montgomery, C. McBrayer, J. D. Owen, J. Prestly, J. Riley, J. Smith, J. E. Trabue, J. Webb, G. Woodson, N. Whitaker, T. White, W. Wellman, J. Weaver, J. Wayland, T. C. Rutherford, A. Wormington and A. Rice. Jeremiah Wayland, Samuel Bartlett and Henry Floyd were the judges, and J. W. Crawford and William H. Heywood, clerks of the election. As a matter of course, all of these electors were early settlers. In the fall of 1835 Joseph G. Wilson, Robert Wilson, John Price and Thomas Hanan emigrated together from near Russellville, in Kentucky, with their families and negro slaves, and settled near the present site of Luray. They came in four-horse wagons, and brought their household goods with them. They also drove a number of cattle with them. The Wilsons located near the Wilson bridge across the Wyaconda, on the Kahoka and Fairmont Road. John Price located in the forks of the North and South Wyacondas a short distance above their junction, and Thomas Hanan on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Town 65, Range 9. "During 1836 settlements

were started near Fairmont by William Forshay, on the Gwynne farm; Daniel Weber, Micajah Weber and their father, Henry Weber, settled northeast of Fairmont, one and one-half to two miles, and Ezra Carefoot's father built a cabin two miles east of Fairmont, soon after the Webers settled there. Carefoot and some of his slaves occupied it awhile, but he never brought his family from Virginia, though Ezra and George came afterward. Judge McDaniel, Charles McDaniel, Josiah McDaniel, James Howard, his father and brothers, Isaac Stephenson, Simeon Conway, Stephen T. Thorp, Rev. John Martin and others settled in the vicinity of Chambersburg, about 1836 and 1837. William F. Northcraft settled about four miles northwest of Luray, in the fall of 1836, at the edge of the prairie, on the southwest side of the North Wayaconda. * * * In the fall of 1836 Ruel Murphy and his brother-in-law, James McClure, emigrated with their families from Kentucky, and located about two and one-half miles northeast of Luray."*

Judge Murdock Cooper, who is still living, was among the settlers of 1836, and Justice Ensign settled that year on the farm where his son, Oscar F. Ensign, now resides. John Smith, George Combs, Robert Q. Stark and William Daggs, all settled about the same time in the vicinity of Luray. William G. Watson, present county court clerk of Lewis County, settled at Waterloo in 1836; John Lapsley, Dr. W. O. Peake, John Deadman and Whiting Johnson were also among the early settlers in that part of the county. Jeremiah Lewis settled about the year 1834 on the farm where his son-in-law, the Hon. Isaac N. Lewis, lived and died. Dr. Johnston, father of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, of Confederate fame, settled on the LaPorte farm, near Alexandria, among the early settlers, but remained only a few years.

In 1836 two postoffices existed in the territory of Clark County: one at St. Francisville, and the other at Sweet Home. George Heywood was postmaster at the former place, and M. Couchman at the latter. These were the first postoffices and postmasters within the limits of the county.

* Extracts from historical sketch of Bradford P. Hanan, son of Thomas Hanan.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES.

To give a more extended list of the first settlers, the writer has compiled from the records a list of the names of those who entered lands in the several townships prior to the year 1840; taking care to give only the names of those who became actual settlers, and omitting the names of those already mentioned. The list is as follows:

Vernon Township—Rosina M. C. Johnson, Levin B. Mitchell, William Wright and Evan Bailey.

Clay Township—Robert P. Mitchell, who settled and improved the place where Joseph McCoy, Jr., now lives; Philip H. Clayton, Alexander Hay, Alexander Waggener (the latter, where Mrs. Musgrove now lives), William Thompson, William Hogan, John Thompson, John B. Riney, James Thompson, Obediah Colley, George D. Barnes and Robert Wooden, the latter, near Gregory's Landing.

Des Moines Township—James McWilliams, John Callaway, John Hill, Paschal E. Wayland, Linas Roberts and Rev. Andrew Broaddus.

Jackson Township—John W. Lewellen, John Clay, Thaddeus Williams, Edward Moseley, Joseph Scott, George Cowgill, William Jeffries, Oscar F. D. Hampton, William Walker, Moses Johnson, Col. William Reed and James McDermott.

Madison Township—Charles O. Sanford, Parker Roberts, Christy Wilson, Smith Munday, Isaac McPherson, Thomas D. South and Samuel D. South.

Sweet Home Township—Abraham Wayland, William Phelps Jeremiah Butts, Jackson Ford, Richard D. Phillips and John A. Lapsley, where James Lapsley now resides; and Robert McKee, where Dr. McKee now lives.

Union Township—Granville Chewning, Elijah Ford, Jesse Ford, Benjamin and William Lillard, Granville W. Wilson, Robert Wilson, Willis Curd and Samuel Woods.

Lincoln Township—James H. and Rezin Jordan, Aaron J. Lewis, Thomas J. Lewis, David Scott, Michael E. and Thomas B. Spillman, James Yergan, George W. Powell, William Lambreth and William H. Jordan,* John Scott, Robert E. Scott and

*Went off with the Mormons.

Robert E. Lee entered the whole of Section 20. The latter was a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the great Confederate leader. "He was a high-toned gentleman, and much respected by the settlers, but exceedingly passionate. In an unguarded moment he struck a man in his employ, a blow, from which he soon died. * * * He went back to Virginia, and was shot dead in the streets of Richmond by a young man whose father Lee had threatened to cowhide."*

Jefferson Township—Robert Dean, Jesse McDaniel, Joseph Worthington, Thomas Thrasher, Henry Bidwell and James R. Graham.

Grant Township—Lloyd Rollins, John M. King, William T. Sibley, Gabriel McDaniel, John Whaley, Albert G. Sibley and Aaron W. Harlan.

Washington Township—Peter N. Forsee, James Stovall, Micajah, Henry and Daniel Weber, Elijah Ewing, William J. Newcomb and James T. Walton.

Wyaconda Township—Elisha Bailey, Benjamin Harris, Jacob Stephens, Elisha Musgrove, Abel Brown and George A. Arnold. Daniel Webster, the great statesman, entered over 4,000 acres of land in this township.

Folker Township—John Martin, George Lankford, Braxton W. Gillock, Wyatt Mayfield and John Thompson.

The foregoing list of land entries was obtained from the official lists of the auditor of State as certified to the county court for the purpose of taxing their lands; and as the lands were not certified until patents were issued, five years after they were entered, it follows that most of these entries were made prior to the year 1836. This list has been shown to old settlers, who assert that in most cases the persons named were actual settlers in the townships mentioned.

The first settlers of the county had to encounter many obstacles, and to endure many hardships, but they were brave and daring, and equal to all emergencies. They were deprived of highways and bridges, of convenient mill privileges, and of the many advantages and luxuries that their posterity now enjoy; yet, withal, they had some luxuries. They had choice venison,

* Extract from the writings of P. S. Stanley.

wild turkeys and wild honey in great abundance, and with their "hoe cake" to sop in the meat gravy or swim in the honey, they had food fit for a king. "Uncle Joe" Benning says that his wife used to scold him for bringing in so many turkeys. Wild honey was so abundant that George Combs and his boys found over 170 bee trees the first season after settling in the county, and Judge John Langford cut a bee tree on Little Fox River that yielded about twenty-five gallons of honey. Hon George K. Biggs says that he found ten or twelve bee trees in one day near his present residence, and one of them, which was very large, yielded fifty gallons of honey. Of the large number of bee trees cut by George Combs and his boys, the first season after he settled, 165 of them were found on one hunting expedition to which they devoted several days, camping out at night. On stopping for the last night's encampment at a point on Fox River, about ten miles from home, they cut a dry tree for the purpose of getting wood for their camp fire, and during the night the wolves gathered in such large numbers, and became so ferocious that they could only keep them off by casting firebrands at them. On examination in the morning they found a hollow in the dry tree which was full of honey. It was supposed that the smell of the honey was what attracted the wolves. Before starting out on this "bee hunt," Mr. Combs purchased barrels at Warsaw, Ill., seven of which he filled with strained honey, and seven with honey in the comb. All these he hauled to Warsaw, and sold the honey for about 25 cents per gallon.

The busy bees are still at work in the hollow trees, and many a valuable one along Fox River is still cut by the hunters for wild honey, who do not always obtain permission from the owners before cutting them.

OLD SETTLERS' REUNION.

In the early decade of the seventies the survivors of the old settlers of Clark County met and organized an Old Settlers' Society, which has met and will probably meet annually as long as enough are left to form a quorum. In August, 1879, there were living in Clark County several old ladies, among whom were Mrs. George K. Biggs, aged seventy-one years; Mrs. Jere-

miah Wayland, aged seventy-seven years; Mrs. Rebecca Tull, aged sixty-eight years; Mrs. Harriet Conway, aged sixty-eight years; Mrs. Martha Sadowsky, aged eighty-nine years; Mrs. Hortense Billings, aged eighty-six years, and Mrs. Susan Combs (widow of George Combs), aged eighty-seven years. At that time the combined ages of these seven old ladies were 546 years. Some of these ladies are still living, but Mrs. Susan Combs, died August 2, 1887, and the sermon at her funeral was preached by Rev. John Martin, who was one of the pioneer ministers of the county.

GOING TO MILL.

The first mill in the county was a horse mill built in 1831 or 1832 by Dr. Trabue, when he settled on Honey Creek, in what is now Clay Township; and the next was a water mill built by Jacob Weaver on Fox River, about three miles below the site of Waterloo. The latter was afterward known as "Moore's Mill." Before the building of these mills the settlers had to go to Palmyra to get their grinding done, and the following was the manner of going. One man would furnish a wagon, another an ox team, a third a wagon-cover, and one person would be selected to make the trip for the neighborhood. Then, to get ready, each neighbor would gather two or three bushels of the ripest corn, and dry it in the sunshine on a scaffold, or on the roof of his humble cottage, and the young folks would then assemble at night, and shell it by hand and have a jolly time. And for pies and cakes a little wheat had to be ground, so a threshing floor would be prepared, and a few bushels of wheat tramped out or pounded out with a flail.

Then the neighbors would assemble, on a day appointed for the starting, with their "grists" and commodities of trade, consisting of deer hides, beeswax, wild honey, etc. All would send for something—boots, shoes, salaratus, indigo, calico dresses—and the little brown jug was always sent along to be filled with the "ardent." Tea, coffee, sugar and the like must be purchased and brought back. A supply of tobacco also had to accompany. And thus they gathered in on the day of starting, and the agent appointed to make the trip was charged with every particular.

Then with a supply of "corn dodgers," cooked venison, coffee pot and tin cup, and some fodder for the oxen, the agent set off on his journey, and camped over night at a good watering place, where grass and pea vines were plentiful. Arriving at the mill in the morning, after camping the second night, he meets other settlers from other portions of the new country, does his trading, and then, while his grist is grinding, he engages with the other settlers in shooting at a mark with his trusty rifle which he brought along for protection. He also gets the latest news; hears of a steamboat explosion on the Ohio River, which occurred two months before; sleeps in the mill among the sacks, and next day starts on his journey home. The children meet him a mile away, and tell him the news—"Pa-pa, the old red sow has got pigs up the branch, and ma had to set up all night, and make a fire to keep the wolves off, but we have got a pen around her now. There is five red ones, four spotted ones, and one white one; that one is mine, ma says so. Home at last, the neighbors assemble to get their goods, and something to quench their thirst. These were the good old times when cabins were built with auger and axe, and county and state taxes were paid with wolfs' ears."*

WILD ANIMALS.

The buffalos, which once roamed over the plains in countless numbers, had become extinct before the settlement of the county began. But when the first settlers came they found that a number of bears and a few elk still remained. Deer, wolves, panthers, wild cats, wild hogs, foxes, raccoons, and other smaller animals were found in great numbers. Many a herd, containing fifty deer each, were seen by the early settlers, who first supplied their families with an abundance of venison. But, as the settlers became numerous, the deer were hunted, chased and killed, until they too became extinct. The wolves were very troublesome, and preyed extensively upon the sheep and hogs of the settlers. Not being fit for food, they were hunted and killed with a view of exterminating them; however a few still remain, but not sufficient to do any damage. The wild cats are also about extinct. The elk became extinct soon after the settlement began. Foxes,

* From an article published in 1882 by P. S. Stanley, entitled, "Going to Mill Fifty Years Ago."

raccoons and the smaller animals still remain in considerable numbers. The panthers and wild hogs have also become extinct.

On one occasion, soon after the settlement began, Jonathan Clark and his two brothers, and John and Bill Hurst, came over from Hancock County, in Illinois, and set out from the thick underbrush, at the mouth of the Des Moines, on a bear hunt. Bill Hurst had a powerful dog which accompanied the party. They had not gone far when the dog ran something up a tree. John Hurst fired, but succeeded only in wounding the animal, a large panther, which sprang to the ground and was immediately seized by the dog. Seeing the dog was about to be overpowered, his master, Bill Hurst, caught the panther by the tail, and the dog, seemingly glad of this assistance, let go. Then came the tussle. The animal turned upon Hurst, who defended himself by making severe jerks of its tail, and thus keeping its "fighting end" away from him. Meanwhile John tried to reload his gun, but choked the ball. The faithful dog, now seeing his master in imminent danger, renewed his courage, and again entered the ring, and succeeded in getting a firm hold of the animal's nose. This changed the main engagement of the panther from rear to front. Hurst then retained the "tail holt" with his left hand, while with his right he drew his knife and disemboweled the savage beast. His strength was then almost exhausted.

On another occasion, in 1834, Robert P. Mitchell, John Montgomery and George K. Biggs set out one morning when the snow was about a foot deep, on a wolf hunt. They soon found a pack and each selected his wolf to run down. Off they started, but, when the wolves separated, Mitchell's horse fell and threw him off, and by the time he was again in condition to go forward, the game was out of sight; so he gave up the chase and returned home. Montgomery chased his wolf until he came in sight of Monticello, when it took the back track, and he killed it near the starting point. Mr. Biggs' wolf ran toward the Mississippi, and having but little difficulty in keeping up to it, he took off one of the iron stirrups of his saddle with which to slay the animal, but while striking at it from his horse, the saddle turned, and he fell headlong into the snow, and at once the wolf was on top. Then came the struggle for life with both man and beast. Mr. Biggs,

being a large and strong man, and in full possession of his strength, soon put the wolf, which was nearly exhausted by fleeing from its pursuer, on the under side, and then with his pocket knife, which he opened with the aid of his teeth, he dispatched it. In the struggle the wolf made an attempt to catch his antagonist by the throat, but only succeeded in getting a firm hold on his coat collar.

On one occasion when Judge Murdock Cooper was on a hunt, he encountered a bear which succeeded, in the conflict, in getting the under hold, and but for the timely assistance of his dog, who bravely attacked the animal in the rear, Mr. Cooper would have probably lost his life. Getting loose he retreated to his horse and made his escape. "The bites and scratches on his person prevented him from having an easy seat, and he required considerable 'coopering' before he was able to get around in the brush again.

"A bear was captured near Waterloo after that, by B. Rebo, but they were not numerous or troublesome like the wolves. The latter were a constant annoyance to settlers, destroying pigs, for which they appeared to have a particular fancy 'or perhaps appetite.' An old black female wolf was known to most of the settlers between St. Francisville and Keokuk for her cunning and audacity. She would carry off an eighty-pound shoat with ease, and at one time stuck her nose in Stillwell's cabin door, at Keokuk, and would have carried off a little child, but for the timely assistance of its father. She was finally shot by Floyd, who lay in his hog pen for several hours watching for her."*

John Wade, who came from Ohio in 1838, and settled in what is now Jefferson Township, was one of the most successful deer hunters. He kept count until he had slain 500, and then quit counting. Wild turkeys were also very abundant in an early day, and "Uncle Joe" Benning says that on one occasion he and Isaac Gray and Jonathan Sellers set out on a turkey hunt, but had not gone far when Gray and Sellers found, in the snow, a fresh wild cat track. Then they were anxious to change the sport to that of hunting the wild cat, to which Benning objected, so off they started on the track, but Benning amused himself by looking

* Stanley.

around for turkeys. Presently he discovered a hole in a bluff, which curiosity led him to explore. Putting his head into the hole he discovered a monstrous wild cat therein, ready to pounce upon him. Withdrawing instantly he got his gun, and shot and killed the animal, and then signaled his comrades and informed them that he had their wild cat. Wild hogs were abundant, at certain localities, along the Wyaconda River. These localities were first at a point about four miles below Luray, second about six miles above that village, and at another place at the head of that river. These animals kept in large herds for self protection. They were very savage and dangerous. They would tole the domestic hogs out into the woods, and then as Harvey Combs says, "cut them all to pieces." There was one wild boar which inhabited the upper Wyaconda, that was a terror to the settlers, so they made up a hunting party and set out to kill the dreaded animal. On being attacked the boar killed three of the hunters' dogs, and wounded several more. He also disemboweled and killed one of the hunters' horses, and wounded another. Then making his escape, the hunters pursued him to the Fabius River, near Memphis, and then gave up the chase. He was lean and tall, and was estimated to weigh about 400 pounds.

Harvey Combs says that, on a certain Sunday, he and his two brothers, and Bradford Hanan and William Price, went out coon hunting, on the Wyaconda, above Luray, and killed thirty-five coons, and treed five more. They and their dogs were then so tired that they left the last five up the tree, and returned home.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The United States survey of the public lands of the territory, comprising Clark County, was made by deputy surveyor Thomas C. Rector, in the year 1820. And the first entries were made by Jacob Weaver, George Heywood, Samuel Bartlett, the Waylands, and other early settlers. The title to all the lands of the county originally vested in the United States Government, and all persons who entered their land at a government land office received, upon payment for the same, a patent deed directly from the government. The public lands subsequently became classified and known as Congress lands, swamp lands and school lands. The

swamp lands were donated to the State and conveyed accordingly, and then sold and patented by the State to the individual purchasers. This was done in accordance with an act of Congress, approved September 28, 1850, which provided that the proceeds derived from the sale of such lands should be appropriated to drain and reclaim the same and make them fit for cultivation. The following is the amount of swamp lands in Clark County, which was conveyed by the United States to the State of Missouri by a patent dated July 30, 1858, to-wit:

Township 64 north, Range 5 west.....	319.94 acres.
Township 64 north, Range 6 west.....	40.00 acres.
Township 65 north, Range 6 west.....	200.00 acres.
Township 63 north, Range 7 west.....	703.45 acres.
Township 64 north, Range 7 west.....	36.13 acres.
Township 64 north, Range 8 west.....	120.00 acres.
Township 65 north, Range 8 west.....	86.82 acres.
Township 63 north, Range 9 west.....	80.00 acres.
Township 65 north, Range 9 west.....	600.00 acres.
Township 66 north, Range 9 west.....	136.22 acres.
Township 67 north, Range 9 west.....	400.00 acres.
Total.....	<u>2722.56 acres.</u>

Then again, on June 22, 1860, the General Government patented to the State the following amount of swamp lands in the several congressional townships, to-wit:

Township 63 north, Range 8 west.....	101.44 acres.
Township 64 north, Range 8 west.....	160.00 acres.
Township 65 north, Range 8 west.....	40.00 acres.
Township 63 north, Range 9 west.....	283.79 acres.
Township 64 north, Range 9 west.....	40.00 acres.
Township 65 north, Range 9 west... ..	160.00 acres.
Township 66 north, Range 9 west	40.00 acres.
Total.....	<u>825.23 acres.</u>

The school lands, consisting of section sixteen in each Congressional township, were donated by the General Government to the State to be sold, and the proceeds derived therefrom to be constituted a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be expended annually to provide schools, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township in which the section was located. In fractional townships, having no section numbered sixteen, other lands were donated in lieu thereof. Individual purchasers of school lands derived their title directly from the State. These lands were

sold at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$4.00 per acre. The following table shows the amount derived from the sale of the school lands in each congressional township in Clark County:

Township 64 north, Range 5 west.....	\$3,136 35
Township 63 north, Range 6 west.....	1,261 60
Township 64 north, Range 6 west.....	1,456 00
Township 65 north, Range 6 west.....	1,596 10
Township 63 north, Range 7 west.....	906 40
Township 64 north, Range 7 west.....	1,334 90
Township 65 north, Range 7 west.....	890 00
Township 66 north, Range 7 west.....	1,514 20
Township 67 north, Range 7 west.....	200 00
Township 63 north, Range 8 west.....	1,224 00
Township 64 north, Range 8 west.....	1,448 40
Township 65 north, Range 8 west.....	1,095 20
Township 66 north, Range 8 west.....	1,564 20
Township 67 north, Range 8 west.....	406 40
Township 63 north, Range 9 west.....	1,002 00
Township 64 north, Range 9 west.....	884 00
Township 65 north, Range 9 west.....	1,615 50
Township 66 north, Range 9 west.....	2,160 80
Township 67 north, Range 9 west.....	600 00
Total.....	\$24,296 20

AGRICULTURE.

At the settlement of the county, the prairie lands were covered with a tall grass, which grew to such a height that a man could hide himself in it while on horseback. But little, if any, blue-grass or white clover could then be seen. As soon as the settlers broke the soil and commenced to till it, the blue-grass and white clover took hold, and spreading rapidly, soon covered the entire surface of the county. The prairie grass disappeared and gave place to the blue-grass, even on tracts of land that had never been plowed. The soil is so well adapted to the growth of the blue-grass, that after it produces a crop of grain and is allowed to rest, it will immediately return to a stiff blue-grass sod. It is well adapted to the growing of all kinds of grasses, but for hay, it is best adapted to the growing of clover and timothy, both of which are extensively grown by the farmers, and hay is produced and exported in great quantities. Of the grains, the soil is best adapted to the growing of corn and oats, of which great quantities are annually produced, both for home consump-

tion and exportation. Formerly but little wheat was grown, but the farmers are now raising it more extensively, and find the soil also well adapted to its growth, though not equally as well as to the growing of corn and oats. Vegetables are produced in great abundance, and it would be difficult to find a soil better adapted to their growth.

Corn, oats and wheat have been the principal cereals raised in the county, ever since its settlement. The following is a statement of the number of bushels of cereals produced in 1869 and 1879, and the number of pounds of other productions for the same years, as shown by the United States census for 1870 and 1880, respectively:

	1870.	1880.
Indian corn.....	505,152 bushels.	2,168,222 bushels.
Oats.....	239,298 bushels.	484,078 bushels.
Wheat.....	90,159 bushels.	97,253 bushels.
Rye.....	55,336 bushels.	32,232 bushels.
Potatoes.....	33,815 bushels.	33,235 bushels.
Tobacco.....	1,231 pounds.	6,278 pounds.
Hay.....	not given.	18,494 tons.

On account of the excellent grazing, and the easily obtained supply of water, in Clark County, it is exceedingly well adapted to the rearing of live stock, and much attention is now being given to the raising of the most improved breeds of all kinds. The following gives the numbers of the live stock in the county, at the dates given, as per United States census:

	1870.	1880.
Horses.....	5,655.	7,810.
Mules and Asses.....	781.	904.
Cattle*.....	4,747.	21,977.
Sheep.....	18,980.	16,346.
Hogs....	14,971.	39,856.

In addition to the foregoing, there were produced, in 1869, 60,196 pounds of wool, and 181,507 pounds of butter; and in 1879 the production of wool reached 77,301 pounds, and that of butter 267,305 pounds. By reference to the foregoing, the increase or decrease may be observed. For instance, the production of wool in 1879 largely exceeded that of 1869, while the sheep had decreased 2,634 in number. This shows that a vast improvement had been made in the quality of the sheep, during the ten years.

*Includes only milch cows and working oxen, other cattle not given.

It will also be observed that the production of butter in 1879 was nearly 50 per cent greater than in 1869.

No figures can be given to show the increase of farm productions, and of live stock since 1880, but it has certainly been very great. A few special productions have demanded the attention of the farmers, at different times. Before the late war the growing of hemp was an important industry, in this county, and, at the present time, the growing of cucumbers and water-melons, especially in the eastern part of the county, is a very important industry. During the summer and fall of 1886, there were 703,600 pounds, equal to 14,700 bushels, of cucumbers shipped from the town of Wayland alone, besides a large quantity that was hauled directly, by the producers, to the pickle factory, at Keokuk. And 474,440 pounds of water-melons were shipped from the same point during the same time. At the present writing, (summer of 1887), there are about 1,000 acres of cucumbers under cultivation in the county; the greater part being on the sand ridge and second bottom, in the eastern part thereof. And in the same locality there are about 200 acres of water-melons, under cultivation. The prospects are that the growing crop of cucumbers and melons will far exceed that of last year.

CLARK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the November term, 1881, of the county court, C. W. Meryhew, W. H. Martin, R. L. King, H. C. Thompson, W. T. Moore, William M. McDermott, S. Murdock, H. M. Hiller, William Pollock, H. T. Kendal, H. L. Hardy, D. W. Kelly, M. E. Bishop, A. J. Oiler, Adam Kirchner, George L. Pribble, Christopher Kuntz, C. W. Kearns, A. F. Clark, S. Neeper, M. D., F. A. Scoville, John W. Howard, Christian Hummel, Howard Huff, John M. Kramling, S. J. Morris, W. G. Reid, James McNally, G. G. Childers, Charles McCoy, L. H. Kenney, E. B. Christy, Jacob Wickham, D. C. Creger, Perry Meeks, John Meeks, Orin Springer, Joseph Myers, Lucius Reid, William Berkheimer, John Wagner, L. Zellers, J. W. Loomis, A. Kearns, R. V. Wayland, B. F. Snyder, Arthur J. Buckner, Thomas A. Doran, J. J. Geyer, William Thompson, Benjamin Gilhousen, Peter C. Carr, T. L. Montgomery, O. J. Snyder, T. T. Barron,

Benjamin E. Turner, W. H. Robinson, George Rauscher, John M. Shepperson, W. J. Phelps, I. E. Schermerhorn, G. N. Sansom, F. Karle, Linus Clark, Charles A. Kinkade, T. J. Reid, J. L. Greenlee, William Ackland, C. Todd, William Neil, J. M. Wood, J. H. Heath, Philip Williams, William Davidson, I. E. McPherson, J. S. Davidson, William Snyder, Julius E. Clark, L. F. Moore, L. R. McKee, S. F. Sackett, Corydon Matlock, N. T. Cherry, J. W. Reed, D. N. Lapsley, James R. Hume and W. G. Moseley presented their petition, setting forth that they desired to organize and be incorporated, for the purpose of promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the raising of stock.

And the court, after examination of the matter, ordered and declared: "That the said petitioners be incorporated for said purpose, and thenceforth the said petitioners shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of The Clark County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law, have perpetual succession, sue and be sued, * * * and shall have power to purchase, hold and receive any quantity of land, not exceeding 100 acres, with such buildings and improvements as may be placed thereon, and any other property not exceeding in value \$50,000."

Soon thereafter, the incorporators met at the courthouse and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, and elected the first officers and directors as follows: Officers—C. W. Meryhew, president; William H. Martin, vice-president; W. H. Bishop, secretary; S. Neeper, assistant secretary; William McDermott, treasurer; D. McKee, marshal; W. D. Moore, superintendent of grounds; S. Neeper, superintendent of floral hall; Thomas A. Doran, superintendent of stalls; Joseph Vandolah, chief of police. Directors—C. W. Meryhew, William H. Martin, William McDermott, W. D. Moore, J. M. Turner, David McKee, John Schee, W. H. Bishop and A. J. Buckner.

According to the constitution, the members of the society should consist of such persons as would subscribe one or more shares to the capital stock of the association. And the shares

were made to consist of the value of \$25 each, and the whole amount of stock was limited to \$5,000, with a proviso that it might be increased by a vote of the majority of the stockholders. The society then purchased thirty acres of land lying about one mile east of Kahoka, for the consideration of \$1,800, and procured title thereto by a deed executed by Harmonia A. Meryhew, and C. W. Meryhew, her husband, and dated February 18, 1882. These grounds were fitted up, and the first annual fair was held on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of September of that year. Fairs have been held annually ever since, in the early part of September. The association has been very successful in promoting the objects for which it was organized, and it has also been very successful financially. It now has a well-established and valuable fair ground, consisting of the aforesaid thirty acres, with a good half-mile race track, amphitheater, art hall, barn and the necessary sheds and buildings for all stock. It is also well supplied with an abundance of pure water, which is obtained from its seven wells. The society is entirely out of debt, and has money on hand. It has always given liberal premiums, and paid them in full.

The receipts from all sources at the annual fair in 1886 amounted to \$3,169.10, and the expenditures to \$3,033.40, thus leaving a balance on hand of \$135.70. This amount, added to former balances on hand, gives the society several hundred dollars, which it is now using to improve the grounds. The present officers are John Schee, president; T. L. Montgomery, vice-president; H. M. Hiller, secretary; George Rauscher, treasurer; John B. Gray, marshal; Joseph Vandolah, superintendent of grounds; Jacob Trump, superintendent of floral hall; T. A. Doran, superintendent of police; W. M. Boulware, superintendent of gates, and C. B. Sherwood, superintendent of stalls.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

Prior to the organization of Clark County, the territory now composing it consisted of the civil townships of Jefferson, Des Moines and Jackson, all of which were attached to and formed a part of Lewis County. And the reader is referred to the history of that county for information anterior to that event. Jefferson

Township comprised all the territory within the present county limits, lying north of the line dividing Townships 65 and 66 north. Des Moines Township adjoined the former on the south, and contained all of Township 65 north. It also embraced all that portion of Township 64 north, which lies north of Sugar Creek. Jackson Township embraced all the balance of the territory of the county, as it is now composed, lying south of Des Moines Township.

The county was organized in accordance with the following act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled, "An act to organize the County of Clark. Approved December 16, A. D., 1836:"

SECTION 1. All that territory attached to the county of Lewis and lying within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the county of Lewis, on the Mississippi river, thence west with the north boundary line of the county of Lewis to the corner of sections eighteen and nineteen on the range line between ranges nine and ten in township sixty-three north; thence north with the range line between ranges nine and ten until the same strikes the north boundary of the State; thence east with said north boundary line of the State to the middle of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence down the middle of the main channel of the river Des Moines to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the main channel of the Mississippi river to the point of commencement, is declared to be a separate and distinct county, to be called Clark, in honor of Gov. William Clark.*

SEC. 2. James Armstrong and Walter Briscoe, of the county of Lewis, and John W. Long, of the county of Shelby, are appointed commissioners to select a permanent seat of justice for said county, and are vested with all the powers and duties granted or imposed by the Act entitled, "An act to provide for organizing counties heretofore established," passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and said commissioners shall, in all things, proceed according to the provisions of said act.

* William Clarke, an American soldier, born in Virginia August 1, 1770, died in St. Louis Mo., September 1, 1838. In 1784 his father removed to Kentucky, and settled on the present site of the city of Louisville. Young Clarke early became acquainted with Indian warfare, and at the age of eighteen, he was appointed ensign, and went into active service, and on March 7, 1792, he became a lieutenant of infantry. Appointed adjutant and quartermaster in 1793, he served until 1796, when he resigned on account of ill health. He soon after took up his residence in St. Louis, and in 1803 was appointed by President Jefferson, second lieutenant of artillery, with orders to assume, in connection with Capt. Merriwether Lewis, the command of an exploring expedition across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia, which left St. Louis in March, 1804. Clarke was the principal military director of the expedition, while he also rendered material assistance to Capt. Lewis in the scientific arrangements. It was to his consummate knowledge of Indian habits and manners that the expedition owed its success. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in 1806. The nomination of lieutenant-colonel, offered him by the Government, was negatived by the Senate, and, resigning February 27, 1807, he officiated as Indian agent till he was appointed by Congress brigadier-general of Upper Louisiana. In 1813 President Madison appointed him governor of the Missouri Territory, which post he held until the organization of Missouri as a State, in 1821, when being nominated against his consent for governor of the State, he was defeated. In May, 1822, President Monroe appointed him superintendent of Indian affairs, which office he held until his death.—*American Encyclopedia*. The General Assembly in naming the county in honor of Gov. William Clarke, omitted the final "e" in his name, and consequently the name of the county has ever since been spelled "Clark."

SEC. 3. The governor shall appoint three competent persons, resident citizens of said county, to act as county court justices for said county, and one competent resident citizen to act as sheriff, who shall hold their offices until the next General Assembly, and the persons so appointed shall exercise all the powers and authorities, and receive the same fees that by law are provided for their respective offices.

SEC. 4. The terms of the county court shall be held as prescribed by the existing law, and the several courts shall have power to appoint their clerks, who shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. The temporary seat of justice for said county shall be at the house of John Hill, and the several courts shall be held at said Hill's, with power to adjourn to a more convenient point, until the permanent seat of justice is established by law.

SEC. 6. Said commissioners shall meet at the house of Obediah Colly, on the last Monday in March next, and if, from any cause, said commissioners shall fail to meet at that time, they shall be at liberty to meet at any subsequent time. If from any cause any of said commissioners fail to act, said remaining commissioner or commissioners shall appoint some person to fill the vacancy, and if all should fail to act until the first of June next, the county court shall select others to act as commissioners. This act to be in force from and after the passage thereof.

THE FIRST BOARD OF JUSTICES.

This error probably arose from the fact that on the 15th of December, 1818, when the territory now comprising the State of Arkansas formed a part of the Territory of Missouri, the Legislature of the latter passed an act creating the county of Clark in what is now the State of Arkansas. (See Territorial Laws of Missouri, Vol. I., page 589.) In accordance with Section 3 of the act creating the county, the Governor of the State appointed John Taylor, Thaddeus Williams and Robert McKee, residents of the county, to act as county court justices, and Uriah S. Gregory, also a citizen of the county, to act as sheriff. On the 10th of April, 1837, these gentlemen met at the house of John Hill which was about three miles southwest of St. Francisville, and organized the first county court, by electing John Taylor, president, and Willis Curd, clerk thereof. Thus the organization of the county was completed. The first action of the court was to grant a license to William Bedell to keep a grocery on his farm at Sweet Home for the ensuing twelve months, upon his payment of \$5 for State purposes, and the same amount for county purposes.

*In regard to the organization of the county, Switzler's History of Missouri says that "Clark County was organized December 15, 1818," and Campbell's Gazetteer of the State says that "the county was organized under the territorial laws in 1818, and re-organized in December, 1836." This alleged organization of the county in the year 1818 is an error. Counties are not organized without inhabitants, and there were none here at that date, except Indians.

License was also granted to Richard Small, at St. Francisville, for the same purpose and upon the same conditions. The court then ordered elections to be held in the several townships on the 6th of May, 1837, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace in each of said townships. The election for Jefferson Township was to be held at the house of William Phelps, and Dabney Phillips, William Clark and William Bedell were appointed judges. The election for Des Moines Township was to be held at the house of Addison King in St. Francisville, and John Billings, Franklin Levering and John Bryant were appointed judges. The election for Jackson Township was to be held at the house of John W. Lewellen, and he and George K. Biggs and Joseph Higbee were appointed judges. The court then appointed Robert Taylor, assessor for the county. Taylor then filed his official bond in the sum of \$250 with John Hill and Alexander Waggener as sureties, and assumed the duties of his office. He was subsequently allowed for his services, in assessing the taxable property of the county for the year 1837, the magnificent sum of \$28. License was then granted to Alexander Waggener to keep a ferry for twelve months, across the Des Moines River from Section 14-66-7, and the rates of ferriage were established as follows:

For a wagon and four horses.....	\$1.00
For a wagon and two horses.....	.75
For a cart and oxen.....	.50
For a man and horse.....	.25
For a footman.....	.12½
For neat cattle, per head.....	.06¼
For sheep and hogs, per head.....	.03
For carriages, per each wheel.....	.12½

Upon the same conditions license was also granted to Jeremiah Wayland to keep a ferry across the Des Moines at his place at Fort Pike.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Two of the commissioners appointed by the second section of the act creating the county, James Armstrong and Walter Brisco, of the county of Lewis, met at the house of Obediah Colley, and proceeded to the selection of a site for the seat of justice; but being misinformed as to date, they met one week before the time spec-

ified in said act for their meeting. Not being then aware of this error, they visited several points in the county, and finally selected a site on the farm of Justice Ensign, directly in front of the house, where Oscar F. Ensign now resides, in Section 15, Township 65 north, Range 8 west. Afterward at the first term of the circuit court for Clark County, which was held in April, 1837, they made a report of their proceedings, and upon examination of the matter, the court found "that said report was not accompanied with any evidence that said commissioners were duly appointed and qualified as such for the purpose aforesaid, or that they had acted in conformity with the provisions of the law," and therefore said report was rejected. Following this action, the county court at its term held in the same month, appointed Stephen Cleaver, of Ralls County, Obediah Dickerson, of Shelby County, and Micajah J. Noyes, of Pike County, as commissioners to locate the county seat of Clark County. The next term of the county court was held in May following, at the house of Joseph McCoy, which was about three miles east of Waterloo. At this term the said Joseph McCoy was appointed first treasurer of the county. He gave his official bond in the sum of \$500, and assumed the duties of his office. At the following June term of said court, license was granted to John Dedman, to keep a ferry for twelve months, across the Mississippi at the mouth of the Des Moines, upon his paying into the treasury \$10 for State purposes, and a like sum for county purposes. He was authorized to charge and collect the following rates of ferriage:

For a four-horse wagon and team.....	\$4.00
For a two-horse wagon and team.....	1.50
For a dearborn and horse.....	1.00
For a man and horse.....	.50
For a footman.....	.25
For a horse, mule or jack.....	.25
For cattle, per head.....	.25
For hogs, sheep and goats, per head.....	.12½

The returns of the election held, as per order of the court, on the 6th of May, 1837, were then made to the court, whereupon it was found that Simeon Conway and Melgar Couchman had been elected justices of the peace for Jefferson Township, and George M. Mason and David Hay for Des Moines Township, and

R. W. Marshall and Granville Draper for Jackson Township. This was the first public election held in the county of Clark, and these were the first justices elected. Elections, however, had previously been held in these townships while they belonged to Lewis County, mention of which has already been made.

In response to a petition of citizens, the court then (June 1837) established Washington Township within the following boundary, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of said county, thence east on the southern boundary thereof to where said boundary line intersects the meridian line passing through the middle of Range 8 west; thence north along the sectional line in the middle of said range to the ridge between the south fork and the middle fork of Fox River; thence following the course of said ridge to the western boundary of the county; thence south to the place of beginning. An election was then ordered to be held in said township on Monday, July 3, 1837, at the house of George Combs, for the purpose of electing two justices of the peace. The election was accordingly held, and George G. Wilson and Thomas Hanan were elected as such justices.

The commissioners appointed by the county court to locate the permanent seat of justice, met and selected the site of the village of Waterloo, as such seat of justice. And for the consideration of \$1 they procured title for the county from John H. Alexander, and Sarah, his wife, by a deed dated June 17, 1837, for four acres of land and seventeen vacant lots in said village of Waterloo, it being in the northeast quarter of Section 9—65—7. They also for a consideration of \$1 procured title for the county, at the same time from Whiting Johnson and Mary Ann, his wife, for sixty-seven and nineteen hundredths acres of land in said Section 9, adjoining the town plat of Waterloo, and seventeen vacant lots in said town. The said commissioners reported their proceedings to the county court, at the August term, 1837, and thereupon the court ordered that after the 8th day of said month their sessions should be held at Waterloo, the seat of justice. Samuel D. South was then appointed commissioner for the county seat, whereupon he gave bond for the faithful performance of his duties, in the sum of \$10,000, with

W. O. Peake, U. S. Gregory and Thaddeus Williams, as sureties. He was then ordered to lay out the county lands at Waterloo into town lots, with the two main streets—one running east and west, and the other north and south—eighty feet in width, all other streets sixty-six feet in width, and all alleys twenty-five feet in width. It was then “ordered that he should sell no lot for a less sum than \$25, and that he sell two and skip one.” A merchant’s license was then granted to Messrs. Lyon & Garnes, upon condition that they pay into the treasury \$10 for State purposes, and a like amount for county purposes. At the special term of said court held August 31, 1837, Commissioner South “produced a plat of an addition to the town of Waterloo, for the county seat of said county.” In September, following, the county court met at the house of Robert Taylor, and adjourned from there to the house of Isaac Roberts. An allowance of \$50 each was then made to Stephen Cleaver, Obediah Dickerson and Michael J. Noyes for their services as commissioners in locating the county seat. Samuel D. South, commissioner of the county seat, then reported that he had sold county town lots to the amount of \$4,086, one-fourth of which he had received in cash payments, amounting to \$1,021.50, which sum, after deducting \$323.35 as expenses, he paid into the county treasury.

Joseph McCoy was appointed superintendent of the building of the first courthouse, and at the special October term, 1837, of the county court, he submitted a plan, which was approved, for the building of said house. He was then instructed to let out the job of building the courthouse on Saturday, November 11, 1837. At this term Thomas C. Rutherford was appointed the first surveyor of the county. The next month the court allowed John Taylor and Robert McKee each the sum of \$30 for their services as county court justices, and Thaddeus Williams was allowed \$18 for his services as one of said justices, he having been absent from several sessions. The sum of \$4,700 was then appropriated for the construction of the courthouse, and all the notes given by purchasers of county town lots, were ordered to be delivered by the treasurer to said McCoy. At this term B. L. Trumbull was allowed \$175.25 for blank books and stationery furnished the county, and Isaac R. Campbell was granted license

to keep a ferry for the ensuing twelve months, across the Des Moines, at his place in the town of Lancaster. At the May term, 1838, of said court, Commissioner South was ordered to make a sale of town lots on the 25th day of said month, and the order previously made to sell no lot for less than \$25 was repealed.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

At the June term, 1838, the county court subdivided the territory of the county into civil townships as follows, to wit: "Beginning in the middle of the Des Moines River, where the line between Ranges 6 and 7 crosses said river; thence south to the branch on the north side of William Hill's old farm; thence down said branch to Fox River; thence down said river to said range line; thence with the range line until it strikes Sugar Creek; thence down said creek to where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence up the middle of said river to the mouth of the Des Moines; thence up the middle of said river to the beginning—to be and constitute Des Moines Township." Also, "Beginning at the southeast corner of the county; thence west to where a line dividing Range 8 equally intersects said county line; thence north with said line through the middle of said Range 8 to where it crosses Sugar Creek; thence down said creek to the mouth; thence east to the middle of the Mississippi; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the beginning, to be called Jackson Township." Also, "Beginning at the southwest corner of Des Moines Township; thence up Sugar Creek to Range 8; thence with said range line, between Ranges 7 and 8 to the river Des Moines; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to where the line between Ranges 6 and 7 intersects said river; thence south with said line to where it crosses Sugar Creek, to be called Madison Township." Also, "Beginning at the mouth of the creek which empties into the Des Moines River in Section 14, known as the Bridge Branch; thence up the said creek to the first fork of said creek, below Dr. Peaker's dwelling-house; thence up the south fork to the road leading from St. Francisville to Sweet Home; thence with said road toward Sweet Home to the main fork of the before mentioned creek; thence up said creek to the middle of Township

66; thence west to Fox River; thence up Fox River to the State line; thence east to the Des Moines River; thence down said river to the beginning, to be called Sweet Home Township." Also another township "Beginning at the State line where it crosses Fox River; thence west with said line to the northwest corner of Clark County; thence south with said county line to the divide between the south fork of Fox River, and the Wyaconda River in Section 30; thence southeastwardly to the range line between Ranges 8 and 9, through the middle of Township 65, to the range line between Ranges 7 and 8; thence north with said range line to Fox River; thence up said river to the beginning, to be called Jefferson."

By tracing the boundary lines of these townships, the reader will observe that they are very indefinite, and that Sweet Home embraced a portion of Madison as it was then described, and that Jefferson included a portion of Washington, as it had previously been established. Elections were then ordered to be held in each of these townships on the first Monday and Tuesday of August, 1838, for the purpose of electing two members of Congress, one member of the State Senate, one member of the House of Representatives, one circuit attorney, three county court judges, one surveyor, one sheriff, one clerk of the circuit and county courts, one county assessor, one coroner and one constable. The elections were to be held at the houses of the following named gentlemen, to wit: John A. Lapsley, in Des Moines Township; Minor M. Towner, in Madison Township; Phelps and McMullen, in Sweet Home Township; Henry Swiveley, in Jefferson Township; Henry Webber, in Washington Township, and James Thomas, in Jackson Township. At this term of the court Commissioner South reported that at the public sale of lots, on the 25th day of May, he sold lots to the amount of \$1,285.

TERRITORY ATTACHED.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved February 6, 1837, the following described territory was attached to Clark County for civil and military purposes: "Beginning on the western line of Clark County, on the dividing ridge between North Fabius and Wyaconda Rivers; thence running

along the dividing ridge between said rivers in a northwesterly direction until it strikes the extreme northern line of the State; thence eastwardly with the said boundary line until it strikes the Clark County line; thence with said line to the beginning." This territory being in the form of a right-angled triangle, comprised the northeastern portion of what is now Scotland County, and embraced over one-third of the same.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

At the first term of the county court of Clark County, the public highways which had been established in the territory while it belonged to Lewis County were established into road districts, over which overseers were appointed as follows, to wit: "All that part of the public road leading from Tully to Fort Pike on the Des Moines River, to commence at the county line between the counties of Clark and Lewis; thence to the middle of Honey Creek," was constituted District No. 1, and Walter Smoot was appointed overseer of the same. And all that part of said road leading from the middle of Honey Creek to the middle of Fox River," was constituted District No. 2, and George K. Biggs, was appointed overseer thereof. And "all that part of said public road from the middle of Fox River to the house of William Bartlett," was constituted District No. 3, and Fielding Wayland was appointed overseer. And "all that part of said road leading from the home of William Bartlett to Fort Pike on the Des Moines River," was constituted District No. 4, and William Middleton was appointed overseer of same. All the hands subject to work on the public roads, living within three miles on the east and west sides of said road, in the several districts, were allotted to said overseers respectively to keep it in repair. At the same time a bridge was ordered to be constructed across Fox River where the aforesaid road crossed it, and Robert P. Mitchell was appointed commissioner to let out and superintend the job of building the same. Another bridge was also ordered to be built across Fox River at Johnson & Floyd's mill, and Whiting Johnson was appointed commissioner for the same.

At the September term, 1837, of the county court, the road "leading from the town of Black Hawk on the Des Moines River

in the northeast corner of the county to the most eligible point in the direction of the Cooper settlement, terminating in Township 65 north, Range 10 west," was established upon the report of R. Q. Stark, George Combs and Charles McDaniel, the reviewers previously appointed. And at the same time the road "leading from Johnson's mill on Fox River to Waggener's Ferry on the Des Moines River," was established on the report of Thomas C. Rutherford, Whiting Johnson and James Ripper, reviewers appointed to report as to its utility. At the following December term of said court, the road "leading from Waterloo to the county line in the direction of Monticello," was established on the report of William Reed, John Sisson and James McClure, reviewers. This road crossed both branches of Sugar Creek just above South's farm, crossed Honey Creek near the residence of Samuel Musgrove, and crossed the Wyaconda at the Landier mill-seat. The road "leading from Gregory's Landing on the Mississippi to the road near the residence of William Reed in the direction of the Cooper settlement," was then established on the report of Robert Childers, John W. Lewellen and William P. Thomas. Also at the same time the road "leading from Gregory's Landing to Waterloo, the county seat of Clark County, crossing at or near the point known as the 'horse mill,' on Honey Creek, and passing through the town of Winchester," was established on the report of Umbleton Gregory and William C. Overstreet, two of the reviewers previously appointed. Col. Thomas C. Rutherford, the county surveyor, in obedience to an order previously issued to him, reported a re-survey of "all that part of the State road within Clark County which leads from Palmyra to the Des Moines River near St. Francisville." The original survey of this road, which had been made by Gen. Cleaver, contained, according to Col. Rutherford's report, a few errors which he corrected.

At the June term, 1838, a road leading from the mouth of the Des Moines by way of Churchville (now Alexandria) to St. Francisville, was established upon receipt of the report of Reviewers Franklin Levering, Richard S. Small and Jeremiah Wayland. And at the same time the road "from St. Francisville to Waterloo" was established upon the receipt of the report of Reviewers James

R. Crain, William McGinnis and John A. Lapsley. At the October term, 1838, of the county court, the road leading from Luray to Waterloo was established upon receipt of the report of John B. Landers and Edward Mosely, two of the reviewers appointed. At the following December term of said court a road "leading from Waterloo to Kent's Ferry on the Des Moines, was established on the report of reviewers Joseph Benning and Lewis C. Cordell. At the June term, 1839, of said court, a road "leading from the crossing of Fox River to Wayland's Ferry on the Des Moines," was established upon receipt of the report of Reviewers Cornelius Elson, L. B. Mitchell and Charles O. Sanford. The point of commencement was designated as "the present crossing of Fox River" without locating it, and the entire route was designated by objects thereon belonging to certain individuals. At the same time a road leading from Isaac Gray's Ferry, on the Des Moines River, to the ford on Fox River where the Black Hawk road crossed the same, was established upon receipt of the report of reviewers A. W. Daggett and Jonathan Taylor.

The foregoing constitutes the principal highways established in the county prior to the year 1840. It is beyond the scope of this work to make mention of the many roads that have been established since that date. It is proper, however, to say that a sufficient number of roads have since been established and opened up to meet the convenience of the people, and that new roads are still being established as fast as the improvements of the county create the necessity for them. When the country was new and the lands were cheap the pioneer settlers established their highways in a general direction from point to point on the most available ground, and without any regard to section lines. The reviewers marked the lines of the highways through the timbers by blazing trees and through the prairies by setting temporary stakes, and then described them as "the road, leading from A to B, etc." Surveys of roads were seldom, if ever, made, and if made were not properly recorded. Many portions of these old roads have been vacated, or changed to run on section lines. The indefinite descriptions of the early established highways remind the writer of the traveler who rode up to a farmhouse, and asked the mistress thereof to tell him the

way to the next town, when he was thus directed: "You go down by the fence corner thar, then round by the black stump, then down the hill to the old black hen's nest, then keep on that thar direction, and you'll be on the right road."

EARLY ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

At the October term, 1838, the county court was composed of the newly elected justices, John Taylor, Jesse McDaniel and David Hay. John M. Childers was then appointed commissioner of the county seat to succeed Samuel D. South, whereupon he filed his official bond in the sum of \$10,000, and assumed the duties of his office. Notes held by the county against purchasers of county town lots to the amount of \$2,678.93 were then put into said commissioners' hands. The contracts for building the courthouse were let to S. H. and H. H. Taylor for the completion of the mason work, and to Markle and Eakle for the carpenter work. No record of these contracts having been preserved, their contents can not be stated here. The writer is reliably informed that the first appropriation of \$4,700 previously noted was exhausted, and another appropriation made before the building was completed. It was built of brick, two stories in height, upon a stone foundation four feet high. It was forty-three feet square, and contained the courtroom on the first floor, and the county offices on the second. It was completed in the summer of 1840.

A NEW TOWNSHIP.

In the formations of the civil townships as heretofore noted, it seems that the county court had recognized the Indian boundary line as the northern boundary of the State and county. But a strip of land, a few miles in width lying north of this line being then claimed by both the State of Missouri and Iowa Territory, the county court created a new township comprising all of this disputed strip of land lying north of said Indian boundary line which is now the State line. This township was created at the June term 1840, of said court, and was described as follows: "All that part of Clark County bounded on the west by the range line between Ranges 9 and 10 west; on the south by the old Indian boundary line which passes through Township 67

north; on the northeast by the Des Moines River and on the north by the true boundary of the State of Missouri." It was named by said court, Jessamine Township. The August election of that year was then ordered to be held in all of the townships of the county, and judges of the same were appointed. Then appeared before the court Peter Kenleyside, a native of Scotland in the kingdom of Great Britain, and declared his intentions to become a citizen of the United States. He was the first naturalized foreign citizen of the county. In the following month John and Edward Daly, natives of the Emerald Isle, also appeared at said court, and declared their intentions to become citizens of the United States.

At the August election in 1840 the following local officers were elected: Justices of the peace, John Bonnefon and George A. Wilson for Des Moines Township; Alex. Smith and William F. Northcraft for Jessamine Township, Charles Coolidge for Madison Township. Constables, Daniel M. Smith for Jessamine Township, John Bedell for Sweet Home Township, Lewis Drew for Jefferson Township, William Daggs for Washington Township, Ignatius S. Small for Madison Township, George M. Meason for Des Moines Township.

REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

On the 7th day of July, 1847, a petition was presented to the county court, praying for the removal of the county seat from Waterloo to Alexandria. And on the 5th day of the following month, a remonstrance against the petition, and also a motion to dismiss it was filed. The motion to dismiss was overruled, and the names of certain petitioners, upon their request, were stricken from the petition. And the court, after due examination of the matter, found "that three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of Clark County," were still praying for the removal of the county seat, and thereupon appointed Stanton Buckner, William Carson, William Ellis, James M. Lillard, and John Mattingly commissioners to select the most suitable place in Clark County, within one mile of the town of Alexandria, on which to erect the public buildings of the county, and to report their proceedings, accompanied by a deed of perfect title to the land so selected, to the

judge of the circuit court at the next term thereof. The sheriff was then ordered to give proper notice to the people of the filing of the said petition, and of the action of the court thereon. Afterward, at the November term of said county court, the certificate of A. Reese, judge of the circuit court was filed, setting forth the facts that the aforesaid commissioners had made their report to said court at the October term thereof, and had accompanied the same with the deeds, abstract, and evidence of title to the land on which the courthouse was proposed to be located at the town of Alexandria, and of the lands donated to the county for county purposes, and that the report was approved by said judge.

Elections were then ordered to be held at the several voting places in the county on Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th days of December, 1847, for the purpose of voting for or against locating the seat of justice in the town of Alexandria. The elections were accordingly held, and the returns thereof made to the county court at a special term held in the same month, when it was found that a majority of the inhabitants of Clark County who paid taxes on land, and the householders, had voted for the said selection of Alexandria for the seat of justice of said county. And thereupon the court ordered "that the said town of Alexandria should be the permanent seat of justice of Clark County." James S. Hening was then appointed commissioner of the new seat of justice. The lands and lots donated by Robert E. Hill and his wife, Ellen E. Hill, to the county for the new seat of justice, consisted of twelve and a half acres, and Lot 3, in Block 7, and the north half of Blocks 15, 19 and 23, and the whole of fractional Block 25, and Blocks 12, 16, 20, 24 and 26 in the town of Alexandria, all of which was conveyed to the county by deed dated September 29, 1847. At the February term, 1848, of the county court, Commissioner Hening was ordered to cause to be laid out into town lots all of the land donated for that purpose that had not been laid out into town lots, in the town of Alexandria, and to file a plat thereof, including the lots previously laid out, at the adjourned term of the court, to be held on the third Monday in March following. "A good and substantial gaol" was then ordered to be erected in the town of Alexandria, and

the sum of \$1,200 was appropriated for that purpose, and Daniel Markell was appointed to superintend the construction thereof. The said "gaol" was erected by Simeon Conway in 1848, for which the county paid him the sum of \$1,803.50.

SALES OF TOWN LOTS.

The purchasers of county town lots in Waterloo, the former county seat, were allowed to and did re-convey the same to the county, and received certificates of credit for the amount or amounts paid thereon to the county, which certificates were afterward accepted in payment for lots purchased from the county in the town of Alexandria. A public sale of lots in the new county seat was made on the 12th day of June, 1848, when twenty-one lots were sold for the aggregate sum of \$716.50, averaging \$34.12 per lot. Another sale was made September 30, following, when thirty-five lots were sold for the aggregate sum of \$556.25, averaging \$15.89 per lot. These sales were reported by Commissioner Hening to the county court, and by that body approved. The balance of the lots, ninety in number, were sold on the 13th and 14th days of May, 1850, for the aggregate sum of \$320.35, averaging only \$3.89 per lot. This sale was also approved by the court.

The courthouse at Alexandria was built by the citizens of that town, and donated to the county in consideration of the location of the county seat of that place. It was a plain and cheap two-story brick building, with the county offices on the first floor, and the courtroom on the second. The county court convened therein for the first time on the 11th day of June, 1849. Afterward, at the October term, 1852, of said court, it was ordered that the inhabitants of Clark County be granted the right to use the old courthouse of said county in the the town of Waterloo, for a house of public worship and seminary of learning; and that the management and control of the same be vested in a board of five trustees, viz.: Isaac N. Lewis, James Cowgill, Washington J. Pierce, Asphaxad Musgrove and Robert A. McKee.

HIGH WATER, ETC.

For a number of years prior to the location of the county seat

at Alexandria, that town and the bottom lands in its vicinity had been comparatively free from overflow from the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, but after that time the place became subject to overflow again. In the year 1851 the Des Moines River rose nine feet higher at St. Francisville than it had ever been known to by the oldest inhabitant, and the water rose at Alexandria until the town was so submerged that many people moved away from it, and those who remained were compelled to live in the second story of their buildings. At this time the bottom lands were so overflowed that a steamboat ran across the same, between Alexandria and Sand Ridge for a period of six weeks or more. On this occasion the water was the highest that has ever been known since the first settlement of the county. The erroneous idea then prevailed, to some extent, that the Missouri River had broken through into the Des Moines at some point near the source of the latter and was flowing down through its channel, and thus causing the unprecedented high water. Some people, in their imagination, attributed to the cause of the high water the breaking out of lakes which lay higher than the sources of the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers. These conjectured causes, however, were erroneous. It is said that the water of that spring was unusually clear, which is evidence that the most probable cause for the high water was the melting of extensive snows along the line of these rivers and their tributaries above the points overflowed. Following the year 1851 the vicinity of Alexandria continued to be overflowed annually in the spring for a few years. The place was thus rendered unfit (or at least was so considered by a majority of the people) for the further continuance as the county seat.

SECOND REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

On the 9th day of November, 1853, the matter of the petition for the removal of the county seat back to Waterloo came on for hearing, and the court found that three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of Clark County had petitioned for such removal; and thereupon appointed James L. Jones and Lloyd W. Knott of Scotland County, and John N. McCutcher, Horatio McKim and Joseph Steele of Lewis County as commissioners to select a site

whereon to locate the seat of justice of Clark County. Said commissioners were to meet at the house of W. J. Pierce in the town of Waterloo, on the first Monday in February, 1854, to commence their proceedings. The commissioners met accordingly, and selected the town of Waterloo as the site for the county seat, and made their report, as required by law, to the circuit court at the April term thereof. This report, together with the approval of the judge of the circuit court, was certified by Willis Curd, clerk of said court, to the county court at the May term following. Elections were then ordered to be held at the several voting places in the county on the second Monday of June, 1854, "for the purpose of voting for or against locating the seat of justice of Clark County at the town of Waterloo." The elections were accordingly held, and the returns thereof made to the county court at its August term following, when it was found "that a majority of the taxable inhabitants of Clark County who paid taxes on land, and of the householders of said county, had voted for the said selection of Waterloo for the seat of justice of said county. And thereupon the court ordered that the town of Waterloo should be the permanent seat of justice of Clark County."

At the July term, 1855, of said court, Aaron Bechtol, superintendent of the new jail at Waterloo, reported that the contractor, Lycurgus Wilson, had completed the same. The building was accepted by the court, and the balance of \$452.25 due said contractor, was ordered to be paid. Whiting Johnson was then appointed to superintend certain repairs to be made on the courthouse and public square at Waterloo. These repairs having been made, the county court moved from Alexander to Waterloo, and held its first session in the newly repaired courthouse, beginning on the 5th day of November, 1855. Here the county seat remained unmolested for the next decade of nearly ten years, and until some parties interested in the sale of real estate at or near the town of Kahoka procured the passage, by the Legislature of the State, of an act entitled "An act to re-locate the county seat of Clark County, and other purposes."

This act was approved February 20, 1865, and its sections read as follows:

SECTION 1. The county justices of the County Court of Clark County are

hereby authorized to remove the county seat of said county of Clark from the town of Waterloo, the present county seat, to the town of Kahoka, or within two miles of said town of Kahoka, whenever a majority of the legal voters of said county, by petition, require the same to be done.

SEC. 2. The public records and public movable property shall be removed to the new county seat as soon as convenient buildings, such as court rooms, jury rooms, county officers' rooms and jail house can be procured by building or otherwise, for the courts of said county, which shall be determined by the county court of said county.

SEC. 3. All courts for said county shall thereafter be held, and public business transacted at the new county seat.

SEC. 4. The county court of said county of Clark, at such time as it may think best, and upon such terms as it may see fit, shall sell off any town lots, improvements and public buildings or other property belonging to said county, the proceeds of such sale or sales to be used for county purposes.

SEC. 5. The county court is hereby authorized to negotiate any reasonable loan for the purpose of procuring or building the necessary buildings on account of the removal of said county seat.

SEC. 6. The act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of seats of justice," approved November 20, 1855, so far as the same may be applicable and not inconsistent with this act, shall be in force and apply to the new county seat, and the county court shall be in like manner governed thereby.

SEC. 7. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

On the 7th day of April, following, a petition was presented to the county court praying for the removal of the county seat from the town of Waterloo to the town of Kahoka, in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing act. And the court, after fully considering the matter of said petition, found "that a majority of the legal voters of the County of Clark had signed said petition," and thereupon ordered "that the county seat of said county of Clark be and the same is hereby removed from the town of Waterloo * * * to the town of Kahoka in said county and State, and the same is hereby declared duly and legally located at the said town of Kahoka, in said county and State." B. P. Hanan, one of the justices of the court, dissented from the foregoing order, and objections thereto were filed by Aaron Bechtol and others. The objections were overruled by a majority of the justices of the court, and C. W. Meryhew was appointed, commissioner to receive by donation or acquire by purchase in the name of the county of Clark, any land or lots in or near the town of Kahoka upon which to erect the courthouse and other public buildings of said county—also to receive by donation any money or property of any description to aid in the construction of said buildings.

On the 8th day of June following, the court removed Commissioner Meryhew and revoked his authority. The same day a petition was presented to the county court, praying for the removal of the seat of justice from the town of Kahoka, to the middle of the southwest quarter of Section 21, in Township 65 north, Range 7 west, in said county of Clark. And the court, after examination of the matter, found that more than three-fifths, to wit, 1772 resident tax payers of the county, had signed said petition, and thereupon Joseph Miller, Aaron Matley, James Means, E. C. Sparks and Joseph Sparks, residents of Scotland County, were appointed commissioners to select the most suitable place in said county, within one mile of the place designated in the petition whereon to erect public buildings, and to acquire title by purchase or donation to such tract of land or town lots, including the place selected as a seat of justice for the county. The said commissioners met in accordance with the foregoing order, and selected certain blocks in Clark City on which to erect the public buildings, and procured title thereto for the county from Aaron Bechtol and Christenia, his wife, for the consideration of \$1 and the location of the county seat at that place, and reported their proceedings to the circuit court at the next term thereof. The same was reported by the clerk of that court to the county court at its October term, 1866. Elections were then ordered to be held at the several voting places within the county, on the 6th day of November, following, to ascertain the sense of the people upon the proposition of removing the seat of justice of Clark County from Kahoka, its location by law, to Clark City.

The elections were accordingly held, and the county court, on the 9th of November, 1866, found that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of establishing the seat of justice at Clark City, and thereupon ordered "That the seat of justice of Clark County be and is hereby legally and permanently established, as the law directs, at Clark City in the County of Clark and State of Missouri." Afterward, at the December term of said court, a motion was filed to set aside the foregoing order made on the 9th day of November, which motion the court overruled, and a bill of exceptions filed by William W. Johnson and others, was signed by the court and made a part of its record. During all this time, and

for a long time following, there was great excitement and much controversy over the removal of the county seat—Kahoka and Clark City being the rival points—each doing its utmost to secure it. Meanwhile the county officers and the public records remained at Waterloo. On the 3d day of February, 1869, Samuel Spangler, Hiram M. Hiller, George M. Ochletree and others, applied to the court, in due form, for the appointment of five commissioners to select a site whereon to locate the public buildings and fix the seat of justice, as provided by the act of 1855. (R. S. 1855, page 514, Sec. 1.) The court overruled the application, and declined to make the appointment. Afterward the said Spangler and others, petitioned the supreme court of the State for a peremptory *mandamus* requiring the county court of Clark County, to make an order appointing five commissioners to select a site * * * whereon to locate the seat of justice of said county, and to discharge the duties enjoined upon it by the act of the Legislature, passed February 20, 1865. The prayer of this petition was granted by the supreme court (Missouri Reports, Post 3, page 217), and the writ of *mandamus* was issued.

The county court, at its July term, 1869, in obedience to said writ, appointed Thomas Woods and John M. Pugh, of Lewis County; and W. G. Allen, of Knox County; and Sterling McDonald and William M. Purdy, of Scotland County, as commissioners “to meet at Waterloo on the 19th day of August, 1869, and after being duly qualified, to proceed to select the most suitable site in said county at Kahoka, or within two miles thereof, whereon to erect public buildings and to report their proceedings to the circuit court.” On the 3d day of the following month, the county court appointed William Jackson commissioner to convey to Aaron Bechtol all the real property in Clark City, which the said Bechtol and wife had previously conveyed to the county for county seat purposes. The aforesaid commissioners appointed to select a site whereon to erect public buildings, etc., met and performed their duties, and reported their proceedings as required by the order of appointment. And thereupon the county court at its October term, 1870, made the following entry upon its record, to wit:

WHEREAS it appears to the satisfaction of the county court that the commis-

sioners appointed by said court to re-locate and remove the seat of justice of Clark County, and select a suitable place for the erection of public buildings of said county, have selected the most suitable place for the erection of public buildings; therefore be it ordered that the place so selected, to wit: Block number five in Johnson's addition to the town of Kahoka, shall be the permanent seat of justice of Clark County. And that the donation received by said commissioners, to wit: block five in Johnson's addition to the town of Kahoka, by William Johnson and wife, and also the donation of \$12,000 in cash by John Hiller, be and the same is hereby accepted by the county court of said county, and that the report of said commissioners be and the same is hereby approved.

According to the foregoing order of the court the reader would understand that William Johnson and wife donated the square on which the courthouse stands to the county. This, however, is not strictly true for the reason that Messrs Hiram M. Hiller, John M. Hiller, C. B. Matlock and John E. Stafford had previously bought the land on which the courthouse stands, and taken a bond for a deed for the same from the said Johnson, so that the donation was actually made by Hiller & Co., and by their direction the title was made directly from Johnson and wife to the county. However Mr. Johnson is entitled to credit for making a large donation, besides doing a vast amount of work in order to secure the location of the county seat at Kahoka. The county court would not accept a donation of town lots, but wanted a donation of money with which to erect a courthouse. In order to raise the money Mr. Johnson and others donated to Hiller & Co. about forty town lots, and the citizens subscribed \$2,000, to be paid in cash. This subscription was also turned over to Hiller & Co. This firm then furnished \$12,000 in money to the county, and had in satisfaction therefor the aforesaid town lots and the \$2,000 promised on the subscription list, and of which about one-fourth has never been paid to them. P. S. Washburn was then appointed superintendent of the public buildings of Clark County. Messrs J. G. Orr and P. H. Conner, of Quincy, Ill., secured the contract for building the courthouse for the sum of \$18,985, and on the 19th of January 1871, they filed their bond in the sum of \$40,000, conditioned to build said house according to the plans and specifications which were a part of their contract. The courthouse was accordingly erected by said contractors during the year 1871, and the first term of the county court was held therein, beginning January

15, 1872. It is a substantial two-story brick building 45x72 feet in size. It has a basement story in which the county jail is located. The first story above the basement contains halls, stairway and the county offices, and the second contains the courtroom. In the county offices are fire proof vaults in which to keep the public records. It is located on the center of Block No. 5, in Johnson's addition to Kahoka, as before mentioned, and is surrounded with many beautiful shade trees. At the May term in 1872 of the county court, Peter S. Washburn, superintendent of public buildings, made settlement, showing that he had been furnished by the county \$10,000 in bonds, \$12,000 in cash, \$815 in warrants, \$22,815 in all, and that he had paid out for public buildings the sum of \$22,815,86, leaving a balance of 86 cents due him. Out of this sum he had paid Messrs Orr and Conner \$19,042. The balance he had paid out for constructing a jail in the basement, and for other purposes pertaining to public buildings. His report was accepted and approved.

NEW CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

At the March term, 1868, of the county court, the county was re-districted into civil townships as follows: Vernon Township was made to contain all the land within the county, lying in Range 5, west of the fifth principal meridian, and Alexandria was designated as the place for holding elections. Clay Township was made to contain all of Township 64 north, and the north half of Township 63 north, Range 6 west, with the voting place at the Pleasant Hill schoolhouse. Des Moines Township was made to contain all of Township 65 north, Range 6 west, with the voting place at St. Francisville. Jackson Township was made to contain all of Township 64 north, and the north half of Township 63 north, Range 7 west, with the voting place at Winchester. Madison Township was made to contain all of Township 65 north, Range 7 west, with the voting place at Waterloo. Sweet Home Township was made to contain all of Township 66 north, Range 7 west, and all lands east thereof situate in Clark County, with the voting place at Peakeville. Union Township was made to contain all of Township 64 north, and the north half of Township 63, Range 8 west, with the voting place at the village of Union. Lincoln

Township was made to contain all of Township 65 north, Range 8 west, with the voting place at Ashton. Jefferson Township was made to contain all of Township 66 north, Range 8 west, with the voting place at the Jordan schoolhouse. Grant Township was made to contain all of Township 67 north, Ranges 7 and 8 west, with the voting place at Athens. Washington Township was composed of all of Township 64 north, and the north half of Township 63 north, Range 9 west, with the voting place at Fairmount. Wyaconda Township was made to contain all of Township 65 north, Range 9 west, with the voting place at Luray. Folker Township was composed of all of Townships 66 and 67 north, Range 9 west, with the voting place at Bethlehem Church.

All these civil townships remain the same, except that since the county seat was located at Kahoka, the west tier of sections in Madison Township has been cut off and attached to Lincoln. And the small territory lying in Township 66 north, Range 6 west, has been attached to Des Moines Township. The following changes have been made in the places for holding elections, to wit: from Waterloo to Clark City—Neeper has been added as a voting place in Union Township, and Kahoka in Lincoln Township; in Jefferson Township the voting place has been changed to Wickell's schoolhouse, and in Folker Township to Hogan's schoolhouse.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of county officers, from the organization of the county to the present time (1887), with date of term of service set opposite their respective names.

County Court Clerks.—Willis Curd, 1837–51; John P. Hampton, 1851–57; John Langford, 1857–63; Aaron Sullivan, 1863–64; Oscar F. Ensign, last half of 1864; G. M. Ochletree, 1864–71; Matthew Woodruff, 1871–75; S. F. Sackett, 1875–83; J. W. Townsend, 1883–87; George Rauscher, 1887, present incumbent.

Circuit Court Clerks.—Willis Curd, 1837–56; John P. Hampton, 1856–62; Samuel Spangler, 1862–65; H. M. Hiller, 1865–70; Samuel Spangler, 1870–74; David N. Lapsley, 1874–86; Benjamin F. Waggener, 1886, present incumbent.

Sheriffs.—Uriah S. Gregory, 1837–42; Samuel Musgrove, 1842–46; Charles O. Sanford, 1846–50; John Langford, 1850–54; Isaac H. Calvert, 1854–56; Oscar F. Ensign, 1856–60; Morton Higbee, 1860–63; John Schee, 1863–66; George McDaniel and William Buskirk, 1866–68; John Stafford, 1868–70; Samuel Sackett, 1870–74; Samuel Frazee, 1874–80; John Fitzsimmons, 1880–82; G. L. Drew, 1882–86; W. C. Fletcher, 1886, present incumbent.

Recorders of Deeds.—From the organization of the county up to the year 1870, the offices of the recorder of deeds and of the clerk of the circuit court were combined, and the duties of both were performed by the circuit court clerk. But at the September term, 1870, of the county court, it was found that the county had over 10,000 inhabitants, the number required to entitle it to the separate office of recorder of deeds, and accordingly the latter office was separated from that of the clerk of the circuit court. Since this separation, which took effect on the 1st day of January, 1871, the recorders of deeds have been as follows: William A. Spruance, 1870–74; Thomas E. Palmer, 1874–78; James R. Hume, 1878–86; Isaac C. Weaver, 1886, present incumbent.

Treasurers.—Joseph McCoy, 1837–42; Thomas D. Ford, 1842–50; Andrew Maxwell, 1850–54; S. H. Bechtol, 1854–55; Washington J. Pierce, 1855–56; Eric H. Greenleaf, 1856–62; John V. H. Bolter, 1862–64; Aaron Bechtol, 1864–67; Robert H. Starr, 1867–68; C. S. Callihan, 1868–69; John G. Fell, 1869–72; W. C. Moore, 1872–76; G. S. Stafford, 1876–78; R. V. Wayland, 1878–82; Thomas M. Daggs, 1882–86; James W. Reed, elected in 1886, served a few months and died, and John Langford, the present incumbent, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Tax Collectors.—The separate office of tax collector was established in Clark County in 1876. Prior to that date, with the exception of the last four years, when the county treasurer was also the tax collector, the taxes had always been collected by the sheriff. Since the year 1876 the collectors have been as follows: G. S. Stafford, 1876–82; George Rauscher, 1882–84, and J. H. Million, the present incumbent, has served ever since 1884.

Surveyors—Thomas C. Rutherford, 1837–39; Collin C. Holmes, 1839–43; Peter A. Hill, 1843–51; Simeon Conway, 1851–56; Hiram Beeson, 1856–62; Joseph F. Murphy, 1862–68; S. F. Ingold, 1868–72; Woodford Beckett, 1872–76; Oscar F. Ensign, 1876–80; Thomas Singleton, 1880–82; Woodford Beckett, 1882–84; S. H. Algood, the present incumbent since 1884.

Representatives in the Legislature—Samuel D. South, Democrat, 1838–40; Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, Whig, 1840–42; A. W. Daggett, Whig, 1842–46; John P. Lowry, Democrat, 1846–48; I. N. Lewis, Whig, 1848–50; Charles O. Sanford, Whig, 1850–52; N. F. Givens, Whig, 1852–54; I. N. Lewis, 1854–56; Frank Smith, American, 1856–58; James Cowgill, Democrat, 1858–60; John N. Boulware, Whig, 1860–62; I. N. Lewis, Republican, 1862–64; Erastus Sackett, Republican, 1864–66; O. B. Payne, Republican, 1866–68; Asa F. Healey, Republican, 1868–70; James M. Asher, Republican, 1870–72; George K. Biggs, Democrat, 1872–74; N. F. Givens, Democrat, 1874–78; John N. Boulware, Democrat, 1878–80; James M. Wood, Democrat, 1880–86; James Fore, Democrat, 1886, present incumbent.

By reference to the foregoing it will be seen that Willis Curd held the offices of clerk of both the county and circuit courts for many years after the organization of the county, and that by virtue of his office as circuit court clerk he was also the recorder of deeds during the same time. Robert H. Starr, during his term as treasurer of the county, lost a large sum of money by reason of the failure of the First National Bank at Keokuk, where he had deposited the funds. On the 6th day of May, 1868, he tendered his resignation to the county court for the following unique reasons: First, that he had lost money enough, and did not wish to risk any more; second, that he had become disgusted with city life, and desired to remove into the country, where he could hear the birds sing and see the grass grow; third, that he felt a delicacy about receiving \$1,000 per year from the over-burdened tax payers of Clark County as the emoluments of an office to which there was attached but little labor and no respectability; fourth, because the bridge over Fox River had been washed away and he was compelled to pay ferriage to and from the office, which consumed all the profits. For these

reasons the court accepted his resignation, and appointed C. S. Callihan to fill the vacancy.

FINANCES, RAILROAD BONDS, ETC.

In the year 1864 the county court, upon application of the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company, subscribed \$200,000 to the capital stock of said company. And on the 10th day of June, 1865, the said court, being then composed of Justices Harvey Seymour, B. P. Hanan and Edward Anderson, made the following record, to wit: "Whereas, heretofore, on the — day of —, 1864, the county court of Clark County entered into a certain obligation to and with the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company, by signing the books of said company and subscribing \$200,000 to said company stock, by which obligation the county became liable to a prosecution for the said sum of \$200,000. Therefore, it is ordered by the court, that the county of Clark issue the sum of \$50,000 in 7 per cent bonds, payable twenty years from date (interest payable annually), which is to be received by said Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company in full satisfaction for the adjustment of said former liability." The said bonds were accordingly issued and delivered to and accepted by said company. Afterward the county repudiated the bonds on the ground that the court had issued them without submitting the question to the people at a public election for their decision. Issues were joined, and the matter was litigated, and finally decided by the supreme court in favor of the bondholders. Accordingly the county paid the interest on the bonds, as it accrued, annually, and on the 5th day of August, 1884, the county court ordered elections to be held at the several voting places in the county on the 4th day of November following, for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition to refund the \$50,000 indebtedness to said railroad company. The elections were accordingly held, and 2,194 votes were cast in favor of said proposition, and 296 against it; and thereupon the county court at its November term, 1884, ordered that bonds of the denomination of \$500 each to the amount of \$50,000 be issued, to bear date of January 1, 1885, to run thirty years, but redeemable at the option of the county at the end of twenty years, with

interest at 6 per cent, payable annually. The bonds were issued accordingly, and are now outstanding.

At the July term, 1868, the county court ordered elections to be held at the several voting places in the county, on the first day of August following, for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition of subscribing \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company; the same to be payable in the bonds of the county, running twenty years from date, with interest, payable annually, at 7 per cent per annum, and the bonds to be payable to said company only on condition that said railroad company be built and the cars actually running across the county from the Mississippi to the western line of the county, and upon the further condition that all coupons, or interest notes, that should become due prior to such completion, should be cut off from the bonds and surrendered to the county without payment. And at the same elections the people were to vote for or against the proposition to subscribe \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, upon the same conditions. Afterward, on the 22d day of the same month, the court changed the conditions or rather made them more specific, by requiring Luray to be made a point on the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad, and that the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad should make three points in Clark County—one at Fairmount, one at the junction with the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad as far east as the center of the county, east and west, and one at St. Francisville, etc.

On the 7th day of August the court found that a majority of the votes cast at the election were in favor of the proposed subscription of \$75,000 to the capital stock of each of said railroad companies, and thereupon ordered "that the said sums be subscribed to the capital stock of each of the said companies upon the conditions stated." The court at this time consisted of justices S. W. Morehouse, P. S. Washburn and Thomas H. Roseberry, the latter of whom recorded his protest against said order. Then came the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company by its attorney, George C. Dixon, and accepted said subscription of \$75,000, upon the terms and conditions mentioned, and upon the further condition that it should be in full of all offers of subscrip-

tion previously made by the county to said company. The court then appointed James Fitz Henry as agent of the county to carry said order into effect—that is to issue the bonds upon the conditions already stated. Accordingly the bonds of the county, to the amount of \$75,000, bearing date of August 10, 1868, were issued to said Alexandria and Nebraska City Railroad Company. The county has paid the interest annually thereon, and the necessary steps for refunding the principal thereof, when it becomes due in 1888, have already been taken. No acceptance, on the part of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, of the \$75,000 subscribed by the county by the order of the court made August 7, 1868, as before mentioned, appears of record, and no bonds were then issued to that company.

But afterward, on the 9th day of June, 1870, the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, by its attorney, Volney B. Irish, asked the court to subscribe the additional sum of \$125,000 to the capital stock of said company. The court refused to do this, but ordered elections to be held at the several voting places in the county on the 30th day of July, 1870, to ascertain the sense of the people on the proposition of taking \$75,000 stock in the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, on conditions that the road be completed and the cars run over it from Alexandria to the west line of said county, and also on the proposition to subscribe the additional sum of \$125,000 to the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, as suggested by said railroad company, the propositions to be voted upon separately. The elections were held accordingly, and both propositions were rejected by an overwhelming majority of the people.

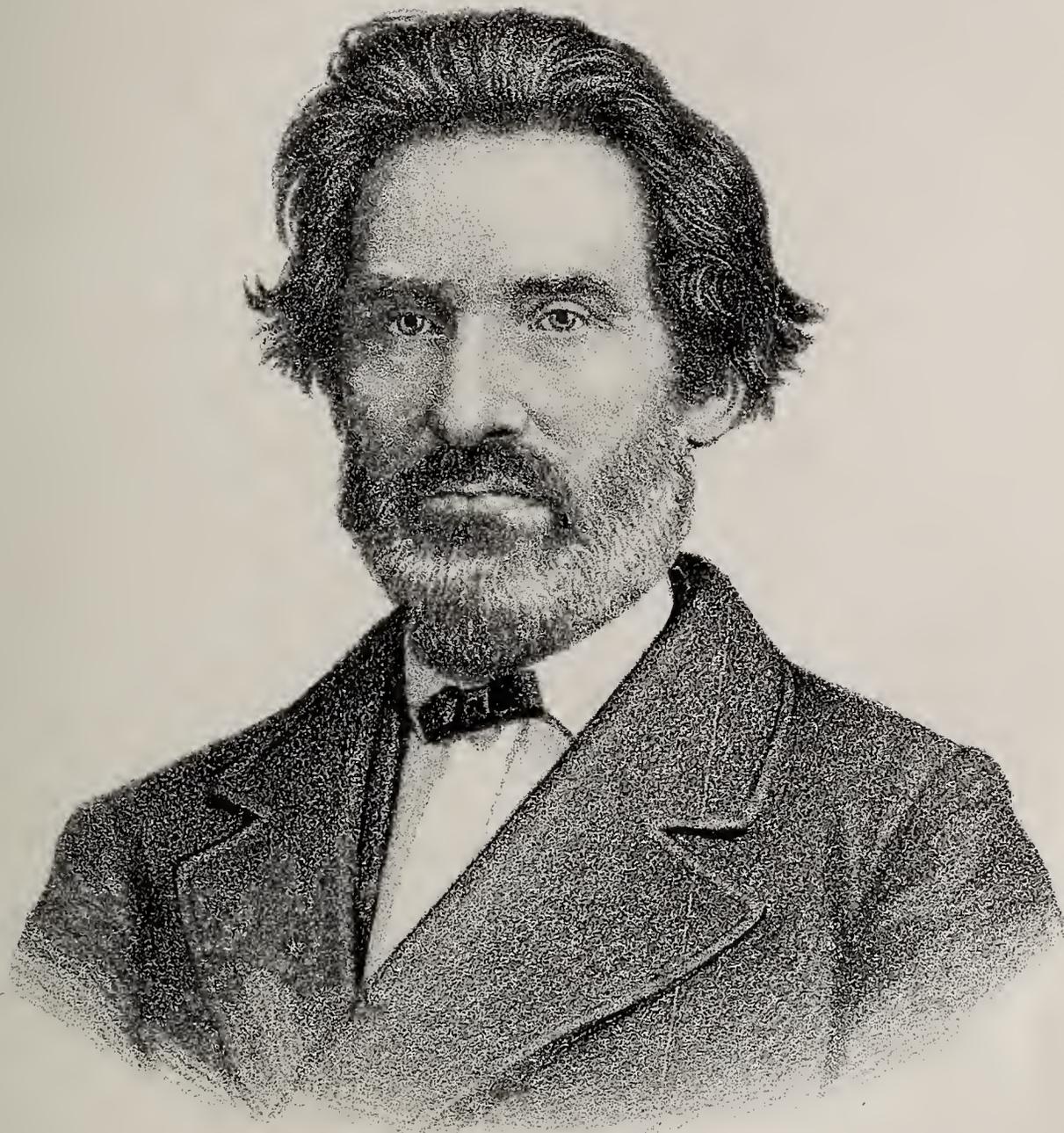
On the 3d day of May, 1871, the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, by its attorney, James M. Asher, moved the court to subscribe \$200,000 to the capital stock of said company, upon certain conditions set out in full on pages 460, 461 and 462, county court record "G." One of these conditions was "that the said railroad company should locate and maintain their said railroad within one-third of a mile of the town of Fairmont, and extend the same in a northeasterly direction to the town of St. Francisville, and locate depots both at Fairmont and St. Francisville." This motion was sustained by a majority of the court,

then consisting of justices S. W. Moorehouse, Peter S. Washburn and Thomas H. Roseberry. S. W. Moorehouse dissented from the majority of the court in sustaining the motion, and thereupon the court, upon its own responsibility, and without submitting the question to the people for their decision, subscribed the \$200,000 to the capital stock of said railroad company, and appointed A. S. Tinsman as the financial agent of the county to carry out their orders in regard to the matter. It should be remembered that \$75,000 had previously been subscribed to the capital stock of said railroad company by the order of the county court of August 7, 1868; and that the \$200,000 now subscribed included the \$75,000 previously subscribed and the \$125,000 afterward prayed for by said company. A petition, signed by several hundred citizens of the county, asking the court to set aside its order subscribing the \$200,000 to the capital stock of said railroad company, was then filed, but the court refused to grant the prayer thereof. A committee consisting of George Rensley, N. F. Givens, A. C. Walsworth and David McKee, was appointed to confer with the board of directors of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, at Macon City, Mo., for the purpose of securing and protecting the best interests of Clark County in the matter of the subscription of the \$200,000 to the capital stock of said company. N. F. Givens declined to act, and Ed R. McKee was appointed to act in his place. Afterward the bonds for the \$200,000 were issued in denominations of \$500 each, all bearing date of June 1, 1871, payable at the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, twenty years after date, with interest thereon at 8 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at said bank.

Afterward, at the May term, 1872, the county court found that the contract made with the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, in the matter of the subscription of stock previously made by the said court, had been violated and rendered void by said company, and thereupon ordered the financial agent of the county, A. S. Tinsman, to turn into the treasury of the county the bonds which he had in his possession or under his control. Justice Roseberry dissented from this order. It proved, however, that Mr. Tinsman had no bonds in his possession or under his

control, at least none were thus turned into the treasury. Soon after this, in the year 1872, the county court was succeeded by a board of supervisors under township organization. And at the March term, 1873, of said board, John N. Boulware was authorized to employ Hon. Nathaniel F. Givens to institute and prosecute a suit against the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company to recover the bonds for the \$200,000 issued to said company. A contract was entered into with Mr. Givens, the suit was brought and the litigation for the recovery of said bonds was commenced. Afterward, on the 30th day of September, 1880, the county court ordered that a proposition to compromise "its outstanding indebtedness known as the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonds of \$200,000, * * at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar, principal and interest, by issuing the amount required in in new bonds payable twenty years from date with interest at 6 per cent. per annum." be submitted to the voters of Clark County at the general election in November, 1880. The proposition was accordingly submitted, voted upon and defeated at said election.

At the February term, 1881, of the county court, a special election was ordered, in compliance with a petition of citizens, to be held at the several voting places in the county, on the 24th day of March, 1881, to re-submit to the voters of the county the aforesaid proposition. The elections were held, and on the 31st day of said month, the court found that 964 votes had been cast in favor of, and 665 votes against, said proposition, and thereupon ordered that a sufficient number of bonds of the denomination of \$500 each, payable twenty years from date, but redeemable at the option of the county after five years from date, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, payable annually, should be issued to compromise and refund said indebtedness at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar. Afterward, at the special November term, 1881, the court found that the necessary amount of bonds to be issued to redeem the bonds for the \$200,000 previously issued, and the accrued interest thereon, at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar was \$112,000, and thereupon W. M. Boulware, the presiding justice of the court, signed 224 bonds of \$500 each, with interest coupons attached, all bearing date of April 1, 1881,



ROBERT A. McKEE.
(DECEASED)
CLARK COUNTY MO.

and all made payable to L. A. Coguard or bearer, at the National Bank of Commerce in the city of New York, on the 1st day of April, 1901, or at the expiration of five years from date at the option of the county. These bonds were issued in lieu of the \$200,000 in bonds previously issued to the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, and all of the latter were then canceled and surrendered to the county. At the time of issuing the bonds for the \$112,000, the county had a sinking fund in its treasury sufficient to redeem \$5,000 of said bonds at once, so there is now only \$107,000 of the bonds outstanding.

RECAPITULATION OF THE COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The following is a recapitulation of the bonded indebtedness of the county at the present writing, to wit: \$50,000 issued to the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company, and \$75,000 to the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company, and \$107,000 to the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, making a grand total of \$232,000. After the \$50,000 in bonds were first issued to the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company, that company and the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad Company consolidated, so that the appropriations made by the county to both of these companies, were expended on the one railroad, which was constructed, and is now known as the Keokuk & Western, and passes through the county from Alexandria via Kahoka and Luray. The people do not complain about these two appropriations, as they have the accommodations of a good railroad in consideration therefor. The Missouri & Mississippi Railroad has never been built, and the project for building it has been abandoned, consequently the people never have and never will receive any value for the vast sums of money they have already paid out, and will yet have to pay before the bonds issued to that company will be redeemed. About this they complain with much bitterness, and especially of certain ex-officials. About the time that the bonds were issued for the \$200,000 to the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, great excitement prevailed. The people were indignant, and felt that they were outraged by their public servants. A mass meeting was called and assembled at Waterloo, the then county seat, where expressions of

indignation were made, and also threats of personal injury to certain members of the court, whom they charged with corruption. The details of this matter, however, are too extensive and unimportant for the scope of this work, and therefore the writer will leave the subject, believing that he has given a full, fair and impartial statement of the substantial facts pertaining thereto.

VERNON TOWNSHIP BONDS.

At the August term, 1870, of the county court, a petition was presented by citizens of Vernon Township, asking the court to order an election to be held to ascertain the sense of the people of that township on a proposition to subscribe the sum of \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company. Whereupon the court ordered that a special election be held in said township on the 3d of September, 1870, for that purpose. Afterward on the 8th of September, following said election, the court found that a majority of the voters of Vernon Township were in favor of subscribing \$25,000 in stock as aforesaid, and thereupon ordered that a subscription of \$25,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company be made by said Vernon Township, and that payment of the same should be made by said township, in bonds at par, in the name of the county of Clark, to the use of Vernon Township, in denominations of \$500 each, payable twenty years from date of issue, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually. The bonds were issued accordingly, and on the 8th of May, 1886, an election was held in said township to ascertain the sense of the people on the proposition to refund said indebtedness by issuing new bonds. The necessary majority of the votes cast were in favor of refunding the debt, and consequently new bonds to the amount of \$14,900 were issued May 1, 1886, and accepted by the bond holders, and the original bonds for \$25,000 were surrendered to the county.

THE POOR ASYLUM.

On the 11th of April, 1859, the county purchased 160 acres of land lying in Sections 1 and 12, in Township 64 north, Range 8 west, and for the consideration of \$2,500. She procured title to

the same by a deed of that date executed by Catlet Lehew and Joannah his wife. And on the same day Mr. Lehew and his wife donated and conveyed to the county thirty-seven acres of land adjoining the former, but lying in Section 7, Township 64 north, Range 7 west. The consideration for this latter tract was the sum of \$1, and the further consideration of providing a suitable farm for the poor of Clark County. Accordingly all of this land was then converted into and designated the county poor farm for the county. Suitable buildings have since been erected for the accommodation of the unfortunate ones, who are compelled to accept it as their home. The farm is under a good state of cultivation, everything is kept in good order, and the paupers that are confined there are well cared for by Mr. George W. Kennedy, who is the present, and for several years has been, superintendent of the same. The superintendent has the use of the farm, and takes care of the poor persons placed in his charge for a stipulated price per each individual. The paupers that are cared for at the asylum average in number from eighteen to twenty. Prior to the purchase of this farm by the county, the dependent poor were cared for by appropriations made by the county court, and placed in the hands of designated commissioners to be expended for their benefit. Appropriations are now occasionally made for the relief of poor persons, who are not entirely dependent upon the county for their support, and who are not confined in the asylum.

TAXATION.

The tax books of Clark County for the first twenty years of its existence, have either been lost, or so misplaced as to render them inaccessible. Beginning with the year 1858, the earliest date at which he could find the proper books, the writer has compiled the following table, showing the assessed value of the real and personal property, and of the slaves of the county, together with the total amount of taxes charged thereon for the years therein mentioned:

YEAR.	Real Estate.	Personal Property.	Slaves.	Total Taxable Property.	Total Taxes.
1858.....	\$2,017,740	\$ 549,980	\$187,800	\$2,755,520	\$17,709 00
1860.....	2,212,955	561,895	171,300	2,946,150	24,884 72
1865.....	2,020,835	551,365	.....	2,572,200	72,386 78
1870.....	2,761,320	1,509,215	.....	4,270,535	66,130 88
1880.....	2,038,217	944,029	.....	2,982,246	55,116 79
1886.....	2,111,840	997,775	.....	3,109,615	61,825 81

In addition to the foregoing, the Western Union Telegraph, and the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Companies, have paid taxes on their respective lines, beginning with and including all the years since 1879. The property of the former company was assessed for taxation in 1879 at \$2,217, and the tax charged thereon for that year was \$39.94. The same property was assessed for taxation in 1886 at \$3,409, and the tax charged thereon was \$66.50.

The property of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad Company, was assessed for taxation in 1879 at \$37,961, and the tax charged thereon was \$683.30. The same railroad property was assessed in 1886 at \$60,711, and the tax charged thereon was \$1,604.05. Taxes have also been charged on the Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad (now known as the Keokuk & Western), but none have been collected. The company refuses to pay taxes on their railroad property on the ground that the original charter under which the road was constructed exempted it from taxation for the first twenty years after it was completed, and the twenty years has not yet expired. The facts set forth in the foregoing table of property and taxes may be uninteresting to the general reader, but it will no doubt be of interest to that class of persons who have to pay the taxes. It has been said that there are two things in this world that are always certain, viz.: death and taxes. The one is as certain as the other. Death will come to all, but with no more certainty than that taxes will annually accrue and be charged against those who own property. By reference to the table it will be seen that the assessed value of real estate or landed property has not materially increased since 1858, and that it reached its highest assessment in the year 1870, when it was assessed in great disproportion to other years. The same is true

of the personal property for that year. The greatest amount of tax was charged against the people of the county in the year 1865, but \$25,000 of this amount was bounty tax, which was used to employ volunteer soldiers for the United States Army in order to exempt the county from a draft, and over \$10,000 of it was military tax, making in all over \$35,000, or nearly one-half of the entire amount that the civil war cost the county for that single year. The table also shows the assessed value of the slaves for the years 1858 and 1860, and the amount of taxable property that was wiped out of existence by Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. It must not be inferred that because the taxable property of the county was assessed so much higher in 1870 than it has since been assessed that the property has depreciated in value. Property is seldom ever assessed at its true value; sometimes it is assessed well up to its value, and at other times at less than one-third of its true value. Notwithstanding the figures shown in the table, the property of the county has gradually increased, and is estimated to have about doubled in value since the civil war. The total taxable property of Clark County is supposed to be assessed at the present writing at about 40 per cent of its true value. Taking this as a basis, the true value of the property would be about \$8,000,000.

ELECTIONS.

The first general election for State and county officers in Clark County was held in August, 1838, but the returns thereof not having been preserved, the number of votes then cast can not now be given. To show the political status of the county, the writer has compiled the following table, which give the number of votes cast for each candidate at the several presidential elections held within the county, beginning with the first one after its organization.

	Votes.
1840 William Henry Harrison, Whig.....	240
" Martin Van Buren, Dem.....	206
1844 Henry Clay, Whig	225
" James K. Polk, Dem.....	220
1848 Zachary Taylor, Whig.....	284
" Lewis Cass, Dem.....	242
1852 Winfield Scott, Whig.....	325

1852	Franklin Pierce, Dem.....	28
1856	Millard Fillmore, Amer.....	721
	“ James Buchanan, Dem.....	587
1860	John Bell, Amer.....	752
	“ Stephen A. Douglass, Dem.....	542
	“ John C. Breckinridge, Dem.....	497
	“ Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	277
1864	Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	969
	“ George B. McClellan,*Dem.....	128
1868	Horatio Seymour, Dem.....	1,136
	“ Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	302
1872	Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	1,288
	“ Horace Greeley, Dem.....	1,276
	“ O’Conner, Dem.....	5
1876	Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....	1,581
	“ Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	1,494
	“ Peter Cooper, Nat.....	3
1880	Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.....	1,570
	“ James A. Garfield, Rep.....	1,503
	“ Gen. Weaver, Nat.....	120
1884	Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	1,652
	“ James G. Blaine, Rep.....	1,599

At the general election in 1886, for judges of the supreme court of the State, there were 1,676 Democratic, and 1,508 Republican votes cast in Clark County. At the same election Benjamin E. Turner, of Kahoka, received 1,779 votes in the county for the office of judge of the circuit, to which he was elected.

POPULATION.

The following table shows the population of Clark County for all the years in which the United States census has been taken since its organization:

YEAR.	White.	Colored.	Aggregate,
1840.....	.....	.....	2,846
1850.....	.....	.....	5,527
1860.....	11,216	468	11,684
1870.....	13,372	295	13,667
1880.....	14,723	308	15,031

By reference to these figures, it will be observed that between 1840 and 1850 the aggregate population of the county nearly doubled in numbers, and that it more than doubled in the next ten years. It will also be seen that during the twenty years fol-

*Period when Southern sympathizers were disfranchised.

lowing 1860, the white population increased 3,507, while the colored decreased 160 in number.

RAILROADS.

The St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railroad passes through the eastern part of Clark County, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and has stations within the county, at Gregory's Landing and at Alexandria. It was completed early in the year 1872. The length of its main line within the county is about ten miles. The Alexandria & Nebraska City Railroad (now known as the Keokuk and Western) passes through the county in a westerly direction from the town of Alexandria by way of Wayland, Clark City, Kahoka, Ashton and Luray. The length of its main line within the county is about twenty-seven miles. This road was completed in the year 1869. The Chicago, Sante Fe & California Railway, which is now under construction, crosses the Des Moines River from the east, enters Clark County in Section 14, Township 66 north, in Range 7 west, runs thence in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Keokuk & Western Railroad in Section 15 in Lincoln Township, and passes out of the county at the west line of Section 6, in Township 64 north, in Range 9 west. At the present writing, June, 1887, large forces of men are at work grading the bed for this great trunk line railway, and it is confidently expected, that the cars will be running over it through this county, before the year closes. The length of this road within the county is twenty-one and two-fifths miles, and the combined length of the three railroads here described, within the county, is fifty-eight miles in round number. The Chicago, Sante Fe & California Railroad will be subject to taxation as soon as completed, and when the exemption period expires on the Keokuk & Western line the county will have the whole fifty-eight miles to tax for revenue. This will give some relief to the tax payers, or at least will enable the county to get something in return for what she is compelled to pay annually for the benefit of railroad companies. The probable names of stations on the Chicago, Sante Fe & California Railway, within Clark County, are as follows: Dumas, near the Des Moines River; Revere, near the

Thomas farm east of Peakeville; Medill, at the crossing of the Keokuk & Western, and Wyaconda, one mile east of the Scotland County line. These are the names recommended to the company by the civil engineers of the road, and will most probably be permanently adopted.

SLAVERY.

Slavery of the negro, in Clark County, was co-existent with the early settlement of its territory. The first slave brought to the county, was "Aunt Cully" who came in 1829, with her master, Samuel Bartlett. She was born on the James River in Virginia, and is now about eighty-four years of age, and has her home in the county poor asylum. The first slaves were brought to the county, mostly by the settlers who came from Kentucky and Tennessee. Among these Col. Thomas C. Rutherford was probably the most extensive slave holder. Slavery however, was never approved by a majority of the citizens of the county, as the slaves were owned by only a few of the most wealthy. The "peculiar institution" never flourished here as it did in counties farther toward the interior of the State. This was probably owing to the fact that the county was bounded on two sides by free States, and that many of the settlers came therefrom.

To show the extent to which slavery finally existed in the county, the following list of the names of the slaveholders, and the number of taxable slaves owned by each, and annexed to his name, as shown by the tax duplicate for the year 1860 is hereby given: J. W. Alcorn, 9; J. A. Arnold, 2; Samuel Amery, 1; John T. Boards, 1; Catharine Ball, 5; C. E. Brent, 3; John K. Ball, 3; B. H. Ballard 1; J. T. Ballard, 4; John N. Boulware, 16; George K. Biggs, 9; Nancy Butts, 3; Lewis Baldwin, 1; William Bartlett, 1; B. F. Bates, 3; T. W. Cloud, 6; Murdock Cooper, 3; W. H. Cull, 4; Benjamin Cowley, 1; Hannah Cooper, 1; Thomas Combs, 1; M. L. Chappell, 3; E. Y. Cowgill, 5; Campbell Chapman, 1; Thomas, Cherry, 1; J. W. Curd, 3; J. T. Caldwell, 5; J. W. Campbell, 1; Ruel Daggs, 6; Jacob C. Davis, 3; John Foree, 1; Hez. Foree, 2; P. N. Forsee, 3; H. H. Fore, 2; Thomas Fitzpatrick, 5; R. L. Foster, 5; E. F. Greenlief, 12; B. R. Glasscock, 7; W. G. Gordon, 1; A. B. Gatewood, 1; G. A. Granstaff, 3; George Glass-

cock, 1; William T. Gay, 1; N. F. Givens, 3; estate of Isaac Gray, 2; heirs of Benjamin Harris, 4; R. J. Harvey, 1; John P. Hampton, 3; W. D. Henshaw, 2; Alexander Hay, 1; R. E. Hill, 4; G. W. Hill, 2; B. F. Hagerman, 1; Charles Henshaw, 3; James Hackley, 1; James T. James, 1; Garrett Jordon, 8; E. Kerfoot, 5; Elizabeth King, 2; W. T. Kemper, 1; B. J. Kenny, 2; William Lillard, 1; William Lamberth, 1; Richard Liggon, 1; John P. Lowry, 7; I. N. Lewis, 4; Jacob W. Lewellen, 2; James H. Lapsley, 2; A. W. Lawrence, 1; John Langford, 1; T. Lyon, 1; Diedrick Mangles, 1; Ruel Murphy, 5; William McDermott, 2; W. C. Mitchell, 4; A. Musgrove, 4; J. M. McKim, 1; Edward Moseley, 4; R. A. McKee, 10; J. F. McWilliams, 2; W. F. Mitchell, 3; William Moreland, 1; Samuel Musgrove, 4; A. W. Mitchell, 3; Abel L. Morris, 6; Isaac McPherson, 1; H. C. Montgomery, 2; Andrew Maxwell, 2; R. E. Musgrove and A. B. Peyton, 6; M. S. Mitchell, 1; Jacob Niswanger, 1; W. J. Pierce, 1; W. H. Pritchett, 1; Helen Rebo, 5; Thomas C. Rutherford, 21; Armenia Roberts, 1; Rice Smith, 3; Francis Smith, 12; Frank Smith, 1; John Snyder, 1; John H. Schnebley, 3; Jacomiah Seaman, 3; Joseph G. Scott, 6; Milton J. Sisson, 1; W. A. Shropshier, 1; Albert J. Sibley, 3; Harriet Sniveley, 1; Z. T. Clark and Janet Sniveley, 4; W. H. Todd, 2; heirs of P. Thomas, 1; John Taylor, 2; W. S. Tinsley, 4; Abraham Wayland, 4; William Walker, 7; Lycurgus Wilson, 1; Jeremiah Wayland, 4; Richard Young, 3; Joseph F. Wayland, 2; Susan Thompson, 1; M. Webber, 2; William M. Wright, 1; heirs of Joseph Wilson, 10; Granville Wilson, 2; W. E. White, 2; J. R. White, 6; R. J. Wood, 2, and T. R. Wilson, 1.

The total number of slave holders, as shown by the foregoing list, was 129, and the total number of slaves 405. The slaves were valued for taxation at \$171,300. The following year (1861) the total number of taxable slaves within the county was valued for taxation at only \$135,300. This reduction in their value was caused by the civil war which was then commenced, and which resulted in their emancipation.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The organization of the county court, and the places where

it was first and subsequently held has already been given. Prior to the year 1872, this court has always consisted of three county court justices, appointed or elected for that purpose. And the following is a list of their names, with date of terms of service annexed, to wit: John Taylor, 1837-42; Thaddeus Williams and Robert McKee, 1837-38; Jesse McDaniel and David Hay, 1838-42; Francis Smith, 1842-54; Henry Sniveley and John W. Lewellen, 1842-50; John P. Lowry and Reynolds Bayne, 1850-54; Joseph T. Caldwell, Aaron Sullivan and Thomas Roseberry, 1854-58; William Baker, 1858-60; Andrew Maxwell and John P. Lowry, 1858-63; Murdock Cooper, 1860, February to December; Harvey Seymour and B. P. Hanan, 1863-66; Jacob Tinsman, 1863-65; Edward Anderson, 1865-66; R. James Anderson, 1866-68; Thomas H. Roseberry and S. W. Morehouse, 1866-72; P. S. Washburn, 1868-72.

On the 7th day of May, 1872, a petition of citizens, praying for the adoption of "township organization," was presented to the county court, which was then composed of the last three named justices, in the foregoing list. And thereupon the court ordered a special election to be held at the several voting places in the county, on the 13th day of June, following, for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people in regard to the question of township organization. The election was accordingly held, and the following tabular statement gives the result in each township, and also in the county:

TOWNSHIPS.	For Township Organization.	Against Township Organization.	Total Votes Cast.
Vernon	81	2	83
Des Moines	70	31	101
Clay	125	6	131
Jackson	142	2	144
Madison	88	5	93
Sweet Home	128	6	134
Grant	98	0	98
Jefferson	108	16	124
Lincoln	96	28	124
Wyaconda	86	4	90
Union	112	1	113
Washington	166	0	166
Folker	102	2	104
Totals	1,402	103	1,505

About this time the people were highly incensed on account of

the action of the county court in issuing certain railroad bonds, which are mentioned elsewhere in this work, and consequently were anxious to dispense with said court as it was then organized; hence the overwhelming majority in favor of township organization. An election was then held at all the voting places in the county on the 18th day of July following, when a supervisor for each township was elected as follows: Vernon, R. E. Hill; Des Moines, Garret Jordan; Clay, James Boulware; Jackson, William McDermott; Madison, Thomas Singleton; Sweet Home, Israel Duty; Grant, H. A. Stewart; Jefferson, Josiah Gammon; Lincoln, John Langford; Wyaconda, William J. Northcraft; Union, M. L. Chappell; Washington, Micajah Weber; Folker, S. O. H. Callaghan. On the 5th day of August, 1872, a majority of these supervisors met at the courthouse in Kahoka, and organized the board of supervisors to succeed the county court. John Langford was elected chairman of said board. Having dispensed with the county court as it was formerly composed, the people soon became anxious to reduce the number of individuals composing said court or board of supervisors. And to this end an election was held at the several voting places in the county, on the 3d day of June, 1873, for the purpose of electing five county judges—one from each of the four districts into which the county was divided for that purpose, and one from the county at large. The judges elected at this election were John Langford, F. N. Bartlett, Murdock Cooper, William McDermott and H. A. Stewart. These gentlemen met at the usual place of holding courts, on the 7th day of July following, and, after being duly qualified, they organized as the county court, by electing John Langford as president thereof, and proceeded to business.

This court continued to be composed of five judges until the year 1877, when its members were reduced to three in number, as it had existed prior to and up to the year 1872. Township organization had also been abolished, and the old method of electing three county court justices to compose said court had been re-adopted. The county court justices elected in 1877 were R. E. Hill, Murdock Cooper and W. W. Loveless. The first term of the county court composed of these justices, was held in August.

of that year, and ever since that date the said court has been composed of three justices. The individuals composing the county court during the time that it consisted of five members were as follows: John Langford, 1873-77; F. N. Bartlett, 1873-74; Murdock Cooper, 1873-77; William McDermott, 1873-74; H. A. Stewart, 1873-74; George Rauscher, 1874-77; Arthur Shuler, 1875-77. And since 1877 the county court justices have been as follows: R. E. Hill, 1877-79; Murdock Cooper, 1877-79; W. W. Loveless, 1877-78; W. M. Boulware, 1878-83; John Stafford, 1879 a short time; M. L. Chappell, 1879-81; James Eagan, 1879-81; D. P. Stevens, 1881-83; John Roberts, 1881-83; John Stafford, 1883-87; Samuel Clough, 1883-87; Arthur Shuler, 1883-87; J. E. Todd, George H. Harter and Charles Seyb, the present incumbents held their first term in February, 1887. The most important business transacted by this court has been noted in Chapter No. III.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The first term of the Clark Circuit Court was held on the 6th day of April, 1837, at the house of John Hill, the place designated by law for holding the first courts of the county. Hon. Priestly H. McBride produced his commission from the governor of the State, and thereupon assumed his duties as judge of said court. The first grand jury, consisting of the following-named eighteen "good and lawful men," to wit: David Hay, foreman; Thomas Sawyers, Franklin Levering, Jeremiah Wayland, Robert Wainscott, Joseph McCoy, Jeremiah Lewis, O. F. D. Hampton, Joseph G. Scott, Jesse McDaniel, Richard Lewellen, Amery Wheeler, George K. Biggs, Burrel Gregory, Joseph Higbee, John Riney, Rice Overstreet and Frederick Johnson, were then selected, sworn, and charged "to diligently inquire and true presentment make of all offenses against the laws of the State, committed or triable in the county, of which they had or could obtain legal evidence." Being thus qualified, they retired to their room (under a shade tree), and after making "diligent inquiry," returned into court and reported "no bills found," and were accordingly discharged. The judge then established the first rule of court as follows, to wit: "All bills,

answers, declarations, motions, pleas and pleadings filed in any cause in this court shall be written in roll form on not less than one-fourth of a sheet of foolscap paper, leaving a space of two inches at the top, and a margin on the left side of at least one inch, and where the same occupies more than one piece of paper they shall be attached at the top by a narrow ribbon, tape or wafer." John Head, Esq., then presented his commission from the governor of the State as circuit attorney for the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The next term of this court was begun and held at the house of Joseph McCoy on the 3d of August, following, when another grand jury was empaneled, sworn and charged, but found no bills of indictment. At this term the first entry of a cause of action was made—that of William L. McPherson *vs.* William F. Mercer for debt. Several actions of the same nature were then docketed. At the next term of the court, held in December, 1837, John Taylor and Simeon Conway, two justices of the peace, appeared and delivered a prisoner, James C. Boon, charged with breaking into and stealing from the store of Daniel McMullen at Sweet Home. This matter was referred to the grand jury, by whom a bill of indictment for larceny and burglary was found against the prisoner. When arraigned for trial the prisoner asked for a change of venue, which was granted. Then came Simeon Conway and deposited with the clerk of the court a small leather purse containing \$115 in gold and 50 cents in silver, taken from the person of James C. Boon, the defendant, by a constable. This purse was ordered to be sent, with the papers, to the Marion Circuit Court, to which the venue was granted. There the prisoner was tried, being defended by Hon. Urial Wright, who secured his acquittal. The first actual trial in the Clark Circuit Court was that of "the State of Missouri *vs.* Thomas I. White," which came up on appeal from a magistrate's court, the charge being for some trifling offense against the law. The following petit jury, consisting of twelve "good and lawful men," to wit: George Gray, William Bedell, William Clark, Nathaniel Dews, John H. Alexander, Ignatius Small, John Cundiff, Isaac Gray, Isaac Stephenson, Robert Wainscott, Jesse Hitchcock and Crath Renfro, was then empaneled and sworn to

try the prisoner. After hearing the evidence, and the argument of counsel, they found the prisoner guilty, and fixed his fine at \$15.

The Clark Circuit Court, since its organization, has been presided over by the following judges at the periods annexed to their names, to wit: Priestly H. McBride, 1837-45; Addison Reese, 1845-60; Thomas S. Richardson, 1860-62; James Ellison, 1862-64; David Wagner, 1864-66; E. V. Wilson, 1866-74; John C. Anderson, 1874-80; Benj. E. Turner, 1880-86. The latter, the present incumbent, was re-elected in 1886. For list of clerks of this court see "county officers."

Inasmuch as the circuit court has always had jurisdiction over criminal matters, and as it is by this tribunal that offenders are tried and punished, it is proper here to mention some of the leading crimes that have been committed in the county and the trials of the offenders. Perhaps the first "killing" that took place in the county was that of James Butcher by Col. Boniphan at St. Francisville. Butcher had become intoxicated and riotous, and a warrant was issued and put into the hands of Constable Billings for his arrest. The offender resisted the officer with a large bowie-knife, when Boniphan who was some distance away shot him through the lungs with his rifle. About the year 1838 Asher Ousley, a merchant at Waterloo, lost a pocket book, and suspected that one Mills had stolen it. He then, with the assistance of others, caught Mills and gave him a very severe cow-hiding. The latter immediately left the country without heralding his going, and it was supposed that he had been murdered by Ousley and his assistants. The pocket book was afterward found where the owner lost it, and Mills was said to be discovered afterward in Alabama. About the year 1840 McKean and Vicorey had a distillery two miles east of Waterloo. A man by the name of McAlister had a judgment against Vicorey, and caused the execution to be levied on a yoke of oxen belonging to the aforesaid firm, and at the constable's sale he bought the oxen to satisfy his judgment. He (McAlister) then attempted to take the cattle away from the distillery, whereupon McKean shot him and killed him. McKean was arrested and tried before a magistrate, who refused to commit him to court. He then went to Illinois, and afterward an indictment was found against him

by the grand jury, but he was never arrested. Gen. Allen, of Lewis County, was his attorney, and Abernathy was then the prosecutor.

Robert E. Lee, of whom mention has been made in connection with the settlement of the county, was indicted at the August term, 1841, of the Clark Circuit Court, for the killing of his tenant whose name was Ford. On being arraigned for trial, Lee called for a change of venue, which was granted, to Lewis County, where he was afterward tried and acquitted. The killing, however, was an established fact, but Lee was only indicted for manslaughter, and for reasons unknown to the writer, and perhaps to all others except the jury, he was found not guilty.

Maj. James Moss lived at Warsaw, Ill., and put in a large crop of hemp on what is called the old Hill farm, about five miles northwest from Alexandria, and on the 18th day of March, 1844, he became engaged in an altercation with Richard D. Phillips, commonly called Dabney Phillips, in which the latter shot and killed him with a pistol. At the June term, following, Phillips was indicted for murder in the first degree, and Telefaro Dedman was indicted as an accessory. Two cases were docketed, the one being *The State of Missouri vs. Richard D. Phillips*, and the other *The State of Missouri vs. Richard D. Phillips and Telefaro Dedman*. Both cases were continued from term to term, and in June, 1845, the former was dismissed, and the latter continued until May, 1846, when the charge against Dedman was *nolle prosequied*, and Phillips was tried and acquitted.

State of Missouri vs. Ann, a Slave.—In this case the defendant was indicted and tried at the May term, 1846, for arson. She was found guilty and was sentenced to receive thirty-five lashes on her bare back, to be inflicted by the sheriff. Mention of this case is made simply to call attention to the mode of punishing colored offenders in the days when slavery existed. About the year 1852, two men named respectively Townsend and Denny, quarreled at an election held near Chambersburg, and the former stabbed the latter with a knife and killed him. Townsend was arrested but died before trial.

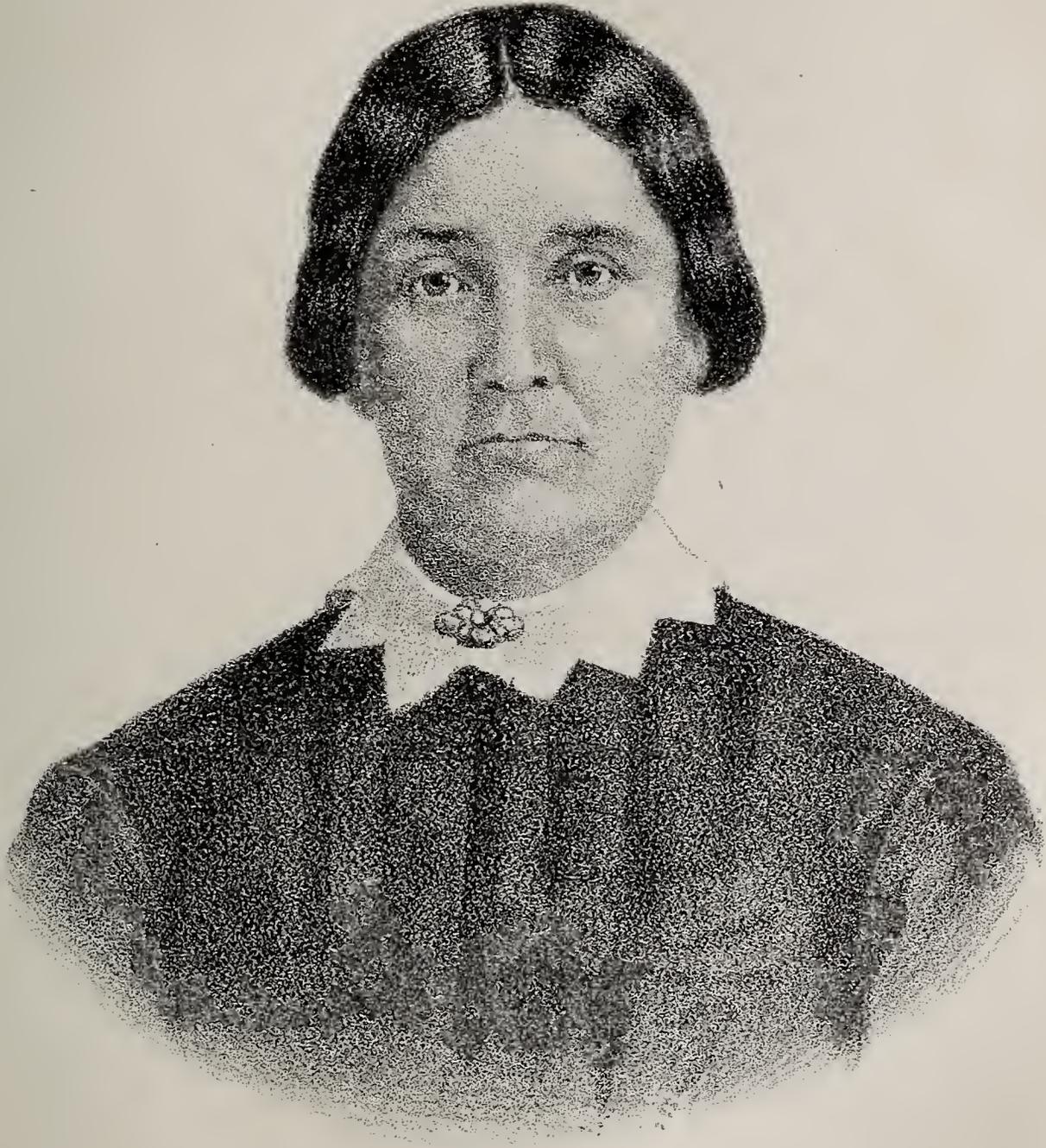
State of Missouri vs. Jeremiah H. Childress.—On the 13th day of July, 1855, the defendant in this case killed Dr. James B.

Cravens at the village of Fairmont. The wound which caused the death of the Doctor was made upon his head by a mowing scythe, wielded by the hands of the defendant. At the September term, 1855, of the Clark Circuit Court, Childress was indicted for the murder, and was allowed to give a bond for his appearance at the following April term of said court. He appeared accordingly, and upon petition was granted a change of venue to Scotland County. Afterward, at the October term, 1856, of the Scotland County Circuit Court, he was tried and found not guilty.

State of Missouri vs. Jacob Phillips.—On the 27th day of October, 1856, at the town of Alexandria, Jacob Phillips struck John Pugh on the head with a piece of oak flooring. At the April term, 1857, Phillips was indicted for being accessory to the death of John Pugh. The case was continued from term to term until September 30, 1859, when it was dismissed. It seems that Pugh was intoxicated, and was very offensive and abusive at the time the striking took place. A few murders which took place during the civil war will be noticed in the chapter on war history.

THE BAIRD CASE.

One of the most exciting cases ever brought in the Clark Circuit Court was that of “*The State of Missouri vs. John Baird and others.*” The following statement of the origin of this case, as given by one who took part therein to the reporter of the *Gate City*, published at Keokuk, is believed to be as near the truth as it is possible to obtain it. “James Whiteford, whose locks were white as snow, lived in Canada, but owned a farm two miles from Chambersburg, Clark Co., Mo., near Herdman’s mill. This farm was leased to the Maloys. Whiteford was reported to have been well off, and when murdered the supposition was that he had on his person about \$900 in gold and silver, and \$1,300 in Canadian bank bills. It was his custom to occasionally visit Missouri to collect his rents and look after his property, and on the occasion of his last visit no one knew he was in Clark County until the Maloys told Baird. This was on Saturday, October 8, 1860. Baird lived on a farm across Fox River, nearly a half mile distant. After Whiteford left for Canada on a previous visit Baird



AMANDA M. McKEE.
(DECEASED)
CLARK COUNTY MO.

circulated the report that Whiteford had stolen his mare, but it is said that Baird gave the mare to a party in Burlington in payment of a note. On receiving the news of Whiteford's arrival Baird went to Bill Young and said 'we must arrest Whiteford for stealing my mare.' Baird then returned home, and Young went to Bill White's and said, 'Whiteford is at Maloys and I want you to go with us to arrest him.' White replied that he did not want to bother in any other man's business, but Young represented that there was to be nothing unlawful done, and that it was the duty of all good citizens to assist in the arrest, as he believed that Whiteford stole the mare, moreover, if White refused Baird would be appointed deputy constable, and having the right to call on any citizen for assistance, would compel him to go.

"White then agreed to assist in making the arrest providing nothing unlawful should be done. Young then said 'we will stand between you and the law.' White and Young at once proceeded to Maloys, and there met Baird, Reeves, Fouts and young Stevenson. This was about 8 or 9 o'clock at night. Whiteford had complained of being tired and went to bed quite early. He placed his pants, with a revolver, on a chair near the head of his bed. The Maloys gave the word that the pants and revolver had been removed, and the party entered the house, Baird and Young taking the lead. Baird said to Whiteford, 'you are my prisoner, and must go home with me and stay until Monday, when you will be taken before a justice.' Whiteford replied 'all right,' and got up and put on his pants and socks. He then requested to be allowed to step to the door and was permitted to do so, after all but Young and Baird had been stationed outside to prevent his escape. Young and Baird walked on either side of Whiteford, and when they reached the door Whiteford gave Baird a push and leaped forward, but was caught by Reeves. Baird drew a revolver, but as Young was between him and Whiteford he did not shoot. * * They started with Whiteford for Baird's without allowing him to dress, and as the night was quite frosty he suffered from cold. Instead of stopping at Baird's they went on past the house about 200 yards to a point near the mill dam. At this juncture White asked Stevenson what they were going to

do and the latter replied 'he did not know.' Baird and Young then tied Whiteford to a tree and made Reeves cut and put a gag in his mouth. They then drew their revolvers and ordered the rest to stand, and Baird stepped to one side while Young compelled Reeves to whip Whiteford unmercifully with large switches. After the whipping Young asked Whiteford if he would tell whether he stole that mare. Whiteford said, 'I never stole the mare, but if you will let me go and take me to Maloys, where my money is, I will give you \$40.' Young said he would do it for \$70, but Whiteford claimed he only had \$40. Young said, 'boys, give him a few more and perhaps he will sing out,' but he still refused to tell.

"They then took him to Baird's house, Baird joining them on the way. Whiteford warmed himself and complained of being sore from the beating. Baird told Whiteford to lie down, and then he and Young went outside and held a consultation. In a few moments they called the others out, and Baird said that the whipping was done, but they had no confession, and they must do something or the law would handle them. Young and Baird then proposed to put him in one of his own houses and burn him. The others said 'We will not have anything more to do with it.' Reeves said 'the bones will tell on you.' Young and Baird replied 'we will mash the bones up and scatter them to the four winds of the earth.' After parleying awhile Young and Baird drew their revolvers and ordered the others to hold up their hands, and made them swear never to divulge, saying 'if you do we will bring one hundred men in twelve hours to burn you at the stake.' They then said 'we will take him out again and threaten him, but do no more whipping.' They went to the same spot, tied him up, and Baird again left. Young then threatened Whiteford and said they would whip him to death if he did not confess. Whiteford plead and begged to be released, and renewed his offer of \$40. All the party, except Young, went a short distance off and concealed themselves so as to overhear Whiteford, and in case he confessed, they were to appear as witnesses against him. Young now told Whiteford that he would go and get some switches, and make him tell about the mare; but before starting he ran his hands down into Whiteford's pockets,

also unbuttoned his pants and said 'I'll go now and get the switches, you d—d old son of a b—h.' Young went off about fifteen or twenty yards to a hazel patch, and returned without the switches. Whiteford said to him: "Don't punish me any more, you will kill me," and Young replied no more and untied him. * * Whiteford then slapped his hand on his pocket and exclaimed, 'Young, you have stolen my money.' At this Young called to the others to come and search him (Young), and they did but got no money. (Narrator thinks Young got the money, and hid it in the bushes.)

"They all returned to the house, and Baird came in alone shortly after. Whiteford went to the fire to warm himself, and again put his hands to his pants pocket, and turning to Young, said, 'Bill Young, you have stolen my money.' Young grabbed his revolver off the mantle, where he had put it, cocked same and said, 'You — —, Ill blow your brains out. I never took your money.' Mrs. Baird jumped in between them, saying, 'for God's sake, don't shoot him in my house.' * * Whiteford started for the bed, and repeated, 'Young, you stole my money.' Fouts was standing near the bed and Young said 'Fouts dump him.' Fouts struck Whiteford, knocking him about five feet over against the bed. Baird now put in by saying Whiteford had been punished enough, and he would not have any more of that sort of proceedings in his house. By this time it was pretty late, and Baird went to a justice and got a warrant for the arrest of Whiteford, he having arrested him without a warrant. The whole party remained in the house until daybreak, and then went home, leaving Whiteford at Baird's."

The party making the foregoing confession, claimed that this was the last he had to do in the matter. The writer, having examined the evidence in this case, now on file at Monticello, finds this confession corroborated thereby. Not being satisfied with what they had done, the assailants of Whiteford, that is Baird, Young, White and Fouts, fearing the consequences that awaited them, if he was left to tell the tale, concluded to destroy the evidence against them, by taking his life and putting him out of the way. This they did by taking him out that Sunday night, October 7, 1860, "and, finding a limb that answered the purpose,

they called Whiteford's attention to it, and told him he would soon be dangling from it, and sure enough he was, but when lowered to the ground he denied stealing the mare. * *

They slipped the noose over his head and pulled him up for the second time. When they let him down he was insensible, and Fouts thought he was dead. Baird put his ear down close to the heart and heard it beating—there was a little life there yet. Stepping back a short distance, he made a spring and landed with his heels on Whiteford's breast. He repeated this act several times and then listened for the beating of his heart, but it had stopped. The old man was dead. Then in a grass plot near by they dug a grave, and buried him and replaced the sod, which they had carefully cut, back on the grave, and took care to leave no loose earth on the surface. This they accomplished by the use of sheets, on which they placed the earth as they excavated it.

“On Monday Baird and Young went before the justice and stated that Whiteford had escaped from them. That while they were taking him over to Young's house, Sunday night, he had knocked Baird down and run up a hollow and disappeared. This statement was made by Baird and corroborated by Young, who further said that he had set his bull dog on him, but that he had outrun the animal. The justice believed this story, and Baird offered \$100 for the recapture of his escaped prisoner.”

On Saturday, following the date of the murder, information was found upon the oath of Isaac Stevenson, and Squire John Bobbett issued the warrant for the arrest of the guilty parties. The warrant was placed in the hands of John Schee, constable of Sweet Home Township, who, on the following day (Sunday), with the assistance of Maj. David McKee and Levi Benning, made the arrests, and delivered their prisoners to Squire Bobbett, at Athens. A search was then inaugurated for the body of Whiteford, and at the appointed hour on Monday a large number of citizens assembled for that purpose. They had searched but a short time when William McKee discovered the grave containing the body of the murdered man, about 150 yards northeast, from Baird's house on Fox River, near Herdman's mill, in Jefferson Township, Clark Co., Mo. This was on Monday, October 15,

1860. They took the body out of the grave, it being covered about two and a half feet deep, and found the head and the small of the back badly bruised, and signs of a rope mark around the neck. On the 25th of October the parties arrested were given a preliminary examination before Squire Bobbett, and three days later an indictment was found in the Clark Circuit Court against John Baird, William Young, Solomon Fouts, William White and James Reeves for the murder of James Whiteford—the first named as principal and the others as accessories.

On the 3d day of December following Baird was granted a change of venue to Lewis County, where he was tried on the 7th and 8th days of April, 1861. He was prosecuted by J. C. Anderson, the prosecuting attorney, and defended by S. Kibbe. The jury trying him were T. J. Sullivan, Thomas A. Graves, L. M. Piner, E. S. Gunn, James Flack, John Wallace, William Holloway, Thomas J. Martin, John T. Wileham, R. L. Adams, J. H. Poage and Winchester M. Porter. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree. When the verdict was announced a pause ensued, after which Judge Thomas S. Richardson made some appropriate remarks, in which he warned the doomed man to make his peace with God, and then pronounced the following sentence: "That you, John Baird, be hanged by the neck until you are dead! And, that execution of this judgement be made and done by the sheriff of this county on Friday, the 10th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. And, the court being of opinion that the execution of this sentence should be in public, it is further ordered that this judgment be enforced and executed at such public place in this county as the said sheriff of Lewis County may appoint, and may God have mercy upon your soul."

In accordance with this sentence, and on the day therein specified, Baird was hung at a point about two miles north of the town of Monticello, in Lewis County, and when life was extinct the body was taken down and buried. He was about forty years of age, and left a wife and child. W. G. Burnett was then sheriff of Lewis County, upon whom devolved the unpleasant duty of executing, or having executed, the foregoing sentence.

The following is a statement made and signed by Baird, and left with his attorneys:

I, John Baird, in view of my accountability to God, who searches all hearts, make the following statement of facts connected with my apprehension and conviction:

I had no malicious motives in arresting James Whiteford; my only object was to try and get my mare and colt, and also to have him punished according to law, and during the time he was in my custody I treated him kindly, counseling those whom I had summoned not to maltreat him. During Saturday night, Sunday, and Sunday night, up to the time he was taken from my house, I protested against any personal violence being used against him. The first thing that led me to suspect Whiteford for taking my mare was the statement of — Maloy that Whiteford had taken her and the colt, when he was down at the same time she was missing. He said that he would assist me to get her back. This led me to have him arrested. On Sunday night he was taken from my house by John Maloy and William Young. Edward and John Maloy were the men who came to my house about 12 o'clock Sunday night, as stated by witness Stevenson. When they came they proposed to start with Whiteford for Squire Cantwell's. William Young went into the house and put Whiteford's clothes on. I objected to starting so soon, but they insisted on going. Whiteford being willing we started, after we got out of the house the prisoner remarked he could not walk to the Squire's; I then told Edward Maloy to go and get his wagon and horses; he started immediately. John Maloy then said let us take him out and make him tell more. I said no, you will not take him and punish him any more; he is punished enough. Maloy still persisted in taking him out. I advised Young not to go; he said he would go along for a witness. They started and were gone about an hour, when Young came back and said to me, how does the old man's coat fit? I answered it was too tight; I also said the old man will get cold; no, said Young, he is plenty warm; he (Young) said he wanted some whisky for him; I gave him some; Young then said, we will take him down to my house; come down soon in the morning and bring your witnesses and we will go to the Squire's.

Early on Monday morning I and Ellis Stevenson went to Young's house, after James Reeves came. Before Reeves came Young met us at the gate. Stevenson asked him where the old man was, if he was in the house, he said "yes." We went into the house. Stevenson asked, "is he up stairs?" Young answered, "You bet he is up stairs." Young then asked me to walk out doors with him. After going out he told me Whiteford had got away from him at the gate. I told him to tell me the truth about it. He still affirmed he got away from him at the gate, and that he had set the dog on him, and the dog was gone a long time. I told Stevenson he could go home, and I would go on to the Squire's and see what I would have to do about it, I went to the Squire's, got his advice, and, on my return home, met Young, who said it was too close to his house to say he got away at the gate. I again admonished him to tell me the truth about it, and he said: "Tell that he got away from us on the hill between my house and Asher's, and that I (Young) was drunk and fell down, and that you (Baird), was weak and could not run." I told him that would not do. I then went to Asher and told him the same story. This is the only lie I told in the whole matter. After this, I went home and said no more about it until I went down to the mill. Vanfossen was there at work. He asked me

what we had done with old Whiteford. I told him he had got away from us. He said: "I expect the cow hunters will find him hanging to a limb somewhere." I told him no he had gotten away. I never knew what was done with Whiteford, until the news came to me at Athens, after being arrested. E. Stevenson was mistaken about the coat being in the house at the time he stated. Mrs. Wrath was mistaken about me offering to sell Ruth tobacco. E. Maloy came to my house and requested to see me privately. We went out under the shed. He then showed me a receipt for a note in a bank at Kahoka, in favor of Whiteford, which he (Maloy) had given him for rent and other property. They had a talk about it in my house Sunday night, but could not settle a dispute they had about it. Previously E. Maloy showed me the receipt and wished me to go and get the note.

I have now told all the truth, and upon this statement I am willing to meet my God. I believe He has forgiven my sins, and I shall meet Him in peace.

JOHN BAIRD.

OTHER IMPORTANT CASES.

The trial of William White was begun on Tuesday, December 4, 1860, in the Clark Circuit Court, and continued two days. The jurors trying him were C. Wolf, C. D. Gilliam, J. E. Johnson, Levi Panick, Daniel Fee, Oliver Moore, L. W. Williams, P. C. Dillon, Griffith O. Dell, William Singmaster, Henry Fairbrother and William McDermott. They found him "guilty of manslaughter in the first degree," and assessed his punishment at five years in the penitentiary. After serving three-fourths of his time he was pardoned and released by the Governor.

Then followed the trial of Solomon Fouts in the same court, and the jury, before whom he was tried, consisted of the following named gentlemen: Claudius Cooke, Henry Keller, John Bennett, Jacob Bash, Richard Harrold, James Burch, Lyman Herrick, A. J. Matthews, Rodolphus Davis, Robert L. Childress, G. B. Sutton and George Rex. He was found "guilty of murder in the second degree," and his punishment was fixed at ten years in the penitentiary. After serving four years he was pardoned, and a few years thereafter he died at Keokuk, Iowa.

James Reeves "turned State's evidence," and gave away his accomplices, and thus escaped the punishment he deserved.

William Young, upon being arraigned for trial, asked for a continuance, which was granted, and his case went over to the April term, following. He then called for a change of venue, which was granted by sending his case to the circuit court of Knox County, where he was tried in June following, and found

“guilty of murder in the second degree,” and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. “Shortly after being transported to Jefferson City he managed to secure the favor of Claib. Jackson, governor of Missouri, and was taken out of the penitentiary, and up to the Governor’s house on Capitol Hill, where he was placed in charge of the grounds. Some months afterward he was pardoned on account of good conduct and bad health. He did not enter the army, nor was he a spy or guerrilla, as some reports have it.”* “Old Mother Holley knew Whiteford very well, and was conversant with many of the facts relating to his crimes, his persecutions and persecutors, and his death. She always wore a man’s coat, and in her business—that of fortune teller—was known far and wide as ‘Granny Holley.’ She lived there all alone in a little hut in the brush for many years.” “William McKee, the man who discovered Whiteford’s grave, joined the Union Army a few months later, and was killed at the battle of Prairie Grove December 7, 1862.”

“After the coroner’s inquest the remains of Whiteford were buried in an old graveyard in a corner of his pasture.”

“Jim Reeves stated among other things in his confession, that while the members of the gang were all confined in the Monticello jail, in 1860, he overheard Young’s wife, telling her husband that she had the money all safe in a bottle buried under a tree in the cornfield, and that it was all right, because she had looked at it just before she left.”

“Baird and his crowd committed many acts of violence previous to the murder of Whiteford. They were in deadly and open hostility to Maj. McKee who lived over on the prairie between Chambersburg and Athens, and repeatedly vowed they would one day be the death of him. McKee lived in a solid one-story brick building, the walls of which probably saved his life more than once. He often saw men prowling around the house after night-fall, and at such times would go into the house, barricade the door, and get his trusty rifle in readiness. One night in particular they were quite bold, and came directly up to the door and knocked. The family was at supper, but McKee rushed for the gun and then bolted and barred the door. The knock was

*J. W. Murphy in “Outlaws of the Fox River Country.”

repeated but there was no response. The crowd outside then improvised a battering ram out of some rails from the fence near by, and punched at the door ineffectually for a while, and then went away. Shortly after that they waylaid him in the woods, but he made such a show of resistance with his ever ready rifle that they skulked away.”*

THE MURDER OF THE SPENCER FAMILY.

The most exciting tragedy that was ever enacted in Clark County was the murder of the Spencer family, the trial of William Young for the execution of the same—his acquittal and finally his death at the hands of a mob.

William L. Spencer and his daughters, Jane and Alice, aged eighteen and twenty, respectively, and his sons, Charlie and Willis, aged seven and ten, respectively, constituted all the members of what was known as the Spencer family. They lived in a log cabin on Fox River, about six miles north of Luray. About one hundred feet northeast of the house stood the log barn in which Mr. Spencer and his elder son were accustomed to sleep in hot weather. Spencer was the treasurer of the township (Folker) in which he lived, and it was known that he had a considerable amount of money in his possession. It was on the morning of the 3d of August, 1877, when this entire family was murdered. On this occasion Spencer and his son were sleeping in the barn, Jane and her little brother, Charles, were sleeping on a bed in the house “down stairs” while Alice was sleeping “up stairs.” Here, then, while each of these helpless and innocent ones “was wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, enjoying nature’s sweet restorer,” the hands of an assassin wielded an ax which crushed their skulls, and sent them, unexpectedly and perhaps unprepared, into eternity.

Willis James, a brother-in-law of Spencer, was the first one to give the alarm. He stated that he had been accustomed to help Mr. Spencer in his farm work, and came to the house early that morning for that purpose, and finding everything quiet, and supposing that they had overslept, he entered the house by the front door, and there found the dead bodies of the three who had slept therein, and then went to the barn and found

*J. W. Murphy.

the lifeless forms of Spencer and his boy. On being alarmed the neighbors assembled, and a messenger was at once dispatched to Luray for Drs. Payne and Davis. The former soon arrived at the scene of destruction, and found the victims all beyond the aid of human skill. The work of the assassins had been completed, and upward of \$1,000 was supposed to have been appropriated by them, as a compensation, they undoubtedly considered it, for the dastardly act. It was supposed that the murderers entered the house through the kitchen window which was found open that morning; and underneath this window an ax of heavy pattern was found. "It was covered with blood, and, the helve not passing clear through, it was discovered that in the interstice were brains and a quantity of hair corresponding to the quality and texture of that of the girl Alice, showing conclusively that this was the weapon used in the braining. Upon examination, it appeared that the skull of the boy Willis had been pierced with a pitchfork which was found near by. On Friday afternoon a coroner's inquest was held by Justice Reynolds, acting as coroner, and the verdict of the jury was, "That all came to their death by blows of an ax in the hands of some person or persons unknown." The bodies were buried in the graveyard at the Bethlehem Church about three miles from the Spencer house.

On Monday following the murder the county court met and ordered "that a standing reward be offered as follows: \$100 for the arrest of the murderer of Lewis Spencer, \$100 for the arrest of the murderer of Alice Spencer, \$100 for the arrest of the murderer of Jane Spencer, \$100 for the arrest of the murderer of Charles Spencer, \$100 for the murderer of Willis Spencer, to be paid as the law directs, when conviction is secured."

Several parties, against whom no evidence could be produced, were arrested upon suspicion and afterward released.

The case was known as "The State of Missouri *vs.* Willis James." Suspicion rested strongly upon Willis James, a brother of Mrs. Spencer who had died years before, and spots of blood were discovered to be on his clothing, and a bloody handkerchief was found hanging in a tree near by, which James said he placed there a few days before, after his nose had been bleeding. These circumstances so increased the suspicion, that on

the 6th day of October following the murder, he (James) was arrested and lodged in jail at Kahoka. The grand jury then found an indictment against him for murder in the first degree, but he was not brought to trial until the following April term, six months later. During all of this time he was kept in close confinement. His trial took place before Judge John C. Anderson, and he was prosecuted by Ben. E. Turner, of Kahoka, who then held the office of prosecuting attorney, and Daniel F. Miller, of Keokuk. The attorneys for the defense were Matlock & Hiller, of Kahoka, and James Hagerman, of Keokuk. The first witness examined in favor of the State was Dr. P. J. Payne, of Luray, who was called to the scene of the murder on the morning of its discovery. He testified as to the position of the bodies as he found them, and the extent of the wounds thereon, etc. Another witness, Mrs. Israel Willis, the lady with whom James boarded testified in regard to the bloody handkerchief, and the general character of the defendant, and the account given by him on the morning of the discovery of the dead bodies, etc. Her evidence seemed to be more satisfactory to the defense than to the prosecution. Other witnesses on the part of the State were examined, but their evidence, which was mostly circumstantial, elicited nothing conclusive against the defendant. On Friday morning, following the beginning of the trial, and after court had convened, and the jurors had answered to their names, a letter signed by Drs. Carpenter and Angear, the gentlemen to whom portions of the defendant's clothing had been sent for the purpose of having the blood spots thereon examined, was exhibited. The following is a copy of the letter:

KEOKUK, April 17, 1878.

HON. D. F. MILLER, KEOKUK,

Dear Sir:—Upon conference with Dr. Angear and a critical re-examination of the specimens which we have subjected to higher powers, we do not find sufficient evidence to justify us in putting in question the life of any human being, and seeing that our visit to Kahoka would be of no service to either side, we have concluded to remain at home. Please show this to Mr. Hagerman and the committee.

Very respectfully and truly,

A. M. CARPENTER,
J. J. M. ANGEAR.

The prosecuting attorney Hon. Ben. E. Turner read this letter to the court and jury, and thereupon dismissed the case, and

the defendant Willis James went forth a free man. Mr. Miller, the associate prosecutor, was very much opposed to the dismissal of the case, and expressed himself as confident that the defendant was guilty. The jury however thought otherwise, and justified the action of Judge Turner in dismissing the case, as appears by the following statement.

КАНОКА, April 19, 1878.

The undersigned jurors in the case of State *vs.* Willis James, do in this cause find no evidence on which we would have based a conviction. We fully justify the conduct of the Prosecuting Attorney in dismissing the case.

Signed,

T. M. GLENN, *Foreman.*

All the other jurors concur.

For some months after the murder of the Spencer family it seemed that a band of thieves and robbers was let loose in Clark County. A number of houses in St. Francisville, Alexandria and elsewhere in the county, were entered at night and valuables stolen therefrom. The history of these many instances, however, is beyond the scope of this work.

THE STATE OF MISSOURI *vs.* WILLIAM YOUNG.

The above is the title of the most exciting case that was ever tried in the Clark County Circuit Court. In the fall of 1878, more than a year after the murder of the Spencer family, there appeared in Clark County a new character in the person of one Daniel C. Slater, who professed to be a detective. He had been released from the Joliet (Ill.) penitentiary only a few months before his arrival. He applied to the anti-horse thief association, which then existed in Clark County, for employment as a detective, and proposed to ferret out the Spencer murderers. At first he was refused employment, but afterward succeeded in obtaining it. He then changed his name to that of Frank Lane, by which he was afterward known, and set out to discover the aforesaid murderer or murderers. He first experimented upon Willis James, Elijah Spencer and James C. Sedam, but brought nothing but his own meanness to light. He then became intimately acquainted with O. S. Cross, the Brown and Cameron boys, and others, whom he sought to use in the cause.

The next important and notorious character that appeared upon the scene, was that of Laura Sprouse, a daughter of William

Sprouse who died from the effects of a wound received in the battle of Athens, August 5, 1861, when she (Laura) was a little girl. Upon reaching womanhood she married a man by the name of Turner, with whom she lived only a short time, and then returned home. In February, 1877, she was induced to become the housekeeper of William J. Young, whose wife had died about a month prior thereto; and in this capacity she served about two years. "During the holidays of 1878-79 Young went east to visit relatives in Ohio, leaving Laura in charge of his household. As soon as he was well out of the county, Lane and Walter Brown paid Laura a visit. Walter had been one of Laura's old beaux in by-gone days, and still had great influence over her. The conversations that passed between these three, or the promises that were made, will probably never be known outside of that little circle." It is known, however, that Brown and Laura were secretly married a few months' later. On the night of January 8, 1879, Laura was taken from the house of Young and concealed until he (Young) returned from Ohio. Finally she appeared before Squire Greenlee and swore to a statement charging Young with the murder of the Spencer family. A warrant was then sworn out by Frank Lane, and on the 24th day of February, 1879, Young was arrested and held for trial. The trial was begun before Justices Reynolds and Howard on the 10th day of March following, and continued several days. These justices after hearing the evidence jointly bound the defendant over, without bail, until the grand jury met in April. The defendant was then taken to Kahoka and lodged in jail. And the grand jury, after convening, returned a true bill against Young for the murder of the Spencer family.

On the 6th day of October, following, the trial came up for hearing in the Clark Circuit Court before Judge Anderson. The prosecution was conducted by Hon. Ben. E. Turner, prosecuting attorney of Clark County, Felix T. Hughes, of Lancaster, and James Raley. The defense was conducted by Baker & Drake, of Centerville, J. C. Coffman of Toledo, Ohio, and J. M. Wood, of Kahoka. Forty men, in addition to the regular panel, were then summoned to appear for examination as to their fitness to serve as jurors. The examination of jurors commenced on the

second day of the term and continued until the fourth, when the following twelve "good and lawful men," to wit: Silas Keith, J. M. Turner, S. B. Tibbs, J. R. Shepperd, A. J. McAfee, Thomas Dorin, William Dorin, John Bowman, Henry Clark, D. C. Simpson, Abraham Sortore and Laf. Trotter were accepted and sworn to try the case. The grounds of the prosecution were then stated to the jury by Hon. James Raley, who said in substance that the State proposed to prove in a fair legal manner the guilt of the prisoner at the bar. That Lewis Spencer was the school treasurer, and that on the night of the second of August, 1877, he had \$1,200 in his possession; that this was generally known, and was known by Young. That Young had plotted for the robbery, and that Laura Sprouse had overheard him and others plotting in the shop at his residence, and that Young confessed to her his plans. That on the night of the murder, Young asked Laura for clothes and told her that he was going to the Spencers, and when asked by her not to go, that he would be found out, he replied: "Not unless you tell, and if you do, I'll kill you;" that in the morning he returned home early with blood on his overalls and his shirt, and directed her how to account for them in case of inquiry; that on a certain day when burning stumps, he put the overalls in one of them from which Laura rescued them, the blood still being on them, and that the overalls would be exhibited in court; that before Young's departure to Ohio he confessed the Spencer murder to Laura, and threatened to kill her if she divulged the secret; that he (Young) offered to bribe witnesses, etc.

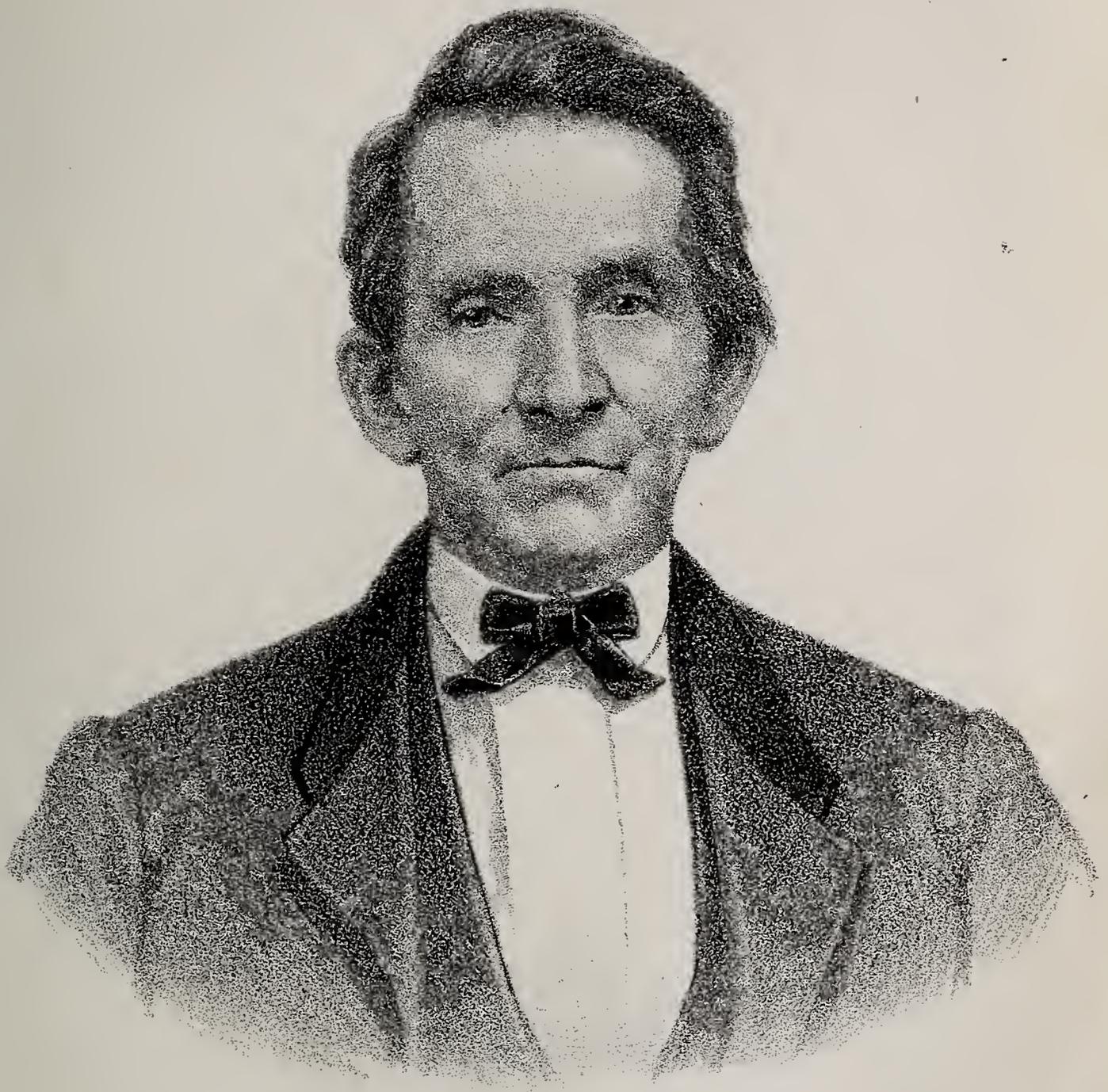
Gen. Baker then stated the case to the jury on behalf of the defense, and said that this was the most gigantic conspiracy to commit a judicial murder that was ever concocted and hatched against any man, and that the parties engaged in it excluding the attorneys, were working, not for justice, but for blood money in the shape of the offered reward. He further said, "We shall prove to you how this scheme has progressed; how the trees have been blazed all along the route, as it were. How this Lane, *alias* Temple, *alias* Slater *alias* a hundred other names, came here from where God only knows—to the penitentiary at Joliet is the only place we can trace him to—persuaded the woman,

Laura Sprouse, to leave Young's—bribed her to testify against him, and that since that time has been under this man Lane's influence every hour of the day." He asserted that the defense would prove that at first Laura knew but little about the case, but that her knowledge of it increased under the tutorship of Lane; and that the defense would be that the case was a gigantic conspiracy to commit judicial murder for blood money, and that a big fight would be made to break down the evidence of Laura Sprouse, regarding her alleged trip with Young to the Spencer place previous to the murder.

Dr. Payne, of Luray, was the first witness called. He testified as to his being called to the Spencer place on the morning of the discovery of the murder, and as to the position of the bodies as he found them in the extent of their wounds, his examination of the ax, and the discovery of blood and hair thereon, etc. Several witnesses, including some persons who were among the first to reach the Spencer place after being informed of the murder, were then examined to establish the premises for the prosecution. Other witnesses were then called, and examined in reference to the guilt of the accused, and some of them gave evidence quite damaging to him, but the most important witness for the prosecution, Laura Sprouse, was not called on the stand until the seventh day of the trial, and her examination occupied several days. Among the host of things to which she testified, the principal points in favor of the prosecution, were in substance as follows: "that she overheard a conversation in Young's shop, between him and a man by the name of Pattin, and heard them say that 'if they couldn't get money without them knowing it,' they would have to kill them," that they were talking about L. Spencer; that she saw Pattin at Young's gate on the night of the murder; that on the 28th of July, 1877, she went with Young on a trip to Squire Reynolds on horseback, and was there from morning until 2 or 2:30 o'clock P. M., and then started home; that Young told her to go home alone by a certain road; that she said she came with him, and was going back with him, and that he said that if she promised not to speak of anything that occurred, or to mention the route they took, she could go along with him; that she so promised; that they returned by way of the Spencer place,

passed through the farm, and between the house and barn, and let down some bars, and went out through the pasture, and that Young there said "this was the place to get money; old men living in houses like that generally have lots of money; they are old misers, etc.;" that she saw a man in the bush there, and Young told her to go on ahead, which she did, and that Young stopped and talked with the man whose name was Bailey; that Young also left her, and talked with Bellows, at the well in the pasture; that it was dark when they reached home, about three-fourths of a mile from Luray; that she saw Bailey the night of the murder; that Young was at home until half past eight in the evening of the Spencer murder, and that she conversed with him about where he was going that night, that she asked him, when he came in and called for his clothes, where he was going, and that he replied, "to Spencers;" that he then went to the barn and she followed and said to him, "don't go you'll be found out," and that he replied, "Not unless you tell and if you do I'll blow your d——d brains out;" that he saddled a horse and went out through the gate; that she then returned to the house, put on Young's clothes and followed him to Etheridge's gate; that Pattin was there, and told Young to let her go along so she couldn't tell anything without implicating herself; that Pattin, Young, Bailey and Weese were there, and went under a tree and talked, and then started toward Spencer's; that Young changed his clothes next morning, and that there was blood on one shirt sleeve, and on the left leg of his pants; that she asked him where he had been, and that he replied "You know if you hear of murder, you act as if you were surprised and come and tell me before the person telling you, and if one asks you where I was so early, tell them I was out looking at my hay."

She then related the story about the attempt of Young to burn the overalls, and her rescue of them; and that about a week before Young went to Ohio he confessed the murder to her, and gave her the details as to how they accomplished it; and that on another occasion he offered her \$1,000 if she would swear that she slept with him on the night of the murder. During Laura's examination, Lane, the professed detective who had promised to produce the overalls, disappeared, and it was



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rumored that he had jumped the case. The overalls were said to have been taken from Laura's trunk. The trial progressed, and the first thing heard of Lane, after he had been absent several days, he was found on the road, two and a half miles south-east of Kahoka, in an apparently unconscious condition, and it was supposed that he had been waylaid and attacked by some of Young's friends, while some people thought it was a put-up job on the part of Lane to enable him to give a good reason for his failure to produce the overalls. Lane was carried to the hotel, and in due time recovered, and told how he had been attacked by three ruffians, etc. Some believed and some did not believe his story. The matter, however, created intense excitement; the guard around the jail was strengthened, and threats of hanging Young in the courtyard were made. Upon being called to the witness stand, Lane testified that his real name was Daniel C. Slater; that he was acquainted with Laura Sprouse, and that he had seen the overalls mentioned in her possession, and that he had taken them from her trunk and brought them to Kahoka, and then took them to the house of Mr. Montgomery, near by, and pushed them as far under it as he could reach, and that the last he saw of them was on Wednesday night, when he was attacked by the three assailants, and that he did not know how he parted with them; that during his absence he had been in Iowa, and returned by way of Chambersburg, and passed through Kahoka to Montgomery's place. He also swore that he persuaded Laura to leave Young's house in order to find out what she knew. Witnesses were examined who corroborated Laura's evidence about her trip to Squire Reynolds', in company with Young, in July, 1877, and their return by way of the Spencer farm. Much other evidence, not necessary here to mention, most of which corroborated Laura's testimony, was given, and the State rested its case.

The defense examined many witnesses in order to negative the evidence of Laura Sprouse. Some swore that Laura had told them that Young was at home on the night of the murder, and that she could swear to that fact and thereby clear him if he was arrested for the murder.* The bad character of some of the

*It was shown also that the return trip from Squire Reynold's, by way of the Spencer farm, could not have been made on the line as marked out by Laura, and that it was impossible to make it in the short time given in her testimony.

State's witnesses was shown up, and some were impeached. A great mass of testimony was given, the details of which is non-essential in this place and therefore omitted.

The argument for the prosecution was opened by Mr. Raley, who spoke for an hour and a half, in which he gave an able review of the evidence, and a logical argument as to the truth of the same. He was followed by Baker and Drake, who made able arguments in defense of the prisoner at the bar, and the argument for the State was closed in a masterly manner by the prosecuting attorney, Hon. Ben. E. Turner. It being late, court then adjourned until the next morning, at which time it convened, and the jury, after deliberating about an hour and a half, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

The result met with the approbation of most of the people, although many thought, and still think, that Young was guilty; while others contend that he was innocent. The bad character of some of the State's most important witnesses, and the consequent incredibility of evidence, was sufficient at least to establish in the minds of the jurors "a reasonable doubt" as to the prisoner's guilt. There are many theories about the matter. Some think that it was all a "put up job" by Lane, the professed detective, and that the alleged overalls never existed; while others think that Laura told the truth, but that the overalls were worth more to Young and his friends, and commanded a higher price than the amount of the reward offered by the county for the conviction of the murderer of the Spencer family. But all this is only theory and speculation. Two men, James and Young, have been tried for the murder of that family, and both have been acquitted, and the whole matter still remains a mystery, and the guilty ones may never receive justice except at the bar of Almighty God.

THE TRAGIC FINALE.

Young was acquitted on the 25th day of October, and at once celebrated his victory by getting married; his bride being a Miss Spray, of Ohio. On the 29th of the same month the happy couple left Keokuk and passed over the road to his home at Luray. Before leaving Keokuk Young was warned that he was in great danger, that a mob had been organized and was awaiting

his return. He was also warned by George Young at Alexandria, and by others on his way, but he heeded not the warnings, saying Luray was his home and there he intended to live. Upon arriving at Luray, he and his wife were met at the train and carried home in a carriage. Soon thereafter a messenger was sent from the village to warn him that the mob was coming, but he still heeded not the warning. The mob approached and surrounded his house at about 11 o'clock A. M. and demanded his surrender, but he replied that he would die defending himself and family. The inmates at that time were Young, his wife, and four children, and Mrs. Rowe and her three children, and Coffman, the Toledo lawyer. Several shots were fired after which two men were sent in with a flag of truce. To them Young proposed to pay the costs of his trial and to leave the country, but that he would never confess that he murdered the Spencer family. This proposition was rejected, and men were sent in to get the women and children out, but all refused except Mrs. Rowe and her children, and they came out. Coffman had previously come out, and had been locked up in the granary by the mob. An attempt was then made to scare the inmates out by threats and feigned attempts to burn the house. Young then appeared at a window up stairs, and some one shot him in the breast. The children then cried out, "Pa is killed," and loud exclamations of the grief of the inmates were heard. The defender of the house being thus rendered *hors de combat*, a rush for the door was presently made, and an entrance effected by members of the mob, who went up stairs and found Young lying on the floor, and his wife and children around him weeping bitterly. Young begged for his life, and said that he was near his end, as his wound would prove fatal, but the crowd were thirsting for blood and revenge and would not relent. Many thought that Young had not been sufficiently punished for his complicity in the Whiteford murder, and, for that reason coupled with many other crimes of which they believed him guilty, that he ought to suffer death at their hands. Accordingly Lane, who was acting as captain of the mob, detailed a number of men who locked the wife and children in a room, and Young was carried to a gate near by, which had a heavy timber resting across it on the two outside posts, which were about twelve feet

high. He was placed in a wagon in the open gate and a halter tied around his neck and to the cross timber above, and at four o'clock P. M. the wagon was drawn out and William J. Young was launched into eternity. His last words were, "I am as innocent of that crime as the angels of Heaven!" Innocent, or not innocent, how is it with his executioners? Can they lay any claim to innocence? One crime can never atone for another.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

Following the hanging of Young, the coroner, Mr. W. B. Huston, of Alexandria, appeared upon the scene, and authorized Constable Samuel Stevens to summon a jury. And at 1 o'clock the next morning the coroner and jury, with Drs. P. J. Payne and M. L. Stafford, of Luray, assembled at the house, and began an investigation of the matter. After an examination of the body the doctors reported as follows: "We find four gunshot wounds in the breast, near the right shoulder, but have no reason to believe that any shot penetrated the cavity of the breast, and do not think that death would have resulted from those wounds. The gunshot wound in the right arm, below the elbow, is not necessarily of a serious character, as the ball may have lodged in the muscles of the arm." The jury, after hearing the evidence of a number of witnesses, rendered the following:

THE VERDICT.

We, the jury, having been duly sworn to inquire, and true presentment make, in what manner and by whom William J. Young, whose dead body was found at his late residence, on the 29th day of October, 1879, came to his death, after hearing the evidence, and upon full inquiry concerning the facts, and a careful examination of the body, do find that the deceased came to his death by hanging *at the hands of a mob*, as shown by the evidence herewith annexed.

Given under our hands at Luray, in the county of Clark, this 30th day of October, 1879.

[Signed]

E. D. RITCHEY, *Foreman*.
 GEO. W. THOMAS,
 HENRY C. MILLER,
 G. M. HARKNESS,
 D. A. LAKIN,
 WM. M. CHANCE, *Jurors*.

The evidence given to the jury revealed the name of the man who adjusted the halter, and the names of several other active persons in the mob, but the jury found a very convenient way to dispose of the whole matter by saying "at the hands of a mob."

Subsequently attempts were made to bring the executioners of Young to justice; and at the April term 1880, of the Clark Circuit Court, Judge Anderson, in his charge to the grand jury, called its attention to this matter, and among other things, said that "the circumstances of his killing show it to have been done with the coolest deliberation and premeditation, and therefore such killing was murder in the first degree. * * *

To say that the man killed was a bad man, that the community is better off by his death, affords neither justification nor excuse; nor does it even palliate the killing." In concluding his charges, which were specific and full, the Judge enjoined the jury to do their whole duty in order to bring the guilty to justice. But notwithstanding the admonition of the Judge, and the ease with which the grand jury could obtain the necessary evidence to warrant it in finding indictments against the murderers of Young, nothing of the kind was done. Judge Anderson then transferred the investigation of this matter to the grand jury of Scotland County, and a month later that body found indictments against Lane and one Smith, who assisted in the execution of Young. Lane, after committing other crimes, then ran away, but was apprehended at Yankton, Dak., to which point Sheriff Graves went, and brought him back in irons to Scotland County and lodged him in jail. In consequence of the insufficiency of this jail he was removed to Mexico, Mo., and there lodged in a secure jail, where he remained until the following November, when the supreme court of the State pronounced the law under which he had been indicted in another county than the one in which the crime was committed, unconstitutional and void. He was then released and at once disappeared. And thus all engaged in the murder of Young have escaped justice.

State of Missouri vs. Lon Ruble.—On the 20th day of October 1884, the defendant, Lon Ruble, while in a fit of intoxication, stabbed and killed Richard Hennessee, at the town of Wayland. He was tried at the January term, 1885, of the circuit court, found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to a term of ten years in the penitentiary.

State of Missouri vs. Thomas Howren.—At the January term, 1886, of the circuit court, this defendant, was tried for the mur-

der of an illegitimate infant child. The jury found him guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was then made upon the ground that one of the jurors had previously expressed an opinion regarding the guilt of the prisoner at the bar. This motion was sustained and a new trial granted. The defendant then offered to plead guilty of murder in the second degree. This he was allowed to do, whereupon he was sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. After serving about one year he died.

State of Missouri vs. John E. Bryant. On the 10th day of February, 1886, the defendant, John E. Bryant, was arrested for the killing of Elijah Lee, whom he shot with a pistol. He was tried at the October term of the circuit court of that year, found guilty, and was sentenced to be hung. A motion for a new trial was filed and overruled, and an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the State where the case is now pending. Meanwhile the defendant is in jail at Palmyra.

BENCH AND BAR.

On the 1st day of October, 1883, a well deserved tribute was made by the members of the Clark County bar to Hon. Nathaniel F. Givens. Through the efforts of the son-in-law of Mr. Givens, Hon. Ed. R. McKee, of Memphis, a portrait of the old gentleman was obtained. This was sent to Mr. Stark at Keokuk, Iowa, who copied from it and executed a life-size bust in crayon. This was quietly brought to Kahoka, and placed in the courtroom at the right of the judge's stand so as to face the original when he came in. Court being in session the Judge and members of the bar were early at their places awaiting the arrival of Mr. Givens, after which Hon. C. B. Matlock addressed the Judge, and referring to Mr. Givens said: "For forty-five years he has been the leading lawyer of this and adjoining counties, with a name spotless and unblemished, an influence marked and irrisestable; a soul broad and comprehensible; a heart tender and liberal; a nature sweet and sensitive; a composition modest, refined, elegant and learned—he was master of our hearts. In practice he never sought a technical advantage; he despised personal conflicts; he tried cases upon their merits; he was kind

and liberal in practice, correct in pleading, and powerful and persuasive in argument; indulgent with younger lawyers. With such virtues as these it is not strange that our admiration is strong and universal. He was little in nothing but fees. We must ask him to allow us to indulge in these reflections, although they may seem to him to sound in praise; yet to us they are the characteristics of a character we seek to attain.”

At this moment Mr. Givens was overcome with feelings of emotion, and briefly replied, disclaiming title to the honor thus bestowed upon him. Judge Turner then accepted the portrait on behalf of the court and in honor of Mr. Givens, and ordered it to be hung upon the wall of the courtroom. He then said “We are fortunate in having before us to-day the Nestor of the bar of Northeastern Missouri. This man was the companion and counselor of our fathers and grandfathers. He is the friend and associate of ourselves. He is a golden link that binds the generation that has passed away with the present. We have all met him in many an honorable conflict, yet he has been the associate, advisor, and at all times a friend to the members of the bar here.” This venerable practitioner was admitted to the bar at the home of his youth in Kentucky, in 1830, hence at the present writing he has been in active practice fifty-seven years. [See his biography elsewhere in this work.]

Hon. Ben E. Turner, judge of this judicial district, resides at Kahoka. Comparatively speaking he is yet a young man, but so well versed in law, and so well liked by the people, that at the last election he received nearly all the votes cast in the county for the office which he now holds. The other members of the Clark county bar are C. W. Meryhew, C. B. Matlock, William L. Berkeimer, T. L. Montgomery, John W. Howard, Col. H. M. Hiller, John M. Wood, C. S. Callahan, O. S. Callahan, W. H. Robinson, Burt Gridley, John A. Whiteside, J. L. Greenlee, G. G. Childers, E. B. Christy, D. D. Schuebley, N. C. Cherry and F. A. Rebo. For further individual mention of these professional men the reader is referred to their biographies.

LANCASTER.

This town was surveyed and platted June 26, 1830, by Jacob

Weaver, the first settler of Clark County. It was the first town laid out in the territory composing the county, and at a time, too, when said territory belonged to Marion County. The plat of the town was recorded in Marion County June 26, 1830, in Lewis County December 25, 1833, and in Clark County May 14, 1838. The town as laid out contained twelve blocks of eight lots each, and a few fractional lots. It was located on the Des Moines River, in the northeast quarter of fractional Section 5, Township 65 north, Range 6 west; being just above the present village of St. Francisville. This, however, was only a "paper town," as it never was improved, and has never had an existence except on paper. Several other "paper towns" exist in Clark County, the mention of which will be mostly omitted on account of their non-historic interest.

ALEXANDRIA.

Alexandria is situated on the Mississippi River a short distance below the mouth of the Des Moines, and at the junction of the St. Louis, Keokuk & North Western Railroad with the Keokuk & Western Railroad, and fifteen miles from Kahoka. The original name of the town was Churchville, the survey and plat of which was made by Francis Church, in September, 1833. This plat contained four public squares, and seventy-three blocks. It was nicely laid out on a large scale preparatory for a commercial city. The first addition to Churchville was laid out by said Church in November, 1834. It contained a public square and sixteen blocks. Sanford's addition to Churchville was made in April, 1835. It contained a public square and sixteen blocks. Another addition to Churchville was made by Francis Church in May, 1836. It contained two public squares and sixty-four blocks. Wilcox's addition to Churchville, which lies between the original plat and the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers, was laid out in July, 1845, by J. M. Charles, administrator of the estate of John R. Wilcox, deceased. The first plat by the name of Alexandria was surveyed and laid out in April, 1839, by J. W. S. and L. B. Mitchell. It contained twenty-six blocks, the full ones having sixteen lots each, and the fractional ones a less number, and was in reality an addition to Churchville. For the

tract donated to the county in 1848 as a site for the county seat the reader is referred to the subject of the county seat. About this date, or prior thereto, the name of Churchville was dropped by the common consent of the people, and that of Alexandria adopted for the whole town. This change of name was made on account of alleged improper domestic relations of the original proprietor of the town. Central addition to the town of Alexandria was laid out by Thomas D. Ford, in September, 1855; and Wright's addition by Rosina M. C. Wright and P. C. Wright her husband, and Edward Johnson, in September, 1857. Rose's addition, containing one block of nine lots, was laid out by Solomon Rose, in April, 1858. Thus it may be seen that enough territory was platted into town lots to make a large city.

The first cabin in Alexandria was built by a man, who was attending a ferry there as early as 1832, and a license was granted in December, 1833, to John R. Wilcox to keep a ferry at that point, and the rates of ferriage were established as follows, to wit: for a four-horse wagon, \$2; for a two-horse wagon, \$1.50; for a man and horse, 50 cents; for a single horse, 18 cents; footman, 25 cents; for each head of cattle, hogs and sheep, 12½ cents. In March, 1835, John Montague was granted license to keep a ferry across the Des Moines at its mouth; and in June, following, his license was so amended as to allow him to keep a ferry across the Mississippi, "at the mouth of the Des Moines," and the license to John R. Wilcox to keep his ferry at Alexandria was renewed. Among the first merchants of the town were Robert Henning and George Gray; and during the fifties the principal merchants were Brown & Bishop, Ed. Harper, Moore & McCoy. Just before the civil war Maxwell & Johnson, C. L. Becker, August Hoppe, J. B. Keeney, Cunningham & Mitchell, Quisenberry & Foster, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and Taylor Beard were the leading business men of the town. From about the year 1858 to 1872 Alexandria was famous for the large amount of pork packed and shipped annually, and at one time it ranked as the greatest pork-packing and shipping point on the river above St. Louis. Maxwell, Roe, Fitz Henry and Pritchett were the leading men engaged in this business. The largest number of hogs ever slaughtered at Alexandria in any single

year was killed by Pritchett, Fitz Henry and Maxwell, in the season of 1869-70—the number reaching 42,557. The hogs, labor, salt, cooperage, etc., for that year, cost about \$1,250,000. The price of pork then went down, and caused a failure of nearly all of the pork packers. Pritchett, Gartrell & Co. did a mercantile business from 1867 to 1872 which amounted to over \$250,000 per year, exclusive of their interest in the pork-packing business. They owned a large five-story brick block facing the river, worth \$12,000, and they had invested in the porkhouse \$27,000. About the year 1875, and after this firm had disposed of its large brick block, it, and about six other business houses were consumed by fire. The pork-packing business was abandoned in 1872, or as soon thereafter as the business could be closed up, and this loss was a serious drawback to the commercial prosperity of the town, and the great fire which followed added very much to its commercial depression.

The original proprietors of Alexandria anticipated a large future commercial city, and in many ways the site chosen for it was very favorable toward the fulfillment of their anticipations; being located, as it was, just below the mouth of the Des Moines, which flows into the great central highway of the Mississippi Valley. It was then supposed that the Des Moines River would, by State appropriations, be made a navigable stream for many miles toward the interior of Iowa, and bring from that country its rich products and trade to the young city. But the failure to make the Des Moines navigable, and the still more serious failure to prevent the occasional inundation of the site of Alexandria, has defeated the greatest anticipations of those who once thought it would become a large city. The present business and business houses of the town are as follows: Dry goods and groceries, Million & Mason; groceries, Morgan Mason, William Everhart, R. Rebo and C. Spicer; drugs, R. C. Anderson; hardware, Thomas Roe; agricultural and grain store, Echbohm, Dross & Co.; grain house, Million & Mason; hotels, Thomas E. Palmer and Ed. Dedman; restaurant, Mrs. McIntire; W. H. Pritchett is a general commission merchant and dealer in agricultural implements.

The physicians of Alexandria have been as follows: for a

few years following 1850, Dr. Wortham; then about 1855 came Dr. Carpenter. He was followed during the late war by Dr. Frank Wayland, who remained a few years. Dr. C. Lahew began to practice there during the war, and continued it until about 1883. Dr. A. G. Brown practiced from 1867 to about 1870, and Dr. C. J. Hagen, the present physician of the town, began his practice there in 1867.

The town contains a public schoolhouse and the following churches: Southern Methodist, Baptist and Catholic. The Baptist Church society is the strongest, and Rev. J. A. Minter is the resident pastor. The attorneys of the place are N. C. Cherry and J. D. Rebo. The Alexandria College was established about the year 1870 by Prof. T. J. Musgrove, and continued about five years, when it was discontinued on account of the inundation of the college site, which prevented the attendance of the pupils. Notwithstanding the drawbacks to the town of Alexandria, it still continues to be a place of considerable commercial interest.

GREGORY'S LANDING.

Gregory's Landing, on the Mississippi, was established about the same time that Alexandria was, but it has never grown to be a town of much importance. At the present writing it contains one general store, postoffice, a large grain warehouse, a church, a schoolhouse and a few dwellings.

ST. FRANCISVILLE.

The original town of St. Francisville was laid out by Francis Church and William Clark on the 9th day of April, 1834. It contained a public square and sixteen blocks. "Church's addition" thereto was laid out October 8, 1835; and "Church's second addition" was laid out March 18, 1836; and "Wayland's addition" was laid out by Jeremiah Wayland, April 6, 1837; and "Wayland's second addition" was laid out September 26, 1848. This beautiful and romantic village is situated on the south bank of the Des Moines River, in Section 4, Township 65 north, Range 6 west. It has the most beautiful site of any town in Northeastern Missouri, and the grandeur and magnificence of the natural scenery around it is unsurpassed. The first postoffice

in Clark County was established at this place, in the spring of 1835, and George Haywood was the first postmaster. The mail came over the line of the State road, from Lewis County, was received only once a month, and every letter cost 25 cents on delivery. The second postoffice in the county was established soon thereafter at Sweet Home, an Indian trading post a few miles further up the river. Robert Taylor opened the first store in St. Francisville, and about a year later Levering & McPherson opened another store, and Thomas E. Palmer soon became a member of this firm. Next came Robert McKee & Brother, and Lyon & Garnes. These firms supplied the wants of the people for a number of years. Then came Hezekiah Mills a boot and shoemaker, and Samuel Roberts a blacksmith, and John Bryant and Smith Tinsley carpenters, and William H. Pritchett & Co., cabinet makers.

At the December term, 1838, of the county court, Richard S. Small was licensed "to keep a tavern at St. Francisville." for this license he paid \$10 into the State fund, and the same amount into the county fund. Joseph Wayland taught the first school, it being also the first school taught in the county. He was followed by A. M. Faxton, who taught for a number of years, with marked success; and since then Profs. Piper, Sharon, Jackson, Dinsmore, Welch, Kerrick, McLaughlin and Kelly have filled the position of principal of the school. The old stone schoolhouse built in the early days is still standing. In 1840 John Hancock and others erected a saw mill, which paid well for a number of years. It was afterward converted into a flouring-mill by Campbell Emery, but, not giving satisfaction, it was soon abandoned. After the close of the civil war, a Mr. Hershler became its owner, and converted it into a distillery, which was kept in successful operation for a number of years, during which time it was the cause of a good market for the farmers' grain. Isaac R. Campbell was for many years a leading merchant of St. Francisville, and William H. Pritchett sold goods there from 1850 to 1861. During the last four years of this time he was engaged in the pork-packing business, and in the last year that he was thus engaged he slaughtered 3,672 hogs, and packed the pork of the same. In those days this was the

principal town of the county, where nearly all the grain of the county was marketed. The varied products of the county, which were marketed here, together with the supply of pork, were shipped to Southern markets, on flat boats, down the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers. But the day of railroads was ushered in, and St. Francisville was "left out in the cold," and then came the decline of this once flourishing town upon the banks of the romantic Des Moines.

"To be sure the natural beauties of location remain unchanged, and, perhaps as a suitable expression of our reverence for auld lang syne, we have augmented the resources of the scenery, with the most beautiful cemetery in this part of the State. The unchanging white of its rich tombstones and monuments contrasts solemnly with the periodical luxuriance of its floral offerings, and blend harmoniously with the equally changeless hues of its evergreens.

"But to get back to its living inhabitants, of whom there are now about 400. Uncle Sam is represented here by his postmaster, the polite J. W. Bibb, who deals out mails for his august employer, and dry goods, boots, shoes, drugs, etc., on his own account. Mr. Bibb is quite a successful merchant, and is well liked.

"Harvey I. Wilsey is also engaged in the dry goods business; also handles groceries and runs the ferry. He is a merchant of two years' standing, an old citizen and very popular.

"Adam Bailey sells groceries, and also runs a farm adjoining town, thus providing for his fellow man the staff of life in a double capacity.

"George H. Wayland keeps the old time hostlery, a venerable inn of many years' standing, and the biggest institution of the kind in the county. Never was a 'mine host' more popular with a hungry public.

"Mathias Nichols attends to the wants of his fellow mortals in the way of boots, shoes and harness.

"Two village blacksmiths, J. B. Wolf and H. H. Toops, with their assistants, keep their forges merrily tinkling early and late. They also do something in the way of wagon-making and repairing. They are firms of long standing.

"A broom factory, operated by Mr. Hendershot for several years past, adds considerably to the industrial value of the place.

“Dr. L. D. McKee has been engaged for fifteen years, very successfully, in prolonging the period of human life and alleviating the suffering of the afflicted, while in all cases where ‘physicians prove in vain,’ V. F. Hill furnishes suitable lodgings for the remains.

“Just south of town, James Driskell conducts a very large business in very small fruits, such as blackberries, raspberries, etc., which he delivers all over the county. He employs from fifteen to twenty pickers; also raises Jersey cattle.

“Levi Culver builds houses when they are of wood, finishes them up in good shape if they are of brick or stone. James McConnell spreads the plastering on all kinds in a first-class manner, and Loyd, the painter, gives them the final and artistic touches.

“Everybody goes to church and Sunday-school on the Lord’s Day, and attend to their various pursuits with energy and cheerfulness the balance of the time.”*

The Des Moines Lodge, No. 16, of the I. O. O. F., was organized at St. Francisville in 1846, by Robert McKee, John Bowen, E. C. Hyde, Thomas E. Palmer and Thomas E. Wilson. Robert McKee was the first presiding officer, and they held their first meetings in a one-story log hut, which stood on the hill behind Campbell’s store. They built a hall prior to the civil war, near the Baptist stone church; it burned down in 1869, and since that time they have met in the hall over Bibb’s drug store. The present officers are as follows: Charles Fore, N. G.; H. Mahler, V. G.; H. L. Wilsey, R. S.; S. W. Springer, P. S., and J. L. McKee, Treasurer.

WATERLOO.

The original site of the county seat at Waterloo was established in 1836, and for a portion of its history the reader is referred to the subject of the “County Seat.” In the fall of that year Asher Ousley opened the first store in the place, and during the following winter he took Marion Wilson in as a partner. He afterward sold his interest to Robert Taylor, who soon obtained from the county court a license “to keep a grocery in the town

* For a portion of the facts contained in the history of St. Francisville, the writer is indebted to citizens who have from time to time published historical sketches in the county press.

of Waterloo for six months." This license cost Mr. Taylor \$16, one-half of which went into the State fund and the other half into the county fund. It should be borne in mind that a license to keep a grocery in those days meant a license to sell liquors. Evidently it was a paying business, even though the country was sparsely settled, otherwise the persons engaged in it could not have paid such prices for a six month's permit to sell it. It was, as may be seen elsewhere, the first business of some of the pioneer towns. The second store in Waterloo was established near the close of the year by Peake & Watson. The latter, William G. Watson, was a single man, and usually slept on the counter in their log-cabin store. He would place his bed upon the counter, tack the covers to each side of the same, and then "slip in under the covers at one end," as he has expressed it to the writer. This pioneer settler and merchant of the old town of Waterloo has outlived his generation, and is at the present writing the county court clerk of Lewis County. The third store in Waterloo was opened by Stephenson & Luke, about the year 1837. The year before Johnson & Alexander had built a small grist-mill, on Fox River, at this place. John S. Lapsley "kept tavern" at Waterloo during the time of the Iowa war, the history of which is given elsewhere in this work. Either he or John Deadman were the first tavern keepers in this once noted town. John Roberts was the first postmaster, and the office was established about the year 1837.

During the first period that the county seat remained at Waterloo the town progressed fairly, and did a considerable amount of business, but when the seat of justice was moved therefrom in 1847 it began to decline rapidly. Then when the seat of justice was returned thereto in 1854 strenuous efforts were made by the proprietors of the town to revive its business interests. It, however, revived only partially, and after the county seat was moved from it the second time, and located permanently at Kahoka, its death became a certainty, and there is nothing left there now but the site upon which it once stood.

J. W. Murphy, in his history of the "Outlaws of the Fox River Country," relates a story about "Old Floyd," who was a half-breed, and a historic character in and about Waterloo. He

says: "The most insignificant looking person that ever came under the observations of the writer was an old fellow who went by the name of 'Old Floyd,' who did chores and odd jobs around a Missouri tavern for a scrap with the dog and a bed in the hay-mow. * * * Old Floyd is dead now, and his bones lie mouldering and forgotten, without a slab to mark the spot where they slumber, or a friend to train the vines that circle and blossom over his grave with each returning summer. He is gone—his poor old body was buried years ago, and with it perished and died a rich fund of anecdote, and a vast treasure of the legendary lore of pioneer times. His life was a romance that never was written, and probably never will be, but for all that a romance that would rival the imagination of Capt. Mayne Reid or Edward Bonney. The only mean thing we ever knew Old Floyd to do was to drink too much whisky; although the one crime, if crime it may be called, that he, in his humble way, did perchance for all his latter years, was the killing of a young Indian chief who had won the affections of the dusky maiden whom Floyd desired to marry. The two men fought a savage fight on a high bluff near Waterloo, Mo., and Floyd wounded his antagonist and pushed him over the cliff into Fox River, a hundred feet below, where his life blood ebbed away, and dyed the water a crimson red. The Indian girl then married Floyd, and he whipped her one day when he was drunk. Then she, with the memory of her murdered lover still in her heart, threw herself from the same cliff, and left Floyd a widower. The spot where these two Indian lovers died is known to the people round about there now as Lover's Leap, and has been visited and admired by a great many persons."

Chambersburg is a small village, about eight miles northwest of Kahoka. It was established about the year 1837, at which time Simeon Conway and Henry Snively opened the first store there, and who continued in business several years. Jack Noe opened a store there about the year 1850. The place now consists of one store, kept by Edmonson, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one Catholic Church, and a few other buildings.

Mount Vernon was laid out in September, 1837, by R. Q. Stark and Justice Ensign. It was located on the southwest

quarter of Section 14, and the southeast quarter of Section 15, in Township 65 north, Range 8 west, and was at the point first selected for the county seat of justice, but as the latter was not located there, the place was not improved, and consequently Mount Vernon has been known only as a paper town. The site of this town was in front of the present residence of Oscar F. Ensign.

WINCHESTER.

This town was laid out and established by William P. Thomas, on the 27th day of July, 1837. It contains a public square, and three blocks, with eight lots each; four blocks, with six lots each, and one block, with five lots. An addition, consisting of a strip of lots all around the original plat, was laid out by Washington Dunbar, on the 5th day of January, 1857. This town is situated about ten miles southeast of Kahoka. Paris Judy opened the first store and grocery. He was followed by Samuel Banks, and he by a Mr. Fleck, and he by Henshaw. At the present writing the town contains two general stores, the one kept by John W. Dunbar and the other by Samuel Dunbar; also one drug store, kept by Samuel Taylor, and one grist-mill and wool carding machine run by Mr. McCarty. There are also two blacksmith shops, a district schoolhouse and two churches—the Christian and Methodist; and also a boot and shoe shop kept by Frank Kamuf. The physicians are Albert R. Black and Dr. Lewellen. Winchester is surrounded with a good farming country, and for an inland town it does a very good business.

LURAY:

This town is situated on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, and about nine miles west of Kahoka. It was surveyed and laid out on the northern part of Section 10, in what is now Wyaconda Township, in October, 1837, by George Combs and Robert Q. Stark, two of the pioneer settlers of that part of the county. The town as then laid out contained a public square, and twenty-nine blocks, each containing four lots seventy-seven feet square. "Miller's addition to Luray," which was subsequently laid out by Michael Miller in the north end of the east half of the southwest quarter of said section, contains six blocks, each containing

twenty-two lots of the same size as those in the original plat. The first house in Luray was built by Smith Tinsley. It was a one story log cabin about fourteen feet square, with an open fireplace in one side with a stick and mud chimney. About the year 1838 Mr. Tinsley opened a store in this rustic building, and according to the custom in those days whisky was one of the principal articles kept for sale. Soon after this another store was opened in another log cabin, and the next merchants were John Brown and Joseph White. These early merchants furnished tea, coffee, sugar, ammunition, etc., to the pioneer settlers, but for want of transportation they would not buy butter, eggs and other products at any price, consequently a home market was not established for many years later. Wages were then "two bits" (25 cents) per day, and George Combs, one of the proprietors of the town, helped his few neighbors in that vicinity to butcher their hogs for that price. The town grew very slowly. At the outbreak of the civil war, and for some years prior thereto, the business of the town was carried on by Messrs Egnew & Arnold, — Rollin, Oliver Moore, M. C. Moore, William Daggs, and Wesley and Jesse Hunt. The first named firm kept a general store, and did the most extensive business.

The business of Luray and the men who conduct it at present writing are as follows: General stores, J. C. Stauffer, J. W. Fonda and J. M. Shore; grocery, I. B. Chamberlain; drugs, M. A. Wooldridge; grocery, hardware and notions, W. S. Bellows; harness and saddles, W. H. Hunt; jewelry, W. B. Bradley; hotel, T. L. Davis; wagon shops, William Randle and S. T. Ogden; paint shop, C. C. Gilmore; postmaster, Nathaniel Davis; barber and agricultural implement dealer, F. M. Stauffer; blacksmiths, Gilbert & Stevens and O. S. Cross; hoop dealer, Isaac Rowe; millinery, Mrs. E. Scott; livery stable, Davis & Stevens; corn-mill and saw mill, J. V. Faulkinburg.

The town contains two very fine church edifices, one of which was built by the Baptists in 1866, and the other by the Methodist Protestants in 1887. The former is constructed of brick, and the latter of wood. The Methodist Protestant Church was dedicated by Rev. John Sexsmith, its present pastor, on the 26th day of June, 1887. In an early day religious services were held in

the old schoolhouse, which stood on the public square. The town also contains a large frame public school building, which is very pleasantly located near the church edifices. The physicians are Drs. M. L. Stafford and A. S. Tinsman.

Luray Lodge, No. 336, I. O. O. F., was chartered July 31, 1875, and the charter members were William Hill, N. G.; Walter Bellows, V. G.; Alfred Miller, Permanent Secretary; C. N. Stauffer, Recording Secretary; P. J. Payne, Treasurer and Thomas Wolcott. The officers at the present writing are William Hill, N. G.; John Riggs, V. G.; E. Hayman, Secretary; W. L. Hohstadt, Treasurer, and O. S. Cross, Warden. The lodge has twenty-one members, and it is in good financial condition.

Aaron Brokaw Post, No. 203, G. A. R., was chartered in 1885, with about twenty-seven members. The first officers were William Hill, Commander; J. J. Johnson, V. Com.; J. Dennison, Jr. Vice Com.; E. Jones, Q. M.; William Randle, Surgeon; A. Morgan, Chaplain; C. C. Sawyer, O. D.; C. Hummel, O. G.; A. C. Dewey, Adjt.; E. Fickle, S. M.; Alf Cameron, Q. M. S. Other charter members were James Barklow, Ephraim Jones, E. Cotton, P. Lane, G. W. Wilson, J. M. Morgan and G. W. Flemming. The officers at the present writing are J. W. Dennison, Com.; W. B. Bradley, S. V. C.; L. Hohstadt, J. V. C.; C. C. Gilmore, Q. M.; C. Reed, Surgeon; S. Wells, Chaplain; William Randle, O. D.; Samuel Brown, O. G.; T. L. Barden, Adjt.; J. Barklow, S. M., and J. Cameron, Q. M. S. The post has thirty-nine members in good standing, and has had in all fifty members. Some have died, and some moved away and were demitted to join other posts.

THE ANTI-HORSE-THIEF ASSOCIATION.

This organization was effected in September, 1863, at Luray, in Clark County. On that occasion there met at that place David Shuler, David Mauck, John Wilson, James Day, H. L. McKee and Maj. David McKee, of Clark County; William Everhart, Jonathan Longfellow, S. Grant, William Beach and W. Matlock, of Scotland County, and James McGowen, of Upton, Iowa. These gentlemen framed the first constitution and by-laws of the society, and advertised to meet again in October of that year at Millport, in Knox County. When the time arrived a goodly number of

the best men of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox Counties, Mo., and of Lee, Van Buren and Davis Counties, Iowa, assembled at Millport. At this meeting the constitution and by-laws prepared at Luray were taken up and adopted, and thus the organization of the society was completed. The grand officers were then elected as follows: Maj. David McKee, Grand Worthy President; William Beach, G. W. Vice-Pres.; William Everhart, Grand Worthy Secretary; William Grant, Grand Worthy Treasurer; and H. L. McKee, G. W. Marshall. Maj. McKee served as the principal officer for eight years. The grand officers in March, 1879, were G. N. Sansom, of Kahoka, G. W. Pres.; John Ewalt of La Belle, G. W. V. P.; C. W. Gray, of Acosta, G. W. Sec'y; A. A. Hays, of Kahoka, G. W. Treas; John Neil, of Rushville, Ill.; G. W. Marshall. Missouri can boast of some of the best subordinate orders in existence; and the same can be said of other sister States. Good men for awhile were afraid to join the society, but seeing the good it accomplished in bringing horse-thieves and other criminals to justice, the people began to join it, so that in 1879 there were over 125 sub-orders, with a membership of over 4,000. This society gets the evidence before they prosecute, and in consequence seldom ever fail. The society was brought into existence on account of the great prevalence of crime at that time. But having suppressed much of the crime, it has had but little work to do in Northeastern Missouri for the last few years.

On the 8th of June, 1858, the county court incorporated the town of Luray under the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Luray;" and Erastus Sackett, John J. Agner, Samuel Dobyns, Richard M. Edellen and B. F. Conner were appointed as trustees thereof. The town was re-incorporated on the 22d of April, 1874, and Riley Draper, J. F. Murphy, G. R. Jones, P. Hancock and A. J. Payne were appointed as trustees. The corporate officers at the present writing are William Hill, George Gilbert, W. H. Hunt, O. S. Cross and J. W. Fonda, trustees; Nathaniel Davis, marshal; and J. W. Wilson, attorney.

The shipments from Luray, of the leading articles of commerce, for the year ending June 1, 1877, were as follows: grain, 34 car loads, or about 34,000 bushels; hogs, 40 car loads, or 3,600

head; cattle, 19 car loads, averaging 20 head each; hoops, 28 car loads, containing about 850,000 hoops; wood, 7 car loads averaging 10 cords each. Eldorado, which adjoins and may with propriety be called an addition to the town of Luray, was laid out in October, 1871, by James W. Summers and his wife. It is located in the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of Section 10-65-9, and contains a public square, and twenty-eight blocks. It lies between Luray proper and the railroad, the depot of the latter being situated thereon. Luray is surrounded with a rich agricultural country, and consequently is an important shipping and business point on the Keokuk & Western Railroad. It contains about 400 inhabitants.

ATHENS.

The original town plat of Athens contains nine blocks, each containing eight lots. It was laid out and established in November, 1844, by the pioneer settler of that vicinity, Mr. Isaac Gray. Six additions were afterward laid out to this town, with the expectation that it would become a city of magnificent importance. It is handsomely located on the banks of the Des Moines about two and a half miles below the northeast corner of the State. On the opposite side of the river lies the village of Croton, in Iowa. George Gray built the first storehouse in Athens, and kept the first store therein. This building stood under the bluff, near the present residence of "Uncle" Joe Benning. The town has been a place of considerable trade and enterprise. At one time, before the late war, it contained eight dry goods stores; but like many other towns with seemingly bright prospects it has declined, so that at the present writing it contains only the following business houses: Dry goods—J. W. Townsend and Edward Schee; groceries—Hiller & Co., and George Wilson. There are also two wagon shops, one blacksmith shop, a district schoolhouse and two churches—the Methodist and Congregational. A large water-power flouring-mill (the building of which is still standing) did a prosperous business for many years, having a trade which extended far into the country toward the west and southwest.

FAIRMONT.

This town was surveyed and established in August, 1851, by Thomas A. Gassaway and James Owen. It is situated on the southwestern part of Section 21, in Township 64 north, and Range 9 west, being in the civil township of Washington. The original plat contains a public square, and eight blocks containing ten lots each. Several additions to the original town have been laid out as follows: Owen's addition, by James Owen, in October, 1852; Craven's addition, by James B. Craven, in August, 1854; Rowe's addition, by Thomas P. Rowe, in February, 1885. At the original survey of the town D. Woods assisted in carrying the chain, and bought the first lot that was sold. "He was well known in those days as the landlord of the Cow Bell Tavern, a name his house got by his using a big brass cowbell suspended on a pole to call his boarders to their meals." James Owen was the first postmaster, and James B. Craven the first physician of the village. He was afterward killed in Hewitt's store by one Childers, who split his head open with a mowing scythe. The first store was opened by George Stovall. At one period considerable damage was done in the town and vicinity by lightning. Within one year two men, a Mr. Popejoy and a son of Peter Piatt, were killed on the public square, and in the country several head of stock were struck down, but nothing of the kind has occurred for many years since.

At the present writing the town contains the following business and business houses: General stores—Henry Weber, J. B. Sawyer, Charles Caruthers; groceries—E. Hyman, William Lewis, W. McNealey; hardware—John Bowman; drugs—J. Bosious; harness and saddles—P. J. Starr; millinery—Miss Nora Caruthers and Mrs. Sallie Culbertson; also a blacksmith shop by George Goulty, and one hotel, the Starr House by H. Hewitt, who is also the postmaster. One of the most of important industries of the town is the Fairmont Plow and Wagon Shops, established by the present owner, M. Mills, in the year 1857. The machinery of these shops, when first established, was run by horse power, but it is now run by steam. The main building of these works is forty to sixty feet and two-stories high. First class plows and wagons are extensively manufactured here.

Mart J. Miller runs a saw mill and corn mill, P. M. Enoch makes boots and shoes. The professional men are T. A. Bull, dentist, and Drs. W.C. McReynolds and ——— Mackey. The town also contains a public schoolhouse and a Baptist Church—the latter of which was erected about the year 1884. Also a Union Church built in 1879, and which is used by the Methodist Episcopal Church and Methodist Episcopal Church South.

PEAKEVILLE.

This small village, six miles north of Kahoka, was laid out in August, 1852, by Mrs. Mary E. Peake. It contains two general stores kept respectively by John Wilson and John Coovert; also three blacksmith shops, a postoffice and two churches—the Christian and the Church of God.

UNION.

This small post hamlet, about five miles south of Kahoka, was surveyed and laid out December 5, 1855, by Benjamin Rodgers. It contains one general store, a church and school house, postoffice and a few dwelling-houses.

KAHOKA.

The original town of Kahoka was surveyed and established by William W. Johnson, Moses F. Clawson and Miller C. Duer, in December, 1856. It contains the public square, and eight blocks containing twelve lots each, and six blocks containing six blocks each, and one block containing only three lots. It is situated on the east half of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 24 in Township 65 north, and Range 8 west. The lots are 50x140 feet in size, and all streets are sixty feet wide and the alleys twenty-five feet wide. In April, 1865, the following four additions to Kahoka were surveyed and laid out into lots, viz.: "Johnson and Dixon's addition," containing eighteen lots; "Clawson's addition," containing twenty-one lots; "Clawson, Allen and Duer's addition," containing twelve lots; and "Cohagan's addition," containing eighteen lots. "Johnson's addition," which contains the courthouse square and twenty blocks was surveyed and laid out in July, 1870. It is located on the west side of the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Township

65 north, Range 7 west. "Hiller's addition" was surveyed and laid out in October, 1871; it contains twelve blocks, and lies north of and adjoining Cohagan's addition and west of the street running along the west side of the courthouse square. "Clark's addition to Kahoka" was laid out in April, 1882, by Linus G. Clark; it contains eight blocks of different sizes, and lies east of the original town plat and south of Johnson's addition. The "Washburn heirs' addition" was laid out in December, 1886; it lies at the west side of town in the same section with the original plat, and contains four lots of five and three-quarters acres each, and five large residence lots. "Ackland's addition to Kahoka" was laid out by James Ackland in December, 1885; it contains twenty-one lots, and lies on the west side of Hiller's addition.

The first house in Kahoka was built by John Cramlin in 1857. It was a small dwelling-house, and stood on the present vacant lot north of the northeast corner of the public square. It was afterward consumed by fire. The first business house in the town was a "dram shop" kept in a small building at the southeast corner of the public square. It was erected by E. Z. Shannon. The third improvement in the town was made by a Mr. Huston, who erected a dwelling-house and blacksmith shop on the west side of the public square. The lot was given to him by William W. Johnson to induce him to make the improvement and open the shop. The next improvement was the erection of a building, and the opening of a dry goods store by William Bush. This took place about the year 1858. The first hotel, the "Kahoka House," which stands at the northwest corner of the square, was built about the year 1858, by W. H. Huyke, who ran the hotel business there for a number of years, and then sold the property to John C. Kelly. At the beginning of the civil war the only store in Kahoka was kept by George Bostic. At the close of the war Jacob Trump, now one of the leading merchants of the town, started a boot and shoe shop. Then came Dr. Myers, who practiced medicine for awhile and then started a drug store. The next merchant was John S. Clark, who opened a grocery, which he kept a few years. Soon after the close of the civil war certain parties began to prospect for the location of the county seat at Kahoka, and this gave the place an impetus which caused

it to grow more rapidly, and when it was chosen as the permanent site for the seat of justice the merchants were Jacob Trump, George Bostic, John Jordan, James Fulton and others.

Following is a list of the business and business men of the town at the present writing: Dry goods—Strickler and Stafford, G. S. Stafford, Jacob Trump & Bro., George W. Bostic, Leo Jordan and W. T. Peet & Co.; groceries—George Thompson, James Painter, I. E. Schermerhorn, Dr. Lee Goodman, Myers & Myers, James Fulton, George Trump and L. L. Duer; drugs—Martin Bros., Crawford & Martin and Dr. Lee Goodman; hardware—Turner & Vandolah, Moffit Bros. and John Langford; stoves and tinware—Kirch & Schreyer and D. G. Moore; saddles and harness—John A. Lehew, J. H. Oldenhage and Adam Lang; notions and small wares—Mrs. Ann Smith and Mrs. Crossmond; blacksmiths—George N. Sansom, James A. Lehew and Verkler & McNealy; jewelers—Fulton & Warner; gunsmith—Horace Longanecker; furniture—Carle & Hummel; hotels—Commercial Hotel, kept by Mrs. A. Ferguson, Kahoka House, kept by D. Martin, Tremont House, kept by J. H. Strickler, Webster House, kept by Thomas Webster, and Hotel Walker, kept by Body & Walker; butcher shops—John Slagle, Wesley White and A. F. Turner; barber shops—George Miller and Loyd Stauffer; ice cream parlors—Mrs. B. F. Waggener; restaurant—John Kirch; marble works—Dixon & Butler; grain dealers—Sherwood & Dowell and John A. Bott; the latter runs a corn sheller and corn and oats mill; livery—William W. Johnson and David Martin; wagon shop—Frank Halbeck; billiard rooms—Ed. Calloway; boot and shoe maker—John Myers; lumber yard—Kakoka Lumber Company. In addition to the foregoing, John Langford and John A. Lehew are dealers in agricultural implements, wagons, buggies, sewing machines, etc., and W. G. Moseley deals extensively in poultry. There is also a good steam-power flouring-mill, with roller process, in the town. The foregoing is probably as good a classification of the business as can be made, but it is proper to say that some of the dry goods merchants also sell groceries, and boots and shoes.

Banks—The Clark County Savings Bank was organized in 1874, with an authorized capital stock of \$50,000, one-fifth of

which was then paid up. The officers of this bank are R. J. Wood, president, and William McDermott, cashier; and the stockholders are Henry Black, S. F. Sackett, Mrs. C. F. Childers, R. J. Wood, John E. Stafford, John M. Hiller, Matlock & Hiller, William E. White, John R. White, J. W. Montgomery and William McDermott.

The Kahoka Savings Bank was organized in 1883, with a paid up capital stock of \$10,000. The present officers are George W. Bostic, president; James R. Hume, cashier, and L. C. Bostic, assistant cashier. The stockholders are the three officers named and Mrs. J. R. Hume, James H. Hodges, William R. Hodges and Dr. Joseph Myers. These banks do a loan, exchange and collection business, and sell foreign exchange.

Physicians—The physicians are Samuel Neeper, William Martin, ——— Crawford, Joseph Myers and D. M. Scott. The dentists are W. W. Cleveland and M. Richardson.

Kahoka has five first-class church edifices, belonging respectively to the following denominations: Presbyterian, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Congregational and German Evangelical; also a large and commodious public schoolhouse, and the Kahoka college building, of which further mention will be made.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments from Kahoka of the live stock, grain and other leading articles of commerce for the year ending June 1, 1887, were as follows: Horses and mules, 7 car loads; cattle, 13 car loads averaging 20 head each; hogs, 55 car loads, or 4,950 head; sheep, 1 car load; poultry, 10 car loads; wool, 2 car loads; meal, 2 car loads; hoops, 19 car loads; grain, 127 car loads, or 127,000 bushels; dressed poultry, 171,000 pounds.

Kahoka is surrounded with a rich agricultural district, and it is a prosperous and flourishing town. However, in the last week in November, 1880, it suffered a severe loss by fire, which originated in the produce store of Isaac Schermerhorn at about the middle of the row of frame buildings which then lined the east side of the public square. The buildings, which were dry, burned like tinder, and were all consumed except the new brick building of Bishop Bros., standing nearly completed at the north-

east corner of the square. This building was saved by the free use of wet blankets swung over the south wall. The fire left nothing on the east side of the square but the Bishop building, and the total loss was estimated at \$25,000, distributed as follows: Bishop Bros., frame buildings, stock of hardware, groceries and drugs, \$17,000; Noah Bailey, building, \$2,000; G. M. Little, restaurant, \$200; John N. Scott, blacksmith shop, \$1,400; Isaac Schermerhorn, produce, \$350; Ed Smith, building and liquors, \$2,000; George Duer, building, \$1,400; B. F. Earl, building, \$500, and some smaller losses. The total insurance on the property was \$4,000. Though this was a heavy loss to individuals, it almost seems like a gain to the town, which now has the space then occupied by the wooden row covered over with an extensive brick block. This is the common experience of nearly all towns. Fires remove the original cheap wooden buildings and they are replaced with substantial brick blocks.

SOCIETIES.

Hiram Lodge, No. 362, A. F. & A. M., was chartered in October, 1870, with Hiram Beason, W. M.; William H. Martin, S. W., and Thomas W. Sink, J. W. The present officers of this lodge are George C. Bradford, W. M.; Hy Martin, S. W.; Dr. S. Neeper, Secretary, and Harry Martin, Treasurer.

America Chapter, No. 132, O. E. S., was chartered September 15, 1875, and the charter members were Emma Sansom, Sadie E. Trowbridge, Rebecca J. Moore, Hettia Giles, Alice J. Martin, Miranda Wallace, Luzerne Sink, Lottie Todd, Flora A. Wallace, Mary H. Greenleaf, Mary Greenleaf, Emma Tinsman and Mary E. Martin. The officers of this lodge at the present writing are George W. Sansom, W. P.; Emma Sansom, W. M.; Sadie E. Trowbridge, A. M.

Kahoka Lodge, No. 261, I. O. O. F., was chartered in the fall of 1871, with George Rauscher, Joseph Myers, P. H. Bennett, Lucius Brugger, Lewis Zellers and ——— Goldsmith as charter members. The present officers of this lodge are J. M. Moffit, N. G.; James Neil, V. G.; George W. Thompson, R. S.; Z. W. Dowell, P. S., and G. W. Bostic, T. The membership is about twenty-six.

Kahoka Lodge, No. 237, A. O. U. W., was chartered December 8, 1881. The first officers were Samuel Neeper, P. M. W.; Edgar C. Trowbridge, M. W.; George N. Sansom, Foreman; Roswell L. King, Overseer; Jacob Trump, Recorder; Adam Lang, Financier; George Rauscher, Receiver; George W. Bostic, G.; Fred Karle, I. W.; Thomas A. Doran, O. W. The above officers, together with J. McNally, E. M. Faulk, Joseph Myers, L. C. Bostic, George Trump, John Schlegel and O. J. Snyder, were charter members. The present officers are George N. Sansom, P. M. W.; Jacob Trump, M. W.; T. A. Doran, Foreman; James McNally, O.; L. C. Bostic, R.; George W. Bostic, F.; George Trump, Receiver; O. J. Snyder, G.; W. H. Sansom, I. W.; John Schlegel, O. W.

William McKee Post, No. 110, G. A. R., was chartered September 27, 1883, and the following comrades were the charter members: David McKee, George Rauscher, C. W. Meryhew, Hy Sants, George Weiser, M. Muhrer, L. W. Rosencrans, W. Beckwith, Dr. S. Neeper, G. F. Rex, George N. Sansom, W. D. Moore, J. B. Sansom, George W. Fenton, John Kirch, Hy Callison, J. M. Gaiser, J. R. Hume, John P. Smith, W. Stacker, William Ackland, George Trump, L. H. Kenney, L. W. Williams, Joseph Vandolah, William Woods, Philip Reynolds, James P. Smith, I. P. Schermerhorn, A. R. Walker, John Kirkpatrick, Joseph Myres, Z. W. Dowell, Charles Baldwin, W. Owens, W. Anderson, W. H. Powell, James Toleman, William Creger, Michael Seyb and Joseph C. Harkness. The officers of the post at the present writing are Z. W. Dowell, Commander; Jacob Wickham, Senior Vice Commander; William Martin, Junior Vice Commander; Joseph B. Sansom, O. D.; Dr. Samuel Neeper, Adjutant; G. N. Sansom, Q. M.; A. J. Walker, Chaplain; George W. Fenton, O. G.

All of the foregoing societies, excepting the I. O. O. F., meet in Sansom's hall at the southeast corner of the public square. The I. O. O. F. meet in their hall in the brick block over the hardware store of Judge John Langford. These lodges or societies are all in a prosperous condition. The G. A. R. is probably the strongest now in numbers but it can not so continue. While the other societies have the populace from which to select

their members, the G. A. R. can only recruit their ranks from that class composed of those who saved the Government of our fathers, and hold an honorable discharge from the army of the United States. The "boys" who defended the flag, as well as those who so bravely opposed it, are growing old. The roll grows smaller with the return of the seasons, and those who live to see the morn of the next century will find but few comrades left to finish with them the battle of life. The G. A. R. can not long survive the present century. The Clark County Medical Association was organized about the year 1871, with Dr. Samuel Neeper as president and Dr. W. J. Phelps as secretary. The association includes the physicians of Clark County which are about thirty in number, and they hold their meetings in Kahoka.

Kahoka was incorporated in June, 1869, by the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the Town of Kahoka,"* and John Jordan, William Martin, George N. Sansom, William Cohagen and D. M. Spangler, were appointed trustees of the town. The corporation has since been changed to that of a city and the present officers are as follows: J. R. Hume, mayor; O. J. Snyder, marshall; Luther C. Bostic, treasurer; J. W. Howard, attorney, and H. M. Martin, clerk. The council consists of O. S. Callahan, John Langford, Ed W. Robinson and J. H. Million.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

"There is no incident or chain of incidents connected with the history of Clark County more romantic or remarkable in their character than the real estate transactions of William Muldrow. The facts of these transactions were taken from the record of a suit brought before the circuit court of this county in the year 1838, by parties whom Muldrow had two years before persuaded to embark in one of the most remarkable philanthropic enterprises on record. This was nothing less than the establishing of a magnificent institution of learning in the center of what was then the wilderness of Clark County.

"The early settlements of St. Francisville, Waterloo and Luray had just begun. Only seven years had elapsed since that trio of pioneers, Jerry Wayland, George Haywood and Samuel

* Extract from the Kahoka *Herald* of several years ago.

Bartlett, had pushed their way from Tully through the tall grass and brush to the wild and solitary banks of Fox River, and the few hardy pioneers who had penetrated the almost unexplored upland were roaming the untracked prairies in a crusade against the aboriginal wolves or engaged in single combat with an occasional bear, the solitary aristocrat of the woods and prairies. It was at this time that William Muldrow approached the complainants in the suit above referred to—William Green, Jr., S. B. Hunt and I. M. Diamond, all of the State of New York—and, in the language of the petition, gave them a beautiful and glowing description of the Western country and especially the State of Missouri, and after exhausting his descriptive powers in impressing upon the minds of the complainants false, erroneous and unwarranted opinions in relation to the country, its future greatness, and after descanting over the great want of intellectual improvement in the far West, and descanting extensively upon the great benefits which would result from establishing institutions of learning in Missouri, proposed to the complainants that they furnish him (Muldrow) a sufficient sum of money to enter two townships of land in Missouri, on which to erect seminaries or colleges of learning on the manual labor plan. The plan by which Muldrow proposed to render his institutions self-supporting was a novel one, and to most people will appear extensively visionary. In the center of each township was to be laid off 4,000 acres of land which was to be held by Muldrow and the parties advancing the money, as trustees for the benefit of the college which was to be situated in the center of this tract, and the rents, issues and profits of said 4,000 acres were to be applied to the support of the institution. A belt of land surrounding this college campus, and consisting of about 1,063 acres, was to be laid off in town lots. These lots were to be sold by Muldrow, and the proceeds were to be paid over to the New York parties as profits on their investment, except one-sixth part and an additional ten per cent of the whole which was to be reserved by Muldrow as compensation for his services. It was further agreed, that Muldrow was to have another tract of the township, 2,800 acres of land, as a consideration for his services.

“ Under this agreement the enterprising William Muldrow

actually received \$28,000 in cash. He entered land in only one township and that about the center of Clark County. It was much smaller than the plan above detailed called for; consisting of an area of two miles square, and consequently containing in all only 2,500 acres. This tract of land, the original entry of which was under such romantic conditions, extended on its north border from the center of Johnson Street in Kahoka, near the present residence of C. W. Meryhew, to Clark City on its north corner. The whole tract lay in a square south of this line, and its southwest corner was near the present site of the Star schoolhouse. The tract to be laid off in town lots consisted of a strip eighty rods wide, entirely surrounding and within the limits of the four-mile area. Muldrow in his answer describes this tract of land as near the center, and would eventually be the capital of Clark County. The reader can decide for himself whether Muldrow is entitled to the reputation of a prophet or merely to the credit of having ordinary business sagacity. Although Muldrow, in making his entry of land, reduced the extent of the college grounds from the stipulated amount of 4,000 acres to the smaller tract of 1,497, he did not fail to enter the 2,800 acres for his own use. This tract included the ground upon which the town of Kahoka and most of its additions are laid out. The suit against Muldrow was brought two years later by the New York parties who had furnished the cash for this pretty scheme, and who were not satisfied in the way in which their investment was likely to pan out. The suit was settled by the granger plan of arbitration. William Muldrow became the owner in fee of the land on which Kahoka is situated. He afterward gave a deed of trust on the lands, in which his wife did not release her dower interest. The land was sold under the trust deed, and when the county seat was established at Kahoka many years later the circuit judge would not approve the title to the public square on account of the unrelinquished dower interest. The courthouse was therefore located outside the town of Kahoka at that time, and this is one of the reasons why our temple of justice stands off in one corner remote from the business portion of the city.

“As Mrs. Muldrow’s dower was only a life interest, it ceased at her death, which occurred several years ago, and the title to

the land on which Kahoka stands is now perfect. There is a difference of opinion among old settlers as to the sincerity and disinterestedness of Mr. Muldrow's motives in devising and executing his singular scheme. It is possible that he was more visionary than tricky, and that his failure was as severe a disappointment to himself as to his New York backers. It is said by some of the old citizens who remember Muldrow, that he was very proud of his possessions in Clark County. At one time, while riding over the lands claimed by him, he met a school boy who did not know him by sight. Muldrow accosted the boy with 'Hello, boy, who owns all this land about here?' The boy readily answered: 'Old Bill Muldrow; pap says he is the dangedst scoundrel in the State of Missouri.' "

THE PRESS.

The Alexandria Delta was established at Alexandria, in 1856, by Chambers Ober. It changed hands several times, and about the year 1859 J. J. Reabun purchased it, and published it until 1863, when it was suspended. Another paper was published a short time at Waterloo, by Frank Sheldon. *The Alexandria Commercial* was established at Alexandria in 1868, by Charles Grumman. It was published a few years, and then sold by its publisher, J. W. Murphy, to G. G. Childers, of Kahoka. It was a Republican paper. The *Kahoka Herald* was established January 1, 1881, by G. G. Childers, who has been the proprietor and editor thereof ever since. It is a large four-page, thirty-two column weekly newspaper, ably edited, and is Democratic in politics. The *Clark County Democrat* was established in March, 1878, by J. M. Clark, its proprietor, and Dr. E. H. Davis, its editor. In the fall of 1879 it was converted into a Republican paper, called the *Kahoka Journal*, and conducted by Lewis Cramer, a son of Maj. Cramer, of Memphis. It was suspended in 1880. The *Clark County Gazette* was established February 22, 1871, by E. B. Christy, who published it about five years, and then sold it to J. H. Heath, who published it about six years, and then sold it to J. L. Greenlee, who published it until January 3, 1887, and then sold it to E. B. Christy, its original proprietor, who still continues its publication. It is a large four-page, thirty-two column, weekly

newspaper, and is edited with ability. It has always advocated Democratic principles, except during the time when it was published by J. L. Brownlee, who published it as a Republican paper.

WAYLAND.

This is a village on the Keokuk and Western Railroad, eight miles east of Kahoka. The town was established as soon as the railroad was completed. Hon. P. S. Stanley, who was the first railroad agent, built the first dwelling-house in the town, and Dr. Jester built the first store house (the one now occupied by Mrs. McKay), and sold drugs about two years. P. H. Ahern then bought him out, and opened the first general store. Then Wayland & Bibb kept a general store for a few years, and they were followed by Hennesy and Givens, who kept a general store about three years. The town now contains three general stores kept respectively by Barnett Bros., Mrs. McKay and George Smith; one hardware store kept by Grate Bros.; one drug store kept by Z. T. Sniveley; two hotels kept respectively by Henry Clark and Mrs. Wilson; livery stable by H. S. Reese. There are also two blacksmith shops, one saloon, the railroad depot, and the large grain warehouse belonging to William Hennesy. The latter began buying grain in 1875, and has made that the leading industry of the place. In 1882-83 he shipped 125,000 bushels of grain, and had 50,000 bushels in his cribs at one time. This included the shipments of one year only; since then the shipments of grain have not been quite so large, while the shipments of other things have greatly increased. In 1886 Mr. Hennesy shipped from Wayland 350 tons of hay, and N. E. Frazee, a farmer, living near Wayland, shipped in 1887 the enormous amount of 170 tons of hay, which he raised in 1886. In 1885 he shipped his crop of hay produced the previous year, which amounted to 220 tons. Aside from the foregoing there were shipped from Wayland during the year ending June 1, 1887, the following amount of live stock products, etc., viz.: cattle, 1,111 head; hogs, 2,691 head; sheep, 769 head; cucumbers, 14,700 bushels; water melons, 474,440 pounds; wood, 639 cords, and a large quantity of other commodities. Wayland contains two churches—one Catholic and the other a Union Church.

ASHTON.

This small village, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, five miles west of Kahoka, was laid out in November, 1883, by Philip Showalter. As surveyed it contains twenty lots of different sizes, and is located on the southwest quarter of Section 8, Town 65 north, Range 8 west, being in the civil township of Lincoln. The first lot, containing one acre, was sold to B. F. Strickler for the sum of \$50. Mr. Strickler erected a business house, in which he opened the first store. The town is composed of two general stores, one saddler and harness shop, one milliner store, one grain elevator, one blacksmith shop, one Methodist Episcopal Church, and one Methodist Protestant Church (the latter being about one-half mile north of the village), and a public schoolhouse; also one hotel, one cooper-shop, the postoffice and railroad depot, the latter having been built in 1883. The village has about seventy-five inhabitants, exclusively white. The railroad pond, situated near Ashton, covers six and three-fourths acres of ground, with an average depth of twenty-five feet. The water is conveyed from this pond to the railroad tank at Ashton, through a pipe one mile and fifty yards in length. It is forced into the tank by means of steam power located at the pond.

ST. PATRICK.

This small village, in the southeastern part of Jackson Township, in Clark County, is composed of a few dwelling-houses, one general store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, and a Roman Catholic Church. D. McDonald is proprietor of the store, Herman Zerald of the blacksmith shop, and Rev. J. J. Mahan is the Catholic priest. The church, which is a fine large brick edifice, was erected in the year 1860, but the society was organized several years previous to that date. The membership now reaches about 300.

CLARK CITY.

This town lies on the railroad two miles east of Kahoka. It was a competing point for the county seat, and was laid out by Aaron Bechtol for that purpose. It contains the railroad station house, a general store, church, schoolhouse, etc. There are sev-

eral other hamlets in the county containing a general store and a few other buildings.

TEMPERANCE.

The majority of the people of Clark County are strenuously opposed to intemperance, and the county has never been noted for the manufacture of much spirituous liquors. The only distillery in the county is the one owned by the Snyders, on the Linn Branch of Fox River. It has been operated, though not constantly, for many years. The only licensed saloons in the county are at Wayland Station and Alexandria.

THE IOWA WAR.

The first war in which the people of Northeastern Missouri were interested, was that known as the Black Hawk war, a sketch of which has been given in this work in connection with the settlement of the county. The next war, one in which no battles were fought, and no lives were lost, was the trouble known as the "Iowa war," the history of which is as follows: The act of Congress of March 6, 1820, authorizing the people of the Territory of Missouri to form a State government, provided that the boundaries of the proposed new State should be as follows: "Beginning in the middle of the Mississippi River on the parallel of thirty-six degrees (36°) of north latitude; thence, west along that parallel of latitude, to the St. Francois River; thence, up and following the course of that river in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the parallel of latitude of thirty-six (36°) degrees and thirty minutes ($30'$); thence, west along the same, to a point where the said parallel is intersected by a meridian line passing through the middle of the mouth of the Kansas River, where the same empties into the Missouri River; thence, from the point aforesaid, north along the said meridian line to the intersection of the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the river Des Moines, making the said line to correspond with the Indian boundary line; thence, east from the point of intersection last aforesaid along the said parallel of latitude, to the middle of the channel of the main fork of the said river Des Moines; thence, down and along the middle of the main channel of the said river Des Moines, to the

mouth of the same, where it empties into the Mississippi River; thence, due east, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence, down and following the course of the Mississippi River, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to the place of beginning."

The act of April 20, 1836, establishing the Territory of Wisconsin, and of April 12, 1838, establishing the Territory of Iowa, prescribed that the southern boundary of each* should be the "northern boundary of the State of Missouri." By an act of the Missouri Legislature approved December 21, 1836, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint commissioners to "ascertain, survey and establish the northern boundary line of the State;" and it was further made his duty to open a correspondence with the President of the United States, and with the Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and request the appointment of commissioners, to act in conjunction with the Missouri commissioners, and to request the service of a United States civil engineer, "for the purposes aforesaid;" if the service of the latter could not be secured, then the commissioners were to "employ a skillful engineer." The chief duty prescribed to the commissioners was—

Sec. 2. To ascertain by astronomical observations, the true latitude and longitude of the eastern point of termination of the north boundary of this State in the rapids of the river Des Moines, and thence, passing west with the same parallel of latitude, to the point where the same strikes the Missouri River, and to ascertain by the same means the true latitude and longitude of the point last aforesaid.

No appointment of commissioners and engineer was made by either the Governor of Wisconsin or the President, and in the months of July, August, September and October, 1837, the survey was made by the Missouri commissioners exclusively. The report was laid before the Legislature, at its session in 1838-39, and the line as run and marked out was declared the northern boundary of the State by an act of the General Assembly approved February 11, 1839.

Subsequent to the Missouri survey, as it was called, but before the report was filed, or June 18, 1838, Congress directed a survey of the same boundary to be made under the direction of a United States commissioner, in conjunction with

* The Territory of Wisconsin originally comprised what is now the State of Iowa.

a commissioner from the State of Missouri and one from the Territory of Iowa. In case, however, the State and Territory refused to make an appointment, then the Federal commissioner was to act alone. The President appointed Maj. Albert Miller Lea, of Maryland, commissioner on the part of the United States. In his report to James Whitcombe, commissioner of the general land office, under date of January 19, 1839, Maj. Lea says:

* * I promptly repaired to St. Louis, where I had previously informed the Governors of Missouri and Iowa I would receive their communications in regard to the appointment of the commissioners of the State and Territory respectively. On my arrival at St. Louis, 1st September last, I received a letter from the acting Governor of Iowa, asking me, on the part of the Territory, to defer before going further, also a letter from the Governor of Missouri, suggesting the propriety of deferring and suspending operations till I could hear from the Secretary of State of the United States, to whom His Excellency had written on the subject. His Excellency stated that he had no right to appoint a commissioner on the part of the State of Missouri, and desired the proposed survey to be postponed till after the meeting of the State Legislature. In reply I informed His Excellency that I would confine my operations to the ascertainment of facts necessary to be known, before the line could be properly established, and with this arrangement he expressed himself satisfied. On September, the 8th, I received notice from His Excellency Robert Lucas that he had appointed Dr. James Davis the commissioner on the part of the Territory of Iowa.*

The accounts of both surveys are very interesting, but must be omitted here for lack of space. The Missouri commissioners decided at last that the rapids of the river Des Moines referred to in the organic act were in the said river in latitude $40^{\circ} 44' 6''$, longitude $91^{\circ} 46' 40''$, nearly opposite where now stands the town of Bentonsport, Iowa, and the distance from the said Des Moines River west to the Missouri River to be 203 miles, 32 chains and 40 links. The line so run was adopted as the northern boundary of the State by an act of the General Assembly approved February 11, 1839, and extended that boundary about nine miles north of the present limit.† United States Commissioner Lea, however, reported, January 19, 1839, that there were four lines, any one of which might be taken as that intended by the act of March 6, 1820, as the northern boundary,

*Davis County, Iowa, was named for this Dr. James Davis, and not for Jefferson Davis. Lee County, Iowa, was named for Maj. Albert Lea, and not for Gen. Robert E. Lee; the error in the spelling of Lee County is as singular as it is certain. It should be spelled Lea. It has been often asserted that the two counties were named for the Confederate leaders named.

†At the eastern end of the line, at the Des Moines River, the difference between the northern boundary as claimed by Missouri and that finally established was eight miles, sixty-three chains and twenty links; at the western end it was exactly eleven miles.

viz.: 1, The old Indian boundary (surveyed by Col. John C. Sullivan, and often called Sullivan's line) extended west of the Missouri River; 2, The parallel of latitude passing through the old northwest corner of the Indian boundary; 3, The parallel of latitude passing through the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi River; 4, The parallel of latitude passing through the rapids at the Great Bend (Keosauqua) in the Des Moines River.

The organic act provided expressly that the northern boundary line of the State should "correspond with the Indian boundary line," and it is difficult to understand Maj. Lea's reasons for asserting that any one of four lines might be taken, instead of the old Sullivan line. His survey and report, therefore, settled nothing, only that they did not confirm the report of the Missouri commissioners and endorse the position and action of the Legislature. The Iowa authorities, however, accepting the conclusions of their commissioner, Dr. Davis, declared that the southern boundary of their territory—or the northern boundary of Missouri—was the old Sullivan's line, or as it was now called, "the Indian boundary line," to which the parallel mentioned as "passing through the rapids of the river Des Moines" was required to "correspond." There was therefore a strip of territory about nine miles in width, between the Des Moines and the Missouri Rivers, which was claimed by both the territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri.

August 23, Gov. Lilburn W. Boggs issued a proclamation setting forth the condition of affairs, particularly citing the act which had been passed by the Iowa Territorial Legislature, at Burlington, entitled "an act to prevent the exercise of a foreign jurisdiction within the Territory," under which act the sheriff of Clark County was afterward arrested and imprisoned. The Governor also called upon the proper officers to execute the laws of this State within its boundaries, as they had been defined by our Legislature, and if obstructed to call to their aid the militia of the district if necessary. The officers of the militia were directed to hold themselves and their commands in readiness to assist the sheriffs and other civil officers of this State in discharging their duties. Gov. Robert Lucas, of Iowa, in a counter proclamation, denied the title of Missouri to the disputed tract, claiming

the same as within the boundaries of the Territory, authorizing the arrest and trial before the judicial tribunals of Iowa, of all persons who should "within such portion of the territory attempt to exercise any official function not granted or secured by the laws of the Territory of Iowa," and calling upon all the citizens of Iowa to be "vigilant in the detection and arrest" of all such alleged offenders.

The relations between the people of this State and those of Iowa now became strained and unfriendly, and in time grew to be positively hostile. At this time (fall of 1839) the only settlements on the disputed territory were within what is now Van Buren County, Iowa, then claimed by the Missourians to be a portion of Clark County, Mo. In August, 1839, the sheriff of Clark County, Uriah S. Gregory, commonly called "Sandy" Gregory, went on the debatable land and demanded taxes of some of the people as due from them to the State of Missouri. South of Farmington, at a house-raising, he called upon half a dozen men there present, but they greeted the demand with great contempt, not only refusing to pay, but advising Sandy to "get back to his own State as quick as possible" and never again attempt to exercise authority in Iowa by virtue of a commission issued in Missouri. The sheriff returned to Waterloo, reported that he was resisted and obstructed in the attempt to collect the revenues, and asked for instructions, whereupon Gov. Boggs, having been advised of the facts, issued a strong proclamation, urging all officials to do their whole duty.

Another incident occurred at this time which intensified the feeling. A Missourian cut three bee-trees on the disputed tract, and the owner, an Iowan, sought to have him arrested and tried before a magistrate holding an Iowa commission. The arrest was not effected, but a judgment for about \$1.50 was rendered against the Missourian, and the constable, with a strong posse, was on the watch to collect it.

On the 20th of November, Sheriff Gregory went again upon the debatable ground to collect taxes and was at once arrested by Sheriff Henry Heffelman, of Van Buren County, who with a strong posse, was in watch for him. The charge was "usurpation of authority." The prisoner was taken to Farmington, where a

large crowd had assembled and where there was much excitement, and from thence to Burlington, the then capital of the Territory, and Muscatine, and here he was confined in jail a brief time, being released on his own recognizance.

The news of the arrest and incarceration of Sheriff Gregory occasioned great excitement in Missouri. The Clark County Court convened in special session at the tavern of John S. Lapsley, in Waterloo, on November 23, Judges John Taylor and Jesse McDaniel present. The action taken may best be understood by the following abstract of the record:

It being proved in open court, by the oath of John Whaley, that U. S. Gregory, sheriff of Clark County, was forcibly seized on the 20th inst. by the sheriff and citizens of Van Buren county, Iowa Territory, and brought to trial in said Van Buren county on the 21st inst., when he was condemned of having violated the laws of said Territory, by collecting and attempting to collect, taxes on the disputed ground between this county and said county of Van Buren, which, by the laws of this State, is in the organized limits of this county; and that said Gregory was detained in custody.

Wherefore, it is, on mature consideration, ordered by this court, that Gen. O. H. Allen, of the Second Brigade, Fourteenth Division of Missouri Militia, be and he is hereby required to muster the forces at his command to aid in sustaining the civil authorities of this county in exercising exclusive and unmolested jurisdiction within the boundaries of this county, and especially on the disputed ground above named contained within the same. It is further ordered that David Willock, major-general commanding the Fourteenth Division of Missouri Militia, be and he is hereby likewise required to muster the forces at his command, or as many as he shall think necessary, also to aid the authorities of this county in maintaining their jurisdiction over said disputed ground, and demanding reparation from the Territory of Iowa for the misconduct of its officers and citizens as above mentioned, if sanctioned by its government.

Meanwhile public meetings were held in Clark, Lewis and Marion Counties to consider the situation, and resolutions were adopted to enforce the laws of the State against the Iowans at all hazards. These meetings were usually gotten up and managed by aspirants for political preferment, anxious to precipitate a difficulty, and be on the side of the war party, knowing full well that the troubles would be settled without serious consequences to themselves. A local satirist (John I. Campbell) hit off the situation very neatly with a bit of doggerel verse in the *Palmyra Whig* of October 26. Portions of this poem (?) which was entitled "The Honey War," are here given:

THE HONEY WAR.

TUNE— "*Yankee Doodle.*"

Ye freemen of the happy land,
 Which flows with milk and honey,
 Arise! To arms! Your ponies mount!
 Regard not blood or money.
 Old Governor Lucas, tiger-like,
 Is prowling 'round our borders,
 But Governor Boggs is wide awake—
 Just listen to his orders,

Three bee-trees stand about the line
 Between our State and Lucas.
 Be ready all these trees to fall,
 And bring things to a focus.
 We'll show old Lucas how to brag,
 And seize our precious honey!
 He also claims, I understand.
 Of us three bits in money!

Conventions, boys, now let us hold,
 Our honey trade demands it;
 Likewise the three-bits, all in gold,
 We all must understand it!

* * * * *

Why shed our brother's blood in haste,
 Because "big men" require it.
 Be not in haste our blood to waste—
 No prudent men desire it.

* * * * *

Now, if the Governors want to fight,
 Just let them meet in person.
 And when noble Boggs old Lucas flogs,
 'Twill teach the scamp a lesson,
 Then let the victor cut the trees,
 And have three-bits in money,
 And wear a crown from town to town,
 Anointed with pure honey.

And then no widows will be made,
 No orphans unprotected:
 Old Lucas will be nicely flogged,
 And from our line ejected.
 Our honey trade will then be laid
 Upon a solid basis,
 And Governor Boggs, where'er he jogs,
 Will meet with smiling faces.

In the meantime Maj.-Gen. David Willock, pursuant to the orders of Gov. Boggs, called for 2,200 men from his division

(the Fourteenth) of militia. The General himself, with twelve men, rode from his home in Palmyra to the border, and found the Iowans under arms. With rare good sense he did nothing to precipitate matters, but remained up in Clark, watching and waiting. Brig.-Gen. Allen was, however, a touch-and-go sort of man, hasty and impetuous. Ordered into service, he hastily set his squadrons in the field and by the 7th of December had Col. Chauncey Durkee's Lewis County regiment *en route* for the seat of war, without tents, almost destitute of blankets, and only imperfectly supplied with arms and ammunition. At La Grange some men of this regiment broke into the store of Mr. Charles S. Skinner, and helped themselves to his stock of groceries, blankets and other supplies to the amount of some hundreds of dollars. Mr. Skinner had recently come to the country, and his goods were new and fresh. The appropriation of his stock was approved by Gen. Allen, and he was afterward wholly or partially reimbursed.

The Lewis County regiment, with Col. Dedham's Clark County battalion, went into camp on Fox River, near Waterloo. The snow was deep and the weather very inclement. A reinforcement from what is now Knox County, then a part of Lewis, was received, and perhaps 600 men were in camp.

On the other side of the line preparations for war were making. The territorial militia of Iowa was mustered, 300 men were under arms at Farmington, and an encounter seemed imminent. Gov. Lucas proposed to command his own forces. Among his captains was James W. Grimes, afterward United States senator. Mounted pickets were stationed to herald the advance of the Missourians, and emissaries sent over to observe their movements, and if possible to learn their plans. At a public meeting in Farmington resolutions were adopted, "that we act on the defensive, that we will neither aggress nor be aggressed upon, and we will defend our soil and our rights against any invasion at any cost of blood and treasure!"

The plan of the Missourians was to assemble an army of militia in Clark County; then to send up the sheriff again into the disputed territory, at the head of this army, as his posse, and let him renew his duties as tax gatherer. If interfered with

in any way, there was to be a fight, and the blood of the slain would be upon the Iowans and not upon the Missourians, who would be within the peace of the law. On the 2d of December the Clark County Court, in special session, ordered that Col. John Dedman of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of Missouri Militia "detail so many men as he shall deem necessary to accompany the sheriff of Clark County to the northwestern boundary of said county in order to enforce the civil laws of the State of Missouri therein." But on the 4th of December the Clark County Court took steps to prevent actual conflict by the appointment of a committee to confer with the Iowa Territorial Legislature and ascertain whether or not a peaceable and equitable adjustment of the controversy might be effected. This committee was composed of Robert P. Mitchell, Abraham Wayland, William McDaniel*, Rev. Andrew Broaddus and Mays Johnson. The object of the conference, the court declared, was:

To procure, if possible, an amicable adjustment of the difficulties now existing between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri in relation to the subject of jurisdiction over a certain tract of country lying on the southern limits of said territory and the northern limits of Missouri, commonly known as "the disputed territory," and that all hostile operations may cease on both sides, and that the mutual friendly relations heretofore existing may be re-established.

To the Legislature of Iowa the court asserted its pacific desires and laudable disposition by the declaration that:

This court entertains toward your honorable body, and the citizens of Iowa generally, the most friendly feelings, and would express their sincere hope that all obstacles may be removed that tend to intercept the exercise of those feelings.

The delegation then set out for Burlington, where the Iowa Legislature was in session, followed by the best wishes for the success of their mission on the part of all right thinking men.

Meantime the citizens of Marion County had moved to bring about a sensible termination of the troubles. A large public meeting held at Palmyra on the 9th of December, adopted resolutions deprecating the existing excitement and prospective strife, and calling for a suspension of further action on the part of the Missouri authorities until the question in dispute could be settled

* Mr. McDaniel was a prominent Democratic politician, and known by his sobriquet, "Billy Mac, the Buster." In 1846 he was elected to Congress from the State at large to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Sterling Price, who resigned to enter the Mexican war.

by either Congress or the Supreme Court of the United States. Thomas L. Anderson, William Carson, Francis H. Edmondson and S. M. Grant were appointed a committee to repair to Waterloo, and present to the authorities of Clark County the proceedings of the meeting, and to urge upon them the propriety of a suspension of hostilities or measures looking thereto.

The same day the Clark County Court met in regular session, and its first order directed Gen. Allen to call together the Seventy-fifth Regiment of militia in order that the delegation sent to Iowa might make known their proceedings. (Further proceedings of the county court in this connection are to be found on pp. 114-15, book "A," Clark County Court Records.) It was soon learned that the Iowa Legislature had met, and welcomed in the kindest manner and most generous spirit the overtures of the Missourians. Resolutions of a very pacificatory character had been adopted, a committee sent to bear them to the authorities of Clark County, and Gov. Lucas was ordered to transmit a copy of the same to Gov. Boggs.

On the 12th of December "peace" was established and declared. The Clark County Court convened at Waterloo in special session; all three of the judges, John Taylor, Jesse McDaniel and David Hay were present. There were in attendance the Marion County delegation, Col. Thomas L. Anderson at the head; the Clark County delegation and certain prominent citizens, and Col. William Patterson, Dr. J. D. Payne and L. B. Hughes, the commissioners from Iowa. The latter presented the following preamble and resolutions of the Territorial Legislature, which were, on motion of Col. Anderson, ordered to be spread upon the records:

WHEREAS, An unfortunate crisis has arrived in the difficulties hitherto existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa, in relation to the boundary line between the two governments; and,

WHEREAS, The Territory of Iowa would, under any circumstances, deprecate any military collision between the forces of the said State and the said Territory, fully believing that the most friendly feelings exist between the great mass of the citizens of the respective parties; and,

WHEREAS, The organic laws of said Territory render it impossible for the constituted authorities of said Territory to accede to the proposition hitherto made by the citizens of Missouri, although they fully reciprocate the kind feelings evinced by the late delegation from the county court of Clark County; therefore,

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa, that the officers now on duty on the part of the State of Missouri be respectfully requested to suspend all further military operations on the part of the said State, until these resolutions can be submitted to His Excellency, Governor Boggs.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Governor Boggs, be requested to authorize a suspension of hostilities on the part of the State of Missouri until the first day of July next, with a view of having the unfortunate difficulties now existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa adjusted by the action of Congress.

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor of Iowa, be requested to suspend all further military operations until the decision of His Excellency, Gov. Boggs, may be obtained to the propositions herein contained.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of Missouri, one to the county court of Clark County, Mo., and copies to the officers in command on the disputed ground, to be by them presented to the officers of the Missouri forces.

STEPHEN HEMPSTEAD,

President of the Council.

ED. JOHNSTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

The resolutions were presented by Col. William Patterson, who, in behalf of his delegation and, as he said, of the people of Iowa, made a very acceptable address to the court and the audience. He was followed by Col. Thomas L. Anderson, on behalf of the Marion County delegation, and William McDaniel spoke for Clark County. Col. Anderson's speech, it is said, was in sentiment very eloquent, and in depicting the horrors of war very terrifying. His auditors were moved by his earnest words, and were by turns frightened and in tears! He showed very clearly that war was entirely unjustifiable on the part of either the State or Territory; that it would settle no question involved, decide no principle at stake, produce nothing but ill consequences; that if the forces then in the field should fight until all were slain, the boundary line would still have to be established by the authority of the general Government, since neither contending party had jurisdiction over the matter. Drawing a picture of the horrors of internecine strife, as contrasted with the blessings of peace and the delights of brotherly love and neighborly friendship, he pleaded earnestly for concession, conciliation, and peace. Alluding to the condition of the men of Gen. Allen's command, then shivering about their camp-fires on Fox River, the thermometer below zero, and themselves half fed, insufficiently clad, and not at all properly provided for. "Send them home to their

families," said he, "send them to those who at this inclement season need them, and who are watching anxiously for them, and praying for their safe and speedy return. And, in the name of the God of Mercy and Justice, gentlemen, let this monumental piece of absurdity, this phenomenal but cruel blundering, have an end!"

The speakers, the commissioners, and the county justices all protested that they did not want war or bloodshed, and the attainment of complete peace was easily and speedily accomplished. By a unanimous vote the county court published the following statement and accompanying order:

A committee from the County of Marion produced to this court, a preamble and resolutions from the citizens of said county, relative to the difficulties existing between the State of Missouri and the Territory of Iowa; also, there was presented a copy of certain proceedings on the part of the Legislature of said Territory, in relation thereto, by a special delegation of said Legislature, requesting on the part of the State a cessation of hostilities, for certain reasons stated in said resolutions, and deeming said request reasonable, we therefore order that Maj.-Gen. D. Willock and Brig.-Gen. O. H. Allen be and they are hereby informed that we do not desire longer the aid of the militia of the State in the enforcement of our laws. It is further ordered that the clerk of this court forthwith forward a copy of the foregoing proceedings to His Excellency, the Governor of the Territory of Iowa, one to Maj. Gen. D. Willock, and one to Brig.-Gen. O. H. Allen.

There was a general and hearty fraternization of all the parties, and mutual congratulations that the troubles had been settled. Gen. Allen and a few of the military officers, who were drawing respectable pay so long as they were in active service, received the order for the withdrawal of the militia with much dissatisfaction, but their men were more than satisfied. On their return to Monticello, Gen. Allen, Col. Durkee, Addison Reese, and a few other warriors and bellicose gentlemen assembled at Pemberton's Hotel, organized what they called a "public meeting," and passed sanguinary resolutions threatening fire and sword and denouncing everybody that had been instrumental in bringing about peace and preventing strife and bloodshed. Gen. Allen was especially "disgruntled," and not until he and his associates were duly sober did they consent to be comforted and to be reconciled to the fact that the war was over.

Gen. Allen disbanded the Clark County regiment, the Seventy-fifth, at Waterloo; Col. Durkee marched the Lewis

County regiment, the Fifty-eighth, back to Monticello, where it was discharged.

Meanwhile the Fifty-sixth Regiment of Missouri Militia, composed entirely of men from Marion County, and commanded by Col. John Lear, had been called on for 200 men. That number refusing to volunteer, a draft was ordered, and the 200 secured after a great deal of protesting, remonstrance, and some hiring of substitutes. The men assembled at Palmyra on the 12th of December, and took up the line of march for Waterloo. The first night the detachment went into camp over the Fabius, several miles from Palmyra. There was great distress. A deep snow fell and the weather was bitter cold; the men suffered severely, being without tents, and for the most part without blankets. Only the large fires built and kept up saved them from freezing. The next morning the detachment was divided into four companies of fifty men each (a less number to the company would have prevented the captains from drawing pay) and the march was resumed through the cold and snow. The second night camp was pitched in Lewis County, not far from Monticello.

This night, too, news reached the camp that peace had been declared and that the Marion County men were to return to their homes the following morning. A great cheer, half derisive, half joyful, went up. In a little while the men resolved to end their campaign with certain contemptuous proceedings toward the two governors, who, as they believed, were the cause of what had happened, and the ridiculous termination of the threatened "war." Accordingly a haunch of venison was cut in two, one piece labeled "Gov. Lucas of Iowa," the other "Gov. Boggs of Missouri," and both hung up and fired into with rifles. Then they were taken down and buried with mock funeral solemnity, and with burlesque honors of war.

Before starting on the return trip for home the following resolutions were adopted at an impromptu meeting of the militiamen:

Resolved, That as this is the third winter in succession that the troops have been ordered from Marion, and had to furnish their own tents and blankets—therefore, we who have them now will keep them for the war next winter, as our notice has hitherto been so short.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to furnish us with guns by next fall.

Resolved, That we think it high time we had our pay for the Mormon campaign, last year.

The men then marched for home. Some of them turned their coats and wore them inside out when they reached home in honor they said, of their distinguished services in and safe return from the "honey war."

The Thirty-second Regiment, also from Marion County, was called on for 200 men, in companies of fifty each. These were organized into a battalion, led by the commander of the regiment, Col. Jordan J. Montgomery. The battalion set out from Palmyra, independent of Col. Lear's regiment, and a day later. The first night it camped across North River, near Oldham's spring, afterward known as Todd's spring. It was very cold and disagreeable, but the men built big fires, and, as they had taken five days' rations with them in wagons, they had plenty to eat. The command marched next day early, and that night went into camp two miles from La Grange.

Here the men, half desperate at their situation, gave themselves over to certain wild and unmilitary conduct. A half a mile of a settler's rail fence was burned as speedily and unceremoniously as if a battalion of Jim Lane's jayhawkers had done it. Several packs of cards were produced and a great deal of playing was indulged in—some for money. It is said that the next grand jury of the county indicted about 100 of the militia men for gambling.

In this camp the peace commissioners were met, also, and the next morning Col. Montgomery faced his command about and returned to Palmyra. Along the route, on the return trip, the men indulged in a great deal of rough and wild sport. Like their comrades of the Fifty-sixth Regiment, many of them wore turned coats when they reached Palmyra.

A company from Shelby County, under Capt. Scott Matson, had encamped north of Newark, *en route* for Waterloo, when it received the intelligence that peace had been declared.

In March, 1840, Congress legislated on the subject. In a strong memorial of the Legislature, and by oral arguments from the senators and others, Missouri presented a very plausible case. The point relied on, mainly, was that in the organic act the word

“line” in the phrase, “making the said *line* correspond with the Indian boundary line,” meant the “meridian line” running *north* through the mouth of the Kansas River, and forming the western boundary of the State, and not the line running east and forming the *northern* boundary. But the claim was not tenable. The decision was in favor of Iowa, and “the Indian boundary line” run by Col. Sullivan was declared to be the true northern boundary of the State. In this decision all acquiesced. A few years later the line was again run by commissioners from both States, and some corrections made.

The cost of the Iowa war to Missouri was about \$20,000. Of this sum \$19,000 was for the payment of troops and the attendant expenses. (Acts XI, Gen. Ass., p. 21.) Gens. Willock and Allen and their “escorts” received about \$600, and \$351.56 were paid to Franklin Levering, of Clark, to reimburse him for damages and costs sustained in the suits brought against him for false imprisonment by the three Iowans whom he had arrested at St. Francisville, in December, 1839. (Ibid, p. 223.) There were some other items paid for not worth mentioning.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

No organized body of soldiers was furnished by Clark County for the Mexican war, though a few individuals may have gone outside of the county, and joined other commands which went to that war. A company of soldiers was raised in Clark County on that occasion by two Virginians, who were at the time stopping at the house of Robert E. Lee, one of the early settlers, and of whom mention is elsewhere made. This company, however, was not accepted. So, in fact, after the difficulty about the boundary line with the Territory of Iowa had been settled, the people had nothing of a war-like nature to disturb their peace, until the approach of the great civil war of 1861–65. Then all became excited—many who had emigrated from, or were the descendants of emigrants from other Southern States, and especially those who favored the institution of slavery, sympathized with the “Southern Cause.” Fortunately, however, the great majority of the people remained loyal to the Old Flag which was carried triumphantly through the struggle, and is still waving over them.

At first a strenuous effort was made to maintain "armed neutrality," and companies were formed for that purpose, but this could not be done, as will appear by reading the history of the battle of Athens.

THE BATTLE OF ATHENS.

A brief account of the events preceding the battle of Athens is necessary to a complete understanding and appreciation of that memorable incident in the history of Clark County and Northeast Missouri. What follows has been obtained from the best sources accessible, and may be relied upon as substantially correct.

Without disparaging the services or character of any others, it is perhaps but the truth to say that to Col. David Moore, more than to any other man, attaches the credit and distinction of wresting Northeast Missouri from the Secessionists and "armed neutrality" men, and placing it completely in the hands and under the control of the unconditional fighting Union men.

There were plenty of men in the country, in the spring of 1861, who were quite willing to fight for the Union cause, but they had no leader. Numbers of them, in time, became disgusted and discouraged. A large number of Union men, strenuous anti-Secessionists, wanted the trouble settled without bloodshed. Another portion were wavering and irresolute, half-hearted and vacillating. All the while the Secessionists were bold and aggressive. They met in open day for military drill and instruction, flung Secession flags to the breeze, talked war and denounced "yankees," predicted the speedy and complete success of their cause, and were generally demonstrative.

At last, about the 20th of May, Col. Moore, then a merchant in the little hamlet of Union, Clark County, received authority from Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, of St. Louis, to recruit a company of men for the Federal service. Moore had served as a captain in an Ohio regiment during the Mexican war, was therefore acquainted with military life, knew the tactics fairly well, could tell the difference between cartridge powder and black sand, and his selection as an officer was a most excellent one. He was now in his prime; had lived in Clark County long enough to know the country well; possessed more than the average stock of com-

mon sense, was an unconditional Union man, and absolutely destitute of anything like personal fear. Some time previously, when an organization of "home guards" was being effected, he was proposed for captain, but defeated because he was not considered by some of the members as favoring, in the least degree, the Secession cause. From this circumstance there afterward arose a silly story, often told with great relish by the Secessionists, that he sought the office of captain of a rebel company, and failing to get it, became a Unionist out of spite! His situation was peculiar. His neighbors and many of his best friends were Secessionists, and his three sons entered the Confederate service and fought directly against him on more than one occasion.

Moore raised a squad of ten men, and with this handful took the field. Clear and ringing as a bugle blast, he sounded the following challenge and invitation:

The undersigned is authorized to raise a company of volunteers in this county for the Union service. All who are willing to *fight* for their homes, their country and the flag of our glorious Union are invited to join him, bringing with them their arms and ammunition. Until the Government can aid us we must take care of ourselves. Secessionists and rebel traitors desiring a fight can be accommodated on demand.

D. MOORE.

In the form of handbills these notices obtained a wide circulation. They spread over all of Northeast Missouri, Southern Iowa, and all of the region around about. Somehow the blunt, plain and vigorous rhetoric was suited to the times and the circumstances. The Unionists hailed it with enthusiasm, and said, "This is the man we have been looking for; here is our leader." In a few days the ten men, brave as those of Leonidas, had increased to a hundred, and still they were coming.

Within a week, emulating the example, other brave men formed companies and squads. The fire of enthusiasm swept over the prairies of Clark into the prairies of Scotland, lit the woods of Schuyler, and even of Putnam, and set Knox ablaze. Capts. William McKee, T. H. Roseberry, Jackson, Moore, Hackney, Spellman, Motley and Washburn raised companies and squads in Clark. Capts. William Harle, Simon Pearce, and Ellsberry Small formed companies in Scotland; Capts. Joseph Story, George W. Fulton, N. W. Murrow and Pierce rallied the Unionists in Knox. All of these made haste to join their

forces to Moore's, and he soon had a little army of a thousand men under him; although he had but the authority of a captain he was an acting colonel if not a brigadier. He called his command the First Northeast Missouri Regiment, and of this organization, by universal consent and by a unanimous election, he was chosen commander and styled colonel. That he had no formal commission did not lessen his efficiency in any respect. His men obeyed him readily, for they had come to confide in him implicitly.

The organization of these forces was effected at different periods, during the month of June. Temporary camps were made and the men began to drill. Provisions were brought in and furnished by the troops themselves and by their loyal friends; every man found his own gun and ammunition and a horse if he wanted it. The Government, at first, supplied nothing. From time to time Moore allowed his men to return to their homes to cultivate their crops and to provide for their families. Although he could not hold them for a moment against their will, they always asked for a furlough and none departed without leave and usually returned on time. They took "turns" in going home and not more than half were absent at one time, the other half being kept on duty for emergencies.

Meantime Martin E. Green had organized a considerable rebel force in Lewis and was threatening the Unionists of that county under Col. H. M. Woodyard, and menacing the forces under Col. Moore. From good sources it was learned that Green had about 1,000 men with 500 in easy call, and two pieces of cannon. It was the latter part of July, and Moore now had only about 500 men. But twenty men came over from Warsaw, Ill., "to the help of the Lord against the mighty," and on the 21st of July Moore moved against a rebel force under Maj. Benjamin Shacklett, at Etna. On the 22d he entered the village. Capt. William McKee's mounted company skirmished with the rebels, mortally wounding one man, who died at Keller's tavern. Shacklett had but a small company, and was easily driven away. Moore's men cut down a tall liberty pole, eighty feet high, from the top of which a rebel flag was flying, and secured the flag. Some prisoners were made, and some supplies secured.

News that Moore was afield spread rapidly, and the Unionists hastened to join him. Finding it almost impossible, under the circumstances, to support his men on the county, Moore determined to go into camp at Athens, where he could receive supplies over the Des Moines Valley Railroad, and if necessary reinforcements from the Federal recruiting stations at Keokuk and Burlington, Iowa, where a considerable number of volunteers were known to be. Athens was on Missouri soil; he would therefore be within the State, engaged in its defense against the insurgent forces, and immediately opposite, on the Iowa side of the Des Moines, stood the village of Croton, a station on the railroad. The selection of Athens as a camp of occupation and instruction was in every way a very wise one.

Repairing, therefore, to Athens, Moore furloughed a number of his men, until he had about 400 left, and went into camp. He at once began drilling his men, and in a short time they were quite proficient in the "school of the soldier" and in company and battalion drill. In the meantime the Federal military authorities had furnished him from St. Louis, via Keokuk and Croton, with muskets and equipments and a considerable quantity of ammunition. The entire shipment weighed thirty tons. He had also contracted with a Mr. Smith, of Farmington, Iowa, for a supply of commissary stores, and these too were received via Croton. He was now in good condition to resist an attack, which he felt sure was imminent, and complacently and with confidence awaited developments.

On the 25th of July a delegation of "peace men," composed of Andrew Maxwell, Charles Sanford, Capt. Baker, and other prominent citizens of Clark County, nearly all of whom were more or less pro-secession—at least they were so considered—visited Col. Moore's camp. Assembling at the house of Joseph Benning, in Athens, they sent for the commander. In the interview which followed the delegation stated that the object of their mission was to bring about a cessation, or at least a suspension, of hostilities between the menacing forces in Northeast Missouri; that to avert bloodshed they had been called upon, and felt in some sense empowered, to visit both the Union and rebel camps, and confer with the commanders; that they had visited Martin

Green's camp, and found that he had a force of several hundred well armed, well equipped, and superbly mounted brave and determined men, "the bone and sinew, the chivalry of Northeast Missouri;" that this force amounted to about 2,000 men, with two fine pieces of artillery, and they earnestly advised that Col. Moore and his men immediately lay down their arms and return at once to their homes or expect annihilation, stating that Green was desirous of avoiding the effusion of blood, and though he had the advantage, would doubtless disband if Moore would. Moore replied, in his usually brusque and sententious manner, that he did not doubt the sincerity and well-meant intentions of the delegation, and he thanked them for their interest in his personal welfare; but that they had come too late, for that a state of war already existed between the Government of the United States and the rebels in arms against it; that he and his men were in the service of the Government, and Martin E. Green and the men he assumed to command were arrayed against it; that any arrangement he and Green might make for peace would eventually come to naught, and that as both had set out to fight they had better do it, and fight it out, adding that as for himself he did not fear the result. "And," said he, "if Mart. Green desires to avoid the shedding of blood he had better keep his men beyond the range of my muskets!" Closing, he remarked, "I do not wish to hear any more propositions of this sort." The conference then closed, the delegation retiring in consternation and with a great buzz of agonized and vehement remonstrance and protestation.

Immediately after this Col. Green was earnestly solicited by certain citizens in and about Athens, who were in sympathy with the cause of secession to come to that point and drive Col. Moore and his forces away or capture them, stating that the Union soldiers were destroying their property, etc. While Col. Green was willing to comply with their request, Lieut.-Col. Joe C. Porter and Maj. Benjamin W. Shacklett, both objected to it. However, about the 1st of August Green moved from his camp at Edina to attack the Federal camp at Athens. He left behind him a considerable detachment under Lieut.-Col. Porter and Capt. Frisby H. McCullough; one company at Edina was commanded by Capt.

John T. (Crockett) Davis. After marching one day Green's command went into camp on the Wyaconda, about one mile east of Etna, in Scotland County, where it remained one day and night, and then moved on to Big Fox River in Clark County, having been joined on the way near Luray by a battalion under Col. Cyrus Franklin. This whole command reached Athens at dawn on the morning of the 5th, and formed in line and gave battle. Green knew the situation well, and that Moore had less than 500 men and not a single cannon, while he had two pieces of artillery. He was confident of his ability to easily defeat the Unionists, drive them into and across the Des Moines and win the fight for the control of Northeast Missouri.

On the evening of the 4th two companies of Iowa Home Guards from Keokuk, numbering eighty men, armed with rifles, and commanded by Capts. Hugh Sample and W. W. Belknap, the latter afterward Secretary of War, etc., arrived on the Croton side. Coming down to the water's edge they called across the river to Moore, and asked if they could be of assistance. Moore replied that his scouts had reported the enemy advancing in force, and he expected an attack some time the next day, and would be under many obligations if they would come over and help him. The two captains readily promised to cross with their men at daylight the next morning.

About sunrise Green's advance guard attacked and drove in Moore's mounted pickets under Capt. William McKee and Dr. Oliver B. Payne. The Federals resisted long enough to give a thorough alarm and enable Moore to get his men in line. The rebel artillery, a nine-pounder and a six-pounder, under Capt. J. W. Kneisley, of Marion, was placed in position in the main road, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Federal position, enabling it to make a plunging fire. The rebels formed on either side of the artillery, the line extending in a general direction from east to west and facing north. They had left their horses in the timber, a few hundred yards to the rear, and were fighting as infantry on foot.

Green's right wing, under Maj. Ben Shacklett, advanced by the flank to the river bank on the east of Athens, then faced westward and advanced toward the village through a field, becom-

ing instantly engaged. The left wing, under Capts. Dull and Kimbrough swung around to the river on the west, while the center was held under Green himself; and thus the Federals were practically surrounded, with the enemy on three sides of them, and a wide flowing river at their backs on the fourth. The rebels began the action by rapid discharges from their cannon which were fired down the main street of the village at the Federal line, but 300 yards away. The shooting was very wild and ineffective, however, a majority of the cannon balls going clear over the river into Iowa; two shots passed through the roof of the railroad depot building in Croton, while at least three struck in the Croton graveyard, on a high hill, half a mile into Iowa, and one shot passed directly through the house of "Uncle" Joe Benning in Athens, and very near where the latter stood. The house is still standing and the holes through the walls remain just as they were made by the solid shot. The only regular artillery ammunition with which Green was supplied consisted of some cannon balls and a quantity of powder; but his artillerists had improvised some canister out of iron slugs chopped up in a blacksmith shop, nuts, screws, nails and stray bits of iron, and these were fired with some effect.

Moore had in his camp about 450 men. At the beginning of the fight he had a number of prisoners in his custody. These he sent under escort of Capt. J. T. Farris and thirty-five men to Croton for safe keeping and that they might not be exposed to danger during the battle. The Iowa captains, Belknap and Sample, mustered their companies when the firing began, but, good Democratic lawyers as they were, they suddenly became strong respecters of State lines and did not choose to invade a neighboring sovereign State. They, however, fired across the river on Shacklett's men, and contributed something to the general result.

To meet the attack upon him, Moore sent Capt. Hackney and the fighting preacher, Capt. John H. Cox, with about sixty men to the right, up the river, to resist the assault of Dull and Kimbrough. To the left of his line, down the river, against Shacklett, he sent the companies of Capt. Spellman and Capt. Elsberry

Small.* Col. Moore himself directed operations in the center. The engagement now became general, and for some minutes there was an incessant roar of small arms intermingled with the crash of the cannon. The engagement had only fairly begun, when Capt. Spellman, with the greater part of his company, broke and fled with great precipitation across the river, then at a low stage, and easily waded in the shoal water below the milldam. Spellman carried off his flag and his men took their arms with them. This weakened Moore's left wing very materially, but old Capt. Small, with a huge rifle in his hand, cheered his men and encouraged them to fight the harder, and successfully resisted every effort to drive him back, and the rebels gained nothing by Spellman's defection.

The rebels seemed quite disconcerted at their rough reception. Their first onset was met and withstood. The rapid volleys from their shot-guns and rifles were answered by the steady fire of the Federal muskets, and there was no indication that the Unionists were disposed to fly the field. Blood began to flow, men fell dead, and wounded comrades reeled and staggered. Dazed and stunned, the advancing line halted, stood a moment irresolute and weak, and then wavered.

It was the turning point in the fight, Green saw it, and sought to rally and force his men again into action. Moore saw it, and with all of his extraordinary volume of voice, called out loud enough for every man on both sides to hear him, even above the roar of the conflict: "Forward! charge bayonets!" With a shout, the Unionists sprang away to the front, up the hill, over all the irregularities of the ground, unimpeded and unresisted. The rebel center quivered—shook—then broke and rolled to the rear in wild disorder and confusion. Five minutes more and Green would have rallied his men, they would have caught their "second wind," and who could tell what the result would have been. With the center destroyed, the rebel flanks could but give way. Already they were in partial confusion. Shacklett, a grisly wound in his neck, sought to draw off his command, but

*Capt. Small was from Memphis, Scotland County. There is nothing in a name, for he weighed 350 pounds, or thereabouts, although he was of but average height. He was a stanch and brave Unionist, and did good service for the cause, Considering the recklessness with which he exposed himself at Athens, and his elephantine proportions, it is a great marvel that he was not killed.

lost control of his men, who fled ineffectively, some running down the river straight to the east. Kneisley limbered up his cannons and galloped down the road, the postillions lashing their horses like race-riders. Kimbrough, Dull and Franklin withdrew the left wing in a tolerable state of preservation.

A wild and almost inexplicable panic seized upon the little secession army. It was a miniature Bull Run. In their frantic rush for the rear, scores of men did not stop to mount their horses, but pushed on afoot. Others followed a line of retreat to the east, or west of where they had tethered their steeds, and would not turn aside a rod or lose a half a minute to secure them. Others unhitched the first horses they came to, mounted them, and skurried away:

Finding himself in possession of the field, Moore reformed his line for attack or defense, as circumstances should order, but pushing out McKee's company of mounted men he found that his enemy had deserted, and his men were ordered to gather up the visible fruits of the victory, and to care for the dead and wounded. About 400 good horses (it is claimed 500) saddled and bridled, a large number of guns of all kinds, revolvers, huge knives, blankets, quilts, etc., several wagon loads of provisions, and other material of war were secured.

The fight for Northeast Missouri was over. The issue of battle had decided that it should belong to the Union, and never again did the Secessionists make a serious attempt to wrest it from the control of those who won it.

Of the men who fought at Athens perhaps forty-nine out of every fifty here received their baptism of fire, and for the first time in their lives discharged a gun at an enemy with intent to kill, maim, or wound. It was a fight between Missourians, for only a mere handful of Moore's men were from another State. It was a fight, too, between neighbors, for dozens on each side recognized acquaintances and former friends in the ranks of the foe. It was a fight, too,—Oh, the pity of it!—between brothers, between father and son. Opposed to Col. Moore, there fought bravely his son, Dr. William Moore, who commanded a company. Hundreds of Green's men lived to laugh at their unseemly stampede from the field of Athens, and to battle valiantly on many a

hard fought field for the stars and bars. Many of Price's best soldiers, brave as the old guard; not a few of Cockrell's old Iron Brigade, the flower of Joe Johnston's army; dozens of McCulloch's troopers and Porter's raiders, dashing and dauntless as the "Six Hundred," fought their apprentice fight at Athens—and ran away! At the desperate battle of Corinth, Miss., a little more than a year later, Moore with the Twenty-first Missouri, many of whom were at Athens, again encountered Green with his Missouri brigade, and found that experience had taught the Confederates a great deal. They moved to the assault with the steadiness of grenadiers, and fought very bravely. By that time they had learned well what should be one of a soldier's first maxims, never disparage the courage and ability of the enemy.

The Unionists estimated the Confederate forces on the field at 1,500, of whom a large majority took part in the fight. This was undoubtedly a very great over-estimate. Naturally enough, the victors would estimate the strength of the enemy at the highest extreme, while the vanquished would estimate their own strength at the lowest extreme. Maj. Benjamin W. Shacklett estimates the Confederate forces at Athens at only 400, and some of Green's men claim a still less number, while others admit a larger number. One especially, in whom the people have much confidence, thinks that Green had about 540 men in the action. So here are the two extremes, and as the exact figures can not now be ascertained, the reader must draw his own conclusions. The writer would suggest, however, that it seems very strange that Green would have made the attack with such a small force as some of his men now claim he did. Col. Moore claims that he fought with but 343 men. Spellman's skedaddle and the detaching of Farris' company to guard the prisoners undoubtedly cut down his reported force of 450 to something near the number stated, which the Colonel asserts as the correct number which he has had long fixed in his mind. But by this statement he by no means desires to convey the impression that 343 men could easily vanquish 1,500 Confederates on a fair field in open fight, under ordinary circumstances. A year later Green would, in all probability, have destroyed or captured Moore's entire force.

The loss in men was insignificant, only five Confederates were

killed outright, and perhaps about twenty were wounded. Three of the killed were Eli Butler, of Marion; Joseph Ewalt, of Lewis, and John Thompson, of Clark County. The Union loss was William C. Sullivan, and a man by the name of Harrison killed, and a few wounded. As the engagement was decisive, in that it established the "title by conquest" to a considerable extent of territory, dispersed one army and strengthened another, it may with propriety be called a battle, since battles are not always designated by the number slain, but by results and effects.

In the rapid retreat from the field at Athens, the drivers of the artillery tried hard to keep up with the foremost. The gun carriages were not of the regulation pattern, and were rather light. In the run over the rough road, the carriage of the six-pounder straddled a stump about six miles south of Athens, and the elevating screw caught and was bent so that it was impossible to depress or elevate the piece until the injury should be repaired. Pressed for time and a little panicky anyhow, the cannoneers drove the gun off the road and into the thick brush as far as possible, and, unhitching the horses, abandoned it. Here it remained for several days, until the rebels, learning that it had not been discovered, slipped up one night and hauled it away to Green's camp, at Short's well. The cannon used at Athens afterward formed a part of Capt. Kneisley's "black battery," and did service at Shelbina, Lexington, Pea Ridge and elsewhere. No other general engagement took place in Clark County during the war. On one occasion, a skirmish, known as the Scott Ridge fight, took place between Capt. Luther Washburn, with a company of about fifty cavalymen on the Union side, and Capt. Andrew Baker, with about seventy-five cavalymen on the Confederate side. The latter was put to rout with the loss of one man killed—a Mr. Combs.

About the 1st of August, 1862, William Ousley, a Confederate officer, and about thirty of his men, raided Alexandria, taking guns, blankets, etc. They took breakfast at Hewitt & Russell's boarding house. After they had gone, the military from Keokuk came down and arrested a few citizens. About the 20th of September, 1862, Capt. Josiah McDaniel, of near Bethlehem Church, on Fox River, and a young man whose name the writer could not

obtain, started in a southwesterly direction to join the Confederates in the country below. They staid over night at the house of Thomas Horn, two and a half miles south of Granger, in Scotland County, and the next day, when on their way, about five miles west of Fairmont, they were bushwhacked by the militia. The young man was killed, but the Captain made his escape. The former was buried at the Bear Creek Church in Clark County.

OTHER ATROCITIES.

On Sunday morning, May 10, 1863, a detachment of Capt. Hahn's company of enrolled militia (Company K, Sixty-Ninth Regiment, under Lieut. Thomas S. Staples) was fired upon by bushwhackers, near Fairmont, and the Lieutenant and Private Mussetter were killed. Lieut. Staples was an excellent man, and well liked by all who knew him. On being notified, Capt. Thacker's company (M, of the same regiment), and some militia from La Grange, in Lewis County, galloped over to Fairmont, scoured the country, and took some prisoners. Maj. C. W. Marsh (afterward Gen. Schofield's adjutant-general, and now of Troy, Lincoln Co., Mo.), was sent to Fairmont to investigate the matter of the killing of Staples and the private soldier. He caused the arrest of Samuel Dale and Aquilla Standiford, who lived in the neighborhood, and tried them by a court-martial of militia officers. They were found guilty of being with the party that bushwhacked Staples, and were executed on Tuesday, May 26, 1863, at Fairmont. On the night of June 16, 1863 (soon after Dale and Standiford were shot), Dr. B. R. Glasscock, who lived on the main road from Memphis to Canton, about five miles southeast of Fairmont, and who seems to have been guilty of no other crime than that of being a "rebel sympathizer," was taken out by five men and shot. The following statement of the particulars of this matter was made by Dr. Glasscock's daughters, and published in the *Canton Press* about July 1:

Dear Sir: * * * About ten o'clock at night, June 16, five men came to our house, and said they were Capt. Hahn's men, from Fairmont, and had come after father for a witness on some case that was being tried there. He begged them to let him stay till morning, but they would not. He then bade his three children farewell (his wife being absent), and said they must do the best they could. He seemed fully convinced that they intended to murder him, and told them, if

that was their intention, to perform the deed at his house, and not to take him away. They said that was not their intention, and promised the children that he should come back next morning. By his request, one of his black men followed him about a mile, until they drove him back, notwithstanding the entreaties of his master to come on. The report of five guns was soon afterward heard, and next morning search was made for him, but to no effect, and believing at last that he had been taken to Fairmont, all the searchers returned to their business. About ten o'clock next day, as the soldiers came down from Fairmont on their way to Canton, they told one of our neighbors that they had found a dead man lying about 200 yards from the road. This proved to be the body of our dear, dear father. His body was pierced by five balls, and his neck and skull broken. He had not been robbed, although he had some money with him. Maj. Marsh has taken the case in hands, and is doing all he can to find out the guilty.

Yours very respectfully,

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE DECEASED.

Clark County, Mo., June, 1863.

It seems, however, that the guilty parties were never discovered and brought to justice. On the 4th of August, 1864, a squad of Capt. Felix Scott's company of Deer Ridge Militia, under Lieut. McWilliams, went to the house of Samuel Dillard, near the head of Bear Creek in Clark County. Two men, Dillard and George Standiford, ran from the house. The militia fired upon them and killed Dillard, whose gun was found leaning against the fence in the field where he was killed. Standiford escaped. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Moore, living near Waterloo, while assisting Rutherford in killing hogs was taken out and shot. Samuel Bryant, who lived about three miles south of Kahoka, was called out of bed one dark night, and while putting on his socks was shot and killed. Samuel Davis, who lived between Fairmont and Colony, was taken out and shot and killed, and his house was robbed. He and Moore and Bryant were all in sympathy with the Rebellion. On one occasion, when Z. C. Shannon, a Union soldier, was at home on a furlough, he met S. Kibbe at Athens, and quarreled with him about a horse belonging to the latter, and which he (Shannon) wanted to obtain. Kibbe avoided his antagonist during the day but happened to meet him again in the evening. He then retreated into Sprague's store, being closely pursued by Shannon, who shot him as he escaped from the store through a window. Kibbe then got up, walked around and entered the store at the front, and fell dead upon the floor. He, too, was a Southern sympathizer. Shannon was not arrested.

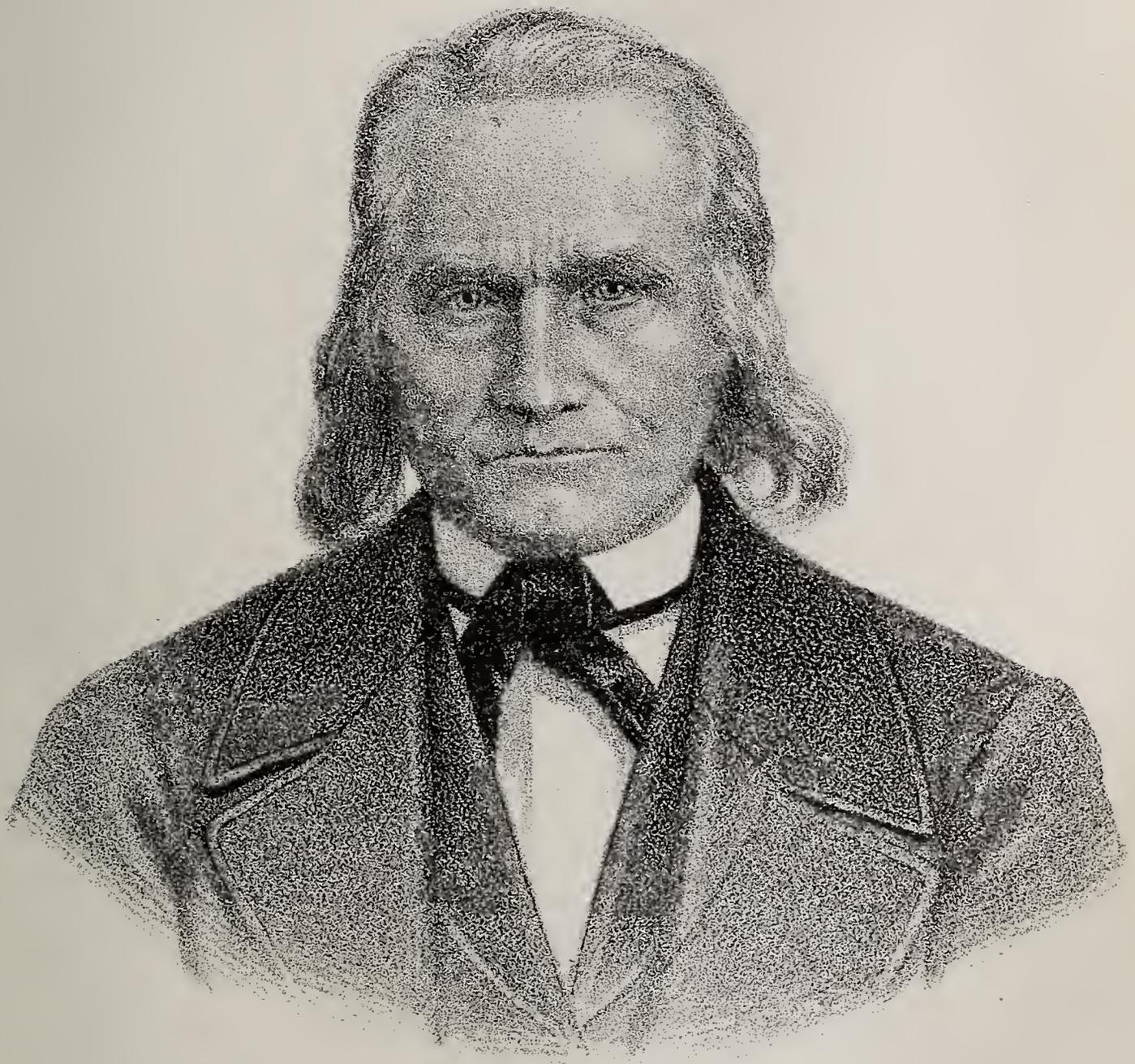
On another occasion a Federal soldier by the name of Humphrey, while on his way home, was shot and killed near the residence of old Mr. Butler, about two miles northwest of Luray, by a band of bushwhackers claiming to be Confederate soldiers. Other atrocities of a similar nature, concerning which the writer has been unable to obtain information, were undoubtedly committed in the county during the war. At the outbreak of the war the people of Northeastern Missouri were strongly in favor of neutrality, but this could not be maintained by a people with such decided political differences. They could not remain silent, but would express their preferences. Col. H. M. Hiller tells a good joke on himself and others, who thought they could by negotiating with the contending powers, bring about and maintain neutrality in all the Territory of the State north of the Missouri River. Having conceived this idea, a conference of leading citizens, representing both Union and disunion sentiments, was held, and he, Hiller and Hon. I. N. Lewis were appointed to visit and confer with Gen. Fremont at St. Louis, and another committee was appointed to confer with the Confederate authorities. So he and Lewis hied away to St. Louis to prevail on Gen. Fremont to withdraw all the Federal forces from the Territory north of the Missouri River, on condition that the Confederates would do likewise. But Fremont was busy, being about to descend the river with a flotilla to assist the Federal forces below, and consequently this neutrality committee could not get "a hearing" with the General. They then returned to Alexandria, and Hiller went to Athens and Lewis to Keokuk, and the next Monday morning the battle of Athens opened up. Their efforts to maintain neutrality north of the Missouri thus proved futile.

THE EARLY SCHOOLS.

The pioneers of Clark County, in common with the first settlers of all new countries, were deprived of educational advantages for their children. As soon, however, as a sufficient number of pupils were found to exist in any particular locality, the parents or guardians thereof assembled and erected one of the old-fashioned log schoolhouses, with puncheon floor, and open fireplace with its stick-and-mud chimney, furnished with hewed plank

benches for seats, and rough boards resting on pins driven into the logs, which formed the walls of the house, for writing desks. These were the pioneer schoolhouses, in which the children of the early settlers received the rudiments of their education. These schools were known as subscription schools, the teachers being paid by the parents or guardians of the pupils in proportion to their members. As soon as the county was sufficiently settled it was divided into school districts, and preparations were made for the maintenance of public schools. The amount realized from the sale of the school sections as noted in this work under the head of "public lands" constituted the first public school funds, and as these lands were sold very cheap, and some of them were not sold until quite a late day, and as the interest, which was annually received on the principal for which the lands were sold, could only be appropriated for the support of the schools, it follows that the public school funds were very meager and insufficient to pay teachers. The aggregate amount for which all the school lands of the county were sold amounted to \$24,296.20, and supposing this to be drawing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, it would only bring \$1,457.77 for the support of the public schools in each year. And this amount could not be realized in an early day.

According to the school law of the State of Missouri passed in March, 1835, it was the duty of the county court to establish school districts in each Congressional Township, not exceeding four, as soon as school lands therein were sold to the amount of \$800. And it was made the duty of the trustees of each school district to employ a teacher, and keep up a school six months in each year, which all white children between the ages of six and eighteen years, and belonging to permanent citizens, were entitled to enter, and when the income from the aforesaid school fund was insufficient to support the school for that length of time, the trustees were to apportion and collect the deficit from the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of pupils sent by each. It seems, however, that the early citizens of the county were not greatly in favor of public schools, or it may be that they were not able thus to support them, for they only kept their schools in session for from three to four months instead of six, as provided by law.



J. A. LAPSLEY.
(DECEASED)
CLARK COUNTY.

Not much can be said of the public educational interests of Clark County until the revised statutes of 1866 went into effect. And to show how the public school system has progressed under these and subsequent statutes, the following statistics have been taken from the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year ending July 1, 1886. The increase in the county public school fund from 1877 to 1886, inclusive, has been as follows: 1877, \$32.90; 1878, \$276.15; 1879, \$247.05; 1880, \$322.30; 1881, \$323.15; 1882, \$821.35; 1883, \$2,007.38; 1884, \$327.65; 1885, \$209.15; 1886, \$878.62, making \$5,445.70 as a total increase to this fund for the ten years as above stated. This fund was created by the school law of 1835, which provided that "all fines and forfeitures collected for the use of the State or county be appropriated for the use and benefit of the schools of the county, where they are collected." By a subsequent statute, passed after the swamp lands were patented to the State, it was provided that a portion of the revenues derived from the sale of said lands should be appropriated to augment the county public school funds, and from these sources this fund has accumulated from time to time until it amounts, according to the superintendent's report, to the sum of \$25,346.48; and the township funds according to the same report amounted to \$27,011.25, making a total of \$52,357.73 of the permanent public school funds of the county. The interest only on this fund can be annually appropriated to the support of the public schools.

SCHOLASTIC POPULATION.

White—males, 2,573; females, 2,489; total, 5,062. Colored—males, 38; females, 40; total, 78. Grand total, 5,140. Enrollment: white—males, 2,340; females, 2,275; total, 4,615. Colored, none enrolled.

Graded schools.—Kahoka enumeration: white, 380; colored, 12; total, 392. Enrollment: white, 352; colored, 12; total, 364; number of days taught, 157; value of public school property, \$44,276; cost of pupils per day, 5.8 cents; number of white schools, 90; number of teachers, 136; average monthly salary of teachers, \$28. Average tax levy on each \$100 of taxable property, 57 cents.

According to the foregoing it will be seen that a little over 91 per cent of the white scholastic population of the county attended the public schools, which is certainly a very good showing on the subject of attendance. But the 78 colored children had no public school to attend. This was probably unavoidable on account of there not being a sufficient number in any one locality to constitute a school. The total receipts for the use of the public schools of Clark County for the school year ending July 1, 1886, was \$28,356.97. Of this amount, \$19,361.32, was derived from direct taxation, and \$531.30 from the State, and the balance from the interest on the aforesaid county and township funds. The total expenses for the same time were \$23,686.13. Of this amount, \$19,878.61, was paid out to teachers; \$1,510.59 for fuel, \$1,185.74 for repairs and rent, \$974.10 for apparatus, and the balance for other purposes.

KAHOKA COLLEGE.

In August, 1884, a meeting of the citizens of Kahoka and vicinity was held at the courthouse for the purpose of taking the necessary steps to establish a college in or near the town of Kahoka. Hon. T. L. Montgomery was selected as chairman, and Prof. J. F. Jamison as secretary. Col. H. M. Hiller then read the agreement of certain persons to take stock to raise the sum of \$2,500, and to take the other necessary steps preparatory to incorporation. This agreement was approved, and a paper ordered to be circulated for the subscription of stock. On the 28th day of said month, and after the sum of \$2,500 had been subscribed, the stockholders met at the courthouse, and elected the following board of directors, viz.: George S. Stafford, H. M. Hiller, C. S. Callahan, Jacob Trump, George W. Bostic, Adam Lang, R. S. McKee, John Stafford and T. L. Montgomery. Then by a majority vote of the stockholders, the site for the college building was chosen at the north end of Washington Street in the town of Kahoka; the site being 300 feet east and west, by 400 feet north and south, and immediately adjoining the town of Kahoka, and the center of the tract being directly north of the the north end of said street. Col. H. M. Hiller then gave this tract of land to the college authorities in lieu of his subscription, and agreed to open out a street sixty feet in width all around the same.

Two days later, August 30, the board of directors met, and elected their officers as follows: Robert S. McKee, president; Adam Lang, vice-president; T. L. Montgomery, secretary; George W. Bostic, treasurer; and on the 13th of September following, the board appointed John Stafford, Robert S. McKee and George W. Bostic, as the building committee, and Col. H. M. Hiller, T. D. Montgomery and G. S. Stafford as a committee on constitution and by-laws. Then at the October term, 1884, of the circuit court of Clark County, the aforesaid college officers submitted to the court their articles of association, and a petition praying for the incorporation of Kahoka College, whereupon the court, after examination of the matter, and being satisfied that the petitioners had fully complied with the provisions of the statutes made and provided in such case, ordered "That the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the said Kahoka College be created a body corporate and politic, and that the clerk attach a certified copy of this order to the said articles of association."

The introduction to the articles of association reads as follows: "We the undersigned shareholders are hereby declared and constituted a body corporate, under the name and style of 'The Kahoka College,' for the purposes of promoting the interests of education, and for granting diplomas and other literary degrees usually conferred by colleges of learning." These articles provided that the corporate powers of the college should be vested in a board of nine directors, to be selected by the stockholders, and that the officers of the corporation should consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, all of whom should be elected from the board of directors. There are ten articles of association, which together fully set out the powers of the corporation. The college edifice was completed in the summer of 1885. It is an imposing two-story brick building, very substantial in its structure, and is 32x60 feet in size, and has two rooms and a half on each floor. It cost, together with the grounds, about \$5,000. It is handsomely and conveniently located, and presents a beautiful view from all directions, but more especially to persons passing up Washington Street. Prof. J. D. Blanton had charge of the college during its first

school year, and Prof R. B. McCollum during its second school year, and Profs. W. C. and R. B. McClure having been engaged, are preparing to open the college and begin the third school year September 5, 1887, consequently the school will be in session when this work reaches the reader.

The original list of stockholders in the Kahoka College was headed by Col. H. M. Hiller, who subscribed \$250, and next by Robert S. McKee, who subscribed \$200. Then followed a list of eight prominent citizens and firms of Kahoka, who subscribed \$100 each, then a larger number who subscribed \$50 each, then a still larger number who subscribed \$25 each, and then a number larger than all the others subscribed \$10 each. According to the articles of association, a subscription of \$10 entitles the subscriber to one vote. The amount of stock subscribed at the date of incorporation was \$3,755.

PIONEER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The real pioneer settlers of a new country—those who select a wild and lonely spot away out on the frontier, and erect a rude habitation thereon, where they intend to make their future home, and where they do in fact remain and endure the privations incident to the settlement of a new country, and subdue the forest and prepare the soil for cultivation, and thus open up and make easy the way for others to follow—are, as a rule, God-fearing and Christian men. And the first real and permanent settlers of Clark County were no exception to this rule. Sometimes the actual settlers of a new country are preceded by a few adventurous men of a roving disposition, who seldom remain and become permanent settlers, but as soon as the country around them becomes partially settled push farther on toward a newer country. They, too, perform a useful mission.

The Methodist Episcopal and the Baptist were the pioneer churches of the county. Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, a Baptist minister of Marion County, preached the first sermon in Clark County, at the house of Dr. Trabue. The Methodists established the first church society in the county, at St. Francisville, and Rev. Father Allen was the first circuit rider. He preached in St. Francisville and at the residence of George Heywood, and

also at the cabin of Hon. George K. Biggs, at the place where the latter now resides. The second church society in the county was organized by the Baptists, in 1834, at the house of Uncle Jeremiah Wayland, in St. Francisville.* This organization was soon thereafter moved to Fox River, a few miles south of the present village of Wayland, where a church edifice was soon erected. This church was organized with about twelve members, consisting of Jeremiah Wayland and Rachel, his mother, Robert P. Mitchell and wife, Ursula Floyd, George K. Biggs, Judith P. Mitchell and others. The last two named are the only ones now living. Rev. Andrew Broaddus took charge of this church about the year 1836, and during his administration it was divided, and a portion of its members organized a church again at St. Francisville. Rev. James S. Lillard preached at the house of Fielding Wayland and in the Fox River Church two years. He was then followed by Rev. Andrew Broaddus, who preached four years. Rev. Lillard was then re-engaged, and preached for these people twenty-one years more. He was a resident of Lewis County.

Rev. John J. Martin, a Methodist, who is still living in the county, at a very advanced age, landed at Chambersburg in June, 1837. The only Methodist Church organizations then in the county were the one already mentioned at St. Francisville, one at Chambersburg, and one in the Webber settlement in the southwest part of the county. The original members of the Chambersburg Methodist Episcopal Church were Joseph Leonard and his family, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dennis, the Flanery Howard family, Luellen Murphy and family, James McClure and family, Miss Stevenson, Albert Sibley and a portion of his family; also George Gray and John Whaley and certain members of their families. The circuit then included all of Clark County, a portion of Lewis County, and a part of what is now Scotland County, and the "circuit rider," who was then Rev. Samuel G. Patterson, residing at St. Francisville, had to travel fully 100 miles on a single trip to visit the several points where he was required to preach. It was called a "four weeks' circuit," as it took that length of time for the minister to make the trip, and preach once

* It was organized by Rev. Vardeman, of Kentucky, who came to St. Francisville for that purpose.

in each place. And in order to accommodate all the different localities where religious services were required, the minister had to preach on several days of each week. The circuit rider would, on going around his circuit, preach at the residence of some pious settler in many localities where no church had yet been organized, and in this way he put in his whole time doing good. He, Patterson, was followed by the following "circuit riders," in the order named: Revs. John Hatcher, George B. Bowman, Martin Eads, Tyson Dynes, William Holmes, Walter Toole, Abraham Still, James Calloway and Sears.

The Methodist Episcopal Church prospered in its religious work until 1845, when the question of slavery entered into its councils and brought about a division of the same. A majority of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church being in favor of the institution of slavery, or perhaps, more properly speaking, being opposed to any interference with it by the church, withdrew and joined the newly organized church known as the Methodist Church South. This so weakened the Methodist Episcopal Church that its prosperity ceased, and it was with difficulty that it continued to exist until after the question of slavery was forever settled by the late war. The Kahoka Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church now includes Kahoka, Clark City, St. Francisville, Ashton and Wayland. Alexandria belongs to the Canton Circuit, which is mostly in Lewis County. Chambersburg, Athens and other points in the northern part of the county belong to the Athens Circuit. The Methodist Episcopal Church at Clark City was organized in 1868 with about sixteen members, consisting of James Gregory and wife, William Jackson and wife, James H. Crane and family, Mrs. Elizabeth Rex, Mrs. McKenzie and others. Its membership has not materially increased. The Kahoka Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1862, and among the original members were Mrs. Philip Williams, Mrs. John Fell and Eli Carson. Nearly all of the original members of this church have moved away, died, or joined other churches. Its present membership is about fifty. This society has no church edifice, but holds services in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The following is the membership of the other churches of the Kahoka Circuit, viz.: St. Francisville, 32; Ashton, 23; Wayland,

16. The pastors of the Kahoka Circuit, since 1862, have been Revs. Gardner, Moody, Stewart, Hildebrand, Stubbles, Collins, Hamilton, J. H. Scott, T. J. Wheat, W. T. Freeland, O. Deshler, E. B. Cater, W. S. Cline, Smith, A. R. Walker, and the present one, R. W. Thornburg.

The Southern Methodist Church in Kahoka, was organized about the year 1870, by Judge John Langford and others. Its present membership is about forty. Rev. James Penn, of Canton, is its pastor. It has no church edifice, but holds services in the Presbyterian Church building. The other organizations of the Methodist Church South in Clark County, are located at St. Francisville, Winchester, and two miles east of Peakeville. At St. Francisville they use the Baptist Church building, and at the other two points have edifices of their own. The membership of both the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Church South, in Clark County, is very small, and in several places they are dependent upon other societies for a house in which to worship.

Rev. Caleb Bush, a Baptist minister, who now resides in Kahoka, came with his family from Ohio, and settled at the village of Winchester, in Clark County, in 1845. He was "poor in purse but proud in spirit," and fervent in his devotions to God. He landed on Saturday, and was so discouraged that, after securing a house, he told his wife not to unpack any more goods than they should need over Sunday, and then they would start on their return trip to Ohio. But it so happened that the funeral of a child was to take place at Winchester, on the next day, and Rev. John J. Martin had been engaged to conduct the services. Rev. Bush attended the funeral, and after the congregation had waited about an hour for the arrival of Rev. Martin, he (Bush) was invited to preach. He accepted the invitation, and when about concluding his sermon Rev. Martin arrived and took his seat in the audience. At the close of the sermon the two ministers were introduced, and they have been stanch friends and co-workers in the "Lord's Vineyard" ever since. They were not the first ministers who preached in the county, but Rev. Martin was the first Methodist, and Rev. Bush the first Baptist minister who became permanent citizens of the county. They are both now in their "eighties," and though they have not always been regularly

engaged in the ministry, they have done a vast amount of missionary work, and have greatly assisted the ministers of other denominations in their labors.

Following the occasion of the aforesaid funeral, Rev. Bush did not return to Ohio, but was immediately engaged to teach a subscription school at Winchester, by a self constituted committee of old settlers, who paid him \$25 per month for teaching all the children within a certain prescribed territory, and in addition gave him the tuition charged to pupils who attended from without the boundary of the prescribed district. He taught six months and then, winter coming on, he went, as he says, to Chambersburg, where a Baptist Church had previously been organized, but was then losing its spiritual interest, to either revive it or preach its funeral. Arriving there he at once commenced a protracted meeting, which with the assistance of Rev. Martin and others he continued three weeks with great success in reviving the religious interests of his church and of the people generally. The meeting was then changed to a point on the Fox River, about four miles distant, and there continued three weeks longer with increased success. He then went to St. Francisville, where he took the lead in a religious revival, which continued several weeks, during which time many were converted to Christianity. After completing his work at St. Francisville he went to the Fox River Church, where he held a revival meeting until near "corn planting time." At the meetings at the first two places named, Rev. Bush baptized between sixty and seventy converts. Among the converts at St. Francisville was Robert Wayland, who soon thereafter entered the ministry in which he labored for many years with eminent success. Though these revival meetings were held under the auspices of the Baptist Church, other denominations participated, and Rev. Bush requested all converts to unite with the church of their choice, which they did. A large number was added to the Baptist Church at each of these places where these revival meetings were held. For all his services in these great revival meetings, Rev. Bush received about \$25.

After the first Baptist Church was organized at St. Francisville, and the second one at Chambersburg, the third was organized at Bear Creek, in the southwest part of the county.

Hal Suter, Judge Frank Smith and the Cox families were among the organizers of the latter church. The next Baptist Church organized in the county was the one known as Liberty Church, which is about three miles east of Fairmont. It was organized about the year 1851, and among its early members were Rice Smith, Forsee, Kerfoot, Brent, Micajah Webber, John Ball and their wives. The Baptist Church at Kahoka was organized on the 18th of March, 1873, and the original members were Woodford Beckett, D. Beckett, W. W. Loveless, L. D. Loveless, Mary Martin, Mary S. Montgomery, Sarah F. Hiller, Elizabeth Fowler, C. Dewitt, R. Dewitt, M. A. Homer and Elder Caleb Bush. The membership has increased to 110 at the present writing. The present church edifice was erected in 1886, at a cost of \$3,000, and was dedicated on the 1st of December of that year by Elder W. Pope Yeaman. Elder W. D. Cave is the present pastor. The name of this church was changed in 1886 to the First Baptist Church at Kahoka, Mo. The following is a list of names of other Baptist Churches in the county, and the number of members belonging to each annexed: Alexandria, 72; Antioch, 56; Fox River, 70; Union, 110; New Woodville, 75; Bethlehem, 100. Numerically the Baptist is the strongest religious denomination in the county.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first church of this denomination, now existing in Clark County, was the Des Moines Presbyterian Church, which was organized at St. Francisville in September, 1854, by Rev. James C. Sharon, who was appointed by the Palmyra Presbytery to perform the service. The original membership consisted of John A. and Mary W. Lapsley, Robert, Samuel and Laura J. McKee, Mary Sharon, Harriet Givens, Washington Pierce and others, amounting to about forty. Rev. James C. Sharon was the first, and for many years the pastor of this church. It was afterward moved to its present location on the prairie, near the residence of Dr. R. S. McKee. At one time this church had a membership of nearly 200, but at the present writing its membership is about the same numerically as when first organized. The Presbyterian Church at Kahoka was organized July 3, 1883, by a committee appointed by the Palmyra Presbytery. Its first members

were Mrs. C. W. Meryhew, Mrs. R. J. Clark, Mrs. Ruth Emerson, Mrs. Laura Bell, Mrs. Cora Matlock, Mrs. Mary Berkeimer, Mrs. Maggie Lapsley, Mrs. E. P. Hueston, Miss Ida Hueston, Miss Maria Grier, A. A. Hays, William Owen and wife and Mrs. Ella Kearns. The membership at present numbers about eighty-five. Rev. W. S. Trimble was the first pastor, and was succeeded in July, 1885, by the present pastor, Rev. J. E. Latham. The church edifice was completed in 1886 at a cost of about \$3,000. The Presbyterian Church at Athens was organized about 1884, and this, with the others mentioned, constitute the only churches of that denomination in the county.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Of this denomination, "Harmony Church," which stands near the Sante Fe Crossing, was the first one established in the county. It was organized in the fall of 1854, with James C. Harkness, John Snyder, Fred Hasler, B. F. Strickler and Frank Smith, and their wives, and others, amounting in all to about twenty in number. The first three named members were the elders of the church. The membership soon increased to over sixty, but has since decreased to about thirty-five. The first pastor was Rev. Jolley, and the following are his successors in the order here named: John Sansom, John D. Rush, John Neff, David Walker, J. M. Gaiser and John F. Lackey, the latter being the present pastor. A church edifice, which is still standing, was erected soon after the society was organized.

The Ebenezer Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Peakeville, was organized at the close of the civil war, by Rev. J. Neff, its first pastor, and who served it as such for twelve or fourteen years. He was succeeded by Rev. Redmond Whitehead, and he by Rev. Gaiser, and he by Rev. Lackey, the present pastor, who found the church with a membership of sixty-four, which has been increased under his labors to eighty-nine. The services of this church are held in the church building owned by the denomination known as the "Church of God."

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Kahoka was organized on the second Sunday in May, 1880, by Rev. David Walker. The original members were I. N. Lewis, J. C. Harkness and wife, A. Dorsey and wife, William P. Owens and wife, and Mrs. Reed.

Lewis and Harkness were elected to serve as elders. The church edifice, costing about \$1,200 was built in 1881 by the members of this denomination in the county and the assistance of friends in Kahoka. The same year Rev. A. M. Buchanan, an evangelist, held a series of meetings which resulted in a large addition to the membership of the church. In the spring of 1882 Rev. J. L. Dickens served as pastor for three months, and was followed by Rev. J. M. Gaiser who served two years. He was followed by Rev. J. Neff who served six months, since which time Rev. John F. Lackey has officiated as pastor. The present membership of the church is about ninety, seventy of whom have been received into it since October, 1886. The foregoing are all the Cumberland Presbyterian Churches in the county.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Church at Kahoka was organized in 1865. It was composed of the families of Christian Kuntz, Fred Hess, Simon Hess, Henry Rauscher, Charles Seyb, Leonard Zimmerman, George Zimmerman, George Muhrer, Sr., George Muhrer, Jr., Jacob Kuntz and a few others. It is now composed of about forty-four families. The first minister was Rev. Henry Ehlers; and his successors have been Revs. Fred Rasche, Rahmeirer, A. Dobler and C. A. Hauck. The latter, who is the present pastor, has served ever since November, 1883. The present large and commodious frame building of this church was built in 1886, at a cost of about \$3,300. There is only one other German Evangelical Church in the county, and that is located two miles northwest of Winchester, and is composed of about ten families. It was organized soon after the one at Kahoka. Rev. Hauck is also its pastor. These are the only German Evangelical Churches in Northeastern Missouri.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church at Kahoka was organized in 1865 by a committee consisting of E. B. Turner, agent of the American Home Missionary Society, and others. The original members were Moses Allen and his son, Dr. Allen, and his son-in-law, Mr. Scoville, Rev. C. S. Callahan and wife, A. A. Hays and wife, Miss Grier, Miller Duer and wife, Mrs. Cohagan, Prof. John Allen and wife, Mrs. Clawson, Mrs. Kauffman and others, to the

number of about twenty. Rev. C. S. Callahan was the first pastor, and served as such until 1872. His successors have been Revs. W. B. Atkinson, A. A. Whitmore, A. Matson, Fred Crang, John Bennett, Elihu Loomis and H. B. Knight. For the last three years this church has been without a regular minister. A fine brick church edifice was built in Kahoka by this organization, in 1870, at a cost of about \$2,400. Another Congregational Church, with a small membership, was organized at Athens, in 1874, by Rev. Fred Crang, and the next year this society erected a church building. Rev. Wiggins is the present pastor. The Anson Congregational Church, four miles west of Athens, was organized soon after the one at Kahoka was established. Its present membership is about fifty, and Rev. Wiggins is pastor thereof. Honey Creek Congregational Church was organized about four years ago, and a large church edifice, since erected, was dedicated, in 1887, by Rev. Johnson, its present pastor. Rev. Doe, the State missionary, was present at the dedication service. This society consists of about sixty members. The church is located about six miles southeast of Kahoka. The foregoing are all the Congregational Churches in the county.

The Methodist Protestant Church has an organization in Luray, and one in the country about three miles west of Winchester. At each of these points they have a comfortable church edifice.

The Christian Church has an organization and building at Winchester.

Mention has now been made of all of the leading religious denominations in the county, though not of all the individual organizations and separate places where religious services are held. Some individual churches, omitted in this department, have been mentioned in connection with the towns where they are located. In an early day a few camp-meetings were held and conducted by the Methodists at different points along Fox River. None, however, have been held since some time before the civil war. A religious denomination, calling themselves "The Holiness Band," now hold camp-meetings on certain occasions along the Des Moines River, and in the western part of the county. The foregoing Christian societies have always connected the Sunday-school with their religious work.

HISTORY OF SCOTLAND COUNTY.

BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY.

THE county of Scotland is the second from the east on the northern tier of counties in the State of Missouri, and is bounded north, by the State of Iowa; east, by Clark County; south, by Knox, and west, by Adair and Schuyler Counties. It has an area of 433 square miles, or 277,120 acres, and is drained by Little Fox, the north and south branches of Wyaconda, Bear, North Fabius, Tobin, the north and south branches of Middle Fabius and their tributaries. Of these streams, the first three named have their sources in Iowa, and the balance, excepting Bear and Tobin, flow into the county from Schuyler on the west, and all flow in a southeasterly direction toward the Mississippi into which they finally empty, thus showing that the general trend of the surface of the county is toward the southeast. Before the settlement of the county, and for a number of years thereafter, the water in all of these streams flowed constantly throughout the year, and, in several places, grist and saw mills were erected by the early settlers on sites where the water power was sufficient to run them. But since the face of the country has been changed by cultivation, the constant supply of water has ceased, and during the summer season all of the streams become dry, with the exception of standing pools of water here and there, while in wet seasons of the year they rise to a great height, and frequently overflow the bottom lands. In many places on the high prairies before the land was cultivated, and while it was covered with its native grasses, there were beautiful pools or ponds of clear water which never went dry, and which were well stocked with fish. But after the original prairie sods were broken, and the tall native grasses became extinct, these pools became dry, and their beds are now under cultivation.

The streams all flow through deep valleys, the margins of which rise gradually to the level of the uplands, which are composed of rolling prairies interspersed with shallow ravines or "draws." These prairies, lying as they do between the valleys, are from one to several miles in width, and, like the streams, all extend from the northwest to the southeast. About two-thirds of the surface of the county is prairie, and one-third timber and bottom prairie land. The timber is found in the valleys, and on the hilly lands along their margins, and in the ravines or "draws" of the uplands. The valleys, excepting the bottom prairies, were originally covered with black walnut, cottonwood, elm, hickory, sycamore, the oak in its several varieties, soft maple, etc. The other timbered lands were covered mostly with a scrubby growth of oak and hickory and some wild cherry. The black walnut, which was found only in a limited quantity, has all been exhausted, and likewise the valuable saw timber of all kinds. A limited supply of rail timber, and an abundant supply of wood still remains. When the county was first settled there was no "underbrush" or small timber, such as now exists. The timbered lands were open, the trees standing so far apart that the hunters could see the deer at distances from one to 500 yards. The entire surface of the country was then covered with a rank growth of vegetation, consisting of the native grasses and wild flowers, which gave to the landscape, especially in the timbered lands, a much more beautiful appearance than it now has. Annually after this rank growth of vegetation became frosted, dead and dry the Indians set fire to it, and burned it from the entire surface of the country. This they did to destroy the places of concealment for the wild game, the better to enable them to secure their prey. This burning of the decaying vegetation also destroyed the germs or sprouts, and thus prevented the growth of young timber. This practice was continued a few years after the first settlers located, and those who witnessed the scene say that it was often with the greatest difficulty that they saved their buildings and fences from being consumed. When the grasses were set on fire the long line of blaze, the flames of which encircled the treetops, swept over the country with great rapidity, and presented an awe-inspiring scene, and produced a sound like the roaring of distant thunder. When

this annual burning ceased, the germs of underbrush and young timber began to grow, and the surface of the timbered lands, where they have not been cleared, are now covered with a dense growth of young timber and bushes. The supply of this young or "second growth" timber is so abundant, that it is thought as a whole there is as much wood in the county as when it was first settled, though the acreage of timbered land is much less. The young timber is not yet large enough for lumber, but much of it will do for rails. There is much more timber in the southern than in the northern portion of the county, and the land in the northern has a more even surface than in the southern.

GEOLOGY.

The geological formations found in Scotland County include the quaternary and carboniferous. In the year 1885 a well was bored on the farm of James M. Gordon, within the corporate limits of the town of Memphis, for the purpose of finding coal. At the depth of 200 feet a vein of coal, from thirty to thirty-six inches in thickness, was found. The well was sunk about forty feet below this vein, and no more coal being found, it was then abandoned. In 1887 another well was bored, about one-fourth of a mile from the former, on the farm of William D. Sigler. At the depth of 200 feet the same vein of coal was found to exist only in a thin sheet. This well was continued to the depth of 300 feet. The bluff and drift formation was found to have a thickness of 150 feet, that of the coal measures 100 feet, and the balance of the depth of the well consisted first of ferruginous sandstone, and lastly of a stratum of limestone supposed to belong to the famous Burlington group. In this the prospectors ceased their work, and abandoned the well. The coal measures, according to indications, are thought to underlie the greater portion of the county. Along the Fabius, in the southwestern part of the county, subcarboniferous limestone crops out, and the quaternary deposits effectually conceal any rocks there may be elsewhere in the county. This latter rock has been burned into lime, and thus utilized to a limited extent. It has never been quarried for building purposes. All the building stone used thus far in Scotland County has been shipped from abroad.

There is an abundance of clay everywhere throughout the county, from which an excellent quality of brick has been, and still continues to be, manufactured. Specimens of pure copper, weighing from three ounces to nine pounds, have been found along the streams in Scotland County, and along Fox River in Clark County. As no beds or veins of this ore have been found, it is believed that these specimens have been washed from the copper regions of the North to the locations where they were found. The bones of that huge animal, known as the mammoth or mastodon, were found in the deep cut of the railroad, directly east of and adjacent to Memphis. Specimens of these bones, in a crumbling condition, can be seen in the geological and historical collection of Squire S. C. Knott, of Memphis.

SOIL.

The soil of Scotland County is deep and dark, and rich in producing qualities. It is composed of a mixture of humus, clay and sand in such proportions as to make it very productive.

In the valleys it is principally alluvial, and is much deeper, and consequently more productive than on the uplands. Almost the entire surface of the county is underlaid with a tenacious clay sub-soil, commonly called "gumbo," which is impervious to water, consequently in very wet seasons the grain crops suffer on account of the excessive moisture. In ordinary seasons the soil produces abundantly, and with proper cultivation it also produces well in very dry seasons. The grasses always do well except when their growth is checked by excessive drouth.

The water supply is obtained from the creeks, artificial ponds, wells and cisterns. There are but few springs, and they are mostly located along the streams. At Sand Hill there is a small tract of land (a section more or less) composed almost wholly of sand which extends to a great depth, and in this there are a number of springs or places where an abundance of water is obtained just below the surface in the sides of ravines where the bottom is far below the point where the water is found. When the county was first settled the water lay much farther from the surface of the earth than it does at the present writing. To obtain it then the wells had to be sunk to a depth of thirty to eighty feet

or more, while now it can be obtained almost everywhere throughout the county at depths varying from ten to thirty feet. True, at some points it can not be found at the latter depth, while at other points it comes almost to the surface. In proof of this assertion attention is called to the fact that in the year 1846 a public well was dug in the northeast corner of the courthouse square at Memphis to a depth of 196 feet before a sufficient supply of water was obtained, and a public well has recently been sunk on the southwest corner of the same square to the depth of twenty-five feet only, where water, which has ever since been abundant, was found. A majority of the people of Scotland County prefer cistern water for family use, and, owing to the expense of digging wells, and the labor of drawing water therefrom, artificial ponds are used mostly for watering stock.

MOUNDS.

There are no distinct mounds in this county, the construction of which can positively be accredited to that pre-historic race known as the Mound-Builders. There is a large mound in the bottom of the Middle Fabius, where it crosses the line between Ranges 11 and 12 west, in Township 64 north. Near this mound there used to be a large pond of water, which is now dry and under cultivation. It has been supposed by some that the earth composing the mound was taken from the place where the pond used to be, but this is only conjecture. The mound and pond were probably both formed by nature. There are some mound-like formations on the lands of Cox, Stine and Barnes, near Memphis. Two of them have been opened, but nothing found. There are some large sand mounds along the streams, which were probably formed by high waters. There are some Indian mounds or burial places of considerable dimensions situated on the bluffs in the forks of the Fabius, northwest of Memphis.

SETTLEMENT AND INCIDENTS.

When the settlement of Scotland County began, the territory now composing it, together with the northern Congressional townships of Knox County, was all included in Benton municipal township of Lewis County. Accordingly this latter township,

which was organized in September, 1834, by the Lewis County Court, was much larger than the entire county of Scotland is at present. It was then, by permission of the Government, the hunting grounds of the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians. These tribes returned annually for the purpose of hunting until about the year 1842, after which they never returned in a body. More will be said of them further on in connection with the settlement of the territory by the whites. The honor of being the first white settler in the county has been claimed by and for several different persons. The writer has made diligent inquiry, and will give the reader the benefit of his investigations. Levi and George Rhoads settled with their families near Sand Hill in the latter part of the year 1833, and were the first settlers in Scotland County, as it is now bounded. It is claimed by a descendant of one of the Rhoads, that they settled in the fall of 1832. It is also claimed that Robert T. Smith, who was the first treasurer of Scotland County, came in the fall of 1832, and erected a log cabin into which he moved his family in the spring of 1833. These latter claims are a mistake, for there were no white settlers here in 1832, it being the period of the Black Hawk war, and no white man dared to or did at that time venture so far into the wilderness. Again, it is well-known, and conceded by all, that Stephen Cooper, who settled a few miles southeast of Sand Hill in what is now Knox County, and after whom the "Cooper settlement" was named, was the first settler in that settlement, and that he did not locate until late in the fall of 1833.

Willis Hicks and his father, James Hicks, settled with their families near the place where Willis now lives in the southeast corner of Sand Hill Township, on the 11th day of March, 1834. He was of mature age when he became a settler, and has always been an upright and trustworthy citizen, and is now the oldest one remaining in the county of the settlers of 1834. Some of the children of other settlers of that year still remain. He is authority for saying that Robert T. Smith, of Tennessee, first became an actual settler in May or June, 1834, at which time he settled with his family one-half mile east of Sand Hill on the spot where William Taylor now lives, and where he built an "open face camp" in which his family resided until the following

fall when he built a better habitation. He was visited by Mr. Hicks immediately after locating.

The first white person that died in Scotland County was a small son of Levi Rhoads. His clothes caught fire from a blaze in the "clearing" and he was so severely burned that death resulted. This occurred in May, 1834. It has been claimed that Jesse Stice and his two brothers-in-law, Moses Stice and Tyra March, were the first settlers in the county. This, however, could not be true, although it is evident that Jesse Stice always so considered it, and believed it true, as appears from the following communication which was published some years ago in the *Memphis Reveille*:

SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

Myself and two brothers-in-law started from Howard County, Mo., on the 2d day of March, 1834, in search of new homes. After a long, tedious and tiresome journey with an ox team, through mud and no roads, we arrived at the southwest corner of what is now Scotland County on the 14th day of March, 1834. On the morning of the 15th we rode around some to see the new country, killed a very large rattlesnake and found two bee-trees. In the afternoon of the same day we cut a tree with which to make clapboards, and set to work at once to put up a log cabin for myself. This was the first house in Scotland County. We had considerable stock and no feed, but the grass was so good that we did not need any. Our nearest neighbor at that time lived at what is now known as Newark, in Knox County, a distance of about thirty-five miles. In April I went to the settlements in Boone County for provisions; was gone eleven days. I then set to work at clearing a piece of ground on which to make some corn. By the 17th of May I had six acres ready to plant; arose early on that morning to commence planting, and found the ground covered with a heavy frost. I concluded I had got into a cold country, but I went ahead with my planting and made a fine crop.

I commenced operations here with a wife, three children, two cows, three horses and \$3 in money. This was my whole stock invested. The season being fine my crops were good, and I had enough to feed my family. Wild grass was abundant, and I had no trouble in saving a plenty for my stock. The land here was not yet in market, and the first settlers selected their claims, marked them out, and no one intruded on the choice of his neighbor. Wild honey bees were very plenty, and hogs would become as fat running in the woods as you can now make them in the pen. Perhaps you would like to know how we got our bread. We made what we called a hominy mortar; so you see we had plenty of meal when we ground it, and plenty of honey when we found it, with plenty of fat hog and hominy. In the spring of 1835 the county began to settle up considerably. All were sociable and friendly, and for two years all were strictly honest. One might find and mark a bee-tree and no other person would disturb it, no matter how long it stood. All were neighborly and friendly, and any one would at any time go five or ten miles to help a neighbor raise a house. We had no whisky, and ten men would do more work in one day than twenty will now. Mr.

Editor, if you consider this worth publishing use it, and I will hereafter give you something about the Indians and society. Yours, JESSE STICE.

The foregoing was written by an honest, hardy pioneer of Scotland County, who, with his party, were the first settlers in what is now Mount Pleasant Township. He settled, and built the house of which he speaks, about one-half mile south of the present village of Bible Grove, led an industrious and useful life, and passed on to his "new home" in the other world. Willis Hicks, who also came from Howard County, traveled one day with Stice and his party, and then they separated, Stice following a trail, which led to the left hand, and Hicks one which led to the right. Having set out to seek new homes, their exact destinations not being known to each other, and not fully known to themselves, it so happened that Hicks settled near where he now resides three days before Stice and his party reached their destination. Having settled at least fifteen miles apart it is not likely that they met soon, and perhaps never compared dates, and as Stice knew of no neighbor nearer than Newark, it was natural enough for him to think that he was the first settler and built the first house in the county. Willis Hicks, after having made some improvements, and after the family provisions, which he and his father brought with them, were partially consumed, went to Paris, in Monroe County, to get some grinding done. He purchased and shelled sixty bushels of corn, but the mills were so busy that he was delayed a long time before he could get it ground. It was finally ground for him at the Sprawls mill, and he then returned home with his meal, after having been seventeen days in "going to mill." After Jesse Stice had occupied his new home about six months he met George Tobin, who was then living in his cabin on the creek, which now bears his name, and about one-half mile northeast of Pleasant Retreat. Upon comparing dates it was found that Tobin, who came from Tennessee, settled six days later than Stice. During these months they had been silent tenants of the forest, about only five miles apart, without having discovered each other. Rudolph March, the father-in-law of Jesse Stice, came from Kentucky, and settled near the site of Bible Grove in the fall of 1834, and the other settlers of that year, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, were Jacob Shuffet, who

came from Kentucky and settled on the John M. Pettit farm, about two miles south of Pleasant Retreat, and Jack Lyle, who settled between one and two miles west of the same place. Allen L. Smith, a son of Robert T. Smith, who was a child when his father came to the county, still resides near Sand Hill; and Robert R. Rhoads, a son of George Rhoads, who was also a child when his father and Willis Hicks came, still reside in the county. All of the other named settlers of 1834 have passed away.

AN INDIAN INCIDENT.

In June, 1834, a small band of Indians, on a hunting expedition, encamped near the residence of Jesse Stice. The women of Stice and his relatives were very much frightened, but the "wild men of the forest" proved to be very friendly, and the settlers traded with them for venison and dressed buck-skins, which in those days were very useful for clothing. The Indians remained until near the close of the following winter. The articles traded by the whites were pumpkins, squashes, potatoes and other vegetables.

SETTLEMENT CONTINUED.

In February, 1835, George Forrester came from Randolph County, Mo., and settled on the farm where he now lives, which is in Sand Hill Township, and about two and a half miles southeast of Pleasant Retreat. An Indian trail then entered what is now Scotland County, near the present village of Greensburg, of Knox County, and passed northwardly by the residence of Forrester, and thence in the same direction until it entered the territory of Iowa. It passed about a mile and a half west of the site of Memphis. Another Indian trail entered the territory of the county east of the residence of Willis Hicks, and continued northward to the Iowa Territory. Forrester says that he assisted many of the early settlers in selecting their locations. They would come from the south on the Indian trail, and stay over night at his cabin, and the next day he would go with and assist them in selecting a location adjacent to water and timber. Returning to his house they would again stay over night, and then return to their old homes to get their families. In this way Mr. Forrester rendered valuable assistance in settling up the country,

and for his services and hospitality in this respect he never charged or accepted any compensation. He, however, was not alone in performing these kind offices for the incoming settlers.

A GOOD WHITE MAN.

Soon after Forrester settled, a party of Indians brought a large number of packages to a place near his residence, and hung them to the limbs of the trees, out of reach of the wild animals, and then returned to their hunting grounds, about Edina, to get the balance of the game they had captured. While they were gone Forrester discovered the packages hung in the trees. He did not disturb them, but marked them so the Indians would know that some one had discovered their game. On returning the Indians looked around to find the white man who had marked their packages and had not disturbed them. Upon finding his cabin they approached exclaiming: "Ne-she-shin-a-mucky-man!" which meant "a good white man." By this act he gained their confidence, and they were always very kind to him.

They frequently encamped on his land at the place where they had hung their parcels of game, and he sometimes went hunting with them. Uncle George claims to have been a "crack shot" with his rifle, with which he procured many a wild turkey. He relates that on one morning he and a small party of Indians went out to get some turkeys, but, notwithstanding his skill as a marksman, he failed to get a turkey while his wild associates got nine. They were liberal, and made him take two out of the nine. On one occasion, soon after this, while the Indians were encamped on Forrester's place, one of their horses was stolen by an early settler whose name was Sexton. They notified Forrester, and he went with them in search of the stolen animal, which they tracked to Sexton's house, and from thence to a hiding place in the forest where they found it. Having secured the animal, the Indians moved on without looking after Sexton. The latter soon returned to Boone County, whence he came, and finally found a home in the penitentiary, as a result of his subsequent horse stealing. This man was an exception to the good character of the first settlers, but fortunately for them he did not remain long. He was guilty of the first horse stealing in the county. Prominent

among the settlers of 1835 were the following: James L. Jones, who came from Tennessee and settled at Sand Hill, and subsequently became the first sheriff of Scotland County; Elijah Whitten, from Boone County, who settled two miles northwest of Edinburg; Thompson and Cornelius Holliday, who settled at Edinburg; Elijah Mock, who settled on the Woodruff farm in Mount Pleasant Township; Joseph Price, who settled near Sand Hill; William Myers, who settled about two miles southward from Pleasant Retreat; Burton Tompkins, who settled on the Pitkin place at Memphis; Jonathan Riggs, who settled on the Sanders farm southeast of Memphis; Branch Miller, who settled in the forks of the Fabius, a few miles northwest from the site of Memphis; Mr. Niseley, who settled about ten miles west of Memphis.

William L. Mills, who now lives two miles south of Memphis, came from Kentucky, and settled on the Wyaconda six miles north and a little west of the site of that town in October, 1835. He was accompanied by his father, who assisted him in putting up a round log cabin 12x14 feet square. The father then returned to Kentucky. William kept "bachelor's hall" in his forest cabin until his father's family came the following year. The only animal he had with him was a milch cow, and in order to keep the wolves from destroying her he had to build a high pen near the door of his cabin and cover it closely with heavy poles in which to keep her at night; and then the hungry wolves, on many occasions, would howl and snap around his premises all night. As soon as Mr. Mills was fully established in his new home he began clearing his land, and by corn-planting time of the next season he had ten acres ready for the plow, and all enclosed with a good fence, the rails of which he had made, carried and placed in position. The father and his family arrived in May, 1836, in time to assist in plowing and planting the ten acres. Mr. Mills brought bacon and corn with him from Kentucky, and from the time of his coming until the arrival of his father's family, his food consisted principally of meal, bacon, milk, and wild game, such as venison and turkey. He relates his experience in going to mill, as follows: He would put a half bushel of corn into a sack, and carry it on his shoulder to the

house of his nearest neighbor, Mr. Burton Tompkins, who lived where Mr. Pitkin now lives at Memphis, and there grind it on Mr. Tompkin's steel hand mill—a mill resembling a coffee-mill, but larger. After raising his first crop he went to mill on horseback, to Paris, in Monroe County, and it required about four days to make the trip. During the time that he kept "bachelor's hall," he spent a portion of his time sporting and hunting with the Indian chief Keokuk and his braves, with whom he became well acquainted, and by whom he was well used. Other settlers of the year 1835 were Logan Jones, Samuel Cecil, Richard Sales and Samuel Cox.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first election ever held in the territory now embraced in Scotland County was at Sand Hill in August, 1835, for the purpose of electing two representatives to Congress, a clerk of the circuit and county court of Lewis County, of which the territory then formed a part, a surveyor and assessor for said county, and justices of the peace for Benton Township, which has already been described. The persons voting at this election, as shown by the poll books on file at Monticello, were Willis and James Hicks, Jesse and Moses Stice, Robert T. Smith, George Tobin, Rudolph, Tyra and John March, Levi and George Rhoads, Shadrack Barnes, Nicholas Plummer, Reuben and James Cornelius, Stephen Cooper, James Davis, George Forrester, Hugh and McCune Henry, William Myers, Elijah P. Mock, Isaac Newland, Jonathan Riggs, Jesse Roberts, Stephen Tate, and M. B. Tompkins. Those of the foregoing who have not been named as early settlers lived, with perhaps one or two exceptions, in that part of Benton Township which extended into what is now Knox County.

LATER SETTLERS.

Among the settlers of 1836, specific mention will be made of the following, who are believed to comprise nearly all who came that year, giving their names and places of settlement: John C. Collins, from Kentucky, at Pleasant Retreat, in October; George Buskirk, near Edinburg, in November; Rev. Sanford Myers, from Kentucky, on the Hathaway place near Pleasant Retreat, and near where he now lives; Jacob Maggard, near Pleasant Retreat;

Phillip Purvis, from Ralls County, near Bible Grove; Joseph Johnson, on Indian Creek, three miles northeast of Sand Hill; Michael E. Spillman, from Kentucky, near Sand Hill; Sylvester Allen, in the east central part of the county; Runkle, one mile east of Arbela, on the Beach farm; Thomas Donaldson, from Monroe County, two miles south of Pleasant Retreat; Allen Tate, one and a half miles east, and Samuel Wilfley the same distance west of Pleasant Retreat; Thomas and Martin Lowe, from Boone County, two miles west of Pleasant Retreat; Caleb W. Mills, (father of William L.), on the D. W. Webb place in Union Township; James Cornelius, from Howard County, on the old Fifer farm about seven miles north of Memphis; Edward Smoot, on the State road, two and a half miles west of the W. P. Childress place; Reuben Riggs, near where the postoffice in Memphis is now located, and who afterward froze to death in the mountains of the west while surveying lands; Samuel Riggs, on the Baker farm, near Memphis; Hiram, Hiram and Johnson Williams, in 1836 or 1837, about two miles southwest of Memphis. Others who settled in the county in the year 1836, were Thomas S. Myres, Henry L. Asbury, William D. Short, Thomas McDowell, William Forsyth, Pierce Starke, William F. Fipps and their families.

Mr. Phipps died in this county at the advanced age of one hundred and eleven years. Mrs. Phipps was the mother of thirteen children, the youngest of whom was born when she was in her fifty-fourth year. Surviving her husband, she lived to see the fourth generation of her descendants, and died in 1876 at the residence of her son, Joseph Fipps, three miles west of Memphis, at the age of 106 years, and left surviving her six children and 140 grand, great-grand and great-great-grandchildren. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-three years, and died in the Christian faith.

Benton Township was divided July 11, 1836, when the township of Mount Pleasant was organized. The latter included the west ten miles in width of the old township, and the entire length north and south, and the name Benton was retained for the east eleven miles in width of the original township. (See Organization of Townships.) Notwithstanding this division, the

presidential election in November, 1836, was held at Sand Hill for the original township of Benton, and the following are the names of the voters on that occasion: Aquilla Barnes, Amos Barnes, A. Q. Barnes, James M. Bryant, John Bone, Bazil Brewer, Samuel Cecil, John Carmon, Hannibal Clemons, William Forsha, George Forrester, John Clayton, Stephen Cooper, Hugh and McCune Henry, Willis and James Hicks, Thomas L. Lowe, James L. Jones, Andrew Kincaid, Stephen McKinney, Hinson H. McLaughlin, Josiah and Joseph McReynolds, Isaac Newland, Reuben, Isaac and Jonathan Riggs, George Rhoads, Samuel Steele, Jacob Shuffet, Pierce Starke, David Smallwood, Robert T. Smith, John W. and Israel Standiford, Samuel Shannon, Stephen Tate, Elijah Whitten and John Douglass. As the presidential election is always one of great importance, it is not likely that many of the early settlers staid away from it, consequently the foregoing list, together with those who have been named as settlers of 1836, must comprise nearly all of the voters then residing in the territory of Scotland County, and of the north six miles of Knox County.

The second death that occurred in the county was that of Mrs. Jacob Shuffet, who died in August, 1836, and the third was that of William L., a child of Rev. Sanford Myres. The remains of these two persons were buried in the cemetery near the residence of Rev. Myres. The first of the early settlers to get married was Jacob Shuffet, who married a Miss Smallwood, residing about six miles east of the site of Edina, in what is now Knox County. And the first couple married in the territory of Scotland County was Charles Carter and Miss Fanny, a daughter of Rudolph March, in 1837. The ceremony was performed by James L. Jones, a justice of the peace, who, forgetting the formal words of the ceremony became confused and exclaimed, "d—n it, take your seats; you are man and wife." This was rather a novel and informal ceremony, but just as binding to the contracting parties as any that could be used. Following this, and among the subsequent early marriages, was that of Miss Susannah March, a sister of Mrs. Carter, to Richmond Bradley, which took place about the year 1841. The second marriage in the county, following soon after the first, was that of Thomas Lowe and Lydia Lyle, which took place near Edinburg.

Among the settlers of the year 1837 were the following; whose names are given, together with the name of the States or places from which they came, and the places where they located, so far as the writer has been able to learn: William Foreman, in February, about one and a half miles north of the site of Memphis; Thompson Mason, from Kentucky, on the old Dickey place near Arbela; Aaron Pierce, on the Musgrove farm, in Township 65 north, Range 11 west; Riley Gale, from Ohio, in Mt. Pleasant Township; John T. Billups, and James, his father, from Virginia, in September, on the place where the former now resides, near Prairie View; David Crawford, on the Williams farm; Stephen Darby, from Ohio, on the Wyaconda, four miles north of Memphis; Fifer and his sons, John and Solomon, on the Cornelius farm, seven miles north of the county seat; Joseph Graves, on a farm adjoining the Mills farm; Wilson Gentry, two miles north of the latter; William G. Woodsmall, where he now lives, in Harrison Township; John Rainbeau and Walter P. Ellis, in Harrison Township; John McPherson, from Kentucky, at Sand Hill; Carman Dunn, from Ohio, in Jefferson Township, and Charles Crocker, from Sweeden, in same township; Mrs. Patsey Sawyer and her family, on the James Means farm, in Township 66 North, Range 10 West. Perhaps the latter settled in 1836. In the fall of 1837 a party of immigrants consisting of Jephtha Dunn and his sons, James D. and Aaron, and George Henry and James Campbell, and their families, came from Richland County, Ohio, and on the last day of their journey they reached the South Wyaconda, opposite where Gametts then lived, on the "Lynn tract." The river being swollen it became necessary to construct a raft on which to cross it. A pole raft was constructed, and a wagon bed placed on chairs, was set thereupon. In this they attempted to cross, but the raft gave way, and Mrs. Aaron Dunn, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Campbell were precipitated into the water. Campbell jumped into the river to rescue his wife, but not being able to swim, he was drowned. The other men, however, got Mrs. Campbell out and saved her life. But all their efforts to rescue the other two ladies proved ineffectual, and they too were drowned. Mrs. Dunn and Mrs. Henry were sisters, and each left two children. James D. Dunn settled

on the farm where he now resides, about four miles southeast of Memphis, and his father settled on a farm a little further south, and Aaron Dunn and George Henry also settled in the county. The same year (1837) William G. Downing, present railroad commissioner of the State of Missouri, and his father, and Henry his brother came from Virginia and settled at the place called "Pulled Tight," about four miles southwest from Crawford Station.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Prominent among the more numerous settlers of 1838 were the following: William Troth, who came from Indiana and settled in Section 3, Township 66 north, Range 11 west, where he still resides. Also Aaron and William Farnsworth and Clark Johnson, all from Indiana, settled in the Troth neighborhood. William Combs, the oldest son of George Combs, a pioneer of Clark County, also settled in the same neighborhood farther down the Wyaconda. Joseph K. Morgan, from Kentucky, settled in Union Township on Morgans Branch, a stream to which he gave the name. He was very poor, and was obliged to work for the other settlers in order to get provisions for his family, and consequently could not make improvements on his own place. He and his family lived in a tent from spring until October, at which time the neighbors assisted him in building a cabin. While he was "working out," his good wife and two little sons dug holes and planted four acres of corn, after which they dug up the ground between the "hills," and cultivated the entire tract by hand. They raised 200 bushels of corn, all of which, except a supply for the family, they sold that fall to the "newcomers."

About this date John Smoot settled one mile east from where William P. Childress now lives, and Henry Harrison, from Kentucky, settled on the John Smiley place. Hosea Collins settled one and a half miles north of Smoot. Uncle Samuel Barnett settled about two miles southwest of the Childress place, and Alexander Tate one-half mile southeast of Smoot. Hezekiah Doan came from Kentucky, and settled and died on Section 6, Township 65 north, Range 12 west, some time prior to 1839. In 1838 Andrew G. Darby settled on the Moses A. McDaniel farm, the Crows and Saylor on the Wyaconda; John Wood-

small and Mark Waters in Harrison Township. About the year 1839 Elsbury Small, David and Asa Brewer and Lemuel Needham came from the territory of Iowa, and settled on the North Wyaconda, above Troths, and about the same time John and Joseph Vincent came from Virginia, and settled on the south side of that stream—all in Union Township. In 1839 George Harrison, Jackson and Hiram Daggs settled near the North Wyaconda, below the Billups' settlement; and in December of that year P. F. Hendricks settled in Sand Hill Township, where he now resides. The same year William Heald came from Maine, and settled in Johnson Township, and F. M. Lovell, from Marion County, at the site of Memphis; Willis Harbour, from St. Louis County, in Jefferson Township; William Bourn, from Kentucky, in Miller Township; Charles Burris, from Virginia, near Bible Grove, where he now resides.

In 1840 William P. Childress and his uncle, Robert Childress, came from Kentucky and settled on the lands where the former now lives, in Township 65 north, Range 12 west. Henry Ferryman, now an inmate of the poorhouse, came the same year, and settled in Sand Hill Township. The same year James P. C. Rounsville settled in that township, and Charles M. Laswell where he now resides. Owen Clemons and Silas Billups came from Ohio, the former settled in Jefferson Township, and the latter at Hitt Postoffice. John A. Wieland, a German, from Europe, settled where he now resides in Mount Pleasant Township. In 1841 Charles Mety and Maj. Henry M. Gorin came from Illinois, and settled near the South Wyaconda, north of Memphis. They were just in time to take an active part in the organization of the county, and both now reside in Memphis. During the same year Thomas A. Chany settled in Sand Hill Township; G. W. Conway, at Hitt Postoffice; William Speigh, in Union Township, and J. P. Palmer in Mount Pleasant Township. In November, 1842, John T. Hope came from Kentucky, and settled eight miles west of Memphis. About the same time Jacob McClure and John Circle, from Ohio, settled near Upton. After this the settlers became too numerous to admit of further individual mention here, but the names of others will appear in the biographical department of this work.

The first white child born in the Mills neighborhood, north of Memphis, was Charles, a half-brother of William L. Mills. He was born about the year 1837, and died at the age of three years, his death being the first that occurred in that neighborhood. The first marriage in that locality was probably that of Jacob Sedorus to Miss Mary, a daughter of Wilson Gentry. John Morgan, a son of Joseph K. Morgan, and James Combs, son of William Combs, were the first children born in the Billups and Troth settlement, on the North Wyaconda. On reaching manhood the former went to California, and the latter was killed in battle while serving in the Union Army, during the late war. The first persons that died in this neighborhood were the two eldest children of William Troth, named Elvin and Delos. Their disease was diphtheria, and theirs were the first graves in the family burial ground on the farm of John T. Billups, and the first in that part of the county. The first marriage in that vicinity was that of William Daggs and Frances Sawyer, the latter being a daughter of Mrs. Patsey Sawyer. The ceremony was performed by Squire Joseph Wilson, of Clark County. This occurred about the year 1838. The parties are now both dead. Dr. Adanijah Parrish was the first practicing physician in the northeastern part of the county. He was the father of Dr. Parrish, of Memphis. The first marriage in the Childress neighborhood, southwest of Memphis, was, according to best information, that of Dr. John Williams to Miss Amanda Downing. After practicing a few years in that vicinity Dr. Williams moved to California.

PUBLIC LANDS.

In the year 1839 the lands in Townships 64, 65, 66 and 67 north, Ranges 11, 12 and 13 west, were surveyed and sectionized by Gen. Ashby. He had in his outfit, aside from his assistants, a wagon and horses, two cows and a cook, and always camped out, refusing all invitations to sleep in the houses of the settlers. The lands in Range 10 west had previously been surveyed. The lands came into market on the 18th day of May, 1840, and prior to that date all of the settlers had been squatters—that is, each one had selected his land and squatted thereon, and awaited the opportunity to secure title when the lands came into market.

There was an implied understanding among the settlers that a married man should squat upon 320 acres, and a single man on 160 acres, provided they desired that much land, and when the entries were made at the land office there was little or no interference with each other's claims, although, for fear that there might be, there was a great rush of the squatters to the land office as soon as it was opened. The public lands of Scotland County, as was the case throughout the State, were divided into three classes, viz.: Congress, swamp and school lands. The school lands, consisting of the sixteenth section in each Congressional Township, was donated by the general Government to the State, to be sold, and the proceeds derived therefrom to be appropriated to promote public education, under certain restrictions contained in the act donating the same. The swamp lands, denominated as the "swamp and overflowed lands," were donated to the State by an act of Congress passed in 1850. These lands were to be sold also, and the proceeds derived therefrom to be appropriated to the purpose of reclaiming them. Under this act Scotland County got about 31,000 acres of this class of lands. The title to Congress lands is derived directly from the United States, and the title to the other classes is derived from the State.

ANECDOTES OF THE INDIANS.

The Indians, on returning to the territory now included in Scotland County, for the purpose of hunting, held their principal camp in the forks of the North Fabius, about one mile north of what is now Crawford's Station, on the Keokuk & Western Railroad. They were very fond of sport, and delighted in having the settlers visit their camps and take part in the exercises. And according to tradition the "pioneers of the forest" made frequent visits to the Indian camps, and eagerly engaged in the sport. Horse racing and target shooting were the principal exercises indulged in. In the former the Indians would generally come out ahead, and then the chief, Keokuk, would slap his hands, dance and rejoice. In the latter exercise the whites excelled with the rifle, while the Indians excelled with the bow and arrow. Sunday was usually the day chosen to visit the Indian camps. Among the early settlers who spent much time with the Indians

was Branch Miller. William L. Mills also says that he spent many a Sunday with Keokuk and his braves hunting, wrestling and shooting at a mark with a rifle. At the latter sport he could beat all the braves, much to the amusement of the old chief. Mills was well acquainted with two sons of Black Hawk, Battiste, the half-breed and interpreter, White Breast, Wa-pa-co-las-kok and others. The last two named were very conspicuous braves. Keokuk, the chief, was about six feet and three inches in height, and weighed about 240 pounds. There was at one time a controversy between Keokuk and his friends and a son of Black Hawk and his friends as to who should be the principal chief of the Sacs and Foxes. Knowing that Keokuk and his followers were friendly to the whites, and that the Black Hawks and their friends were rather hostile, President Jackson settled the matter in favor of Keokuk, and presented him with a large silver medal on which were engraved the words: "Keokuk, the Principal Chief of the Sacs and Foxes." This settled the matter, and the Black Hawk faction acquiesced.

The old chief took great delight in showing this medal to the early settlers. After receiving it, he and his family dressed in the best style of the whites; he being attired in a suit of broad-cloth, and fine boots, and a silk hat, with the silver medal always in view. He and his family then rode the finest horses obtainable, and when thus attired and mounted presented a formidable pageant in the wilds of the frontier. The chief, aside from his Indian physiognomy, was a noble looking specimen of the physical man, but unfortunately for him he was fond of the white man's "fire water," and consequently led a dissipated life. About the year 1842 he and his tribe moved westward, and finally settled down on the Indian reservation southwest of Ottawa, in Kansas, where he spent the remainder of his days. After his death, a plain marble slab, appropriately lettered, was erected over his grave, and subsequently his remains were removed to the city of Keokuk, in Iowa, which city was named in his honor, and there re-interred in the public park, where a monument has been erected to his memory. In one face of this monument is encased the original slab that stood over his remains in Kansas.



HON. L. F. COTTEY.
EDINA, MISSOURI.

WILD ANIMALS, GAME, WILD HONEY, ETC.

The wild animals which originally infested the territory of Scotland County were the same as those mentioned in the history of Clark County. At the beginning of the settlement of the county, the bears were not numerous, and consequently of little annoyance to the early settlers. The last ones known to exist in the county were killed in the year 1841. The elk were likewise scarce and soon disappeared. It is evident from the large antlers which were found by the early settlers, some of which are still preserved, that very large animals of that species once existed here. Uncle Charles Burris, residing near Bible Grove, killed one of these animals, the antlers of which measured four feet and four inches each in length, and one of them had nine and the other eleven points or branch horns. Deer were very plentiful—so plentiful that many of the first settlers supplied their families with all the venison they could consume; and for a long time only 25 cents could be realized for a “saddle” of venison. A “saddle” consisted of the hind-quarters or hams, the balance of the carcass being usually thrown away. The wolves were numerous then, but not very destructive of sheep, as they generally followed the hunters and fed upon the carcass of deer that were thrown away. They were a considerable annoyance to the early settlers who hunted them for their scalps, which were a legal tender in paying taxes, and for the purpose of exterminating them. They however lingered for many years, but have become so nearly extinct that one is now seldom ever seen. Wild cats in an early day were also very numerous, but rabbits were very scarce for the reason that the wild cats consumed them. In proportion as the wild cats decreased the rabbits increased, so that the latter are now numerous, while the former have become extinct, save an occasional one which may be considered an estray from its native haunts. All the savage and destructive wild animals have become so nearly extinct, that they are no longer a source of annoyance to the farmers.

Wild turkeys, swans, ducks and geese were very abundant. The former and the deer were usually hunted for food by the early settlers, some of whom, having a taste for sport, became expert hunters and marksmen. Among the latter may be men-

tioned "Uncle" George Forrester and William L. Mills, and many others, both living and dead. Mr. Mills relates that on several occasions he killed as high as three deer in a day, and at one time he killed seven wolves in one day, and received "six bits" for each of their scalps. On another occasion, while he was working for Andrew G. Darby, at \$10 per month, and when they were accustomed to taking their rifles into the field where they were husking corn, he killed sixty-five and Darby sixty-two wild turkeys in one day, and at the same time both did a full day's husking. Upon being asked what disposition they made of so many turkeys, Mr. Mills replied that they saved only the white meat, all of which they ground with pork and made into sausage, and that it made the best article of that kind ever tasted by man. The writer, though he never tasted such sausage, thinks he can fully concur in this last assertion, and confidently believes that the readers of this narrative will do likewise. Wild bees and their honey were found in great abundance, by the early settlers, in the hollow trees of the forests. The honey was a considerable source of revenue to those who gathered it and conveyed it to the river towns along the Mississippi, where they sold it for from 25 cents to $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon. Judge John C. Collins states that at one time he saw seventy-five barrels of wild honey passing near his residence *en route* to market. Considering that this was only from one locality, and that in the western part of the second tier of counties from the river, and that other localities to a like distance on both sides of the river yielded a similar quantity, it follows that the amount of wild honey that was shipped down the Mississippi in that day of no railroads must have been enormous. The river towns being too small to consume it, and it having to be shipped to distant markets accounts for the low price received for it by the pioneers who gathered it.

HARDSHIPS, DISADVANTAGES, ETC.

The first settlers labored under great inconvenience from the want of mills, postoffices, blacksmith and other mechanical shops, it being more than forty miles to either. Going to mill in those days, as has already been instanced, was attended with much difficulty. On one occasion Andrew G. Darby went to

Paris, in Monroe County, and on returning to Black Creek, in Shelby County, finding the stream much swollen, he took his meal from the saddle and placed it upon his shoulder to keep it dry, and in this way attempted to swim his horse over. The weight was too much for the horse and caused him to sink beneath the surface. The rider dismounted and returned to the shore, the horse swam across, and the meal went down stream. Darby then staid over night with a settler, and the next morning they cut and felled a tree across the creek on which he crossed and there found his horse awaiting him. After going to the Paris Monroe County mills for a short time, the settlers generally went to mill at Bonaparte and other points, on the Des Moines, and at Waterloo, in Clark County, and at Monticello, in Lewis County. The trading was also done at these points, and at the river towns on the Mississippi, Warsaw being the point where the farmers could get the best prices for their produce. They usually drove their hogs to Warsaw, starting with a small number, and being joined by other farmers on the way until a large drove was gathered up and all drove together to the market place. Arriving there they would get about one and a half cents per pound, live weight, and sometimes they could realize no more than that for net pork. About the year 1840 Garden Petty, William McClain and one or two others took about a dozen fat cattle from the Childress neighborhood, in Scotland County, to Hannibal, Mo. Among the lot Mr. Petty had a large four-year old fat steer for which he got \$7 in coffee and other groceries, and the balance of the cattle sold for from \$3 to \$4 per head, and nothing but groceries and provisions was received for them.

There was in 1836 a little store at Edinburg, established that year by Holliday & Eskridge, and another at Sand Hill kept by James L. Jones, but these afforded little or no market for the products of the farmers. They could not exchange goods for produce to any considerable extent, and as the early settlers seldom had money to pay for groceries, their trade was limited, mostly to the sale of whisky, which, unfortunately would generally draw out the available cash. The first mill erected in the county for the grinding of grain, was a horse mill, put up by Joseph Price, near Sand Hill, and the second one was a water

mill, erected on the Fabius, by Jesse Stice. These, however, were of very short duration. A number of saw mills were afterward erected throughout the county, sufficient for sawing the supply of native timber. The first postoffice in the county was established about the year 1836, at Sand Hill, and Robert T. Smith was the first postmaster. The second was established at the house of William Foreman, about a mile and a half above the site of Memphis. This office was named Memphis, hence the name of the county seat. Foreman was postmaster at his house from about 1837 to 1840. He went to Sand Hill every Thursday to get the mail, and the old settlers used to say that "he carried it in his bell-crowned hat." The third postoffice was established at Edinburg, and after that was established at different points throughout the county, to suit the demands and conveniences of the people.

During the early days the nights were always cool, even in the hottest weather. The growth of the wild grasses and other vegetation was so rank and dense that the rays of the sun seldom penetrated through it and reached the earth. Thus the earth did not become hot during the day as it does now, and consequently as soon as the sun was set and the dews began to fall, the atmosphere was cool and pleasant.

Although the early settlers had to endure many hardships and privations, they certainly had many of the sweets of life along with the bitter. After having raised and gathered a crop and thus secured a supply of bread-stuffs and vegetables for their families, they lived on the fat of the land which was then "flowing with milk and honey." The milk was supplied by the cows that fed upon the luxuriant wild grasses, and honey was procured from the trees where the busy little bees had stored it in great quantities. Yes, with plenty of bread and vegetables, wild honey, venison and turkey-pork sausage, they could certainly prepare meals such as kings and potentates, in the midst of magnificent splendor, never dreamed of enjoying.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

According to a preliminary call a number of the citizens, who had lived in Scotland County for a period of twenty-five years,

assembled at the fair ground on September 28, 1871, and organized by electing Thomas Donaldson president, David McDowell vice-president, George T. Collins secretary and Maj. Henry M. Gorin, treasurer. After making some speeches and appointing township committees, they adjourned to meet again on the fourth Saturday in November following. Accordingly, on November 25, they met pursuant to adjournment, at the courthouse, and organized their first semi-annual meeting by electing Jacob Clapper, president; Joseph Matlock vice-president, and George T. Collins, secretary. A committee of one from each township was appointed to collect incidents connected with the early history of the county, as follows: John C. Collins, of Mount Pleasant; H. M. Gorin, of Jefferson; Samuel Harris, of Sand Hill; John T. Billups, of Union; Charles Frirear, of Miller, and Joseph Miller of Johnson. The following old settlers then came forward and enrolled their names, giving the places whence they came, their ages, and date of settlement, as follows:

William L. Mills, Kentucky, age forty-six years, settled October, 1835.

David McDowell, Virginia, age fifty-eight, settled January, 1836.

John C. Collins, Kentucky, age fifty-eight, settled October, 1836.

Josiah Smoot, Virginia, age forty, settled October, 1836.

J. J. Jeffreys, Kentucky, age forty-nine, settled October, 1836.

W. G. Downing, Virginia, age fifty, settled October, 1837.

H. H. Downing, Virginia, age fifty-three, settled October, 1837.

Peter Elliott, England, age fifty-two, settled 1837.

S. F. Harris, Kentucky, age fifty-four, settled 1837.

James McPherson, Indiana, age fifty-one, settled 1837.

James McPherson, Kentucky, age fifty-three, settled 1837.

Aaron Dunn, Pennsylvania, age fifty-one, settled 1837.

J. D. Dunn, Ohio, age sixty-two, settled 1837.

Charles Crocker, Sweden, age fifty-eight, settled 1837.

William Spencer, Pennsylvania, age fifty-one, settled 1839.

Jacob Clapper, Pennsylvania, age fifty-nine, settled 1839.

H. C. Baker, Indiana, age forty-nine, settled 1839.

William Neal, Kentucky, age fifty-one, settled 1839.

Willis Harbour, Missouri, age seventy-four, settled 1839.

A. B. Baker, Illinois, age thirty-four, settled 1839.

John H. Hendrick, Kentucky, age forty-nine, settled 1839.

J. H. Clemons, Indiana, age forty-eight, settled 1840.

Owen Clemons, Ohio, age fifty-three, settled 1840.

Charles Mety, Hungary, age fifty-nine, settled 1841.

H. M. Gorin, Kentucky, age fifty-nine, settled 1841.

H. Montgomery, Tennessee, age fifty-two, settled 1841.

W. G. Miller, Kentucky, age forty-four, settled 1842.

J. M. T. Smith, Virginia, age seventy-four, settled 1842.

Sylvester Hillbrant, Ohio, age forty-one, settled 1842.

J. B. Smith, Kentucky, age thirty-two, settled 1843.

H. H. Sprague, Ohio, age fifty-eight, settled 1843.

William Smith, Kentucky, age seventy, settled 1843.

Joseph Matlock, Pennsylvania, age fifty-eight, settled 1843.*

James R. Colland, born in county 1840.

George T. Collins, born in county 1842.

William M. Summers, born in county 1842.

James A. Richardson, born in county 1847.

James L. Downing, born in county 1850.

After resolving to hold semi-annual sessions, on the fourth Saturdays of June and November of each year, the meeting adjourned. Under this organization a few subsequent meetings were held, and then the society ceased to exist.

Afterward, pursuant to call, the old settlers of Scotland County met in Memphis, on the 15th of August, 1885, and were formed in procession by Maj. R. D. Cramer, marshal of the day, with the Memphis Cornet Band at the head, and moved to the fair ground. Arriving there, the meeting was called to order by Theophilus Williams, president of the day. The blessings of Almighty God were invoked by Rev. J. W. Kittle, of Johnson Township. The address of welcome was then delivered by Maj. H. C. McArthur, after which Hon. Henry Clay Dean, orator of the day, addressed the assembly with the eloquence characteristics of that orator. A picnic dinner was then enjoyed by those in attendance, following which Uncle Alexander Smith, the pioneer fiddler of the county, rendered some of the music familiar in the olden days, much to the amusement of all present. A constitution and by-laws for the government of the society was then adopted, and a permanent organization effected, under the name and style of "The Scotland County, Mo., Old Settlers' Association."

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Officers for the ensuing year were then elected as follows: Theophilus Williams, president; John C. Collins, vice-president; A. P. Patterson, treasurer, and S. A. Allen, secretary. Judges John C. Collins and J. C. Anderson then related some of the incidents of pioneer life. The latter told an amusing story about

* In this list the places from which the old settlers *formerly* came are named, while in some instances, where previous mention has been made of them, the places from which they *latterly* came have been given. This explains the seeming contradiction.

certain parties of this county, taking a race horse known as "Cooper Settlement" to Monticello, and putting it against a fine racer known as "Dry Bones," and owned by Gen. Durkee. How the Scotland County "plug" distanced "the fine-bred, fleet-footed nag of Lewis County," about forty years ago.

The second meeting of this association was held on the court-house square in Memphis on the 16th of October, 1886. The meeting, which was large and enthusiastic, was called to order by President Williams, prayer was offered by Rev. Kittle, and speeches were made by Hon. Ed. R. McKee, Hon. George T. Collins, Meshack Sigler, Hiram Hostadt and others. Good music also composed a part of the entertainment. The third meeting of this association was held in the courtyard at Memphis on the 27th of August, 1887. It was called to order at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business, after which it adjourned for dinner. Re-assembling at 1:30 P. M. prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Pulliam, and then Maj. H. C. McArthur made a short speech, recounting the trials, hardships and pleasures of pioneer life. The old song of "Auld Lang Syne" was then rendered with effect, after which Hon. Samuel Clark of Keokuk, Iowa, orator of the day, addressed the assembly with a long and able speech. The meeting was the largest ever held by the old settlers of the county. The present officers of the association are Theophilus Williams, president; A. P. Patterson, treasurer, and J. P. Craig, secretary.

SLAVERY.

Robert T. Smith brought the first slaves (only two or three) to the county when he came in 1834. Port Wayland and the Downings brought a few from Virginia, when they came. Judge Joseph Davis, Maj. Stephens and others also brought slaves with them. In 1850 there were 157 slaves or colored people in the county, and in 1860 the number was reduced to 131. These of course all became free when slavery was abolished, and since that time the colored population has neither increased nor decreased, but as shown by the census of 1880 it had remained the same. A few of the early settlers, who brought slaves with them found that on account of the nearness to the free States, the insti-

tution could not well flourish and be profitable, here and consequently moved back to the interior counties of the State. Many of the settlers also came from free States, and they were not in favor of "involuntary servitude," and consequently no great effort was ever made to develop the resources of the county with slave labor.

THE SCOTLAND COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
ASSOCIATION.

At the August term, 1856, of the county court, Thomas S. Richardson, Samuel Arnold, James L. Jones, Josiah Smoot, Henry Ferryman, E. McIntyre, Curtis Cody, T. H. Richardson, William G. Downing, J. M. Rowan, I. I. Reyburn, L. I. Wagner, James Proctor Knott, Alfred S. Myers, Thomas Gunn, Ed. M. Beckwith, L. W. Knott, H. M. Gorin, John M. T. Smith, William D. Smith, H. D. Clapper, John A. Childers, R. T. Nesbit, Charles Mety, Charles Martin, E. G. Richardson, Charles Hughes, James S. Best, John Sanders, E. W. Roberts, Nathan Bounds, N. Bull, William H. Combs, Alex. Turner, S. Sullivan, David Bibb, A. Quisenberry, J. W. Morris, John F. Gough, S. McGary, J. T. Crow, William R. Calloway, W. P. Ellis, Joe R. Foreman, H. H. Sprague, S. Taylor, Morgan Tucker, Robert Pauget, I. V. Headen, N. Davis, Charles Fryrear, Jesse Stice, H. H. Daggs, George Buskirk, William Circle and A. I. Daggs, freeholders of Scotland County, presented a petition praying to be incorporated "for the purpose of promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the raising of stock." And the court, after the examination of the matter, made the following order: "It is therefore ordered that the petitioners aforesaid be, and they are hereby declared, incorporated for the purpose of promoting improvements in agriculture, manufactures, and the raising of stock, and that henceforth they be and are a body politic and corporate known and styled by the name of 'The Scotland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association,' and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law."

The incorporators then met and adopted a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society, and elected their officers, after which they purchased from Joseph Foreman a tract of

land, and fitted it up, about one mile north of the courthouse, for the purpose of holding the annual exhibitions or fairs. The fairs were held on this ground until after the close of the civil war. At a meeting of the association, held in the courthouse October 14, 1865, the name thereof was changed to that of "The Northeast Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Association," and the following persons were elected as directors for the ensuing year, viz.: Charles Mety, Carlos S. Baker, L. Gwynn, John W. McIntyre, Isaac M. Rowan, James S. Fullerton, D. H. Miller, D. B. Fowler, S. W. Birch and Sterling McDonald. The following officers were then elected: Isaac M. Rowan, president; Charles Mety, treasurer; Sterling McDonald, secretary; H. C. Baker, chief marshal. Soon after the close of the civil war, the old fair ground was disposed of, and the present one, consisting of forty acres (it being the south half of Lot 1, in the northwest quarter of Section 18, Township 65 north, Range 11 west), and lying one mile south of Memphis, was purchased and fitted up for the holding of the exhibitions of the association. The title for the land, however, was not obtained until October 14, 1876, when it was deeded to the association by Levi J. Wagner and Mary C., his wife, for a consideration of \$800. In December, 1870, the directors of the association, consisting of Charles Mety, Levi J. Wagner, — Baker, John McPherson, Robert S. McCandles, Jacob Clapper, John W. McIntyre, Samuel R. Peters, W. F. Harle, S. W. Richmond, W. Hudson, James S. Busey and C. S. Baker, authorized the issuing of \$2,500 in stock to be divided into 100 shares of \$25 each, and to be under the control of said directors. In February of the following year a meeting of the stockholders was held, and a tax of \$12.50 assessed on each share of stock for the purpose of paying the indebtedness of the association, which then amounted to about \$1,000. Certificates of stock were then issued to each stockholder, upon the payment of his assessments for an amount equal thereto.

At a meeting of the association, held in January, 1874, the name thereof was again changed to that of "The Scotland County Agricultural and Mechanical Association," which name it still retains. The receipts of the association for the year 1886 amounted to \$2,286, all of which was expended in

defraying expenses, paying premiums and the interest of the debt of the association, which amounts to about \$1,300, and which the officers expect to be able to cancel after holding the annual fair for the present year. This fair, which is the twenty-ninth annual fair of the association, will be held September 6, 7, 8 and 9, 1887. The present officers and directors are as follows: J. M. Gordon, president; J. L. Holly, vice-president; J. G. Best, recording secretary; L. D. Buttles, corresponding secretary; B. F. Bourn, treasurer; H. H. Saling, marshal; H. C. Baker, L. D. Buttles, C. G. Mety, W. A. Cox, N. M. Pettingill, R. D. Cramer, W. Hudson and A. H. Pitkin. The association has always paid liberal premiums, and its finances have been well managed. True, it has an indebtedness of about \$1,300, which is small in comparison with its assets.

The fair ground, consisting of forty acres, lies at the eastern margin of the North Fabius River. The race track, which is one-half mile in length, lies mostly on the level open prairie, on the western part of the grounds. The eastern part of the grounds lies on the slope of the eastern bluff of the valley, and consequently faces to the west. This part of the fair ground is especially picturesque, and is covered with a natural forest of oak and hickory; it rises at its eastern margin to an elevation of over 100 feet above the valley, and from the highest points, looking westward, excellent views of the landscape beyond are obtained. East of the race track, and in the center of the grounds, is a large amphitheatre facing westward, and sufficiently elevated to afford a good view of the races. The amphitheatre will comfortably seat 1,200 persons. The other buildings, all of which are situated east of the race course, consist of a large agricultural and floral hall, a large eating house, the secretary's office, music stand, sheds for agricultural implements, a horse barn, and sheds and stalls for stock. There is also a small dwelling-house for the keeper of the grounds. The water is obtained from wells, which furnish a never-failing supply.

AGRICULTURE.

Scotland has always been almost exclusively an agricultural

county. When first settled, it was, like all the surrounding country, covered with tall wild prairie grass, and being mostly open prairie it was comparatively easy to change it from its wild condition, and turn it into an agricultural district, and, as fast as the soil was cultivated, the native prairie grass disappeared, and gave way to the blue-grass and white clover, which has eventually covered the whole surface of the county. The soil is well adapted to the growing of grain and vegetables, but perhaps more especially adapted to the production of the tame grasses—timothy being the variety mostly cultivated. To give the reader an idea of the development of agriculture, the following table, showing the number of farms in 1850 and in 1880, and the number of acres of improved lands at the close of the several decades given, the value of the farms and farm productions, as shown by the United States census, is here inserted.

	1850.	1870.	1880.
Number of farms.....	334	*.....	1,994
Number of acres improved.....	23,461	109,447	206,274
Value of farms.....	\$402,315	\$ 3,556,785	\$ 3,720,437
Amount of farm productions.....	*.....	\$996,945	\$ 1,072,604

The year 1850 closed the decade in which the county was organized, and the table shows that the settlement and improvement of the county was not rapidly made. It also shows that, from 1870 to 1880, the number of acres of improved lands was nearly doubled, while the farms only increased in value to the amount of \$163,652, and the farm productions to the amount of \$75,659. This apparent slight increase was undoubtedly due to a great extent, to an overestimate of values when the census of 1870 was taken.

The following table, compiled also from the United States census, shows the amount of the cereal and other productions of the county for the year preceding the one in which the census was taken:

*Not given in census reports.

COMMODITY.		1850.	1870.	1880.
No. bushels	Indian corn.....	236,370	736,703	1,788,675
"	wheat.....	14,461	95,862	69,725
"	rye.....		30,035	15,366
"	oats.....	*41,870	350,516	481,000
"	buckwheat.....	534	not given.	5,999
"	Irish potatoes.....	†4,782	44,635	35,852
"	sweet potatoes.....		611	1,484
"	tons of hay.....	778	not given.	21,835
"	pounds of tobacco.....	7,400	10,972	15,284

By reference to the foregoing it will be seen that Indian corn has always been the staple production of the farmers of the county, and oats comes next in importance. Wheat has never been considered a sure crop, consequently a large acreage of it has never been sown. The decade between 1879 and 1880 shows a decline in its production, but since 1880 there has been a great increase in its production, and the prospects are that it will be extensively cultivated in the near future. The yield per acre for the present year (1887) is very large. Many fields have produced from thirty to forty bushels per acre, and some have exceeded even the latter number. This is equal to the largest yield in the best wheat producing districts. The farmers find that the raising of clover prepares the soil for the production of wheat, and this will induce them to engage more extensively in the cultivation of both of these commodities. The yield of wheat in the county for the present year far exceeds that of any former year. Rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes and tobacco are cultivated to only a limited extent. Clover has been grown to some extent, but for the last two years it has not succeeded well. Timothy is the leading grass for hay, and it is very extensively grown, and an enormous quantity of the best quality of hay is annually produced.

LIVE STOCK.

Scotland County is noted for the amount of fine live stock raised therein, and to exhibit the amount and productions thereof the following table is given:

*Including rye. †Including sweet potatoes.

	1850.	1870.	1880.
Number of horses.....	*1,782	5,898	7,576
“ mules and asses.....		919	851
“ working oxen.....		137	2
“ milch cows.....		5,326	7,148
“ other cattle.....	†5,517	.....	14,710
“ sheep.....	5,869	29,957	21,868
“ swine.....	19,615	24,849	49,842
“ pounds of wool.....	14,669	110,698	113,153
“ “ butter.....	67,770	327,960	315,046
“ “ cheese.....		.....	2,546

In the number of horses, mules and asses (very few of the latter) Scotland is, in proportion to its population, one of the richest counties in the United States. If the reader doubts this assertion, let him turn to the last United States census reports, and find a county, if he can, in any State, where the number of these animals is so large according to its population. This assertion is true also in regard to cattle, sheep and hogs, in short to live stock in general. From 1870 to 1880 the decrease in the number of sheep, was 8,089—a great falling off, the cause of which the writer will not attempt to account for. It will be seen, however, that the production of wool in 1880, from a much smaller number of sheep, exceeded that of 1870. This can only be accounted for upon the theory, that the sheep owned by the farmers in 1880 were of a better wool producing quality than those owned by them in 1870.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The county of Scotland was organized in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled “An act to organize counties therein named, and define the boundaries thereof.” Approved January 29, 1841. That part of the act providing for the organization of Scotland County reads as follows:

SEC. 32. That all that portion of territory included within the following limits, viz.: Beginning at the township line, dividing townships 59 and 60, in the middle of range 13, thence north in the middle of said range to the northern boundary of the state; thence east on said boundary to a point where the range line dividing ranges 9 and 10, when produced, would intersect the same; thence south on said range line to the township line dividing townships 59 and 60; thence

*Includes mules and asses. †Includes oxen and milch cows.

west on said township 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 Scotland. * * * * *

SEC. 33. That the circuit and county courts for said county shall be holden at the dwelling house of Abraham B. Cummings until the permanent seat of justice is established, or the county court shall otherwise direct. * *

SEC. 48. That the Governor is hereby authorized and required to appoint and commission, in each of said counties, three persons as justices of the county court, and one person as sheriff. And the persons appointed and commissioned as aforesaid, shall hold their offices until the next general election, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 49. That the circuit and county courts of said counties, or the judge or judges thereof in vacation, shall appoint their respective clerks, who shall hold their offices until the next general election for clerks, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

According to the foregoing provisions of law, the county of Scotland, at its organization, contained and included all the territory now belonging to both Scotland and Knox Counties, and in compliance with Section 48 of said act the Governor appointed and commissioned Hugh Henry, Joseph Davis and Willis Anderson as justices of the county court, and James L. Jones as sheriff. These officers, being thus authorized, met, as provided in said act, at the house of Abraham B. Cummings, at the place now called Millport, in Knox County, on the first Monday in April, 1841, and organized the first county court of Scotland County. Hugh Henry was made president of the court, and Allen Tate was appointed by the court, as the first clerk thereof. This completed the organization of Scotland County and its first court. The records of this court, from its organization up to February, 1842, have not been preserved, and consequently some items of historic interest have been lost. At the close of the first term the county court adjourned to meet at Sand Hill; and from that time forward, and until the county was divided, and the permanent county seat established at Memphis, the courts of the county were held in a hewed-log house at Sand Hill which stood on the ground now occupied by the store building of Wilsey & Westcott.

TOWNSHIPS.

Upon the organization of Scotland County, the territory belonging to it as it is now composed, was comprised in Benton and Mount Pleasant Townships, then of Lewis County. Benton

Township lay on the east, and embraced a little over one-half of the present area of the county, and Mount Pleasant adjoined it on the west, and embraced the balance of the territory. Soon after the organization the county court subdivided the county (including the territory of Knox) into the following named townships: Benton, Mount Pleasant, Johnson, Miller, Maidenkirck and Ayreshire. The record of the creation of these townships being lost, their boundaries (which remained permanent for only a short period) can not now be given with accuracy, and are therefore omitted. A general election, for the election of county officers, was ordered to be held in the townships thus organized, at the usual time in August, 1842. The election for Benton Township was to be held in Sand Hill, and James Hicks, Bazil Brewer and Aquilla Barnes were appointed judges thereof. The election for Mount Pleasant Township was to be held in Edinburg, and Charles Stover, Samuel Wilfley and Jacob Fetters were appointed judges thereof. The election for Johnson Township was to be held at the house of David S. Farnsworth, and H. M. Gorin, E. M. Beckwith and Thomas Cave were appointed judges thereof. The election for Miller Township was to be held at the house of Jacob Crow, and James Breckenridge, James Mudd and Jacob Crow were appointed judges thereof. At the election for Maidenkirck Township, Francis Lowens, Charles H. Baldwin and Robert Nelson were appointed judges thereof. The election for Ayreshire Township was to be held at the house of Hezekiah G. Lyons, and John Fielding, Levi Lanesbury and John I. Taylor were appointed judges thereof.

The elections were accordingly held at the several places mentioned, and the following county officers were elected: Henry M. Gorin, Charles French and John Fulton, county court justices; James L. Jones, sheriff, and Reuben S. Grout, clerk. At the February term, 1842, of the county court, Henry C. Asbury was appointed collector of revenue for that year, and in March, following, James L. Jones, the sheriff, was allowed \$5 to expend for the benefit of a Mrs. Cave, the first dependent poor person of which the county records make mention. At the April term, 1842, it was "ordered that the following device be adopted for the seal of this court, to wit: An eagle surmounted by twenty-

six stars, bearing in his beak a scroll containing the words '*E pluribus unum*,' and in his talons, arrows and an olive branch—below the eagle a sheaf of grain, plow and a sickle—the whole surrounded by the words 'Scotland County Court Seal, Missouri.'” The seal with this device was procured, and used until the year 1858, and at the May term of that year it was so changed as to require only fifteen stars surmounting the eagle instead of twenty-six as in the original. The reader will observe that the number of stars on the original seal corresponded with the number of States in the Federal Union, and that after it was changed, the number of stars thereon corresponded with the number of slave States only.

At the August term, 1842, of the county court, Andrew Williams was allowed \$8 for rent of room for clerk's office for the first four months of that year, and Hugh Henry was allowed \$18 for nine days' services as county court justice, and Willis Anderson was allowed \$30 for fifteen days' services as county court justice; Robert T. Smith, who had been appointed the first county treasurer, was allowed \$20 in full for his services as such treasurer up to date. At the June term, 1842, of said court, E. M. Beckworth was allowed \$28.50 for making a map of Scotland County, and Joseph Davis was allowed \$20 for his services as county court justice up to date. The county court at the November term, 1842, was composed of the officers elected at the August election of that year. At the December term, 1842, of said court, justices of the peace were appointed in the several townships as follows: Johnson, William Foreman; Miller, John Fifer; Mount Pleasant, John C. Collins; Benton, Hiram Beach; Center, James W. Baker; Ayreshire, William Saling; Maiden-kirk, Virgil Pratt.

The following is an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled “An act to define the bounds of Scotland County, and for other purposes.”

SECTION 1. All that part of the county of Scotland south of the township line dividing Townships 63 and 64 is hereby constituted and established a separate and distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Knox County.

SEC. 2. All that part of the county of Scotland lying north of the township line dividing Townships sixty-three and sixty-four shall constitute the county of Scotland proper.



J. E. BILLUPS.
SCOTLAND COUNTY.

SEC. 3. Obadiah Dickerson, of Shelby County; John Lear, of Marion County, and Matthew Givens, of Lewis County, are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to fix and establish the permanent seat of justice in and for Scotland County, whose duty it shall be to meet on the third Monday in May next, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, in the town of Sand Hill in Scotland County, and proceed to locate and fix the permanent seat of justice for said county, which selection or location shall not be more than four miles from the geographical center of said county, due regard being had to the convenience of a majority of the citizens of said county.

SEC. 4. Should any vacancy occur in the aforesaid board of commissioners, from any cause whatever, that the remaining commissioner or commissioners shall have power to fill all vacancies; and further, that said commissioners shall receive for their services the sum of two dollars per day, for each day necessarily employed in discharge of said duties, to be paid by Scotland County, proper.

SEC. 5. Knox County shall be attached to Scotland County for civil and military purposes, until such time as said county of Knox shall become fully organized. All moneys and dividends of moneys, accruing or falling to Scotland County, shall be equally divided between said counties; nor shall the citizens of Knox County be taxed, or moneys collected from them, for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the county of Scotland.

SEC. 6. The circuit and county courts of Scotland County shall be held at Sand Hill, until such location is made, unless otherwise ordered by the county court.

This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved January 6, 1843.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

In obedience to the foregoing act, Obadiah Dickerson, John Lear and Matthew Givens, commissioners appointed to select a site for the permanent seat of justice, met at the town of Sand Hill on the 15th day of May, 1843, and, after taking an oath to faithfully perform their duties, they proceeded and made diligent and careful examination of all the sites offered within four miles of the geographical center of the county; and after mature deliberation they selected the site for the permanent seat of justice at a "town called Memphis," which is about one mile northwest from such geographical center. They also received from Samuel Cecil a donation of fifty acres of land, including the town of Memphis, and procured title thereto by a deed which was subsequently executed by said Cecil and his wife, Lilly, on the 19th day of September, 1843. A report of their proceedings was made to the judge of the circuit court, at the September term in that year, and by him approved. As soon as the site for

the seat of justice was selected, the county court appointed George Woods as commissioner thereof, and as soon as title to the same was obtained he was "ordered to lay off the grounds donated to the county for the permanent seat of justice into lots, leaving the public square as near the center as the donation would admit." Accordingly he procured the services of J. F. Forman, a surveyor, who laid out the town, and made the original plat thereof, and certified the same for record, the certificate being dated October 11, 1843. The town as thus laid out consisted of the public square and twenty blocks, containing in all 156 lots.

The commissioner was then ordered to offer for sale, on the 10th day of November following, all the odd numbered lots in the blocks contiguous to the public square, and to divide the selling price into three equal installments, to become due and payable in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months respectively after date of sale. Lots 5 and 6, in Block 9, were reserved for a jail and jailer's house. The sale of lots was accordingly made on November 10, 1843, and a report thereof made to and approved by the county court at the following December term. The commissioner was then authorized to sell any lots not reserved by the county at private sale. Jones' addition to the town of Memphis, containing three blocks, and lying south of and adjoining the original plat, was laid out and donated to the county on the 18th day of March, 1844, by James L. Jones and Jane, his wife. The lots contained in this addition were then added to the list of lots to be sold by the commissioner.

In a few months thereafter the commissioner, George Woods, died, and at the September term, 1844, of the county court, Charles Mety was appointed commissioner to fill the vacancy thus occasioned; and he was ordered to make another sale of lots on the first Monday of June, 1845; and at the May term, 1846, he was ordered to offer for sale, on July 25 of that year, all lots then remaining unsold. Not being able to dispose of all the lots at this latter sale, Mr. Mety was again ordered to offer for sale, on the second Monday of August, 1849, "all unsold lots in Memphis belonging to the county," and the further disposal of lots at private sale was then suspended. The commissioner, Mr. Charles Mety, states that after completing the sale of public lots he made

a full and final report in tabular form, showing to whom each and every county lot had been sold and conveyed, and the price paid for each, including all the lots sold by himself and his predecessor, and presented the same to the county court with the request that it be spread in full upon the record. The said report was accepted and approved, but not recorded. It was simply filed, and has since been lost, so that it is impossible to ascertain the aggregate amount for which the county lots were sold. It is estimated that the county realized from the sales of said lots a sum exceeding \$4,000 but not reaching \$5,000. It was expended in the construction of public buildings.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

In May, 1844, the county court subdivided the county of Scotland into civil townships as follows:

Johnson Township was thus described: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Scotland County, thence running on the northern county line west eleven miles to the northwest corner of Section 20, Township 67 north, Range 11 west; thence south eight miles on the sectional line to the southwest corner of Section 29, Township 66 north, Range 11 west; thence east on the sectional line eleven miles to the county line; thence north eight miles to the place of beginning."

Miller Township was made to contain all the territory in the county lying west of and adjoining Johnson Township.

Harrison Township was thus described: "Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 36, in Township 66 north, Range 10 west, thence six miles west to the range line; thence on said range line thirteen miles to the south line of Scotland proper; thence six miles east to the eastern county line; thence north on said county line to the place of beginning."

Jefferson Township commenced at the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 66 north, Range 11 west; thence west on the Section line, fifteen miles to the county line; thence south on the western county line, seven miles to the southwest corner of Section 34, Township 65 north, Range 13 west; thence fifteen miles east on the township line to the southeast corner of Township 65 north, Range 11 west; thence seven miles north to the place of beginning.

Mount Pleasant Township commenced to the northeast corner of Township 64 north, Range 11 west; thence fifteen miles west to the county line; thence six miles south to the southwest corner of Scotland County; thence on the line between Scotland and Knox Counties, fifteen miles to the southeast corner of Township 64 north, Range 11 west; thence north to the place of beginning.

The court then ordered "that the territory in Knox County that formerly constituted part of Mount Pleasant Township be and the same is attached to Center Township, and that so much of Benton Township as lies in Knox County constitute a municipal township and retain the name of Benton." These two townships, when organized by the Lewis County Court, embraced all the territory of Scotland County proper, and all of Congressional Township 63 north, in what is now Knox County.

After completing the organization of the aforesaid civil townships, the county court ordered that the places for holding the general election on the first Monday of August, 1844, should be as follows: Johnson Township—at the house of Hiram Daggs; judges, Joseph Miller, Samuel Coverston and James Billups. Miller Township—at the house of Jacob Crow; judges, P. N. Duckworth, John D. Bourn and Jacob Crow. Harrison Township—at the house of Samuel F. Davis; judges, Price Starke, William Woodsmall and John H. Rumjue. Mount Pleasant Township—at the house of George Forrester; judges, P. F. Harris, Jacob Fetters and Aquilla Barnes. Jefferson Township—at Memphis; judges, John T. Gough, Abram Patterson and L. W. Knott. Benton Township—at the house of John Bone; judges, John Bone, William Lee and Thomas Robertson. As the territory of Knox County was still attached to Scotland for civil and military purposes, the court ordered said election to be held at the following places in that county: Center Township—at Edina; judges, Melkar Baker, Robert Howerton and Andrew Chilson. Ayreshire Township—at the house of John D. Arnett; judges, Levi Landsberry, Andrew Fisher and John I. Taylor. Maidenkirck Township—at Pratt's Mills; judges, Allen Hawkins, Willis Anderson and John Watts.

The election was accordingly held at the several places mentioned, and among the officers elected were the justices of the

peace in the several townships as follows: For Johnson Township, Joseph Miller and H. M. Penn; for Miller Township, Richard Soward; for Jefferson Township, Charles S. Martin, Jacob Clapper, John A. Bryant and William C. Laughlin; for Mount Pleasant Township, Daniel Morris and Isaac W. Whitton; for Harrison Township, John Woodsmall; for Ayreshire Township, Kindred S. Feltz; for Center Township, Henry Calloway and John Black. These were the first judicial officers elected after the county of Scotland proper was subdivided into civil townships. [For other officers, elected on the same time, see list of county officers elsewhere.]

The county court, at its June term, 1852, organized Sand Hill Township, as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Jefferson Township, thence west to the center of Section 2, in Township 64 north, Range 12 west; thence south through the center of said section, and those lying south thereof, to the Knox County line; thence east to the range line between Ranges 10 and 11 west; thence north with said line to the place of beginning. At the August term, 1854, of the county court, the boundary line between Harrison and Johnson Townships was changed so as to commence at the southeast corner of Township 66 north, Range 10 west, and run thence west on the township line six miles to the range line between Ranges 10 and 11 west. This change took a strip of land one mile in width, north and south, from the north end of Harrison Township, and attached it to Johnson Township. Afterward, at the August term, in 1859, of said court, a new municipal township was created out of Johnson Township, to be known thereafter by the name of Green Township, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the range line between Ranges 10 and 11, one mile north of the township line between Townships 65 and 66 north; thence running west to the range line dividing Ranges 11 and 12 west; thence north with said range line to the center of the divide between the North and South Wyaconda Creeks; thence in a northwest course, and with the center of said divide, until it strikes the State line between the States of Iowa and Missouri; thence east on the said State line to the range line between Ranges 10 and 11 west; thence south on said range line to the place of beginning.

At the May term, 1862, of the county court, it was ordered that all that part of Miller Township, lying and being east of a line commencing on the State line at the northwest corner of Green Township, and running thence due south to the township line, between Townships 65 and 66 north, be attached to Green Township. Then at the August term, 1866, of said court the name of Green Township was changed to that of Union Township, and at the following August term of the court, the boundary line of the same was thus defined: Commencing on the Iowa State line, in the center of Section 21, Township 67 north, Range 12 west, and running thence south, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of Section 33, Township 66 north, Range 12 west; thence east on the section lines, one mile north of the line dividing Townships 65 and 66 north, to the range line dividing Ranges 10 and 11 west; thence north on said range line to the Iowa State line; thence west on said State line to the place of beginning. The organization of the several civil townships, as herein given, together with the changes of boundaries as noted, leaves the territory of the county subdivided into townships as they now exist.

HIGHWAYS.

A great portion of the business coming before the county court after its organization, was the establishment of public roads, the formation of road districts, and the appointment of overseers of the same. Roads were then established from point to point, on the most eligible ground, in the most direct course, without any regard to Section lines. They were generally marked out by the reviewers appointed for that purpose, by blazing trees through the timber lands, and by setting stakes on the line through the prairies. And if the roads were opened, cut out and prepared for public use before the stakes were lost or the blazes disappeared, all was well; otherwise the lines of many roads, on account of their meager and indefinite descriptions were lost. To show how indefinitely the early roads of the county were described, the following description of one which was established by the court at its February term, in the year 1842, is here given: "Commencing at

a point which our order calls for, near the southeast corner of Charles French's field; thence running on the route leaving Charles French's field on the north; thence running and leaving Squire Mock's house on the south; thence running and marking out, leaving Elijah Whitten on the north; thence running and marking out the route through John Jeffrey's farm, leaving his house on the south, by his consent to open the route through his farm; thence running and marking out said route, leaving Samuel Wilfley's farm on the south; thence west to the township line, between 64 and 65; thence west on said line to the section corner, between 33 and 32; thence running a northwest course on a straight route to the southeast corner of Shannon's field, leaving William Matha's field on the south and Mr. Story's on the south."

Now while the foregoing would seem to the casual reader to be a very definite description, there is not a single point definitely defined. Township, county and State are not mentioned. The method of establishing highways in the early days of the county was first the filing and recording of a petition, then an order appointing reviewers "to view and mark out the route" and to report their proceedings to the court at its next session. Then when the report was presented to the court it was recorded on the record of the proceedings, and there the matter was usually dropped. No acceptance and approval of the report, and no order to establish the road followed. It seems to have been taken for granted that nothing more was necessary to establish a public highway than simply to record the report of the reviewers. In this way the early roads were established without opposition, as the settlers were, as a matter of course, very anxious to have them opened for use. As the country became thickly settled and land increased in value, these early, angling and crooked roads were, in many instances, changed to the section lines or to lines running parallel therewith. At the present writing the county is well supplied with public highways leading to every part thereof, and all the larger streams are bridged at the road crossings.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

At the February term, 1844, of the county court, Charles

Mety was appointed superintendent of public buildings, with instructions to furnish the court, at its next session, plans and estimates of the cost for a courthouse to be built in Memphis. Accordingly, at the following May term of said court, Mr. Mety submitted plans, which were adopted, of the new courthouse. The plans required the building to be erected of brick, and to be 25x36 feet square, and two stories in height. The first story was to contain the court room, and the second five rooms for county offices. Then \$1,000 was appropriated out of the revenues derived from the sale of town lots, to defray the expense of building the same. The superintendent was then ordered to let the job of building the courthouse to the lowest responsible bidder, and to make one-fourth of the contract price due on the 7th day of November, 1844, and the other three-fourths due in six, twelve and eighteen months thereafter; the building to be erected on Lot 4 in Block 8 in Memphis, and to be completed by the 1st day of June, 1845. The further sum of \$500 was then appropriated toward its construction.

At the following November term it was ordered that the clerk of the county court should notify the several courts of Scotland County that a courthouse in Memphis would be completed for the holding of courts on or before the 1st day of June, 1845, and that the place of holding courts should be removed thereto.

The contract for building the courthouse was awarded to William T. Staples, of Monticello, Lewis County. And in June, 1845, the superintendent of public buildings, Mr. Charles Mety, notified the court that the building was completed according to contract.

In August, 1844, the county court appropriated four public lots in Memphis to be sold for the purpose of raising a fund with which to dig a well on the public square, and the superintendent of public buildings was ordered to oversee the digging of the same. This was dug on the northeast corner of the square, but it was not completed until the year 1846, when it was sunk to the depth of 196 feet before water in a sufficient quantity could be found. It then filled up with water, strongly impregnated with iron, to the depth of many feet, and furnished an abundant supply as long as it was kept

in order. In November, 1849, the county court made the following order: "That the care and custody of the public well be given up, and that the citizens of the town of Memphis be required to keep the same in repair, and that the county will not pay for any further repairs of said well after this date." This order placed the well in the hands of "everybody," and as "everybody's business was nobody's business," the well, on account of its great depth, and the difficulty of drawing water therefrom, was soon neglected, and about the year 1854 it was filled up and abandoned.

In March, 1856, the county court ordered that a new courthouse should be built, and appropriated \$10,000 for that purpose, and appointed Levi J. Wagner to superintend the building of the same. At the following August term of said court, Mr. Wagner submitted several plans with their specifications, and, after examination of the same, the court approved and adopted those prepared by Solomon Jenkins, with some alterations in the specifications. The additional sum of \$5,000 was then appropriated toward defraying the expense of erecting the building. The contract for the erection of the courthouse was then awarded to Solomon Jenkins; and at the March term, 1857, of the county court, the further sum of \$4,500 was appropriated to the building fund, and the time for the completion of the building extended to October 1, 1858. The house was completed according to contract. It stands on the center of the public square, and is a substantial brick building set upon a stone foundation, and is seventy-two feet north and south by forty-four feet east and west. The first story contains the county offices, with fire-proof vaults for the records, a hall extending both ways through the center of the same, and a stairway leading to the second story, which contains the court and jury rooms. The house is ornamented with a cupola on top at the center thereof. At the time of its construction it was considered sufficiently large, but now, on account of the increase of business, it seems rather small, the vaults being scarcely large enough to hold the records that have accumulated. At the February term, 1840, of the county court, the courthouse was opened for preaching to all Christian denominations. In the year 1858

Charles Mety, commissioner of the county seat of justice, reported the sale of Lot 4, in Block 8, on which the old courthouse stood, to Eswell T. Ellis, and the report was approved by the county court.

The county jail and jailer's residence, which stands on Lot 8, in Block 18, in the original plat of Memphis, is an old style structure, the main part being a small two-story brick building, to which is attached a small one-story frame wing. In the main part there is one prisoner's room, low, dark and unhealthy. As a jail, the building has been condemned several times by the grand jury. It was constructed in the year 1850, and cost about \$2,000.

THE POOR.

Prior to the year 1876, Scotland County never owned a "poor farm," or a home for her dependent poor. But on the 2d day of March of that year, a farm, consisting of 100 acres, situated in Sections 3 and 4 in Township 65 north, Range 12 west, was purchased from Carlos S. Baker and wife, and fitted up and used as a home for paupers. The farm continued to be used as such until 1883, when it was sold and conveyed to Eli W. Clark. The present poor farm was purchased March 4, 1886, from Harrison C. Baker for a consideration of \$3,000. It consists of 100 acres, situated in Section 36, in Township 66 north, Range 12 west, and has only ordinary farm buildings thereon. Frank H. Connelly is the present superintendent of the farm, who, according to his contract, pays \$200 for the use of the same for the present year. And the county furnishes the medicine and medical attendance and clothing for the paupers, and pays the superintendent \$2.50 per week for boarding and caring for each. There are only three paupers now at the poorhouse, and the number has always been small. Prior to the purchase of the first county poor farm, the dependent poor of the county had been provided for by appropriations made from the county treasury, and in that way temporary relief is still given to a limited number outside of the poorhouse. Among the inmates of the poorhouse is one Henry Ferryman, who was among the early settlers, and for many years a prominent citizen of the county, but misfortune overtook him causing him to lose all his property and thus come to want.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the names of county officers of Scotland County from its organization to the present writing, with the date of the term of service annexed:

County court clerks—Allen Tate, 1841, from March to August; Reuben S. Grout, 1841-43; Henry M. Gorin, 1843-53; Charles Martin, 1853-59; Charles S. Martin, 1859-62; W. W. Purmort, 1862-65; Sterling McDonald, 1865-78; W. W. Purmort, 1878-83; Joseph G. Best, 1883 to August, 1887; James P. Nesbit present incumbent.

Sheriffs—James L. Jones, 1841-44; John B. Cecil, 1844-48; Levi M. Rhoads, 1848-52; Samuel J. Rhoads, 1852-54; William D. Smith, 1854-56; Hiram Sheffield, 1856-60; Thomas W. Green, 1860-62; Wilson F. Harle, 1862-64; James S. Best, 1864-66; H. H. Byrne, 1866-68; William D. Sigler, 1868-72; Almon T. Davis, 1872, one month; C. S. Baker, 1872-73; Charles W. Cole, 1873-74; James L. Graves, 1874-80; J. M. Clifford, 1880-82; H. H. Saling, 1882-86; Solomon Allen, the present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Treasurers—Robert T. Smith, 1841-44; William Foreman, 1844-47; Levi J. Wagner, 1847-56; John F. Gough 1856-57; R. T. Nesbit, 1857-60; A. B. McAntire, 1860-62; Alden Carter, 1862-66; A. R. Cushman, 1866-68; William Webster, 1868-70; James S. Fullerton, 1870-72; A. B. McAntire, 1872-82; T. W. Greene, 1882, two months; Felix Lane, 1882, six months; John C. Houghland, 1882-86; George Buskirk, the present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Collectors.—H. M. Gorin, 1872-80; E. G. Richardson, 1880-82; B. F. Bourn, 1882-84; W. H. Wine, 1884-86; Joel Ewing, the present incumbent, elected in 1886.

Circuit court clerks—Prior to the year 1854, the county court clerk served as clerk of the circuit court. In that year the officers were separated, and since then the circuit court clerks have been as follows: John D. Gorin, 1854-59; John C. Paxson, 1859-62; John W. McIntire, 1862-66; John C. Smith, 1866-70; Charles S. Martin, 1870-82; Calvin F. Sanders, the present incumbent, has served since 1882.

Surveyors—Jesse Johns, 1841-42; E. M. Beckwith, 1842-

47; James F. Foreman, 1847-49; John M. T. Smith, 1849-51; William P. Childress, 1851-55; John M. T. Smith, 1855-59; A. H. Farnsworth, 1859-64; John M. T. Smith, from February 17, 1870, to December 31, 1870; W. S. Smith, 1870; John J. Norton, ———; W. L. Smith, the present incumbent.

School commissioners—Charles Martin, February 21 to May 1, 1854; Jacob Holsinger, 1854-58; Marcellus G. Gorin, 1858-60; Eugene Williams, 1860-62; William W. Purmort, 1862-65; Sterling McDonald, 1865-66; William T. Kays, 1866-68; John K. Stockton, 1868-70; James Donnolly, 1870-72; B. Anderson, 1872.

Representatives in the Legislature—Jesse Johns, 1842-44; James L. Jones, 1844-48; Thomas S. Richardson, 1848-52; Andrew G. Darby, 1852-56; James Proctor Knott, 1856-58; Levi J. Wagner, 1858-60; Hiram Sheffield, 1860-62; James Means, 1864-66; S. W. Birch, 1866-68; William P. Browning, 1868-70; Thomas McAllister, 1870-72; Levi J. Wagner, 1872-74; Thomas W. Green, 1874-76; Theophilus Williams, 1876-78; Dr. S. A. Lynn, 1878-80; Lewis Myres, 1880-82; Dr. J. D. Skidmore, 1882-84; John Priest, 1884-86; George T. Collins, the present incumbent, elected in 1886.

ELECTIONS.

The first general election held in Scotland County for State and county officers took place in August, 1842. The returns of this election have been misplaced or lost so that the number of votes then cast can not now be given. Through the kindness of Missouri's very able and accommodating Secretary of State, Hon. Michael K. McGrath, the writer is enabled to give the number of votes cast in Scotland County for each and every presidential candidate at the several elections for President, beginning with 1848. The vote of the county for 1844 is not on file in the office of the Secretary of State. The vote is as follows:

	Votes.
1848 Lewis Cass, Dem.....	240
" Zachariah Taylor, Whig.....	131
1852 Franklin Pierce, Dem.....	283
" Winfield Scott, Whig.....	216
1856 James Buchanan, Dem.....	632
" Milliard Fillmore, Whig.....	352

1860	Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.....	741
	“ John Bell, Amer.....	436
	“ John C. Breckinridge, Dem.....	187
	“ Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	197
1864	Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....	612
	“ George B. McClellan, Dem.....	533
1868	Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	775
	“ Horatio Seymour, Dem.....	707
1872	Horace Greeley, Dem.....	1,130
	“ Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....	874
	“ O'Connor, Dem.....	22
1876	Samuel J. Tilden, Dem.....	1,464
	“ Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.....	1,060
1880	Winfield S. Hancock, Dem.....	1,405
	“ James A. Garfield, Rep.....	689
	“ Gen. Weaver, Nat.....	479
1884	Grover Cleveland, Dem.....	1,526
	“ James G. Blaine, Rep.....	1,077
	“ St. John, Prohibition....	27

POPULATION.

The population of Scotland County, at the close of the several decades, has been as follows: 1850—white 3,631, colored 151, total 3,782; 1860—white 8,742, colored 131, total 8,873; 1870—white 10,541, colored 129, total 10,670; 1880—white 12,377, colored 131, total 12,508. By reference to the foregoing it will be seen that the white population more than doubled between 1850 and 1860. This increase was due mostly to immigration, but since 1860 the population has had a moderate and natural increase. The colored population has always been small, and has decreased since the year 1850 instead of growing larger.

RAILROADS AND RAILROAD BONDS.

At the August term, 1860, of the county court of Scotland County, a petition signed by sundry citizens of the county, was presented, praying the court to order an election to be held for the purpose of ascertaining whether a majority of the citizens of the county were in favor of taking \$100,000 stock in the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad. Whereupon the Court ordered (Justice Thompson dissenting) that an election should be held on the 17th day of September of that year, at the several voting places in the county for the aforesaid purpose. The election was accordingly held, and the Court found that a

majority of the votes cast were in favor of the proposition to subscribe the amount of stock as aforesaid, and thereupon ordered that the sum of \$100,000 be subscribed by the county of Scotland to the capital stock of said railroad company, and that Henry M. Gorin be appointed agent for the county to represent its interests, to subscribe the stock, vote for it and receive its dividends. That the said stock should be subscribed, upon the condition that said railroad should be constructed, and a depot located and built within one-half mile of the courthouse in the town of Memphis, and when said railroad should be completed and the cars running thereon to the county line between Clark and Scotland Counties, and should have graded ten miles of said road in Scotland County, from the east line thereof in the direction of Memphis, the said Gorin should deliver to said railroad company the bonds of the county for the sum of \$25,000, payable two years after date; and when the said road should be graded to Memphis and the cars should be running on the first ten miles within the county, the said Gorin should deliver to said company the bonds of the county for \$25,000, due and payable in three years from date. Then when the road should be completed, and the cars running thereon to the town of Memphis, and six miles of it should be graded west thereof, the said Gorin should deliver to said company the bonds of the county for \$25,000, due four years from date; then when the balance of the road should be graded to the county line between Scotland and Schuyler Counties, and the cars running six miles west of Memphis, said Gorin should deliver to said company the bonds of the county for a like sum of \$25,000, due five years from date. None of the bonds thus authorized were to bear interest until after they were due.

Afterward, on the 15th day of October, 1860, Mr. Gorin reported to the court that he had subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock of the said railroad company, in compliance with and subject to the conditions contained in the aforesaid order. This railroad was never constructed, and the company failed entirely to comply with the conditions set forth in the foregoing order of the county court, and consequently no bonds were issued; and the subscription having become void by reason of limitation, the county court, while in session, in December, 1872, ordered "that

the subscription made by the Scotland County Court of \$100,000 stock to the Mississippi & Missouri River Air Line Railroad, dated October 1, 1860, and changed by agreement August 10, 1868, to \$80,000 be and the same is hereby cancelled and revoked. And it is ordered further that the clerk of this court certify a copy of this order to the president or chief officer of said railroad company, and that the county papers be requested to notice the proceedings of the court in this matter."

THE MISSOURI, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILWAY BONDS.

At the August term, 1870, of the county court, Charles Mety, H. H. Downing, H. H. Montgomery, David Gwynn, R. P. Wayland and divers other persons, to the number of 1,365, all being tax payers and residents of the county, presented a petition praying the court to subscribe the sum of \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, payable in county bonds due twenty-five years from date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable annually, commencing at the date of the compliance of the contract on the part of said railway company. And at the same time Levi J. Wagner and others presented to the court a remonstrance against the granting of the prayer of said petition. The remonstrance, it is alleged, was signed by nearly the same number as that of the petition. Several individuals who first signed the petition afterward signed the remonstrance. As to the latter instrument the record is silent. Some excitement prevailed at the time, as both petitioners and remonstrants were earnest in the advocacy of their respective causes. After considering the matter, the court made the following entry upon its record: "Now therefore in consideration of the prayer of said petitioners, and in pursuance and by virtue of law, and the power therein given to the court to subscribe in said railway company, it is ordered by the court that the county of Scotland, in the State of Missouri, do hereby subscribe the sum of \$200,000 to the capital stock of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railway Company, payable in the bonds of the county, of the denomination of \$1,000 each, due twenty-five years from date of issue, and bearing 8 per cent interest—the interest payable annually in the city of New York

on the terms and conditions to wit: \$100,000 of said bonds to be paid to said railway company when said road shall have been graded, bridged and tied, the track laid, and the cars running thereon from Alexandria, Mo., to a permanent depot located within one-half mile of the courthouse in Memphis in said county, and the remaining \$100,000 of said bonds to be delivered to said company when said company shall have thus completed their said line of road from Memphis to the west or north line of said county, and the cars are running over the same through said county. Provided that if said railroad shall be so located as to miss the west line and strike the north line of said county, it shall do so at a point not exceeding four miles east of the northwest corner of said county.

“Said railroad shall be so built, and the cars running thereon as aforesaid, within two years from the date of this order, otherwise said subscription shall be null and void. And it is ordered further that Henry M. Gorin be and he is hereby appointed agent for said county of Scotland, to subscribe the stock of said county upon the books of said company, to represent said county at the meetings of the stockholders of said company, to cast the vote of said county, and to receive its dividends.

“And in order that the interest of the people may be fully guarded, the court doth appoint as trustee, Charles Mety, of said county, whose duty it shall be to receive from the clerk of the county court of Scotland County aforesaid the above mentioned bonds as soon as the same are issued, and to have the custody of the same. And as soon as the said railway company shall have complied with the stipulations above set forth the said trustee shall deliver the aforesaid bonds to the treasurer or other authorized agent of said railway company, and shall, at the same time, receive from said treasurer or other authorized agent of said company an equal amount in certificates of stock which the said trustee shall deposit in the hands of the treasurer of Scotland County taking his receipt for the same. * * And it is further ordered by the court that the county attorney of said county shall proceed to have said bonds printed and lithographed, and that the presiding justice of the county court of said county shall sign the same, and the clerk of the county court of said

county shall make the proper attestation of his signature, and that the said bonds shall have interest coupons attached, and the trustee shall, when he delivers said bonds to said railway company, detach any and all coupons, for interest that may have passed maturity, and cancel and return the same to the treasurer of said county. * * It is further provided that said railway company shall pay all the expenses of lithographing and printing said bonds."

In accordance with the foregoing the said bonds were prepared, signed and issued September 1, 1870, and on the 25th day of September, 1871, Charles Mety, trustee as aforesaid, reported to the court that the railroad was completed to the town of Memphis, that the cars were running thereon to a permanent depot in said town, that he had delivered to an authorized agent of said company the sum of \$100,000 in the bonds of said county and received a certificate of stock from said company for the same and turned it over to the county treasurer.

On the 11th of December, 1871, the court changed the conditions as to the delivery of the last \$100,000 in bonds. Upon the filing of an indemnity bond, by the railroad company, conditioned that on the 31st day of said month the road should be completed to the western boundary of the county, and that no interest should be paid by the county on the bonds up to that date, the court ordered that said bonds should be delivered to the company at once. Accordingly, on the following day, December 12, Charles Mety, the trustee, reported that he had delivered the remaining \$100,000 in the bonds of the county to the M. I. & N. Railroad Company, and received in return certificates for 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, which certificates he had delivered to J. S. Fullerton, the treasurer of Scotland County, and that he had deposited with the clerk of the county court 100 coupons for the interest on said bonds for the year 1871, numbered from 101 to 200 inclusive. The court then ordered said coupons to be canceled and destroyed.

Prior to the delivery to said railroad company of any of the aforesaid bonds, an injunction suit was brought by Levi J. Wagner and others against Charles Mety and other officers of the county to restrain and prevent the proposed delivery of the

bonds. The case, however, was not brought to issue and a decision reached until long after the bonds had been delivered. It was continued from term to term until April, 1873, when, on petition, a change of venue was granted from the Scotland County Circuit Court to the Shelby County Circuit Court, where it was afterward tried before Judge John T. Redd, who decided it in favor of the plaintiffs—that the bonds were illegal and void, and ordered them to be returned to and destroyed by the Scotland County Court.

The attorneys of the railroad company then appealed the case to the supreme court of the State of Missouri, where it was found that the M. I. & N. Railroad Company never had an existence until 1870, and that it was the result of an alleged consolidation of other companies. The court held that:

First. If a railroad company fails to comply with the conditions on which a county subscription has been made to its stock, injunction will lie to prevent it receiving bonds agreed to be issued in payment, and to compel the surrender and cancellation of any already issued; and this remedy may be invoked by any one who is a citizen and taxpayer of the county.

Second. The privilege conferred upon a railroad company, by a charter granted in 1857, of having subscriptions made to it by county courts, without the sanction of a popular vote, was not a vested right, and if the company became consolidated with another, this privilege did not pass to the consolidated company so as to authorize such a subscription to be made, after the constitution of 1865 took effect, without such sanction.

Or, in other words, that under the constitution of 1865, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, the subscription to the capital stock of the railroad company could not be legally made by the county court without the sanction of a vote of the people. The decision of the lower court was sustained.—*Missouri Reports Vol. LXIX, p. 150.*

At the February term, 1873, of the county court, John D. Smoot, prosecuting attorney for the county of Scotland, filed a motion, praying the court to set aside, vacate and hold for naught certain orders of the court theretofore made in regard to subscription by the county to the capital stock of said railroad company, and also to declare the bonds issued in payment of said subscription to be fraudulent, null and void for the reasons: First—That the county court in the counties in which the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company (now the M., I. & N. Railway Company) had their railway located, or were authorized to locate the same by act of February 9, 1857, or subsequent acts thereto, never had any privilege, right or franchise,

or authority to subscribe to the stock of said railway company, without a constitutional vote of the people in all or any of such counties. Second—There never was any vote taken in said county of Scotland authorizing said county court to subscribe stock in said railway company. Third—The petition presented to said county, and embraced in said order, in no way authorized or empowered said court to regard the same as a vote of said county, and that it could in no way be taken as a vote in said county.” The court, after consideration of the matter, ordered that the collector of the county of Scotland be notified and instructed not to receive any coupons of the bonds issued to said railway company upon any account for taxes or assessments that might be due to said county, and that the treasurer of the county of Scotland be notified and instructed not to pay out any money then in his hands, or that he might thereafter receive, to any person for interest coupons of the aforesaid bonds, until further advised by the court. Judge Cooper dissented to this order.

In the case of *Thomas vs. The County of Scotland*, which was argued and adjudged in the supreme court of the United States, at its October term, 1876, it was held “that the fourteenth section of Article 11, of the Constitution of Missouri, adopted in 1865, which declares that ‘the General Assémbly shall not authorize any county, city or town, to become a stockholder in, or to loan its credit to any company, association, or corporation, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city or town, at a regular or special election to be held therein, shall assent thereto,’ prohibits any subsequent legislative grants to any municipal corporation, of authority to become a stockholder in, or to loan its credit to any company, except upon the prescribed conditions, but it does not purport to take away any authority already granted.” It was further held, “that the power of the county to subscribe for stock in the Alexandria & Bloomfield Railroad Company, was the right and privilege of the company, and passed, with its other rights and privileges, into the new condition of existence which it assumed under the consolidation. And that the subscription made by the court was the act of the county, and binding upon it, and that the bonds so issued are valid.”—*U. S. Reports, Vol. XCIV, page 682.*

In the case of *Hill vs. Scotland County*, which was afterward brought and tried in the circuit court of the United States, for the eastern district of Missouri, to enforce the payment by the defendant, of certain interest coupons then due, it was averred in defense that on the 11th of September, 1871, while the bonds were in the hands of Charles Mety, trustee as aforesaid, Levi Wagner and others, citizens and tax payers of the county, brought suit against him (Mety), the justices, of the county court, the county treasurer and the M., I. & N. R. Company, to enjoin Mety from delivering the bonds to said railway company, and to have them declared void, and canceled for want of authority in the county to subscribe to the stock of the company; that all the defendants were served with process, and appeared in the suit; that a preliminary injunction was allowed as prayed for, and that the final decree in this suit declared the bonds null and void. It was further averred that Mety delivered the bonds after the injunction suit was commenced, and the preliminary injunction granted, and that Hill and other holders of the bonds took them with full notice of the pendency of the injunction suit. Issue was then taken, and the county offered in evidence the record in the Wagner suit. To the introduction of this evidence the plaintiff (Hill) objected, on the ground "that the bonds were delivered to the railroad company before any injunction was issued, and that the bond was a legal act of the county, and valid in anybody's hands." This objection was sustained. The county then offered in evidence a bond executed by the railroad company to Mety on September 12, 1871, to indemnify him against all damages, costs and expenses, which he (Mety), as trustee of the county, might incur in the injunction suit. Objection was also made and sustained against the introduction of this evidence. The county then offered to prove by the said Mety that he and the holders of the bonds had actual notice of the pendency of the injunction suit at the time he delivered the bonds. This was also objected to, and the objection was sustained. The decree in the Wagner case was set up as a bar to the action, on the ground that the liability of the county for the coupons was *res judicata* between the parties. After trial the case was decided in favor of the plaintiff, Hill, whereupon the defendant, the county, appealed it to the supreme court of the United States.

The latter court, after reviewing the case, held that the evidence offered by the county as aforesaid was improperly excluded, and thereupon remanded the case for a new trial. A. J. Baker and F. T. Hughes, attorneys for Hill; Henry A. Cunningham, attorney for Scotland County. [See "Supreme Court Reporter, U. S.," Vol. V, page 93, October term, 1884.]

The case was again tried before Judge Treat, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri, and the aforesaid evidence, which was excluded on the first trial, was admitted, and a decree again rendered in favor of the plaintiff. An appeal was then taken by the county to the supreme court of the United States, where the case is pending at the present writing. The principal grounds on which the citizens and tax payers of the county expect to obtain relief from the payment of the bonds are that the owners of the bonds had full notice of the pendency of the injunction suit when they received them, but that the final decree of that suit which declared the bonds null and void was final and set the matter forever at rest.

According to the decision of Judge Treat in the case of *Hill vs. Scotland County*, it became the duty of the county court of said county to levy taxes on the taxable property of the county for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to pay the interest on the aforesaid bonds. The members of the court, however, believed that under the laws of the State they were not authorized to make such levy, and to test the matter they applied to Judge Turner, of the Scotland County Circuit, for orders, and he refused to grant them the privilege to levy the tax. A mandamus was then issued by Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, at St. Louis, to compel them to make such levy. Failing still to make the levy a notice was served on each member of the court to appear before said court on a certain day in May, 1881, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court. Accordingly the justices of the court complied with the citation, but not being able to show cause to the satisfaction of Judge Treat why they should not be punished for contempt they were placed in the county jail at St. Louis, and there confined for a period of three months. The county court at this time was composed of Justices B. F. Bourn, E. E. Sparks and

Riley Gale. For the names of the justices of the county court at any period the reader is referred to the chapter on courts elsewhere in this work.

FINANCES.

The following is an abstract of the aggregate taxable property, and its valuation in the county of Scotland, on the first day of June, 1880, as set out in the assessor's book for the year 1887:

REAL ESTATE.	
Number of acres, 277,015, valued at.	\$1,601,250
Number of town lots, 1,065, valued at	152,180
Total value of real estate.	<u>\$1,753,430</u>
PERSONAL PROPERTY.	
Number of horses, 7,805, valued at.	\$ 272,770
Number of mules, 870, valued at.	33,450
Number of asses and jennets, 35, valued at.	2,790
Number of neat cattle, 24,493, valued at.	277,860
Number of sheep, 12,268, valued at	12,180
Number of hogs, 20,427, valued at.	34,755
Other live stock.	25
Moneys, notes, bonds, mortgages, etc.	339,835
Corporate companies.	53,400
All other personal property.	149,490
Total value of personal property.	<u>\$1,176,555</u>
Total value of real estate.	\$1,753,430
Total value of personal property.	1,176,555
Total taxable wealth.	<u>\$2,929,980</u>

The foregoing statement is a part of the record of the county court at its February term, 1887. And at the following May term the Hon. Joseph G. Best, the late clerk of that court, presented a statement of the condition of the county finances, showing the indebtedness on bonds issued to the M. I. & N. Railway Company, now in litigation and being contested in the courts, the amounts paid on judgments, and the balance outstanding, together with a statement of indebtedness of the county, recognized as valid, and a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures of the same for the year ending May 1, 1887, as follows:

Statement of the county bonded indebtedness, in litigation to the 31st day of December, 1886: To 165 bonds issued to the M. I. & N. Railway Company, due December 31, 1895, \$165,000. Then follows a specified list of the coupons, and the interest due on the same, making the "face value of

the bonds and coupons outstanding, and the interest on the coupons since maturity, \$385,620.80." Then follows a list of payments of judgments obtained against the county, and the interest thereon, to the amount of \$87,884.46, which being taken from the \$385,620.80 leaves the outstanding railway bonded indebtedness at \$297,736.34 at that date. The county bonded indebtedness proper was reported as follows:

To 11 compromise bonds, due September 1, 1897, of \$500 each.....	\$ 5,500 00
To 11 compromise bonds due September 1, 1897, of \$100 each.....	1,100 00
To amount of bonds given in favor of the school fund,	16,629 40
Total....	\$23,229 40
April 30, 1887, by amount on hand, with the county treasurer in sinking fund,.....	1,132 56
Balance of indebtedness outstanding and unprovided for..	\$22,096 84

Then follows a detailed statement of the county revenue funds, and of the special funds, the recapitulations of which are as follows, for the year ending April 30, 1887:

COUNTY REVENUE FUNDS.

	Receipts.	Overdrawn.	Disburse- ments.	Balance Over Warrants Issued.
Officers' salary fund.....	\$ 6,641 49	\$.....	\$ 4,570 04	\$2,071 45
Road and Bridge fund.....	4,294 05	1,025 37	5,319 42	.....
Pauper and insane fund.....	2,893 75	.....	1,744 55	1,149 20
Contingent fund.....	2,713 27	.....	1,373 84	1,339 43
Jury and Election fund.....	2,187 14	.....	1,513 18	673 96
Poor farm fund.....	1,827 12	.....	1,547 58	279 54
Interest on back tax book.....	961 41	.....	583 33	378 08
Totals	\$21,518 23	\$1,025 37	\$16,651 94	\$5,891 66

SPECIAL FUNDS.

	Receipts.	Overdrawn.	Disburse- ments.	Balance in Treasury.
Road district fund.....	\$ 4,853 70	\$ 18 33	\$ 4,789 68	\$ 82 35
County interest fund.....	5,227 56	.....	4,525 88	701 68
Road fund (old).....	167 46	.....	68 00	99 46
Road revenue fund, '74 to '78....	102 18	.....	50 00	52 18
Sinking fund.....	1,206 70	.....	152 88	1,053 82
R. R. j'gm't levies, '78 to '81 and '85	5,832 63	.....	5,121 98	710 65
Expenses in bond litigation.....	25 35	.....	25 35	.....
Road and canal fund.....	86 95	.....	86 95	.....
School tax and public school fund	20,298 13	.....	20,217 73	80 40
Totals	\$37,800 66	\$ 18 33	\$35,038 45	\$2,780 54

Now, for the amusement of those who are fond of contrasting the present with the "good old times," when there were no good roads, no bridges, no mills, no free schools, and no conveniences such as the people now enjoy, the financial report of the receipts and expenditures of Scotland County for the year ending May 1, 1842, it being the first year of the existence of the county, is here given as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Revenue by taxation for the year 1841.....	\$	957	97
Amount received from licenses to May 1, 1842.....		96	49
Total revenue.....	\$	1,054	46
Cr. by resident delinquent list for 1841.....	\$41	74	
Cr. by non-resident delinquent list for 1841... ..	65	99	\$107 73
Net collections for the year.....	\$	946	73
Amount of warrants issued to May 1, 1842.....		686	90
Amount of jury scrip issued to May 1, 1842.....		177	80
Total expenses.....	\$	864	70
Balance in treasury May 1, 1842.....		\$82	03

Among the items of expenditures for that year were the following:

Amount paid for services of county court.....	\$154	00
Amount paid for services of clerk of same.....	133	06
Amount paid for services of sheriff.....	184	71
Circuit court costs.....	131	69
Office rent.....	26	00
Paid county treasurer for services.....	20	00
Paid E. M. Beckwith for maps.....	28	50
Paid I. Williams for circuit and county court seals..	25	00
Paid H. C. Asbury for assessing property.....	66	46
Paid J. R. Abernathy as circuit attorney.....	26	00

The balance of the expenditures consisted of smaller items, not of sufficient interest to mention in detail. It must be remembered that at the time of the foregoing report Scotland County contained all the territory included in both Scotland and Knox Counties as they are now composed. The following is the financial report of the county of Scotland for the year ending May 1, 1846, it being after the organization of the county as it now exists, and after the seat of justice was located at Memphis.

RECEIPTS.

Balance in treasury at last report.....		\$1,578 06
Amount of revenue assessed for 1845.....		653 58
Amount of license fees collected.....		101 78
		<hr/>
Total charges.....		\$2,333 42
Error in amount paid sheriff last report..	\$69 50	
Amount of resident delinquent tax for 1845.	10 80	
Amount of non-resident delinquent tax for 1845	66 79	147 09
		<hr/>
Total amount of available revenue.....		\$2,186 33

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid commissioners of seat of justice.....		\$27 62
Amount paid commissioner of public buildings.....		53 00
Amount of costs in State cases.....		100 77
Amount paid assessor.		63 75
Amount paid for surveying town of Memphis.....		35 25
Amount paid J. L. Jones as auctioneer.....		10 00
Amount paid for advertising sale of lots.....		3 00
Amount paid William Forman for use of team.....		5 00
Amount paid for stationery.....		13 11
Amount paid commissioner of bridge across North Fabius		10 00
Amount paid clerk of county court.....		41 70
Amount paid county court justices.....		66 00
Amount paid county treasurer.....		41 55
Amount paid for support of poor.....		281 34
Amount paid on building of new courthouse		866 50
Amount paid J. B. Cecil as sheriff		222 18
Amount paid J. L. Jones, ex-sheriff.....		79 55
		<hr/>
Total expenditures		\$1,920 32
Balance on hand in treasury.....		266 01

The apparently large balance in the treasury at the head of this report included what had been charged and collected the year before for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the new courthouse.

The taxable property of Scotland County, and the taxes charged thereon for the year 1887, as shown by the tax duplicates, is as follows: The total assessed value of the real estate is \$1,750,400, and the taxes charged thereon are, for State purposes, \$7,001.60; for county purposes, \$8,752.04; for county interest tax, \$1,750.49; for road purposes, \$2,418.23, making a total of \$19,922.36. The total assessed value of personal property is \$994,790, and the taxes charged thereon for State purposes

are \$3,979.16; county purposes, \$4,973.95; county interest tax, \$994.79; for road purposes, \$1,280.89, making a total of \$11,288.79.

RECAPITULATION.

Value of real estate, \$1,750,400, taxes thereon.....	\$19,922 36
Value of personal property, \$994,790, taxes thereon..	11,228 79
Add school tax on both real and personal.....	12,825 26
Total taxable property \$2,745,190, total taxes.....	43,976 41

To this will be added, in a separate book, the disputed railroad taxes which calls for \$1.40 on each \$100 of the taxable property.

EARLY JUSTICES.

The first justices of the peace, all of whom were appointed and commissioned by the Governor, in the year 1841, for the several townships in Scotland County then including the territory of Knox County, are named in the following list, which gives the names of the townships for which they were appointed, and the dates of their commissions: James W. Baker, Ayreshire, March 18; James Robertson, Benton, March 22; James W. Bryant, Benton, March 22; William Foreman, Johnson, March 22; Thomas Gunn, Johnson, April 13; Charles Burrus, Mount Pleasant, April 3; Elijah P. Mock, Mount Pleasant, April 9; John C. Collins, Mount Pleasant, June 22; John Watts, Maidenkirk, July 3; James A. Reid, Ayreshire, August 9; William Saling, Ayreshire, August 11; A. V. Holmes, Maidenkirk, July 23; Hiram Beach, Benton, August 3; Alex. Smith, Johnson, September 4; John D. Bourn, Miller, August 20; Andrew Arnett, Miller, August 20; Edward Smoot, Mount Pleasant, September 6; Robert J. Stephenson, Benton, December 11.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The organization of the county court, and the time and place where its first sessions were held, together with its first principal acts, have been given in connection with the organization of the county. This court has always consisted of three county court justices, elected by the people for that purpose. The first three however were appointed by the Governor, as provided by the act of the Legislature for the organization of the county. The following is a list of the names of all of the county court justices

of Scotland County, from its organization to the present writing, together with the term of service of each: Hugh Henry, Joseph Davis and Willis Anderson, 1841-42; Henry M. Gorin, 1842-44; Charles French and John Fulton, 1842-45; Charles Martin, 1844-46; John H. Romjue and Irvine Johnson, 1845-46; Loyd W. Knott, 1846-49; Andrew Arnett, 1846-52; Price Starke, 1846-50; Allen Tate, 1849-50; John C. Collins, 1850-58; Matthew Hixon, 1850-53; James H. Clemons, 1852-53; Jacob Clapper, 1854-58; Jacob Gray, 1853-58; John Thomson, 1858-62; Jesse S. Hayden, 1858-60; Andrew Arnett, 1858-60; Joseph V. Hayden, 1860-62; John C. Collins, 1862-64; Joseph Sparks, 1862-63; Joel Curtis, 1862-66; Elsberry T. Small, 1863-65; David B. Cooper, 1864-66; William Dawson, 1865-72; Jacob M. Johnson, 1866-68; Isaac A. Forquer, 1876-70; James E. Marquis, 1868-73; David B. Cooper, 1870-76; John C. Collins, 1872-78; B. F. Bourn, 1876-82; Riley Gale, 1878-82; Ephraim E. Sparks, 1878-82; T. W. Holman, 1882-86; H. G. Poe, 1882-84; J. M. Clark, 1882-86; C. R. Burrus, 1884-86; R. M. Thompson, Joseph E. Billups and W. W. Buford, the present justices, assumed the duties of the office in 1886.

Prior to the year 1878 the county court justices had been elected by the voters of the county at large, and beginning with that year, and ever since, the members of this court have been elected in accordance with "An act to provide for a uniform system of County Courts," approved April 27, 1877. This act provided as follows:

SECTION 1. The county court shall be composed of three members, to be styled the judges of the county court, and each county shall be districted by the county court thereof into two districts, on or before the first day of April, 1878, of contiguous territory, as nearly equal in population as practicable, without dividing municipal townships.

SEC. 2. At the general election in the year 1878, and every two years thereafter, the qualified electors of each of said districts shall elect and be entitled to one of the judges of county court, who shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified, and at said election, and every four years thereafter, the other judge of said court shall be elected by the qualified electors of the county at large, who shall be president of the court, and shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is duly elected and qualified: *Provided*, That the judges of the county court, elected under the provisions of this chapter, shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of January next after they shall have been elected and qualified according to law.

The duties and jurisdiction of said court are then set forth in the following sections, to wit:

SEC. 7. The said court shall, when not otherwise provided by law, have power to award process, and to cause to come before them all and every person whom they may deem it necessary to examine, whether parties or witnesses, and may examine every person on oath or affirmation touching any matter in controversy before them.

SEC. 8. The said court shall have control and management of the property, real and personal, belonging to the county, and shall have power and authority to purchase or receive by donation any property, real or personal, for the use and benefit of the county; to sell and cause to be conveyed any real estate goods or chattles, belonging to the county appropriating the proceeds of such sale to the use of the same, and to audit and settle all demands against the county.

SEC. 9. In the settlement required by law to be made by the county court with treasurers and other officers, holding county funds, whether quarterly, yearly or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the court, or some judge thereof, to ascertain by actual examination and account, the amount of balances and funds in the hands of such officers, and to what particular fund it appertains, and such examination and count shall include all funds on hand up to the day on which such settlement is made.

SEC. 10. If a majority of the judges of the county court shall be interested in any cause or proceeding pending before them, or related to either party, the same shall be certified with the original papers to the circuit court of the county, which shall proceed thereon to final judgment and determination in like manner as the county court should have done.

SEC. 11. Each judge of the county court shall be a conservator of the peace throughout his county.

SEC. 12. No judge of the county court shall borrow, either directly or indirectly, for his own use, any money belonging to the school fund, to the three per cent fund, or any money whatever belonging to the county, or over which he may have any control as a judge of the county court; nor shall he become security for any person who may borrow any such money.

SEC. 13. Any person violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall be proceeded against accordingly, and the provisions of said section shall be given in charge to the grand jury.

SEC. 14. Four terms of the county court shall be held in each county annually, at the place of holding courts therein, commencing on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November. The county courts may alter the times for holding their stated terms giving notice thereof in such a manner as to them shall seem expedient.

Sections 15, 16 and 17 provide for the holding of special and adjourned terms.

SEC. 18. It is hereby made the duty of each and every county court to have an abstract drawn by the county clerk at the February term in each year, of the amount of money expended in their respective counties, and for what purposes, and to have the same posted up in some conspicuous place in the court-

house for the examination of the public; and in all counties where there is one or more newspapers published, such abstract shall be published at least once in one of such newspapers.

Section 19 provides for appeals to the appellate court.

SEC. 20. No judge of any county court in this State shall directly or indirectly become a party to any contract to which such county is a party, or to act as any road or bridge commissioner, either general or special, or keeper of any poor person, or to act as director in any railroad company in which such county, or any township, part of a township, city or incorporated town therein is a stockholder, or to act as agent for the subscription of any stock voted to any railroad by any county or subdivision thereof.

SEC. 21. Any judge of the county court who shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding section of this act, or who shall do any of the acts or enter into any of the contracts prohibited or declared unlawful in said Section 20, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 for each offense or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 22. Provides for the hiring out, by the county court, of persons convicted of crime.

SEC. 23. A majority of the judges of the county court shall constitute a quorum to do business. A single member may adjourn from day to day, and require the attendance of those absent, and when but two judges are sitting, and they shall disagree in any matter submitted to them, the decision of the presiding judge at the time being to be designated by the clerk of said court shall stand as the judgment of the court.

SEC. 24. The judges of the court shall receive for their services the sum of \$3 per day for each day actually engaged in holding courts, and eight cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going to and returning from the place of holding such court.

SEC. 25. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

In accordance with the first section of this act the county of Scotland was divided into two districts, designated the Eastern and the Western. The former was made to consist of Union, Johnson, Harrison, Sand Hill and Mount Pleasant Townships, and the latter of Jefferson and Miller Townships; and at the general election in 1878, Ephraim E. Sparks was elected judge of the Eastern District, Riley Gale of the Western, and B. F. Bourn at large. Of the present members of the court, Judge Joseph E. Billups was elected in the Eastern District, Judge W. W. Buford in the Western, and Judge R. W. Thompson at large.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION DEFEATED.

At the August term, 1872, of this court, William Ferrell, for

himself and others, presented a petition praying the court to cause the question of "township organization" to be submitted to the qualified electors of the county at the general election to be held on the 5th day of November thereafter. And the court, after examination of the matter, being satisfied as to the names of the petitioners and the number of them, ordered "that said question be submitted to the legal voters of said county at the next general election, in manner and form as required by law." In accordance with this order the question was submitted, and when the election returns were canvassed, it was found that a majority of the votes cast were opposed to "township organization." This was the year after the issuing of the railroad bonds mentioned in the foregoing chapter, and at a time when there was considerable dissatisfaction with the official acts of the county court, manifested especially by those who were opposed to the issue of the said bonds, and consequently this effort to adopt township organization was for the purpose of changing the county court business from the hands of three justices to a court consisting of one justice from each municipal township, as required by the law for township organization. But as shown by the vote the people preferred to continue the old system, rather than to incur the additional expense that would follow in consequence of making the change as prayed for. Prior to the establishment of a separate probate court the county court had always had, in addition to its jurisdiction as already defined, exclusive original jurisdiction relative to the probate of wills, the appointment of guardians, the granting of letters of administration, and all other business common to a probate court. But since that time the county court has had no jurisdiction over such business.

LITIGATION.

There has never been any considerable amount of litigation in the county court of Scotland County, and during the early years of its existence there was scarcely any at all. The only case worthy of mention, as having been tried in an early day, is that of James A. Light *vs.* Elizabeth Fry. The cause of action was a complaint brought by the plaintiff to secure the appointment of a guardian for the defendant's children. It was alleged

in the complaint that said children were vicious and bad, and entirely beyond the control of their natural guardian—their mother; and charges were also made against the character of the mother in regard to her being a proper person to “bring up the children in the way that they should go.” Mrs. Fry was a widow who had come from Marion County, Mo., and had settled upon, and was trying to make a living on a piece of land which Dr. Light, the plaintiff, wanted; and it is alleged that he brought this action in order to break up her family, and to get her and her children away, and thus get possession of her land. The children had not been very well bred, but they were not very bad, and not at all vicious. It seems, however, that on one occasion, one of them had “sassed” Dr. Light, another “sassed” a neighbor, and another stole some doll rags from the same neighbor. The eldest child was not over twelve years of age. Mrs. Fry was poor, and not able to employ attorneys, consequently Rev. William P. Douglass volunteered to assist her. Light employed a good lawyer, but had a very poor case. The testimony against the defendant was very weak, while the evidence she produced as to her good character, was very strong. Rev. Douglass made a strong argument in behalf of the defendant, and the court, after having heard the evidence and argument of counsel pro and con, ordered the case to be “dismissed at complainant’s cost.”

This case was brought and tried in the county court, at its August term, 1844, it being the same year, and soon after the court began to hold its sessions at Memphis, the then new county seat. It was the first case of litigation in the court, at Memphis, and its peculiarities brought out a large crowd of spectators, so large that the room in which the court was then being held was not large enough to accommodate the people. In consequence of this the justices of the court, Charles Martin and John Fulton, who were then present and trying the case, moved out and took a position under the historic oak tree, which stood on the present jail lot. There the trial was concluded, and when the decision of the court dismissing the case was rendered the feelings of the people against the plaintiff had reached such a degree of indignation, that some wanted to lynch him and give him a public whipping, for “trying to rob a poor widow of her

children." At this juncture, Light mounted his horse and galloped away, to avoid the threatened danger. This trial under the oak tree gave rise to the false impression now prevailing that the first term of court held in Memphis was under this tree. Such is not the fact, for the reason that the first term of the county court at Memphis, was held in May previous, in the building prepared for that purpose. [See county seat] The land on which Mrs. Fry settled, lay near the village of Millport, in what is now Knox County, and Dr. Light lived in that vicinity.

THE PROBATE COURT.

The probate court of Scotland County was established in accordance with an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved April 9, 1877. The first three sections of the act read as follows: "Section 1. A probate court, which shall be a court of record, and consist of one judge, is hereby established in the city of St. Louis, and in every county in this State. Sec. 2. Said court shall have jurisdiction over all matters pertaining to probate business, to granting letters, testamentary and of administration, the appointment of guardians, and curators of minors and persons of unsound mind, settling the accounts of executors, administrators, curators and guardians, and the sale or leasing of lands by administrators, curators and guardians, and over all matters relating to apprentices; and such judges shall have power to solemnize marriages. Sec. 3. At the general election, in the year 1878, and every four years thereafter, except as hereinafter provided, a judge of probate shall be elected by the qualified voters in every county. Said judge shall be commissioned by the Governor, and shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution for all officers, and shall enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first day of January ensuing his election, and continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be duly elected and qualified."

The balance of the act provides for the eligibility of persons to the office of probate judge, and for the filling of vacancies that may occur, and fully sets forth the duties of such officer. It also provides that "said courts shall hold four terms annually, commencing on the second Monday of February, May, August and

November, and may hold special and adjourned terms at any time when required," and that the judge of probate shall be a conservator of the peace, with power to issue all writs which may be necessary in the exercise of the jurisdiction of said court, according to the usages and principles of law. In accordance with this act the person elected at the general election in the year 1878 as judge of probate in Scotland County was Thompson Walker, who qualified and held the office until September 15, 1879, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Elias Schofield, who was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter was elected in 1882, and held the office until his successor, Judge J. Y. McClintock, who was elected at the general election in 1886, qualified and assumed the duties of the office on the first day of January, 1887; which duties he continues to perform.

SCOTLAND COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

As soon as Scotland County was organized it became a part of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the State, in accordance with an act of the General Assembly, approved February 15, 1841. By this act the Fourth Judicial Circuit was made to consist of the counties of Marion, Monroe, Shelby, Lewis, Clark and Scotland, and thus it continued until the passage of another act approved March 15, 1845, which made it to consist of the counties of Monroe, Shelby, Lewis, Clark, Knox, Scotland, Adair and Schuyler. Thus composed it remained until the passage of an act approved December 12, 1855, which made it to consist of the counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland, Knox, Adair and Schuyler; and with this latter combination it continued to exist until the passage of the present law, approved April 28, 1877, which made it to consist of the counties of Lewis, Clark, Scotland and Knox, as constituted at the present writing.

The caption of the first term of the Scotland Circuit Court reads as follows: "State of Missouri, Scotland County, Sct: July 26, 1841. Be it remembered that at a circuit court begun and held at Sand Hill, in Scotland County, on the fourth Monday in July, 1841, it being the time and place fixed by law for the holding of said court, personally appeared the Hon. Priestly H. McBride, judge of the circuit court of said county, and by

his order, James L. Jones, sheriff of the aforesaid county, opened court by making public proclamation at the courthouse door, whereupon the said sheriff returned the following panel to serve as grand jurors, to wit: Alexander Williams, foreman; Caleb Crandall, Jephtha Dunn, Martin D. Stone, Alfred Hays, Andrew G. Darby, Samuel Wilfley, William Wilson, John Ford, George Hanes, John Higby, John Dunn, John Baker, John Bone, Samuel Barnett and William Neel, sixteen good and lawful men, who, being duly tried and sworn to enquire within and for the body of said county, after being charged by the Court, retired from the bar to consider of their presentments."

The first case docketed was entitled *T. Hamilton vs. A. B. Cummings and Vardeman Hawkins*; petition in debt. On motion an alias summons was awarded against the defendant, Hawkins, returnable at the next term of the court, and the cause continued accordingly. The next case docketed was that of *James Haywood and Oliver Kimball vs. Henry Comsey and Harvey H. Beach*; on a petition to foreclose a mortgage. The third case docketed was *David C. Tuttle vs. David M. Pratt*; on appeal from a justice of the peace to recover a debt. Being called, the defendant defaulted, and judgment was rendered against him for \$14.40, and damages in the sum of \$2.25 and costs of the suit. This was the first judgment rendered in the Scotland Circuit Court. The next case was *Edwin G. Pratt vs. Thomas Morgan*; for debt appealed from a justice of the peace. Then came the parties by their attorneys, and also a jury consisting of the following named persons: Edwin French, Henry Ferguson, Josiah Hicks, Jeffrey Hildreth, John Plank and Conrad Custard, who by consent were elected, tried, and sworn to well and truly try the matter in controversy between the parties aforesaid. After hearing the evidence and argument of counsel, they returned the following verdict. "We of the jury find for the plaintiff, and assess the damages to the sum of \$34.50." This was the first trial by jury in the Scotland Circuit Court, and the persons trying the case, were, of course, the first petit jurors. On the second day of the term Henry Plank, Sr., Henry Plank, Jr., and John Plank, natives of the territory of the province of Hesse Darmstadt, filed their declarations to become citizens of the

United States, and of the State of Missouri. These were the first foreign born citizens naturalized in Scotland County.

On the third day of the term the grand jury returned into court, and reported indictments found against David B. Hughes and Francis Lowen for selling goods without licenses, and against Michael Moore, William R. S. Dugno and John F. Eberman for selling spirits without dram shop licenses, and one against the latter "for suffering gaming in his house;" also against Michael Moore for petit larceny, and against James Sexton, Jefferson Richardson, Spencer Menifee, John Cravens, Amos Barnes, Martin McClain and Oliver Allen for betting. The grand jury was then discharged, after thus unloading their burthen into the judicial mill for subsequent grinding. Two indictments each were found against some of the foregoing defendants for the same offense, and the whole number found was large enough for a county with several times the population that this county then contained. It was then ordered by the court "that *capias* issue on the foregoing indictments against the defendants, and that the first two defendants be held to bail in the sum of \$500 each, the next five in the sum of \$200 each, and the residue in the sum of \$100 each to secure their appearance at the next term of this court." Then Joseph Davis, William F. Fresh, Andrew Miller, James L. Jones, Cornelius F. Holliday, Martin T. Loe and Jefferson Collins were each bound in the sum of \$100, conditioned for their appearance, as witnesses against the persons indicted at the next term of court to be held on the fourth Monday of October, following, and the first term of the Scotland Circuit Court then adjourned to term in course. It is not the purpose of the writer to trace each of the foregoing cases through to their final hearing. It is sufficient to say that some of those who were indicted for crime were tried, found guilty, and fined for their offenses, and the cases against some were *nolle-prosequied*. Those convicted for the crime of betting were fined \$10 each, and for the crime of selling spirits without license, \$20 each.

The first case for divorce was that of Henrietta Swartz *vs.* Henry B. Swartz, filed at the March term of said court in 1842. A non-resident notice to the defendant, of the pending of the suit, was ordered to be published in the *Missouri Whig*. R. P. An-

derson was attorney for the plaintiff, and at the following October term, proof of publication was made, the defendant failed to appear, and the plaintiff was granted a decree of divorce from her said husband. This was the first divorce case, and the first decree granting a divorce, in the Scotland Circuit Court. Also at the March term, 1842, another case for divorce was brought, entitled "James Hereford vs. Elizabeth Hereford." James R. Abernathy was the attorney for the plaintiff, and at the following October term the case was called, defendant defaulted, and a final decree of divorce was granted to the plaintiff, who was the first man to obtain a divorce from his wife in Scotland County.

Notice of the completion of the first courthouse in Memphis, issued by the county court, was filed with the clerk of the circuit court in vacation after its June term, 1844. Maj. Henry M. Gorin, who was then clerk of both the county and circuit courts, transmitted a copy of said notice to Judge McBride, and received the following in reply;

TO H. M. GORIN, ESQ., CLERK CIRCUIT COURT, SCOTLAND COUNTY, MISSOURI:

Dear Sir:—In compliance with the within notice of the county court of Scotland County, you will, at the earliest convenient moment, remove the records of the circuit court of said county from Sand Hill to Memphis, the newly selected county seat of said county. And you will, after the date hereof, attest all your official acts, and make return of your process at Memphis aforesaid.

With great respect, I am your friend,

P. H. McBRIDE,

Dec. 17, 1844.

Judge Fourth Jud. Cir., Mo.

The foregoing order was complied with, and the caption of the next term of the circuit court reads as follows:

At a circuit court, begun and held at the courthouse, in the town of Memphis, in and for the county of Scotland, on the first Monday of June, A. D. 1845, it being the second day of said month, the time and place appointed by law for holding said court, Hon. Addison Reese, judge of said court, being present, the following proceedings were had.

By the foregoing it will be observed that Judge McBride presided over the Scotland Circuit Court as long as it remained at Sand Hill, and that Judge Reese's official term commenced with the first term held at Memphis.

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

State of Missouri vs. Abner McPherson.—Early in the year 1849 Abner McPherson killed James Fields. He was arrested, and at the May term, in that year, of the Scotland Circuit Court, an indictment was found against him for murder. On being arraigned for trial it was found that he was unable to employ counsel, and, thereupon, Judge Reese, who was then presiding, appointed John W. Minor, Esq., to act as his counsel in defense. The defendant, by his counsel, then asked for a continuance of the cause, which was granted to the next term of the court. There being no jail then in the county, the prisoner was ordered to be recommitted to jail in Schuyler County. This order was complied with, and soon thereafter, he (the prisoner) broke jail, and fled. It was afterward learned that he made an attempt to reach California, but died on the way. This is believed to have been the first murder committed in Scotland County.

State of Missouri vs. Charles Carter.—The history of this case as developed in the evidence at the trial is as follows: John Circle settled on a "claim" near the present village of Upton in 1839, and some time thereafter, Carter, the defendant, owned a claim near by Circle's. Carter sold this claim to Flavius Holder, then went to California, and afterward returned and began to cut timber on Circle's land. The latter remonstrated, and then a quarrel ensued, and both parties made threats. This occurred early in the year 1853. Carter made some rails on Circle's land, and sent his boys to haul them off. Circle and John W. McDole (who seems to have been in Circle's employ) caught the boys and threw the rails off the sled. The boys then went home, told their father, and he loaded his gun, and, taking his son, Christopher, who had an ax, went down to the timber. Thomas and William Pollock were at work near by, and Carter went to them and asked who had thrown off the rails. They said Circle and McDole. He (Carter) made some threats in their presence, and then went to the place where Circle and McDole were, which was in sight of the Pollocks, and began the fracas. Circle had lived on this land ever since he purchased the claim of Kilgore, had settled thereon in 1839, was sixty-two years of age and crippled. McDole was thirty years old. Both of these men had

guns. Circle had borrowed his gun of John Upton, who lived in Van Buren County, Iowa, and McDole had L. Pollock's gun, also a pistol. Carter fired his gun at them, and the Pollocks saw him strike McDole on the head, and heard him tell his son Christopher to "hit him with the ax." In the struggle both Circle and McDole were killed with a knife. The latter was struck on the head with something, as it was found that his head was badly bruised, and it was claimed that Christopher Carter struck this blow with an ax.

After killing the men Carter broke their guns over a log and tree. Circle had a pistol which he called "John Bull," and after the murder was committed, this was found on the ground loaded. The murder took place on the 25th of February, 1853, within a mile of Upton, and about 150 yards from the Keosauqua road. Carter was arrested, and at the May term, 1853, of the Scotland Circuit Court, the grand jury found an indictment against him for the crime he had committed. He plead "not guilty," and asked for and obtained a change of venue to Knox County, where he was finally tried at the May term, 1855, of the circuit court of that county; was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and sentenced to serve a nine years' term in the penitentiary. He was considered a dangerous man, and the people of his neighborhood had threatened to run him off before he committed this crime. At his trial, Judge Addison Reese presided, and he was prosecuted by John C. Anderson, the prosecuting attorney, and was defended by James Proc. Knott and Senator James S. Green.

State of Missouri vs. Christopher Carter.—At the May term, 1855, of the Scotland Circuit Court, an indictment was found against the defendant, Christopher Carter, for murder in the second degree, charging him with aiding and abetting his father, Charles Carter, in the killing of Circle and McDole.

The defendant was arrested, and placed under a bond of \$1,000, conditioned for his attendance at court. On being arraigned for trial he plead "not guilty" as charged in the indictment, and then asked for a change of venue, which was granted, to the county of Schuyler. He then gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000, conditioned for his appearance at the Schuyler Circuit Court, on the

second Monday of October following. His sureties were Jefferson Collins, Peter Doyle and Charles Carter. The case was continued until the October term, 1856, when John C. Anderson, the prosecuting attorney, for reasons then given, refused to prosecute further for the State in this behalf, and the case was dismissed and the prisoner set at liberty.

State of Missouri vs. James Rodgers.—In the year 1858 James Rodgers got into a quarrel with John Luke, and stamped him to death with his feet. At the October term of the Scotland Circuit Court of that year Rodgers was indicted for the murder. The prisoner then gave bail, with William and John Ray as sureties in the sum of \$3,000, conditioned for his appearance at the following May term of said court. The case was continued until October, 1859, at which time Judge Richardson, who had acted as counsel in the matter, was occupying the bench. Being thus disqualified to preside over the trial of the cause, he sent it to Putnam County for trial, where, at the June term in 1860, the case was dismissed, and the prisoner discharged.

State of Missouri vs. Milton Mason.—At the May term, 1852, of the Scotland Circuit Court, Milton Mason was indicted for the murder of Michael Miller, in Harrison Township. The murder was committed on the 30th of January, 1852. Mason threw a brickbat, which hit Miller on the left side of the head, and caused his death. At the October term, following, of said court, the cause against Mason was continued generally, and he was never apprehended and brought to trial.

A FUNNY EPISODE.

During a period of time including the year 1855, there existed in Northeastern Missouri and Southeastern Iowa, a gang of horse thieves and counterfeiters. On one occasion, in January, 1855, when John J. Rhodes and John McQueen, who were charged with horse stealing, and several other criminals, were in jail, at Memphis, awaiting trial, a report was circulated that the friends of these outlaws, especially from the northwestern part of the county, where a number of them were supposed to reside, were coming, or intending to come, into town in a body for the purpose of liberating the "jail birds." Hearing this report,

Maj. James L. Jones, and a few other notables, ever zealous of the safety and reputation of the town, sounded the tocsin, and began to assemble the valiant men preparatory to organize an army for the common defense. Accordingly the valiant men assembled, and those who had no guns armed themselves with pitchforks, picks, clubs, brickbats and the like, and then, fearing that their supply of ammunition might become exhausted, they demolished a pile of new bricks, which lay on the east side of the square, reduced it to bats of convenient size for throwing, and thus armed and equipped they swiftly formed themselves into ranks of war, and began the school of instruction under their commander-in-chief, Maj. Jones, who at once organized his forces by first making a detail of pickets to man the outposts and guard the avenues of approach. Having thus prepared to avoid a surprise by the enemy, he fell to drilling his soldiers in the tactics of war, and marched them up and down the streets and around the public square, until, like the school boys, training, each one felt "that swelling of the heart he ne'er could feel again."

Couriers were engaged keeping up communication between headquarters and the picket line, and momentarily the enemy was expected to rush frantically into the town and charge upon the jail, where the army of defense was determined to fight it out if it took all night. But night came, and no enemy appeared, and all was reported clear on the outskirts of camp, and the soldiers, who had marched and drilled until they were fatigued and sleepy, quietly fell out of ranks, one by one, and traced their steps homeward, and there sought their beds of slumber. Thus the chief, Maj. Jones, who was the last to leave the field, was left without a command. He then retired to the hotel kept by Jacob Gray, on the corner where Hudson & Paxon's store is now located, and in the office therein, which was in the corner room he seated himself upon a chair, and placed his long barreled squirrel rifle, which he had brought from the mountains of Tennessee, between his legs, then leaned back against the wall, and thus prepared to keep his "nightly vigils." The hammer of his gun happened to get under the round of his chair, and on leaning it forward from the wall the hammer was "tripped" and the

gun was fired, and this was the only shot in that "funny episode." This aroused the chief from his snooze, and remembering that Judge Reese, who was then holding court in Memphis, was sleeping in the room overhead, he exclaimed, "O! I have shot the Judge!" A rush was then made for the upper room where it was found that Judge Reese was safe, and that the bullet had done no harm.

The next morning "a council of war was held," and, believing that danger still existed, a committee of conference, among whom was Maj. Gorin who still survives, was appointed to confer with the enemy and persuade him if possible to throw down his arms and keep the peace. Thus instructed the members of this committee mounted their steeds and cautiously traveled in a northwesterly direction in search of the foe. They saw no hostile force, but observed that the people were quietly and busily pursuing their labors, and failing to discover any trace of the imaginary enemy they became so "shamed" that they rode back to town without mentioning the matter to any one on their route. Then it flashed upon the citizens of Memphis that it was all a joke—nothing more.

RUNAWAY SLAVES.

"Gideon," a slave and a good blacksmith living at Memphis and belonging to the Patterson estate, ran away about the year 1858, and went to Burlington, Iowa. Hearing of his whereabouts John Doyle and another man went to that place, captured him and brought him back to Memphis without due process of law. This caused considerable excitement and indignation among the people of Iowa. The success of Doyle and his companion emboldened other Missourians, and tended to induce them to secure their runaway slaves in the same manner. It also served to put the citizens of Iowa on their guard, and caused them to look with suspicion upon persons coming into their State from the Missouri border. It is said that after his return "Gideon" was given an opportunity and worked out his own freedom, and that he was killed during the war near Lancaster in Schuyler County.

Sopha, the Runaway Slave.—Sopha was a mulatto, whose

mother was a colored woman and her father a white man. She was light complexioned, her hair was light and straight, and her countenance so fair that she might easily be, and perhaps was sometimes, mistaken for a white woman. She was raised in the family of Samuel Glover, of St. Louis, and became an excellent cook, and a neat and tasty house-maid. Mr. Glover sold her to his brother William Glover who resided in Knox County, Mo. The latter sold her to William B. Tull, who also lived in Knox County, for the price of \$900. It is alleged that the mother of the Glovers regretted that Sopha had gone out of the family and wished that she might be bought back. Accordingly William Glover made an effort to buy her back, and offered Mr. Tull \$1,000 for her, but the offer was refused. In the summer of 1857 Sopha became tired of living the life of a slave, and, complaining of harsh treatment, made her way back to her old home a few miles north of Newark. Here she was supplied (some say by whites and blacks both) with money and a suit of men's clothes. She dressed herself in these clothes, and, being supplied with a pass, went directly and boldly to La Grange, where she took passage on a steamboat, and went to Iowa, where she found refuge among the abolitionists (Quakers) at New London, in Henry County, beyond the limits of slavery. It has always been believed that the Glovers, not being able to buy her back, were the principal actors in effecting her escape. The following year (1858) William B. Tull moved with his family to Memphis, Scotland County, and located in the building of the Central House which stands south of and opposite the southeast corner of the public square, and began the business of keeping a hotel. Knowing Sopha's excellent qualities as a cook and being now in need of her services he offered a reward of \$250 for her recovery.

Some time thereafter a man by the name of Samuel Miller, residing at Mount Sterling, Iowa, informed Mr. Tull that Sopha was with a certain family in New London, in that State. Upon receipt of this information Tull and his son, George, and M. J. Miller and two other men went to Mount Pleasant to rescue the "fugitive slave." Arriving there Mr. Tull informed some of the citizens of the place what his errand was, and then went to see the girl.

Upon seeing her he thought he knew her, but as it had been about two years since he had last seen her, and as she was differently dressed and somewhat changed in appearance, he could not as yet swear positively to her identity, and this was true with the balance of his party who had previously known her. As soon as they met she asked him if he claimed her as his slave. To this he replied that if she would allow him to see her arm on which was a certain scar, that he would then be able to give her a positive answer. To this she replied that he could not see her arm, but if she had a revolver she would show him that. At this moment Tull looked out, and discovered that the house was being surrounded by the populace. At this juncture Tull's friends appeared, and advised him to leave town with his party as soon as possible. Heeding this advice they left, returned to Salem, and there put up for the night. During the night Tull and his son being awakened by a noise found their room full of men with clubs, ropes and different kinds of weapons. Tull asked what they wanted, and was informed that they wanted him and his party to get up and go with them. They then began to fix for tying him, when he said that he would resist being tied with all his ability, but that he would go along without being tied, and thus he was permitted to go. The whole party was then taken back to Mount Pleasant, where the populace was more excited than ever, and there placed in jail, around which a heavy guard was stationed.

The excitement was now so intense that the prisoners apprehended danger of being lynched. But the sheriff assured them all the protection in his power, and warned them to be ready, so far as possible, to defend themselves in case of an attack. To this end they broke up a table which was in the jail, in order to get the legs for weapons. The enraged populace attended about the jail for about three days, and then the Tulls were taken to a private house, where they were treated with the greatest kindness and respect. Mr. Tull's carriage was then sent home with two men, who brought to Memphis the news of the situation of him and his party. This item of news then spread like wildfire. The citizens of the adjoining counties in Missouri were informed at once, and many of those of Lewis, Clark and Scotland Counties,

where Mr. Tull had many friends, were anxious to organize and arm themselves, and go in a body to Mount Pleasant to rescue him and his party. But the more considerate, fearing that such a proceeding might endanger the life of Mr. Tull, persuaded them not to attempt such a rash and unlawful act. Judge Thomas S. Richardson, who always counseled peace, and Maj. James L. Jones, United States marshal, then went to Mount Pleasant, bailed the Tulls out and brought them home. As soon, however, as Mr. Tull was released, and before leaving Mount Pleasant, he bailed or secured the release of his two assistants whose names have not been mentioned, and M. J. Miller was bailed out by his father, and thus the whole party was released.

A complaint was filed in the district court of Henry County, Iowa, against Ephraim Timmons, William Hunt, Thomas Hunt, William B. Tull, George W. Tull and M. J. Miller, charging them with "conspiracy to kidnap," and on the 18th day of November, 1859, the matter was presented to the grand jury, and the following is a copy of the record made on that occasion:

In this case the grand jury on this day bring in a true bill against Ephraim Timmons, William Hunt and Thomas Hunt, and ignore the complaint as to the said William B. Tull, George W. Tull and M. J. Miller. It is therefore ordered by the court that they are discharged.

State of Iowa <i>vs.</i> Ephraim Timmons, William Hunt, Thomas Hunt.	}	November Term. Indictment at this term for conspiracy.	November 29, 1859.
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And now comes the State of Iowa, by J. Tracy, district attorney, and the defendants being three times called come not but default. It is therefore ordered by the court that their recognizance be forfeited.

The three persons against whom the grand jury refused to find a true bill had Judge Thomas S. Richardson as their attorney, and with him they appeared promptly in compliance with the conditions expressed in the bonds they had given. This established an inference that if the other parties had appeared likewise no bill would have been found against them. The writer is informed, however, that they never appeared for trial, and that the sums forfeited in their bonds were never collected, but that litigation subsequently grew out of the matter. Meanwhile "Sopha" remained in the land of freedom and never again felt the bands of bondage.

BENCH AND BAR.

It is claimed by old settlers who have been intimately acquainted with the bench and bar of Scotland County ever since its organization that the bar contained more talent during the first ten years of its existence than it has ever since contained. This assertion, however, has not been made with reference to the local bar, but to the bar as it was then constituted, including all attorneys in attendance from other counties. The bar then consisted of Thomas S. Richardson, Levi J. Wagner, J. Proctor Knott, of Scotland County; James S. Green, Addison Reese, James Lindley, David Wagner, H. M. Woodyard and James Ellison, of Lewis County; N. F. Givens, James Cowgill and DeKalb Musgrove, of Clark County; Thomas L. Anderson, John Dryden, Edwin Pratt, Samuel T. Glover and R. Richmond, of Marion County; and E. V. Wilson and K. P. Anderson, of Knox County. The lawyers in those days, like Methodist preachers, were "circuit riders," it being the custom then to follow the judge around through his judicial circuit, so that the bar of each county was composed of all the able lawyers in the whole circuit; hence each bar had a concentration of talent. That custom, however, was discontinued long ago, and now the lawyers do not go abroad to seek clients and business, but go only when solicited by clients. Among other and subsequent attorneys of the local bar of Scotland County were A. M. T. Randolph, Samuel McKee, Orion Clemons, A. C. Bailey and S. W. Birch.

"Judge Thomas S. Richardson settled in the town of Sand Hill in 1841, where he commenced the practice of law. He removed to Memphis in 1844 soon after the county seat was removed to that place. Like all young men in this part of the State at that time Mr. Richardson had not an opportunity of gaining a thorough education; yet his industry and energy made amends for this deficiency, and he, by hard study and perseverance, made rapid strides in his profession. The Democratic party, of which he was a member, soon selected him as their leader in this county, and by his pleasing and gentlemanly manner, became very popular even with those who were his political opponents. He was chosen when quite a young man to represent Scotland County in the State Legislature, where he soon gained an influence

very rare in a man so young in a legislative body. He was also chosen a member of the convention to revise the constitution of this State, and was one of the committee of three appointed by the Senate to revise the statutes in 1856. He also served a term of four years in the State Senate. At a special election in 1859 he was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit by about 1,000 majority over James Ellison, who was also a Democrat. In this capacity he served until his death. Although Judge Richardson was a zealous politician he disappointed the expectations of even his friends, who entertained fears lest his long political career might be prejudicial to him in his position upon the bench. But he showed himself to be fully competent to perform the duties of his office, and seemed entirely at home in his new field of action. Even his political enemies were constrained to admit that he made as good a judge if not the best that ever sat upon the bench of this circuit.

“ Judge Richardson was a Kentuckian, a pro-slavery Democrat, and as a necessary consequence took a strong interest in the success of the Southern cause at the commencement of the Rebellion. He was a Secessionist, but not a rebel. He was strongly opposed to the war, and after hostilities had commenced he used every effort in his power to induce Col. Martin Green to take his troops from this part of the State. He was even threatened with arrest by some of the Confederate officers in Green's Camp while he was there for that purpose. The writer, after a careful examination, can not find a single instance where Richardson ever gave material aid or assistance to those in armed rebellion against the Federal Government, although he strongly sympathized with the cause of the South. He was in favor of peaceable secession. When Memphis was occupied by home guards, under the command of Col. David Moore, he was arrested, but not deprived of his liberty. After the Twenty-first Regiment of Missouri Volunteers was organized, and returned to Memphis in the month of November, Richardson was again put under arrest, and confined in the courthouse, although no definite charge was made against him. On the night of November 1861, while he was engaged in reading a newspaper to the prisoners confined with him in the center room of the courthouse on the west side

of the building, he was assassinated by a shot from a carbine or musket, killing him instantly." The shot, which caused his death, was fired through the window from the outside, by some unknown fiend, who has never been apprehended.

James Proctor Knott is a Kentuckian by birth and education, but coming to Scotland County he was admitted to the bar at Memphis in the spring of 1851. By his industry and perseverance he soon exhibited great ability as a lawyer, and afterward entered the political arena. In 1858 he was elected to represent Scotland County in the State Legislature, and in the impeachment of Judge Jackson, he, as chairman of the judiciary committee, was very active in bringing that officer to trial. When Jackson was brought to trial before the Senate, Knott was selected to conduct the prosecution in behalf of the State. The legal ability displayed on that occasion caused him to be appointed attorney-general of the State, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his predecessor, Hon. Ephraim B. Ewing, who vacated the office to accept a position on the supreme bench of the State. Knott was appointed to that office by Gov. Stewart, and, in the Democratic convention that met at Jefferson City in 1860, he was nominated for attorney-general, with C. F. Jackson for governor, and was elected on the general ticket. In the convention, which met at St. Louis in March, 1861, he represented Cole County, where the State capitol is located, and where he then resided, and, although a sympathizer with the Southern cause, he counseled moderation, and opposed extreme secession measures. He continued to reside at Jefferson City until about the middle of the war period, and then removed to Kentucky, where he has ever since resided. Since going to Kentucky he has served twelve years as a representative in Congress, and four years as governor of that State, having been inaugurated into the latter office on the 4th of September, 1883. He resides at Lebanon, Ky.

Levi J. Wagner was a brother of Judge David Wagner, of Lewis County. He began the practice of law at Memphis, at the time or soon after the courts were established there. As a lawyer he was an excellent collector, but never rose to distinction as an advocate. He owned a large tract of land, lived about

a mile northeast of Memphis, and divided his time and attention between farming and his professional duties. He retired from the bar during the war, and gave his whole attention to farming, stock raising, etc., and being an able financier he amassed considerable property. Politically he was a Democrat, twice represented his county in the State Legislature, served a term as county treasurer, and was a member of the convention held at Jefferson City to form the present constitution of the State. He was always known as a Union man, was highly respected, and enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. He died September 4, 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-two years, and the finest monument in the Memphis Cemetery marks his resting place. At the time of his death he was president of the Citizens' Bank of Memphis.

The resident members of the Scotland County bar are as follows: John D. Smoot and M. M. Pettingill, of the firm of Smoot & Pettingill; W. T. Kays, died October 23, 1887; R. D. Cramer; Ed R. McKee and John M. Jayne, of the firm of McKee & Jayne; A. H. Smith; John B. Mudd and Thomas H. Wagner, of the firm of Mudd & Wagner; George Collins and Ed. M. Allen, of the firm of Collins & Allen; Elias Schofield, Lewis Myers, John C. Moore, E. R. Bartlett and Thomas A. Rees. None who practiced before the late war are now remaining in the bar. All of the present members of the bar have joined it since the war period, and some of them very recently. Comparatively speaking, the bar is young and vigorous, but rather large in comparison to the amount of business submitted for their transaction. [For further personal mention of the members of the bar see biographical department].

TOWNS OF THE COUNTY.

Sand Hill, situated in the southern part of Scotland County, about twelve miles from Memphis, was the first village established therein, and James L. Jones, who was afterward the first sheriff of the county, opened the first store there about the year 1835. It was then the headquarters of what was known as the Cooper settlement, and being chosen as the place for the seat of justice of Scotland County, while it embraced the territory of



James Tuley
J. M. Dufford

what is now Knox County, it drew a considerable amount of business, which it continued to hold for a number of years. After the seat of justice was removed therefrom it ceased to grow, and has ever since been only a post village with a very few places of business. In October, 1857, it was surveyed, and laid out as a town containing twenty-five blocks of twelve lots each, excepting Blocks 2 and 23, which have but six lots each, the other half of these lots being reserved for a public square. This was done by Chancey Durkee, agent for the proprietors, who reserved the right "to take the water from the springs on the streets and alleys in any direction they might think proper." At the present writing the village contains two general stores, kept respectively by the firms of Wilsey & Westcott and Rule & Smith, one drug and grocery store by Chaney Brothers, one Methodist Episcopal Church, a hotel kept by Daniel Chaney, and a postoffice, also one professional man—Dr. Mason. The presidential election for Benton Township in 1840 was held at Charles Bealer's grocery in Sand Hill, and Van Buren and Johnson received fifty votes, and Harrison and Tyler sixty-eight. James R. Abernathy, the candidate for prosecuting attorney of the judicial circuit, received seventy-two votes, there being no opposing candidate.

Edinburg, situated in the southeastern part of Mount Pleasant Township, was established in 1836, and Eskridge and Holliday, "two old bachelors," who came from Shelby County, Mo., opened a grocery there that year, their principal business consisting of the sale of spirits, as claimed by some old settlers. The presidential election for Mount Pleasant in 1840 was held at Edinburg, and Van Buren and Johnson received 109 votes, and Harrison and Tyler forty-seven. Abernathy, for prosecuting attorney, received thirty-seven votes, there being no opposition to the latter. Edinburg was named by S. W. B. Carnegy, a Scotchman, who named it after the metropolis of his native country. The name of the county was suggested also by the same gentleman. The business of Edinburg ceased many years ago, and there is nothing there now but a church and a schoolhouse.

Pleasant Retreat consists of a postoffice and one general store, the latter being kept by William Wells, and is situated in Mount Pleasant Township, about eight miles south of Memphis.

The postoffice was established there in 1849, and Judge John C. Collins was the postmaster from that date continuously until 1883—thirty-four years in all.

Bible Grove, situated in Section 12, Township 64 north, Range 13 west, being in Mount Pleasant Township, was established soon after the settlement of the county began, and was named as a postoffice. The first store at Bible Grove was kept by James L. Lancaster, and he was succeeded by F. M. Johnson. The village now consists of two stores, kept respectively by William Breedlove and Thomas Barker. There is also a blacksmith shop and the Christian Church building.

Rainbow, on the North Fabius, near the southern line of the county, was established in 1880. It contains a general store and a drug store; the former kept by Oscar Cope, and the latter by Edward Fordny. It also contains a saw mill and blacksmith shop. A postoffice was established there in the spring of 1881. The postmasters have been Marion Spurgeon, S. H. Phillips and the present incumbent, D. Hustead. Dr. William Noblett is the village physician.

Gorin, on the line of the Santa Fe Railroad, in Section 9, Township 64 north, Range 10 west, was established in the spring of 1887. Baker & Webber opened the first stock of goods in March, 1887, and have since been succeeded by Dr. Neal. Mr. Harkness opened a grocery in May, 1887, and Hamilton & Co. opened a general store in June of the same year. Tim Boyer opened a boarding house in march, and a postoffice was established in June, same year. W. G. Miller is the postmaster. This place is surrounded by a vast agricultural country, and is destined to become a large shipping point as soon as the railroad is completed, as the nearest town to it of any considerable size is Memphis, which is sixteen miles distant; and for the further reason that it will be on the most direct route between Chicago and Kansas City. The line of the Santa Fe Railroad enters the county about five miles north of the southeast corner of the county, and leaves it about seven miles west of the same point, thus making the length of its line within the county about nine miles.

Etna, which is situated on parts of Sections 23 and 26, in

Township 65 north, Range 10 west, was laid out and surveyed into lots numbering thirty-three in all, by Andrew Hunt, in April, 1855. In 1857 the place contained, a store, kept by a Mr. Hunt; a hotel, kept by his brother; another store, kept by Stevenson & Leach, and a schoolhouse. It contains at the present writing one general store, kept by W. J. Keller; one hotel, kept by Joel H. Keller, and the German Methodist Episcopal Church. The public school is taught in the first story of the Masonic building, which was erected soon after the late war. The Masonic Lodge, No. 41, meets in the second story of the same building.

Granger is situated on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, about one and a half miles west from the eastern line of the county. It was surveyed and laid out in September, 1874, by Henry Hill the proprietor. Shacklett's addition to Granger, which lies east of and adjoining the original plat, was laid out April 4, 1882, by Benjamin W. Shacklett, Solomon B. Allen and S. A. Lynn. The town is located in the center of Section 2, Township 65 north, Range 10 west. The first business house in Granger was built in 1874 by F. J. Miller. It was a two-story building, 22x40 feet in size, and has since had a large addition built thereto. In this house Mr. Miller opened the first store in the town, in November, of that year, and embarked as a general merchant and lumber dealer. In 1875 Henry Strickler built the hotel which is now owned and managed by Frazee. The next merchant was Job Ballard, who continued in business about one and a half years, and then died. His stock was purchased by Dowell & Thompson, who were succeeded by Dowell. The town has grown quite rapidly, so that it contains at the present writing two general stores kept respectively by Messrs. Matlick & Wilsey, and F. J. Miller; one grocery, by L. Lewis; one drug store, by I. L. Davis; a drug and grocery store, by Dr. R. E. Glover; a harness and saddle shop, by Rash & Hummell; a wagon and blacksmith shop, by Guyton & Whaley; a hardware, lumber and furniture store, by Thompson Bros. & Co.; two hotels—the Frazee House, by W. F. Frazee, and the Pryor House, by Mrs. Pryor; a milliner store, by Miss Jessie McElroy; a livery stable, by Robert W. McElroy; a Presbyterian Church, a public schoolhouse, with upper and lower rooms; a railroad depot and warehouse;

an Odd Fellows hall, and a lodge of that order organized in 1881. The latter has about thirty members. The town has also a public library, which was organized and kept up by the citizens. The population of Granger is about 175. The shipments from this place for the year ending August 31, 1887, given in car loads, were as follows: hogs, 40; cattle, 12; sheep, 1; wheat, 1; oats, 36. The wheat was the first car load ever shipped from Granger. The shipments of cattle fell short on account of the failure of the corn crop in 1886.

Arbela.—The original survey of this town, then called North Perryville, was made March 24, 1858, by Thomas Russell. Afterward, the town of Arbela lying south of and including the southern part of North Perryville, was surveyed and laid out, but when and by whom the record does not state. The original town used to be called Burnt Church. Arbela is situated in Section 10, Township 65 north, Range 10 west, and is on the Keokuk & Western Railroad, about eight miles east of Memphis on a direct line. The new survey was made, and the name Arbela adopted about the time of the completion of the Keokuk & Western Railway. The town contains two general stores, three groceries, one hardware store, one milliner store, one church, railroad depot, and a public schoolhouse.

Uniontown, containing seventy-two lots in all, and situated on Section 15, Township 66 north, Range 13 west, being in Miller Township, was surveyed and laid out on the 7th of March, 1857, by R. H. Morris, James Saunders, J. P. Saunders and B. A. McLaughlin. In 1860 this village consisted of the saw and grist-mill of Saunders & Bro., two general stores, one grocery, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one tailor shop, and a doctor. In 1874 Kilwinning Lodge, No. 378, A. F. & A. M., completed a two-story building, 21x40 feet in size, for a hall and schoolhouse. The upper story was finished off for the hall, and the lower story for a high school. The cost of the building was \$850. Kilwinning Lodge continues to meet in the hall, but the schoolroom has ceased to be used for school purposes. At present the town consists of a postoffice, general store and blacksmith shop, and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

South Upton, containing ten blocks of different sizes, was surveyed and laid out on part of Lot 1 of the southwest fractional quarter of Section 20, Town 67 north, Range 10 west, on the 22d of November, 1855, by William T. Phares. The original town of Upton lies on the Iowa side. There is at present nothing on the Missouri side except a schoolhouse.

Fabius or Crawford's Station, on the K. & W. Railway, five miles west of Memphis, was laid out by Robert Smiley on the 8th of April, 1876. It now contains the railroad depot, post-office, three stores, a blacksmith shop and a saw and corn mill.

Memphis. [For the origin of the town of Memphis see account noted elsewhere.] Since the original town was surveyed there have been twelve additions made to it as follows, in the order of their dates: Cecil's addition, containing four blocks of twelve lots each and one block of four lots, was surveyed March 5, 1844. It lies directly west of the original plat of Memphis, being between Clay and Cecil Streets. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Episcopal Churches are in this addition. Jones' addition, containing four blocks of twelve lots each, was surveyed and laid out March 18, 1844. It adjoins the original plat on the south, but does not extend farther west than Main Street, which runs north and south along the west side of the public square. North addition, which contains five blocks, and which lies directly north of and adjoining the original plat, was laid out by J. F. Foreman in January, 1848. Cecil's second addition, containing Blocks 6, 7 and 8, and which lies directly west of his first addition, was laid out August 21, 1856, by Samuel S. Cecil. Cecil's third addition contains two blocks lying directly west of Blocks 7 and 8 in his second addition, and was laid out July 3, 1857.

Richardson's addition, containing two blocks of fourteen lots each, lies east of and adjoining Block 10, in the original plat. It was laid out by Judge Thomas S. Richardson, on the 25th of August, 1857. Mety's addition, containing three blocks of sixteen lots each, and one block of four lots, lies north of North Street, and directly west of Mr. Mety's residence. It was laid out by the proprietor, Charles Mety, on the 20th of April, 1858. Oak Ridge addition, containing twenty-five large residence lots, including the railroad depot grounds, was laid

out by Charles Mety on the 17th of March, 1866. And Mackey's subdivision of Lots 4 and 9, of Oak Ridge addition, containing twenty-one lots, lying southeast of the railroad depot, was laid out by John T. Mackey on the 18th of May, 1875. Mety's second addition, containing twelve lots, and lying east of his residence lot, was laid out by Charles Mety on the 12th of December, 1877. Eastern addition, containing four blocks, was laid out on the 10th of February, 1881, by Sanders, Pitkin, Richardson and others. Mety's third addition, containing three blocks of fourteen lots each, lies directly north of his first addition, and was laid out in May, 1881.

Before the town of Memphis was established a burying ground had been selected in the western part of the present site thereof by the early settlers of the vicinity. This burying ground continued to be used by the citizens of Memphis and vicinity until the year 1858. On the 8th of August, 1858, Austin Quisenbury conveyed, by warranty deed, to Memphis Lodge, No. 16, F. & A. M., a tract of land in the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 8 in Town 65 north, Range 11 west, consisting of five acres, for a cemetery. The lodge caused this tract to be surveyed into 164 lots, each twenty feet square, and had a plat thereof made and recorded, under the name of "Masonic Cemetery Grounds." The grounds were then fitted up, and have ever since, and still continue to be controlled by the aforesaid lodge. As soon as this cemetery was ready for use the old one was abandoned, and most of the dead moved therefrom to the new one. This cemetery lies on the western slope of an elevated tract of land, and is about one mile east of the city.

The first house erected within the present limits of Memphis, was a log cabin, erected a short distance southwest of the present railroad depot, in the fall of 1835, by Burton Tompkins, and the next was also a log cabin, which stood on the lot where Dr. Murphy's residence now stands. It was built about the year 1836, and occupied as a residence by Reuben Riggs. Another cabin was erected soon thereafter, on the same lot, by Harrison H. Parks. This, however, was a long time before Memphis was chosen for the county seat, and surveyed and platted as a town.

These, and perhaps other log cabins, stood upon the town site before it became the county seat. The first brick building in the town was the courthouse, of which mention has been made under the head of "public buildings." Maj. H. M. Gorin put up the first frame dwelling house in Memphis, in the year 1844. It stood on the west side of the street, due west of the courthouse, on the present "burnt district." It was afterward removed, and now stands on Lot 10, in Block 18 of the original plat, and is still occupied as a residence. The small frame dwelling house which now stands on the east side of the public square, and near the northeast corner thereof, was moved from Sand Hill, by Hon. Levi J. Wagner, immediately after the county seat was moved. It was moved on rollers, and was drawn by oxen. Fences were not in the way then, and it was brought by the best route, mostly through the open prairie. It is the same building in which the first county offices were held at Sand Hill, and, after bringing it to Memphis, Mr. Wagner, had his law office in it as long as he kept one in the town. Prior to this, and early in the year 1844, Mety and Gorin erected a small building on the north side of the public square, and due north of the present courthouse, and tendered it to the county for the use of the county officers. It was accepted, and the first term of the county court was held therein, in May, 1844.

The frame building now occupied by Ballow's restaurant was moved from Sand Hill, by Dr. W. L. Felix, about the year 1845 or 1846, and set on the Pitkin corner, at the southeast corner of the public square. The first store in Memphis was opened in 1843 or 1844, by Charles Mety and Dr. W. L. Felix, in a log building which stood on the lot now occupied by the large brick residence of Mr. Myers, formerly known as the Downing property. The original stock of goods came from the store of Dr. Felix, at Sand Hill, from which place he moved and formed the partnership with Mety. Mety & Felix then sold goods a year or more, when the former bought a store building in Waterloo, in Clark County, and took it down, moved the material and rebuilt it on the corner, where Cole & Mety's store is now located, at the northwest corner of the public square. Then Mety bought the interest of his partner, Felix, moved the store into this new building,

and took in Austin Quisenbury as a partner. Soon after this Mety sold his interest to Quisenbury, and the latter then took in W. P. Ellis as a partner, and they continued in business at the same place. Mety, Reese & Agin then opened a store in a building which stood on the corner directly north of the former, where the Wabash Hotel afterward stood. Reese & Agin were merchants at Canton, where they lived, and Mr. Mety managed the store in Memphis. About this time Dr. W. L. Felix opened a store on the Pitkin corner in the building which he moved from Sand Hill. Also about this time, or perhaps later, a Mr. Skinner, of La Grange, in Lewis County, sent up a stock of goods, which was opened and sold by Martin Connell, on the north side of the public square, in a little building which stood west of and near the ground now covered by the Pitkin block, at the northeast corner of the said square.

The first hotel in Memphis was erected soon after the county seat was established thereat, by Harry Baker. It is still standing where it was built, on the east side of the street leading from the public square to the railroad depot, and near the Baker residence. The next hotel was put up and kept by Andrew Lovell. It is the old frame building on the corner west of Townsend's wagon factory. It was continued as a hotel for many years, and finally converted into a boarding house. The first blacksmith in Memphis was Ralph Lowe, who purchased the lot north of and adjoining the jail lot (it being Lot 7, Block 18, old plat), and erected a shop thereon, in which he worked about one year, then left, and has never since been heard of. The first brick house in Memphis was the courthouse, and the next was a small tailor's shop, erected on the east side of the square by a Mr. Summers. It was afterward torn down. At the outbreak of the late war the only brick buildings on the public square were the aforesaid tailor's shop, the Pitkin block at the southeast corner, and the brick part of the building now known as the Central Hotel. All the other brick business houses have been erected since the close of the war. The John O'Conner block, north of the Star House; the Methodist Episcopal and Christian Churches; the J. W. Cody dwelling house, on the southeast corner of Block 4 in Jones' addition; the large residence on the Downing

property; the residences of John George, Charles Crocker and H. D. Wellington, in the eastern part of town; the residences of Dr. Murphy, E. E. Nuckols, John C. Leach and William T. Kays, in the western part of town; the old grist-mill on East Jackson street, and two other dwellings in the northeastern part of the town; the courthouse and jail, comprise all the brick structures in Memphis at the beginning of the war.

At the present time (October, 1887,) there are two brick blocks, each containing one store room, and one brick block containing two business rooms on the north side of the public square; one block, with one business room, and another block with four business fronts on the east side; one block with three business fronts, and another with four, on the south side; one block with six business fronts, and another with seven, on the west side; all of which, except the Pitkin building before mentioned, have been erected since the late war. These comprise about one-half of the space facing the public square, the balance of which is mostly covered with wooden buildings. The brick buildings are all two stories high, except the Pitkin building, at the southeast corner, and the Hudson building at the southwest corner, which are three stories in height. In addition to the brick buildings fronting on the square, there are several others on streets leading from the square. Some brick structures have been erected on the square, and burned down since the war, and many good dwelling houses have been constructed of brick since that period, in the residence portion of the city.

Returning to the earlier growth of the town, it is found that about the year 1846 Mety & Gorin established the first wool carding mill, where the creamery is now managed, and ran it a number of years. The first grist-mill was put up where the Leach mill now stands, by J. P. and T. Walker, about the year 1851; it was a small frame. The first saw mill had previously been established near that place by Foreman. It was a circular saw mill, and was run by horse power. Jacob Clapper was the first manufacturer of furniture in Memphis, and he began the business in 1848, in a small building north of the southwest corner of Block 9 in the original town, it being just north of the present burnt district. Afterward, in the same year, D.

Wellington, father of H. D. Wellington, commenced to manufacture in a shop which stood on the west side of the street, a short distance north of the northeast corner of the public square. Soon thereafter George H. Moore began the manufacture of furniture in the Combs building, on the east side of the square. Messrs. Little, Hughes & Best established a plow manufactory about the year 1856, in the building now used as a residence on the northeast corner of Block 4 in Jones' addition, and continued the business up to the war. They did a very extensive business, and employed about a dozen workmen. The first physician that practiced in the vicinity of Memphis was Dr. Charles Martin, who settled one mile north of town, about the year 1842. He afterward moved into town, and there continued the practice of medicine until his death, which occurred during the fifties. The second physician was Dr. Moses L. Hudnall.

The following is a directory of the business of Memphis in 1860: General stores—Martin & Gorin, H. Davis, J. W. Carnegy, P. Livergood, Bridges & Billups, Dunkin & McFall, and Downing, Gorin & Co.; drugs—J. M. McIntosh; hotels—Central House by William B. Tull, and the Douglass House by Harle & Pritchard; physicians—Drs. Crow & Asbury, W. F. Osborn and J. Sanders; dentist—S. A. Lynn; artist—S. J. Reed; attorneys—M. G. Gorin & John C. Anderson, A. M. F. Randolph, F. P. Hall; Wilson, Wellington & Payne, manufacturers of doors, frames, sash, furniture, etc., on north side of public square; George H. Moore, wood turning shop and furniture manufactory; Dibble, Morton & Dibble, proprietors of the Memphis flouring mills. In addition to the foregoing, there were a number of mechanic's shops, and other enterprises.

In 1860 there was an old fashioned Fourth of July barbecue celebration, held in the grove one mile west of Memphis. It was attended by a large concourse of people, all of whom manifested great patriotism, especially in the consumption of the good things prepared for the occasion. According to an account published in the first issue of the *Memphis National Democrat* following this "grand barbecue," "two beeves, twenty-five sheep, several hogs, a large number of chickens, and bread and pies and cakes in proportion," were then and there consumed. The same issue of

that paper also gives an account of a Sunday-school celebration held on the same day at Prairie View Church, in Green Township, on which occasion a procession composed of six Sunday-schools, numbering 678 persons in all, with music and banners, marched to the grove under command of William T. Smith. Arriving there, the exercises were opened with prayer, by Rev. James J. Kern, an oration was delivered by A. M. F. Randolph, a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion, was partaken of, and all were happy.

To show how quickly Memphis recovered from the spoliations of war, the following directory of her business in 1869, which has been preserved, is here given: Dry goods—Paxson & Hudson, Webster & Byrne, Russel & Carter, A. H. Smith and Charles Mety; groceries—Baker & Mills, Dunkin & Sons and Lem. Shields; drugs—Dr. P. T. Huff, Craig & McArthur, and Murphy & Parrish; hardware—J. W. Walker, Thomas Perry, and Mason & Davis; merchant tailors—R. Williamson and G. Klienk; harness and saddles—Crook & Bro.; jewelry—Henry Courtney; wagon manufactory—J. S. Fullerton; hotels—The Memphis, Douglass and Lovell Houses, the first being at the southeast corner of the public square (now the Central), with George Pickard, proprietor; the second at the southwest corner of the square, kept by Mrs. McCandles, and the latter in the west part of town, by L. F. Lovell; blacksmith shops by E. H. Wheeler and Loami Mott; John Walker, furniture—successor to Walker, Wellington & Payne; S. M. Martin, wagon shop, two doors north of the northwest corner of the public square; John M. George, wagon and blacksmith shop in east part of town. There were also two boot and shoe shops, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Presbyterian and Christian Churches. The physicians were G. W. Wolgamott, D. B. Fowler, G. W. Murphy, J. E. Parrish and P. T. Huff. The lawyers were Cramer & Peters, William T. Kays, H. M. Durkee, S. W. Birch and E. R. McKee.

Memphis has been the victim of a considerable destruction of property by fire. On the night of the 7th of January, 1875, a fire broke out in the small frame building on the west side of the public square, occupied by S. M. Hoon as a restaurant. It soon extended to the three other business rooms of the wooden

row in which the Hoon building was located, and all, including most of the goods, were consumed. The building next adjoining the one in which the fire began was occupied by Z. W. Baker as a residence upstairs and confectionery and bakery below. The next by Sutton & Son's grocery, and the next by A. Simon as a residence and harness and saddle store. The losses were estimated as follows: Henry Miller, building, \$500; S. H. Hoon, stock, furniture and cash, \$800; Z. W. Baker, building, stock and household goods, \$3,500; building belonging to Mrs. Martha Boyle, \$900; Sutton & Son's stock, \$2,400; Masons' apartment, including frame building, \$1,000; A. Simon's loss, \$400; total \$9,500. While this was a severe loss to individuals, it was a gain to the town, as the ground on which these wooden buildings stood is now covered by a fine two-story brick block. The next big fire took place in January, 1881, when the wooden row on the south side of the square, east of and adjoining the National Bank, was consumed. This row consisted of four business fronts occupied respectively by a harness shop, grocery, tin shop and butcher shop. A part of this ground has since been covered with a one-story brick block containing two business rooms. Another disastrous fire was the burning, in January, 1884, of the brick building which stood at the northeast corner of the square, on Lot 7 in Block 9, of the original plat of the town. It was occupied at the time of burning by Cushman & Son, as a carriage and wagon factory. To the east of this stood a large frame building, used by the same parties. The latter being sufficiently detached from the former was not consumed by the fire. The property that was saved was moved into this frame building, where the business of manufacturing was continued until April 1, 1887, when the factory again took fire, and the whole was consumed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars. The name of the firm when the last fire occurred was Cushman & Bro.

The most disastrous and saddening calamity that ever happened in Memphis, involving the loss of both life and property, was the burning of the Mackley Block, on Friday P. M., March 7, 1884. The Mackley Block proper was built in 1874, and was four stories in height including the basement. It stood on the southeast corner of Lot 6 in Block 7, in the old plat of the town, and measured 70 feet east and west.

Afterward a three-story block, including the basement, was added to the former on the west. The latter had two business fronts facing to the south. Both buildings were made of brick, and the former cost \$15,000.

A hotel was opened in the upper stories of the Mackley Block proper, on the 26th of January, 1875, the first story above the basement being used for business. At the time of the fire the combined buildings were occupied as follows: Beginning on the east was the drug store of Samuel Smith; next, hall and entrance to hotel above; next, the postoffice; next, Tucker's grocery, and above all these was the Wabash Hotel. West of and adjoining Tucker's grocery was the grocery of A. Wise, and next and last was Laomi Mott's saloon, restaurant and residence. The partition wall in the basement between Mott's saloon and Wise's cellar became softened with dampness drawn from salt that was stored against it, and consequently was unable to support the weight above. The crushing of this wall caused the upper outside walls to fall in, which knocked down the stoves and set the building on fire. Laomi Mott was asleep on a sofa in the front part of his restaurant; Phillip Payne, who was clerking for Wise, stood near the center of the grocery when the building fell, and Samuel Dobyms, a youth eighteen years of age, was caught near the wall as he attempted to escape. These three were killed, and their bodies nearly consumed by the fire. Lee Davis and several other persons were severely injured while escaping from the falling building. The next morning the remains of the persons killed were taken from the ruins, and a coroner's inquest was held over the same by D. T. S. Jack, coroner of Scotland County. The following is a copy of the verdict of the coroner's jury:

We find that the deceased came to their death by the sudden falling and immediately taking fire of the house in which they were at the time of their death; that the calamity can not be attributed or laid to any one in particular, but that a careful construction of said buildings, and a proper care of preservation would have prevented the loss of life and property.

Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1884.

J. B. DONNELL,
L. A. HEINZERLING,
JOSEPH G. BEST,
JOHN M. GEORGE,
CHARLES CROCKER.
THOMAS BROADWATER, *Foreman.*

Samuel Dobyms was interred on Saturday following the fire; on Sunday Philip Payne was buried by the Odd Fellows and on Monday Laomi Mott was buried by the Knights of Pythias. Revs. T. C. Johnson and M. G. Gorin conducted the services at each funeral.

The last fire that the writer has to chronicle, is the burning of the brick block containing Mason's opera house on the west side of the public square due west of the courthouse. This building took fire on the morning of Friday, February 25, 1887, at 3 o'clock, and was entirely consumed except a portion of the walls. The two rooms below the opera house were occupied respectively by James B. Donnell with a hardware store, and Mrs. C. E. Davis with millinery. The contents of several stores near by were carried into the street, and afterward carried back, causing considerable injury to the goods. The total loss caused by the fire was estimated to be \$25,000, and the insurance on the whole was \$14,000. The foregoing comprises the principal losses that the business portion of the town had sustained, but other fires have occurred, from time to time, in different parts of the town, not necessary here to mention.

Other casualties which have occurred in the country should be mentioned. On the 24th of May, 1860, the steam-power saw and grist mill of Alexander & Holt, located about ten miles west of Memphis, was blown to pieces by the bursting of the boiler, and John D. Holt was killed instantly, and a young man and boy were badly scalded. Two mares and a colt, belonging to a Mr. Smoot and standing near the mill, were also killed. Another frightful disaster occurred on April 22, 1880, when the boiler burst in the steam saw and grist mill belonging to Collins Dunbar, located about ten miles southwest of Memphis, and killed the proprietor and James Wilson, and William Mahan, who were at work in the mill.

The following is a directory of the business of Memphis in 1875:

Dry goods—Paxson & Hudson, T. J. Lycan & Bro., Myers, Cunningham & Co., A. H. Pitkin and William Webster. Notions—Ed W. Otto. Groceries—Walker & Byrne, Cody & Cox, Will McArthur, W. Don, Fowler & Co., and Sutton & Son. Drugs—

H. C. McArthur, Sage & Neel, Ross Brumbaugh and Dr. M. N. Newman. Harness and saddles—John D. Crook and A. Simon. Banks—Scotland County and Citizens. Meat shops—Hartman & Scott and Samuel Worth. Dentist—C. S. Vandenburg. Physicians—Murphy & Parrish, W. A. Monroe, W. W. Moore, E. H. Brumbaugh, P. T. Huff and M. N. Newman. Furniture stores—H. D. Wellington, Fred Nater and John H. Mulch. Boots and shoes—Secord & Griffith. Shoe shops—John Schuler and Charles W. Redditz. Hotels—Memphis House, by B. P. Hewitt, and Lovell House, by Fayette Lovell. Restaurants—Mrs. Shields, O'Connor & Hoon and M. Cody. Hardware—Jackson & Donnell and T. Walker & Co. Livery stables—Stine & Holley, Smithey & Peddicord and R. T. McCandless. Wagon factories—James Townsend, John M. George and Samuel Martin. Blacksmiths—Laomi Mott, N. W. Phillips, Michael Cody and A. R. Cushman. Marble shop—Sauer & Shelton. Cooper shop—Charles Blake & Son. Photo artists—L. Moberly and Charles Foss. Merchant tailors—J. G. Klink and Thomas Burrus. Milliners and dressmakers—Mrs. Lee Davis, Misses Kirk & Woodsmall and Mrs. Hellen Harper. Lumber yards—J. P. Craig and Rees Bros. Jewelers—Will M. Williamson and Henry Courtney. Produce dealers—Combs & Smith. Stoves & tinware—Lee Davis and Harry Seaman. Queensware—John Dunkin. Woolen goods store—James L. Mason. Carding machine—James L. Mason. Mills—Leach, Hamilton & Co. and M. Forman. Saloons, three in number. Churches—Methodist Episcopal, Rev. J. G. Thompson; Old School Presbyterian, Rev. M. G. Gorin; Congregational, Rev. A. M. Thome; Presbyterian, Rev. D. Hindman; Methodist Episcopal South, Rev. E. Carlyle; Christian, Elder W. H. Embry; Baptist, Rev. C. Bush; Catholic, and one colored church.

SOCIETIES.

Memphis Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.—The first officers of this lodge were Levi J. Wagner, W. M.; H. M. Gorin, S. W.; F. Farnsworth, J. W.; John M. T. Smith, S. D.; Robert A. Bryant, J. D.; Thomas S. Richardson, Sec.; D. Wellington, Treas. and W. S. Pettibone, Tyler. These officers were appointed and began their labors under a dispensation from the grand officers of

the Grand Lodge of the State, and held their first stated communication in Memphis on the 8th of August, 1851. Under this authority they continued to labor until after receiving their charter from the Grand Lodge of the State, dated May 6, 1852. The first stated communication held under the charter was on June 4, of that year, at which time the following officers were elected, to wit: James Procter Knott, W. M.; H. M. Gorin, S. W.; Peter Doyle, J. W.; T. H. Richardson, J. D.; Levi J. Wagner, Sec.; Thomas S. Richardson, Treas. and D. Wellington, Tyler. During this year the lodge erected a two-story frame building on the lot now occupied by Townsend's wagon factory, it being Lot 6 in Block 15 of the original plat of Memphis, and fitted up the second story for a hall and the first story as a schoolroom. The lodge continued to meet for a number of years in this hall, then sold it, and it has since been moved away. After that the lodge rented the hall on the third floor of the Pitkin brick block, where it met for some time, and then purchased the Combs building on the east side of the square, where it continued to meet until the year 1875, when it moved into its present quarters. It now owns the elegantly furnished hall and reception rooms in which it meets, on the third floor of the brick block standing on the corner opposite to and south of the southwest corner of the public square, the first story of which is now occupied by Paxson & Hudson, dry goods merchants. This building was erected in 1874, and the hall cost the fraternity \$1,850. The lodge has always been prosperous, is now out of debt, and has money out at interest. It bestows charity liberally, and is doing a good work. Its present membership is about 120, and the present officers are James Proctor Nesbit, W. M.; T. H. Wagner, S. W.; C. G. Mety, J. W.; J. P. Davis, S. D.; A. M. Gill, J. D.; G. E. Leslie, Sec.; J. W. Barnes, Treas. and J. H. Clemons, Tyler. The only surviving charter member, now living in Scotland County, is Maj. H. M. Gorin.

Eastern Star R. A. Chapter, No. 29.—This chapter was organized under a dispensation, and the first stated communication was held January 13, 1859. The first officers were R. T. Nesbit, H. P.; E. McIntyre, King; G. T. McIntyre, Scribe; E. W. Knott, C. H.; E. Williams, P. S.; A. Hardenbrook, R. A. C.;

George S. Collins, Sec.; J. F. Smith, Treas. and W. H. Biggs, Sentinel. Thus organized and authorized they continued to work until June 21, 1859, when they began their labors under a full charter granted on the 19th of May of that year. At the first stated communication of this chapter under its charter the following officers were elected: R. T. Nesbit, H. P.; E. McIntyre, King; G. T. McIntyre, Scribe; E. W. Knott, C. H.; E. Williams, P. S.; Charles Martin, R. A. C; H. M. Gorin, M. 3d V.; John D. Gorin, M. 2d V.; A. Hardenbrook, M. 1st V.; I. N. Smallwood, Treas.; J. T. Perry, Sec.; and H. Sheffield, Sentinel. This lodge has now a membership of about sixty-five, meets in the Masonic hall heretofore described, and its financial condition is good. The officers at the present writing (October, 1887,) are as follows: R. D. Cramer, H. P.; J. P. Nesbit, King; I. N. Smallwood, Scribe; J. W. Barnes, C. H.; J. P. Davis, R. A. C.; E. M. Allen, Sec.; B. F. Bourn, Treas. and H. H. Saling, Sentinel.

Memphis Commandery, No. 41, K. T., was chartered May 1, 1883, the charter members being H. C. McArthur, R. D. Cramer, J. W. Barnes, E. Scofield, T. W. Holman, I. N. Smallwood, C. R. Combs, W. A. Monroe, C. B. Turner, Ed. R. McKee, J. A. Shipp, J. P. Davis and Ben. E. Turner. Its present officers are J. W. Barnes, E. C.; J. P. Nesbit, Gen.; I. N. Smallwood, C. G.; Elias Scofield, P.; C. I. Hill, S. W.; C. F. Sanders, J. W.; C. R. Combs, Treas.; R. D. Cramer, Recorder; J. P. Davis, Sentinel. There are twenty-six members at present, and the commandery is in a good financial condition. It meets on the fourth Thursday in each month, at Masonic Hall.

Scotland Lodge, No. 104, I. O. O. F., was organized in March, 1857, and afterward received its charter, bearing date of May 22, 1857. The charter members were Charles Blake, James S. Best, James Davis, John D. Rush and Thomas Little. The lodge has always been prosperous, but has never owned a hall, its meetings having been held in a rented hall. It owns the vacant lot on the northeast corner of Block 17 in the original plat of Memphis. This lot is estimated to be worth \$2,500, and the arrangements have been completed for the erection, by the fraternity, of a three-story brick block thereon; the first to be used as a store room,

the second for offices, and the third for the Odd Fellows Hall. The whole property when completed will be worth at least \$8,000, and the rental of the first and second stories will be a perpetual source of revenue to the order. The present officers of Scotland Lodge are James Clark, N. G.; T. B. Carr, V. G.; L. W. Record, Recording Secretary; Samuel M. Smith, Permanent Secretary, and Simeon Martin, Treasurer.

Murray Post, No. 179, G. A. R.—The first meeting of this post, held under its charter, was on the 21st of June, 1884, when the first officers were elected, as follows: R. D. Cramer, Post Commander; W. W. Purmort, S. V. C.; E. A. Howard, J. V. C.; W. D. Sigler, Q. M.; J. P. Craig, O. D.; J. L. Durnall, O. G.; E. A. Kutzner, Chap.; J. G. Best, Adjutant. A. P. Harbor was appointed Q. M. S., and H. C. McArthur, S. M. The charter members of the post were H. C. McArthur and J. P. Craig, of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry; R. D. Cramer and W. D. Sigler, of the Thirtieth Iowa Infantry; Hudson Rice, Archibald P. Harbor, Daniel Deen, William P. Matthias, William Driscoll. Col. Joseph G. Best, Charles F. Oliver, George W. Stine, Thomas F. Gundy, T. W. Holman, Edwin W. Otto and W. W. Purmort, of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry; H. B. Fulk, Ed. A. Kutzner and James A. Hendricks, of the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry; L. E. Byrne and John Schuler, of the Fifty-first Missouri Infantry; Andrew J. Dawson, of the Second Missouri Cavalry; James W. Webber, of the First Missouri Engineers; Albert Ammerman, of the Twelfth Missouri Cavalry; Henry Hagemeyer, of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry; Jacob L. Durnall, of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Illinois Infantry; Edwin A. Howard, of the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry; John W. Barnes, of the Second Illinois Cavalry; William S. Stewart, of the Twenty-third Indiana Infantry; David Foster, of the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry; Calvin A. Webber, of the First Ohio Cavalry; T. W. Richmond, of the Nineteenth Iowa Infantry; James Young, of the Second Iowa Infantry; E. J. Stout, of the Nineteenth New York Battery; and Wesley M. Hardman, of the Third Iowa Cavalry. The present officers of the post are J. P. Craig, Commander; George G. Rudy, S. V. C.; A. J. Dawson, J. V. C.; P. H. Bennett, Q. M.; R. D. Cramer, Adjutant; L. W. Record, O. D.; Alfred Tinney, O. G.; James Gillespie, Chaplain; and John Schuler, Sentinel.

Since the organization of this post it has lost only two members by death, viz.: Hudson Rice who died in August, 1885, and Col. Joseph G. Best who died in August, 1887. The membership at the present writing is about sixty, all of whom, like their comrades everywhere, are on the down hill side of life, and in the course of nature, must soon close their pilgrimage here, and assume the realities of the world to come. The post holds its meetings in the Odd Fellows hall on the west side of the public square.

Memphis Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T.—On the 27th of June, 1854, “a goodly number of citizens assembled at the courthouse in Memphis, and listened to an address delivered by H. P. S. Willis, Deputy Past Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. on the important subject of temperance, and the propriety of organizing a lodge of Good Templars in this place.” After many ladies and gentlemen expressed a desire to organize a lodge the meeting adjourned to meet at the Masonic Hall at 7 P. M., at which time the following named persons: Mrs. Willis, H. M. Foreman, M. L. Foreman, M. E. Gorin, Elvira Gorin, Mrs. Sarah Whiteman, Miss K. Levengood, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Merriwether, Jane R. Nesbit, Malina Hudnall, A. Kirk, M. J. Martin, J. F. Work, W. P. Ellis, A. R. Foreman, W. G. Downing, Mr. Milton, Joseph J. Oliver, Wellington Hudnall, L. G. Foreman, J. L. Davis, J. P. Walker, T. Gray, E. G. Richardson, J. M. T. Smith, J. Holtsinger and M. L. Merriwether, met pursuant to adjournment and were initiated into the I. O. G. T. The following officers were then elected: H. P. S. Willis, W. C. T.; Sister Willis, W. V. T.; Mary J. Martin, P. W. C. T.; A. R. Foreman, W. S.; Lizzie M. Gorin, W. T.; M. H. Foreman, I. G.; J. L. Davis, O. G.

The membership of the lodge began at once to increase, and thus continued until it numbered 188, among whom were the best men and women of the town and vicinity. The war coming on it was discontinued. Another Good Templars Lodge was organized June, 17, 1869, and received a charter under which to labor, but continued to work only a short time.

Memphis Lodge, No. 106, A. O. U. W., was chartered February 11, 1879, with the following members: Samuel A.

Allen, Eli H. Brumbaugh, Parly H. Bennett, William H. Buskirk, George T. Collins, Francis M. Cowell, William A. Cox, John P. Craig, George W. Caster, Milo Cowan, James B. Donnell, W. Don Fowler, Thomas J. Givens, W. D. Guinn, Washington Hudson, William J. Jackson, William A. Monroe, Thomas D. Moore, Lewis Myers, Robert S. McCandless, William W. Purmort, Albert H. Pitkin, Victor H. Rees, Lorenzo W. Record, James A. Shipp, John D. Smoot, C. F. Sanders, I. N. Smallwood, William D. Sigler and Wendell Gumsteg. The first officers were Samuel A. Allen, P. M. W.; William A. Monroe, M. W.; W. Don Fowler, G. F.; William A. Cox, O.; Milo Cowan, Recorder; C. F. Sanders, I. W.; William D. Guinn, O. W. The lodge has now about fifty members, and the present officers are C. F. Sanders, M. W.; Milo Cowan, G. F.; R. D. Cramer, O.; D. Wetherspoon, R.; I. N. Smallwood, Receiver; B. F. Cody, Financier; W. C. Chenault, G.; T. B. Gunn, I. W. and Med. Ex.; W. Gumsteg, O. W., and C. G. Mety, P. M. W. The financial condition of the lodge is good.

Memphis Lodge, No. 90, K. P.—This lodge was instituted August 27, 1883, with the following list of officers: A. H. Pitkin, P. C.; J. A. Cassidy, C. C.; J. H. Mott, V, C.; J. M. Penny, P.; C. W. Sevier, K. of R. S.; A. Simon, M. of E.; L. D. Nuckols, M. of F.; H. E. Dougherty, M. at A.; D. Webber, I. G.; L. E. Byrne, O. G. Trustees: H. G. Pitkin, W. Don Fowler and H. G. Poe. This society was organized in Pitkin's Hall, where it continues to hold its meetings on every Wednesday evening. It has a membership of about twenty-three, and its present officers are C. F. Sanders, P. C.; H. E. Dougherty, C. C.; C. W. Sevier, V. C.; A. H. Pitkin, K. of R. & S.; A. Simon, M. of E.; H. G. Pitkin, M. of F.; J. W. Kroes, M. at A.; D. Webber, I. G.; and M. C. Courtney, O. G. The lodge is out of debt, and has lodge property and cash on hand to the amount of \$250. Like kindred orders it is a charitable institution, and is doing good work.

THE PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Scotland County was the *Memphis Journal*, the first number of which was issued on the

5th of August, 1855, by A. J. Laurence & Co. It was a seven-column paper, printed on a sheet 22x32 inches in size. This company continued its publication nearly a year, then Charles Mety became its owner; in the fall of 1856 he sold it to Martin & Allen; they continued its publication until the summer of 1859, when they discontinued it, and moved their press to Harrison County, Mo. It advocated Democratic principles. The next paper published in the county was the *Memphis National Democrat*, which was established in 1859, by Rufus Summerlin, who continued to publish it with some interruptions, until the close of the war, when his press was purchased by the first publishers of the *Reveille*.

The *Memphis Reveille* was established September 9, 1865, by Lem. Shields and G. A. Henry, two Union soldiers, who had recently returned from the war. In their salutatory address they said: "The *Reveille* will be devoted to the agricultural, educational and local interests of Scotland County and Northeastern Missouri, and to the general diffusion of news and useful information. We are no politicians, but we love our country. * * * We simply remark that we are for the 'Union, now and forever, one and inseparable'. We have just returned from a four years' service in the army of the Union; have marched under the old Stars and Stripes from the northern border of Missouri to the Atlantic Ocean; have faced the enemy's bullets in every State of the late so-called Southern Confederacy, except Texas and Virginia; have stood among the defenders of that flag in more than fifty battles, and have never seen it lowered to an enemy yet; and we love that flag."

On the 28th of April, 1866, the *Reveille* was enlarged from a twenty-four to a twenty-eight column paper, and on the 16th of the following March Mr. Shields purchased his partner's interest, and continued the publication of the paper on his own account until July 30, 1868, at which time he sold out to S. R. Peters. In November of that year, Eugene Williams became connected with the paper, as one of its editors. He was succeeded in March, 1869, by John A. McGrindley, when the paper was again enlarged, this time from a twenty-eight to a thirty-two column sheet. In August, 1870, Cy. W. Jamison purchased an interest in the paper, and it then

continued to be published by Peters & Jamison, until February 1873, when the latter purchased the interest of the former, and became sole proprietor. He continued its publication until 1885, and then sold it to the present proprietor, James Gillespie, who published his first number January 22, of that year, it being No. 2 of Volume XX. It continues to be a thirty-two-column paper, and is handsomely printed and well edited. It is the oldest paper in the county, has a large circulation, and is Republican in politics.

The *Memphis Conservative* was established on the 3d of August, 1866, by John Gharkey, its first editor and proprietor. It was printed on a press planned and made by the publisher, its size was 22x32 inches, and remained so for six years. It was the first Democratic paper that appeared in the county after the close of the war, and its subscription price was \$2 per year. In 1872 the *Conservative* was increased in size to a seven-column paper, printed on a sheet 24x36 inches in size, and the subscription price was reduced to \$1.50 per year. On the 29th of July, 1875, the publisher purchased of George P. Rowell & Co., of New York, a No. 6 Washington press, enlisted S. G. McDowell as local editor, and enlarged the paper to eight columns, printed on a sheet 28x42 inches in size. Thus it continued to be published until about 1881, when its owner discontinued it, and moved his press to Parkville, Mo.

The *Memphis Democrat* was established in the fall of 1873 by Samuel Dysart. It was established under the name of the *Scotland County News*. Dysart was succeeded in its publication by James Donnelly, and he by McDowell & Birch, and they by Felix Lane, and he by J. C. Kirby, who gave the paper its present name. The present editor and publisher, Mr. Eugene P. Moore, purchased the office March 26, 1887. The *Democrat* is a thirty-two-column paper, and is neatly printed on a clean white sheet. It is ably edited in the interest of the people in general, and of the Democratic party in politics.

The National, which is published at Memphis, was established June 1, 1882, by J. T. Trebilcock and C. W. Sevier. The former remained with the paper, only about a year and a half. Mr. Sevier, the present publisher became sole owner of the paper

in March, 1884. *The National* is an eight-column folio. It was established as a Greenback organ politically, and thus continued until January, 1884, when it was changed to a Democratic periodical, and such it continues to be. It is, however, somewhat independent in county politics, and has a large circulation among the tax payers. A few other papers have been established in Scotland County at different times, and continued for a few months only, one among them being the *Agitator*, which was established in August, 1879, by Brumbaugh & Lyons. It was a monthly published in the cause of temperance.

The following is a complete directory of the business of Memphis at this date, October, 1887: Dry goods—Cole & Mety, J. F. Whitacre & Co., A. P. Patterson, Paxson & Hudson, George T. Myers and A. H. Pitkin; gents' furnishing goods—David Secord and Gorin & Allen; groceries—Bennett & Rudy, Williams & Reddish, Cody Bros. & Co., Pile & Israel, Barker Bros., L. C. Sigler, Smith, Bourn & Co., John O'Conner, William Hoover and Brandenburg & Co.; drugs—Brown & Dawson, John C. Leach and S. M. Smith; harness and saddles—A. Simon and C. A. Gerhold; furniture—Mrs. S. A. Jewett & Son, H. D. Wellington and Mulch & Hammond; jewelry—William Sandoz and H. C. Courtney; millinery—Miss Antonette Kirk, Miss Etta Gearing and Mrs. C. E. Davis; photograph artist—J. M. Simington; washing machine manufacturer—H. Seaman; agricultural implements—Jud. S. Collins and W. W. Purmort; hardware—Benjamin Morris and McCandless & Mount; restaurants—W. T. Ballow, C. L. McConnell, H. Daugherty and Charles Raddatz; hotels—Central House, by A. C. Drew, and Star House, by George Reid; livery stables—Roadster Breeding Co., J. N. Walker and Drew & Thompson; meat markets—Pile & Israel and Arnold & Stine; sewing machines and musical instruments—S. F. Chew, J. A. Lehew and Israel & Hendricks; merchant tailor—J. E. Stout; confectionery—Ed. Summerlin; tin shops—H. R. Courtney; blacksmith shops—H. M. Gorin, Jr. and F. M. Lovell; carpenter shops—T. Broadwater, Martin & Thompson and D. Witherspoon; cigar factory—George Ebelee; billiard hall—A. McDole; dealer in poultry—C. R. Combs; shoe shop—John M. Schuler; cooper shop—C. B. Blake; ax handle

factory—D. T. S. Jack; stud of horses—Scotland County Breeders' Association; insurance—John C. Moore, George H. Lawton & Son, Collins & Allen and E. R. Bartlett; physicians—Skidmore & Stone, Murphy & Parrish and T. B. Gunn; dentists—N. A. Thompson and T. B. Carr; lumber yards—George H. Lawton, Jr. and Joseph and Wesley Rees. These yards are large and extensive, and the lumber and building material is kept under roof. The yard of Rees Bros. covers half a block, or six lots, and their sheds and buildings aggregate 560 feet in length by 32 feet in width. Both yards do an extensive business. In addition to the foregoing there are two barber shops, several boarding houses and other minor industries. There are also the public schools (white and colored) and the following churches: Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Christian, Presbyterian, Congregational, Baptist, Catholic, Colored Baptist and Colored Methodist. Also the Citizens' Bank, established in 1874, and the Scotland County National Bank, established in 1879, each with a capital of \$50,000. The officers of the Citizens' Bank are H. G. Pitkin, president; J. E. Billups, vice-president; N. V. Leslie, cashier; Milo Cowan, assistant cashier, and C. E. Leslie, teller. The officers of the National Bank are James W. Harris, president, and J. W. Barnes, cashier. The shipments of products from Memphis for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, were as follows: grain, 66 cars; live stock, 218 cars; lumber (principally walnut), 3 cars; brick, 1 car; hoops, 6 cars; rags, 2 cars; provisions, 63 tons; agricultural products (other than grain), 37 tons; manufactured articles, 159 tons; other merchandise, 428 tons.

Mills.—In 1869 Capt. C. B. Leach and James H. Rigg built a large frame flouring-mill, with three runs of stone, in the valley west of Memphis, at a cost of \$17,000. It burned down April 8, 1871, and the same parties immediately built a brick mill, with two runs of stone, on the same ground, at a cost of \$16,000. About the year 1873 Mr. Rigg sold his interest to Jeremiah Hamilton, since deceased. The property now belongs to Capt. Leach and the Hamilton heirs. It is a first-class mill and a valuable property.

The Memphis Roller Mills, in the northeast part of town,

were established in 1879 by J. P. Craig, the present proprietor. These mills do a merchant business. The Little Mills, in the northern part of town, Hanson & Son, proprietors, do a general business in grinding all kinds of grain for the custom, and also do a retail business.

Manufactories.—J. M. George & Son, manufacturers of wagons and carriages, have a new two-story frame building in the east part of town, and turn out a large amount of hand-made work, but are preparing to manufacture more with machinery. Their business was established in 1864. In the year 1874 J. J. Townsend, manufacturer of wagons, carriages and sleighs, established his business in a small frame building, and with a small capital, on the second block west of the public square. His buildings now consist of a two-story brick factory 85x60 feet in size, and a two-story frame warehouse 40x120 feet. He employs eighteen workmen, and manufactures and sells about 200 vehicles per year, and has a capital of \$15,000 invested. R. Roesler is the proprietor of the Memphis Creamery, which was established in 1883. It is a valuable addition to the enterprise of Memphis. Hanson & Son have a wool-carding machine in connection with the Little Mills. Martin Humphrey manufactures and deals in marble and granite monuments on West Monroe Street, and sells about \$10,000 worth of work per year.

Mackley's distillery, located near the railroad, on the street leading to the cemetery, was completed in 1876, commenced operations on the 18th of April of that year, continued a year or more, and then collapsed.

The town of Memphis was first incorporated on the 22d of June, 1853, under an act of the General Assembly of the State entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns, and to prevent the circulation of town and city scrip," approved March 2, 1843. A petition of two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the town was presented to the county court, whereupon the following order was made: "That the said town of Memphis be and the same is hereby declared incorporated, the metes and bounds thereof as follows: Beginning one-fourth of one mile west of the center of the public square of said town; thence north one-fourth of one mile; thence east one-half of one

mile; thence south one-half of one mile; thence west one-half of one mile; thence north one-fourth of one mile to the place of beginning; thus making the corporate limits a half mile square, and that henceforth the inhabitants within said boundary shall be a body politic and corporate, by the name and style of "The Inhabitants of the town of Memphis," and by that name they and their successors shall be known in law—have perpetual succession, with power to sue and be sued * * * and that Jacob Gray, William G. Downing, Elbridge G. Richardson, Walter P. Ellis and Jacob Elliott be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to continue in office until their successors are elected and qualified."

This incorporation did not last until the town was again incorporated, but was discontinued some time before the late war.

Memphis was reincorporated by the county court at its February term, 1864, at which time a petition signed by two-thirds of the citizens and tax payers of the town was presented, praying the court to incorporate the said town with metes and bounds as follows: extending one-half mile in each direction from the center of the public square of said town, under the provision of an act of the General Assembly of the State, entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns, and to prevent the circulation of town and city scrip," approved November 23, 1855. In compliance with this petition the court ordered "That said town of Memphis be and is hereby incorporated under the provisions of said act, with metes and bounds as aforesaid, and it is further ordered that James S. Best, Charles Mety, James M. Scott, Wilson F. Harle and Mitchell McCandless be and are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to serve as such until the first regular election on the first Monday in April next, and until their successors are elected and qualified." It was intended to incorporate the town a half mile square, but the language used in the description of the boundary could only be construed to mean a circular tract one-half mile in diameter. By common consent, however, the corporate limits were considered to take in a tract one-half mile square.

Again at the June term, 1870, of the county court, Maj. R. D. Cramer presented a petition, signed by two-thirds of the tax

payers of the town, praying the court to incorporate it with metes and bounds as follows: "Commencing one-half mile due south of the center of the public square of said town of Memphis, running thence west one-half mile; thence north one mile; thence east one mile; thence south one mile; thence west one-half mile to the place of beginning. Under the general statutes of the State entitled "An act for the incorporation of towns and the election of officers and powers of trustees revised and amended and passed March 20, 1866." In answer to the prayer of this petition the court ordered "That said town of Memphis be and is hereby incorporated under the provisions of said act with metes and bounds as aforesaid; and it is further ordered that Harrison H. Byrne, George W. Stine, Philip Payne, Henry D. Wellington and Loammi Mott be and they are hereby appointed trustees of said town, to serve as such until the first regular election on the first Tuesday in April, next, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified." Under this order the town remained incorporated until 1882, when the people concluded that it was time to assume "city airs." The question of incorporating as a fourth class city, under the general statutes of the State, was submitted to the electors of Memphis at an election held in said month of April, and when the votes were canvassed the question was found to be decided in favor of such incorporation. At the same election S. C. Knott was elected mayor and C. R. Combs, W. Hudson, P. Payne and J. M. Penny were elected aldermen of the new city. The revised ordinances of the city, consisting of forty-two in all, were passed and adopted July 28, 1885. The officers at this writing are N. A. Thompson, mayor; A. H. Pitkin, George H. Lawton, F. Cole and C. W. Cole, aldermen, and Thomas A. Rees, clerk. The corporate limits remain the same as they have been ever since the year 1870—one mile square.

Finances.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the town of Memphis held on the 26th of January, 1871, a special election was ordered to be held on the 7th of February following, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors the following question for their decision: "Shall the town of Memphis subscribe stock to the amount of \$30,000 to the

M. I. & N. Railroad Company?" The election was held accordingly, and at a special meeting of said board of trustees held on the 16th of February, 1871, it was found, upon canvassing the vote, that 135 of the electors answered the question in the affirmative, and only one in the negative. Thereupon the board ordered that the town of Memphis subscribe \$30,000 to the capital stock of said railroad company, and that bonds of the denomination of \$500, to run for twenty years with interest at the rate of 8 per cent, payable annually, should be issued and delivered to said company when their railroad was completed from Alexandria to Memphis, provided that the same be thus completed on or before January, 1872. In accordance with said order the said bonds were issued and delivered. Afterward the town repudiated the debt, in consequence of which suit was brought by the holders of the bonds to enforce the payment of the interest due thereon, and the court decided that the bonds were illegal and void, for the reason that the board of trustees had no authority under the law to issue them. A portion of these bonds have been secured by the town, and the balance are still in the hands of the holders.

The following is a statement of the receipts, expenditures and balances on hand of the town of Memphis, for the fiscal year ending April 11, 1887:

	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Balances.
Contingent fund.....	\$3,616 14	\$1,134 99	\$2,481 15
Railroad interest.....	31 50	.....	31 50
Road and street fund.....	1,298 02	864 32	433 70
Sinking fund.....	2,127 94	.....	2,127 94
Total balances on hand.....	.....	.....	\$5,074 29

The population of the city of Memphis is about 2,000.

WAR OF 1812.

Among the early and subsequent settlers of Scotland County there were a goodly number of the surviving soldiers of the war with Great Britain in 1812-15, and those living in 1870, together with the widows of a few others, assembled in council at the courthouse, in Memphis, on the 15th of January of that year. The meeting was organized by electing John Hostadt as chair-

man, and John Oliver as secretary. Then, among a number of resolutions adopted by these grey-haired veterans, was the following, on the subject of pensions:

Be it Resolved, That the soldiers of the war of 1812 residing in Scotland County, Missouri, do respectively petition the present Congress of the United States to grant us by enactment, as also the surviving widows of our comrades deceased, a reasonable pension for the remainder of our lives.

This memorial was then signed by the following named surviving soldiers and widows of their deceased comrades, each of whom annexed his or her age to their respective signatures, viz.: John Hostadt, age seventy-six; John Oliver, First Virginia, age seventy-three; Samuel Baker, Second Tennessee Cavalry, age seventy-seven; John Knight, age eighty-six; Richard Morris, Fourth Kentucky, age seventy-five; James Ammerman, age eighty; Joseph Graham, age seventy-four; A. Turner, age seventy-two; Mrs. Sarah Price, age seventy-five; Mrs. Elizabeth Lowther; Mrs. Martha Talbott, age eighty-four; Mrs. Barbara Hay, age sixty-four. The combined ages of the eleven persons here named, whose ages are given, amount to 836 years, thus making their average age seventy-six years, a remarkable case of the longevity of life, and worthy of especial note that so many aged survivors of that war could be found in one county so far in the West as late as 1870. On the occasion of this meeting these venerable men and women, and all in attendance, were addressed by the Hon. Samuel R. Peters, who was a surviving Union soldier of the late internecine war.

WAR OF THE REBELLION.

The first military bodies raised in Scotland County for actual service were those raised in the beginning of the war of the late Rebellion. After this war had commenced, in the spring of 1861, Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, commanding the department of Missouri, issued an order for the people of the State to organize the militia for the defense and preservation of the Government. In obedience to this order Capts. Thomas McAlister, ——— Matley and James S. Best each raised a company in Scotland County, in the month of June, 1861, and took them to Athens, Mo., and there joined the militia under Col. David Moore. These companies, with several from Clark and other counties, were formed

into what was then known as the First Northeast Missouri Regiment, under the command of Col. Moore. This regiment ceased to exist in name after it was merged into the Twenty-first Infantry, as per order, dated December 31, 1861. To trace it further, see history of the latter regiment elsewhere in this work. This regiment of militia was small when it was organized, and not being in the regular service many of its members were allowed to go home to take care of their crops, so that in the fall of 1861, when it occupied Memphis, there were less than 300 men at times present for duty; and with this small force Col. Moore was closely hemmed in, there being a considerable force, or forces, of the enemy prowling around through the country. This being the condition, it became necessary to send out scouts to discover the enemy's whereabouts, preparatory to ousting him. Accordingly, on the 27th of October, 1861, Capt. Thomas McAlister and a squad of about ten men, volunteered and obtained orders to go out scouting. The Captain moved his men (mounted) directly westward, and when about one and a half miles out he entered what was known as McGary's woods pasture, where he was fired upon by the enemy, and slightly wounded in several places. He then ordered his men to retire to the valley toward Memphis, but one of them, Mr. David Justice, whose mother lived near by, attempted to go to her house, and deliver some goods which he took out from town, and when near the residence of Col. Purmort he ran into a squad of the enemy, who shot him, and landed ten buckshots and two balls into his body. His mother was standing in the road some distance away and saw him fall. Capt. McCullough, a rebel officer, then took the cartridge box and belt from the body of Justice, retired with his company, and left the unfortunate man in the care of his mother and friends, who assembled and carried him back to Memphis, where the doctors concluded that he was mortally wounded, and consequently made no attempt to save him. The next morning, finding he was still alive, they dressed his wounds and gave him proper care. He recovered, and in the fall of the following year, returned to his regiment, the Twenty-first Infantry, and served his time out. He now lives in Memphis, and has yet eight buckshots and one ball in his body. His was a

wonderful escape from death. Capt "Tom" McAlister, who also resides in Memphis, returned with his squad, and Col. Moore then moved out with a larger force to attack the enemy, but found he had fled. It is claimed that Col. McCullough, the rebel commander, had about 350 men with him on this occasion, nearly all of whom lived in Schuyler and Putnam Counties, and that very few of them were of Scotland County. Soon after this Capt. McCullough was killed in a skirmish near Lancaster, and the cartridge box and belt that he had taken from Justice, were found upon his body. Capt. McAlister still carries a ball in his leg as a reminder of the enemy who lodged it there on that memorable 27th of October, 1861.

BATTLE OF VASSAR HILL.

This battle was fought near the Middle Fabius, on the road leading from Memphis to Kirksville, and at a point about one and a half miles northeast of the village of Bible Grove in Scotland County, on the 18th of July, 1862, between a battalion of the Merrill Horse and a battalion of the Eleventh Cavalry Missouri State Militia, of the Union Army, commanded by Maj. Clopper, and a Confederate force commanded by Col. Joe Porter. The following report of the commanding officer of the Union forces, will best describe the conflict:

CAMP NEAR PIERCE'S MILL, July 19, 1862.

Sir:—I beg leave to report that I, yesterday, encountered Porter's forces, conjoined with Dunn's, at 12 M., and fought and routed them after a desperate and severe fight of three hours. They had an ambush well planned, and drew my advance guard into it, in which my men suffered severely. My killed and wounded amounted to eighty-three men, forty-five of whom belonged to my battalion; the balance, thirty-eight, to Maj. Roger's battalion, of the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. Among the wounded of my officers are Capt. Harker, slightly, Lieut. Gregory, Lieut. Potter and Lieut. Robinson. I can not find adequate terms to express the heroic manner in which my command stood the galling and destructive fire poured upon them by the concealed assassins. I have not time to make an official or detailed report of the action; will do so upon the first favorable opportunity. Col. McNeil joined me last night with sixty-seven men. The enemy's force is variously estimated at from 400 to 700. I have now halted for the purpose of burying the dead, and taking care of the sick. Will pursue the enemy at 11 A. M. to-day. They are whipped and in full flight. The forced marches I have been compelled to make, and the bad condition of the roads, and the constant rainy weather have had the effect of exhausting my men and horses. The enemy were well concealed in dense underbrush, and I

must give them credit for fighting well. They will not meet me on fair ground.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

JOHN Y. CLOPPER,

Major Commanding Battalion Merrill Horse.

To Lewis Merrill,

Colonel Commanding St. Louis Division.

St. Louis, Missouri.

In this engagement there were eighteen Union soldiers killed outright, and five died within a few days from the effects of their wounds, making twenty-three in all, and all these were buried on the Maggard place, near where they fell. Some of them were disinterred, and moved away by their friends, and the balance, thirteen in number, were afterward taken up by order of the Government, and interred in the National Cemetery at Keokuk, Iowa. The loss of the enemy was two men killed—one being Frank Peak, and the other a man by the name of Sparks and Capt. Tracy, who died at Bible Grove the second day after the fight. The enemy's wounded were taken away, and their number is not known. The Confederate loss was small, as they fought on the defensive from a concealed position, and fled as soon as they were likely to be driven out into an open field fight. The discrepancy between the estimates of the strength of Porter's forces, as made by the neighbors in the vicinity of the fight, is somewhat amusing. The estimate of the Union sympathizers is that given in the foregoing report, while the friends of Porter estimate his strength at less than 150 men. But the writer is satisfied that the persons making this low estimate, did not see Dunn's command at all. The Unionists lost thirteen horses killed, and a few others that were wounded and ran away, while the rebels had only two horses killed. William Purvis, who removed the dead horses from the field the day after the battle, relates that thirteen days after the fight, he found a horse belonging to one of the Union soldiers, in a deep ravine near by. The horse was reined up and was "as poor as a skeleton," having had nothing on which to subsist during that time, but the leaves of the trees and the moisture thereon caused by the dews. He took the horse to Memphis, and letters which he found in the saddle bags enabled him to find the owner who was among the wounded, then in the hospital at that place.

LOCAL INCIDENTS.

Dr. William Aylward lived about nine miles northeast of Memphis, and was farming and selling goods when the war broke out. He was assistant surgeon of Col. Moore's command while it lay at Athens, in Clark County, and at other points in 1861. He afterward moved to Memphis, and began the business of keeping a hotel. He was a stanch Union man, and a great hater of those who sympathized with the Southern cause. He was also a politician who was very outspoken, and even abusive in expressing his sentiments, and was extremely excitable. He was charged by his enemies with cruelly mistreating some prisoners which Col. McNeil's forces had captured in a skirmish near Downing, in Schuyler County. On the Sunday previous to the fight near Pierce's Mill Col. Porter marched into Memphis with two or three hundred men, and occupied the place over night. He then arrested Dr. Aylward, and taking him along, moved, with his command, to the residence of Capt. William Dawson, about three miles northwest of town, for the purpose of arresting him also. Dawson showed fight, and they shot and wounded him slightly, and then arrested him and took him along. They conveyed their prisoners to the farm of Henry Downing, about eight miles west of Memphis, and there went into camp for the night. That night Dr. Aylward was killed, and left lying in a field or lot, where his body was found the next day after Porter had moved his force away. The enemy retained Capt. Dawson until the night after his defeat near Pierce's Mill, on July 18, 1862, and then put him back across a branch of the Fabius and set him at liberty.

During the expedition of Col. John McNeil, which resulted in the battle of Kirksville and the capture of that place, a detachment of his forces under command of Maj. F. Benjamin, of the Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry Militia, made a scout through a portion of Scotland County. The Major says, in his report to Col. McNeil, that in obedience to orders he started at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 5th of August, in pursuit of Porter, and soon struck his trail in the Fabius bottom, near Clapp's Ford, and followed it with all possible speed until he reached the Middle Fabius, ten miles south of Memphis, where

he found that Porter had crossed but a short time before, and had destroyed the bridge and felled trees across the ford to intercept his pursuit. Another ford was soon found for the crossing of the horses, and a temporary structure was hastily made of the remains of the bridge, over which the artillery and ammunition wagons were passed by hand, and the pursuit continued without halting until 10 o'clock P. M. He then went into camp for the night on the place where the pioneer, Jesse Stice, had settled twenty-eight years before. This place is about half a mile south of Bible Grove, and is the same spot where Porter had intended to camp over night, but, being so closely pursued, had moved on. Some of the Southern sympathizers knew of Porter's intention to camp at that place, and two of them, Thomas Bonner and his son, John, living about one and a half miles west of Bible Grove, both of whom had been in the Confederate Army the year before, but were then residing at home, the father at least, if not also the son, being then under an oath of allegiance to the United States, concluded that they would re-enter the service, and went into this camp during the night for this purpose, but instead of finding themselves in Porter's camp, they found themselves captives in the hands of Union soldiers, and the next morning they were shot.

At 4 o'clock next morning, August 6, the Union soldiers "mounted horse" without breakfast, and renewed their pursuit of Porter, who fled to Kirksville, where he made a stand. Here McNeil's forces, including Maj. Benjamin's command, concentrated, and before noon opened up the battle which resulted in the defeat and complete rout of Porter's forces, and the Federal occupation of Kirksville. The forces that had made the scout through Scotland County reached Kirksville at about 11 o'clock A. M., and at once entered the engagement, and continued fighting until the rebels made their final retreat, at about 5 P. M. Porter was on a recruiting expedition, and, while he had a much larger force than his assailants, many of his men were only armed with shotguns, and some of them not at all armed. Col. John McNeil, in his report of the battle of Kirksville, says: "Finding that fifteen of the persons captured had been prisoners before, and upon their own admission had been

discharged on their solemn oath and parole of honor not again to take up arms against their country under penalty of death, I enforced the penalty of the bond by ordering them shot. Most of these guerrillas have certificates of parole from some provost-marshal or post commandant with them for use at any time they may be out of camp. These paltering tokens of pocket loyalty were found on the persons of nearly all the men so executed. Disposed that an evidence of clemency and mercy of the country toward the erring and misguided should go hand in hand with unrelenting justice, I discharged on parole all the prisoners who had not violated parole, and who were in arms for the first time against their country and Government."

The conduct of Col. McNeil in executing those prisoners caused great indignation among the people, especially with those whose sympathies were against the Government. Whether it was right or wrong to mete out such "unrelenting justice," it is true that the battle of Kirksville had the effect to so demoralize the enemy as to effectually put a stop to further recruiting for the Confederate Army in Northern Missouri.

SEVENTH REGIMENT CAVALRY, MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

In the summer of 1861 a battalion, known as the Black Hawk Cavalry, was recruited and organized in Northeastern Missouri, Southeastern Iowa, and that portion of Illinois adjoining on the opposite side of the river. Though the greater portion of this command was made up from Northeastern Missouri it rendezvoused for convenience at Warsaw, Ill. In September, 1861, its organization was completed, and it was mustered into the United States service for three years, at Alexandria, in Missouri. The following month it was ordered to Macon, Mo., and in February, 1862, it was consolidated with other commands, in obedience to the following orders:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Louis, February 20, 1862,

Special Order No. 27.

I. The battalion of cavalry heretofore known as the Black Hawk Cavalry, under the command of Col. Bishop, and Capt. Louis' company of cavalry, are hereby consolidated and designated the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri, Volunteers.

II. Capt. Daniel Houston, Jr., of the First Regiment United States Infantry

is appointed colonel; Col. William Bishop is appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Daniel McKee, major of the regiment thus formed,

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

St. Louis, February 25, 1862.

Special Order No. 31.

Company A, Capt. N. A. Winters, and Company B, Capt. Foster B. Hawks, both mounted and heretofore attached to the Twenty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteers, Col. J. D. Foster, are hereby transferred to the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., commanding.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

CHESTER HARDING, JR.,
Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

St. Louis, March 7, 1862.

Special Order No. 33.

The two unattached companies of cavalry commanded by Capt. Frederick C. Loring and Capt. Benjamin C. Humphrey are hereby consolidated with the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, Col. Daniel Huston, Jr., commanding.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM D. WOOD, A. D. C.,
Acting Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

St. Louis, March 12, 1862.

Special Order No. 36.

I. Company B, of the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, is hereby ordered to be broken up, and the men distributed among other companies of the command, as the colonel commanding may direct.

II. Companies E and H of the same regiment are hereby consolidated, and will be hereafter known as Company D.

III. The companies of said regiment will be lettered and commanded as follows:

Company A, Capt. Milton Brawner.
Company B, Capt. Eliphalet Bredett.
Company C, Capt. Henry P. Spellman.
Company D, Capt. William McKee.
Company E, Capt. George Rockwell.
Company F, Capt. Thomas C. Miller.
Company G, Capt. William A. Martin.
Company H, Capt. W. A. Winters.
Company I, Capt. Foster R. Hawk.
Company K, Capt. Fred C. Loring.
Company L, Capt. Wesley R. Love.
Company M, Capt. Benjamin T. Humphrey.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM D. WOOD, A. D. C.,
Acting Adjutant-General.

BATTLE OF LONE JACK.

Thus organized the regiment went first to Booneville, from which place it operated for some time, and then went to Lexington, Mo., and made that place its base of operations. On the 15th of August, 1862, a command "consisting of detachments from five companies of the Seventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers; three companies of the Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia; two companies of the Eighth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and three companies of the Second Battalion of Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, together with a section of two pieces of the Third Indiana Battery, in all 806 men," under the command of Maj. E. S. Foster, of the Seventh Regiment of Cavalry, M. S. M., marched to Lone Jack, thirty-two miles southwest of Lexington, arriving there about 9 o'clock, same evening, and after having a slight skirmish with a rebel force under Col. Coffee, in which the latter was repulsed, the command went into camp for the night. On the morning of the 16th they were attacked by an entirely different force, commanded by Cockrell, Thompson, Hays, Quantrell, and others, numbering about 3,200, who had been encamped about nine miles northwest of Lone Jack. Then a desperate battle ensued, in which the two-gun battery, supported by Company A, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, played a conspicuous part, being twice taken by the enemy, and twice retaken. Two-thirds of the detachment supporting the battery, and twenty-four of the thirty-six men belonging to it were reported among the killed and wounded. During one of the charges to recapture the battery, Maj. Foster was wounded, and the command devolved upon H. M. Brawner, captain of Company A, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers. The struggle was continued for nearly five hours, during which time the Federal troops fought gallantly against vastly superior numbers, as well as a better position on their part. Nearly all the officers of the command were either killed or wounded. The enemy was finally driven from his position, and the field held by the Union troops.

At this juncture the force under Col. Coffee, which had been repulsed the evening before, appeared on the left of the small and much fatigued command of Union troops, with the evident design of surrounding them and cutting off their retreat. Seeing

this, and knowing the exhausted condition of his men, and being nearly out of ammunition, the commander withdrew, and marched back to Lexington in good order, unmolested by the enemy. They were forced, however, to abandon their battery, as the horses hauling it had been killed. During the action, and after the last recapture of the battery, the gallantry of the gunners was conspicuously displayed, they being compelled to handle the guns entirely without horses. The loss of this gallant command was killed, 43; wounded, 154; missing, 75; total, 272. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 118 killed. The number of their wounded was not ascertained, but was supposed to have been correspondingly large. Capt. M. H. Brawner, in his official report of the battle, says: "I take great pleasure in mentioning the courage and good conduct displayed by the men of the command. Among those deserving special mention for gallant conduct were Capt. H. P. Spellman, First Lieut. Charles R. Combs, and Orderly Sergt. John P. Anderson, Company C.; Lieut. Robert D. Anderson, Company A.; Lieut. Samuel M. Baker, Company I, and Lieut. John Schee, of Company E, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. William W. Owens and the officers and men of the Eighth Cavalry Missouri State Militia; Asst. Surg. W. H. H. Cundiff, Second Battalion Cavalry Missouri State Militia, also deserves special mention for gallant conduct and faithful performance of his duty while on the field. Sergt. J. C. Updegraff, of the Third Indiana Battery, displayed great gallantry and good conduct."

Capt. Charles R. Combs, now of Memphis, Mo., went into this engagement with sixty men, and came out of it with only twenty, the balance being among the killed and wounded.

OTHER ENGAGEMENTS.

After remaining a while longer at Lexington, the regiment went to Sedalia, and thence to Springfield, arriving at the latter place in the fall of 1862. From there it moved to Arkansas, and participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. Being in the advance, it made the first attack, and brought on the battle, and was in the hottest of the engagement, and besides its heavy losses in killed and wounded it had the misfortune to lose about 150 men by capture.

After this encounter the regiment returned to Springfield, and from thence to Raleigh, Mo., thence to Pilot Knob and Ironton,* Mo., where it remained for a long time, drilling, and scouting through the country to keep watch of the movements of the enemy. In the summer of 1863 it went to Cape Girardeau to assist McNeil in the defense of that place, and then returned to Pilot Knob and Ironton, where it was formed into a brigade known as Davidson's brigade, which consisted of ten regiments. Afterward it went to Arkansas, and assisted in the capture of Little Rock, and remained there during the winter of 1863-64, and then went to Pine Bluff, where it remained under the command of Maj. Brawner until after the close of the war, and until January 1, 1865. During the fall of 1864 all the men of the original regiment who did not re-enlist were mustered out by reason of the expiration of their term of enlistment, and thus the regiment became so depleted in ranks that it was consolidated with the First Cavalry, which was likewise depleted, and thus the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers in name became extinct. This regiment did a great deal of hard work in making forced marches, and was in many conflicts with the enemy, the details of which would fill a volume, and is therefore beyond the scope of this work.

In the formation of this regiment Companies C, D and E were organized in Clark County, but were composed partially of men from Scotland, Lewis and Knox Counties. Company A was raised in and about Milton, Iowa, and Companies B, F and G were raised in Illinois, and all the balance of the companies were raised in Macon and other counties of Missouri. Thus it is seen that four companies of this regiment came from other States. The following is the roster of the officers of the regimental staff and of the companies organized in the territory of which this volume is the history. This roster shows the date of muster, rank, when promoted, and date of death, resignation and muster out:

Col. D. Huston, Jr., Feb. 19, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, Dec. 30, 1864.

Lieut.-Col. William Bishop, March 17, 1862, mustered out April 12, 1862.

Lieut.-Col. James T. Buell, April 29, 1862, mustered out S. O., 88, District of Missouri.

* These places are close together.

- Lieut.-Col. J. L. Chandler, Feb. 20, 1863, resigned Dec. 13, 1864.
 Maj. A. H. Linden, Feb. 25, 1862, resigned Sept. 22, 1862.
 Maj. M. H. Brawner, Jan. 1, 1863, promoted lieutenant-colonel First Cavalry Feb. 22, 1865.
 Maj. David McKee, Feb. 25, 1862, resigned July 21, 1863.
 Maj. E. Bredett, April 30, 1862, killed at battle of P. Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Maj. H. P. Spellman, Feb. 20, 1863, mustered out S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.
 Adj. J. L. Chandler, Sept. 17, 1862, promoted lieutenant-colonel Dec. 7, 1862.
 Adj. S. E. Chandler, May 28, 1863, resigned Dec. 13, 1864.
 Q. M. John Lynch, Sept. 17, 1862, died July 1, 1864.
 Com. S. B. Laughbridge, Jan. 1, 1863, resigned June 24, 1863.
 Com. F. J. Douglass, July 6, 1863, transferred as first lieutenant Company L, First Cavalry, S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, 1865.
 Surg. E. P. Smith, March 24, 1862, died July 11, 1864.
 Surg. John P. Cassilly, Oct. 27, 1864, vacated Dec. 3, 1864.
 Surg. James M. Linley, Dec. 3, 1864, revoked by S. O., No. 6, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. James F. Bruner, May 5, 1862, resigned Feb. 27, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. B. K. Shurtleff, June 29, 1863, commissioned surgeon Sixth Cavalry Volunteers, July 10, 1863.
 Asst. Surg. W. D. Foster, July 2, 1863, transferred to First Cavalry, S. O., 47, Department Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.
 Chaplain Thomas Van Dorn, March 31, 1862, resigned Jan. 5, 1863.

COMPANY C.

- Capt. H. P. Spellman, March 13, 1862, promoted major Jan. 1, 1863.
 Capt. J. W. Toppass, Feb. 20, 1863, promoted major First Cavalry Missouri Volunteers, Feb. 22, 1865.
 First Lieut. Charles R. Combs, March 13, 1862, promoted captain Company I, Dec. 19, 1862.
 First Lieut. J. M. Wightman, Jan. 1, 1863, promoted captain Company I, May 22, 1863.
 First Lieut. George S. Goodwin, July 6, 1863, mustered out S. O., 155, W. D., April 1, 1865.
 Second Lieut. A. M. Baltzell, March 13, 1862, killed at battle Lone Jack.
 Second Lieut. J. P. Anderson, Aug. 30, 1862, died of disease at Springfield, Mo., Nov. 14, 1862.
 Second Lieut. George S. Goodwin, Jan. 1, 1863, promoted captain Company C June 25, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Wright Beckwith, July 6, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term, Nov. 17, 1864.
 Second Lieut. O. M. Spellman, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred and promoted first lieutenant Company I, First Cavalry, Feb. 22, 1865.

COMPANY D.

- Capt. William McKee, March 13, 1862, killed at battle of P. Grove, Ark., Dec. 7, 1862.
 Capt. James S. Vance, Jan. 1, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term, Nov. 23, 1864.

- Capt. L. C. Chronnelly, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred to Company H, First Missouri Cavalry, Feb. 22, 1865.
- First Lieut. James M. Vance, March 13, 1862, promoted captain Company D, Dec. 19, 1862.
- First Lieut. D. A. Thatcher, May 14, 1862, mustered out, S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.
- First Lieut. Thomas C. Harris, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred to Company K, First Cavalry, S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.
- Second Lieut. John A. Pence, March 13, 1862, mustered out order 88, Department of Missouri.
- Second Lieut. Peter Higgins, March 2, 1863, mustered out at expiration of term, Nov. 23, 1864.
- Second Lieut. Frank P. Cook, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred to Company L, First Cavalry, S. O. 47, Department of Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.

COMPANY E.

- Capt. George Rockwell, March 13, 1862, mustered out at expiration of term, Oct. 25, 1864.
- Capt. A. Slingerland, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred to Company I, First Cavalry, S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, 1865.
- First Lieut. James Breckenridge, March 13, 1862, promoted captain Company B.
- First Lieut. John Schee, April 30, 1862, mustered out Sept. 29, 1862.
- First Lieut. C. W. De Wolf, Jan. 1, 1863, resigned March 12, 1864.
- First Lieut. John E. Chapin, July 10, 1864, mustered out at expiration of term, Nov. 21, 1864.
- Second Lieut. John Schee, March 13, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company E.
- Second Lieut. Charles W. De Wolf, April 30, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company E.
- Second Lieut. John E. Chapin, Feb. 20, 1863, promoted first lieutenant Company E.
- Second Lieut. Joseph Everett, Jan. 2, 1865, transferred to Company I, First Cavalry, S. O., 47, Department of Arkansas, Feb. 22, 1865.
- First Lieut. Charles R. Combs, of Company C, was promoted Dec. 19, 1862, to the captaincy of Company I of the same regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA.

Of this regiment Companies A, B, C and D, commanded respectively by Capts. William Dawson, Daniel R. Turk, Thad. S. Wescott and Cicero A. Lewis were originally organized in accordance with General Order No. 8, issued from the office of the adjutant-general of the State, at St. Louis, on the 20th of March, 1862, into a battalion, and designated the Seventh Battalion of the Missouri State Militia. The Second Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, was composed of the Seventh Battalion above mentioned, and Companies E, F, G and H, commanded respectively by Capts. Perry D. McClenihan, Samuel Spangler,

William S. Hathaway and Jacob S. Bennington, in obedience to General Order No. 12, issued from the adjutant-general's office aforesaid, on the 9th of April, 1862. The field and staff officers appointed by this order were as follows: John McNeil, colonel; James H. Crane, lieutenant-colonel, and William A. Cravens and Thomas R. Wilson, first lieutenants and battalion adjutants. Company A was raised in Scotland County, B, D and F in Clark, H and K in Knox, and the other companies in Schuyler and other counties.

These companies all rendezvoused at St. Francisville, in Clark County, and soon after their organization into a regiment, they moved to Canton, Mo., where they were mustered into the service of the United States.

From there the regiment moved to Palmyra, Mo., where it remained until the following September. Meanwhile, its companies were sent to various points on scouting expeditions, and had frequent encounters with the roving bands of the enemy who were scouring the country for the purpose, mainly, of enlisting men to swell their ranks. In September, 1862, the regiment was consolidated with the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in obedience to General Order No. 151, issued from the adjutant-general's office at St. Louis, on the second day of that month. Under that order the following field and staff officers were appointed: John McNeil, colonel; John P. Benjamin, lieutenant-colonel, and John B. Rogers and J. B. Dodson, majors. The same order authorized Col. McNeil to muster out of service such non-commissioned officers and privates as were "from physical disability or other causes unable to perform military duty." The original Eleventh was also enlisted in Northeastern Missouri early in 1862, and was formed into a regiment about the middle of June of that year. Immediately after they took the field against the rebel forces in that part of the State in the pursuit of the forces of Porter, McCullough and others; they marched almost constantly. About July 1, 1862, the Second Battalion of the Eleventh, under command of Maj. Rogers, engaged the forces of Porter at Cherry Grove (Downing), in Schuyler County, killed and wounded a large number, took many prisoners, horses and arms, and completely routed them. The pursuit of Porter

by this battalion was unrelenting, until it assisted Maj. Clopper in the fight near Pierce's Mill, on the 18th of July. [See account of that fight elsewhere in this chapter.] The Eleventh was engaged in several other minor affairs, in which it was uniformly successful up to the time of the battle of Kirksville, on the 6th of August, following. After this the Eleventh continued scouting until September, when it was consolidated with the original Second, as heretofore related.

The Second Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, marched from Palmyra on the 6th of January, 1863, and moved over bad roads in the dead of winter to Southeast Missouri, where it took post at Bloomfield, on the 21st of April, following. The advance of a large force of the enemy under Marmaduke surprised an outpost at Chalk Bluffs consisting of Company H, of this regiment, and captured about one-half of the company, and all their horses, arms, camp and garrison equipage. After this disaster, Marmaduke's advance compelled the abandonment of the post of Bloomfield and the regiment fell back to Cape Girardeau, Mo., which post was attacked by Marmaduke's whole force on the 26th of April, when he was repulsed with severe loss. In this repulse, and in the pursuit of his beaten force, the Second Cavalry bore a conspicuous part. From this time forward until mustered out the regiment remained on duty in Southeast Missouri, with headquarters at Cape Girardeau. On one occasion, in 1863, it captured the notorious Confederate Gen. Thompson and his staff and force; and during that year it nearly exterminated the guerilla bands infesting Southeastern Missouri. On the 1st of December, 1863, a detachment of the Second Cavalry compelled an invading force, 500 strong, under the command of Maj. Crandal, to retreat from the State in disorder. The aggregate strength of the regiment at the close of the year 1863 was 952, and the discipline and condition of the soldiers was excellent.

During the balance of the war period the Second Cavalry, served by detachments, being stationed at different outposts in the second and third sub-districts of the St. Louis District, and were constantly on the march, scouting in the southeastern counties of Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, and frequently made scouts to Pocahontas and other points in Arkansas, but was

in no general engagements. It kept up a warfare against guerrillas and roving bands of the enemy, sometimes serving on foot for greater secrecy and more certainty of success, and killed a large number, and took many prisoners. On one scout to Arkansas, in August, 1864, a detachment of the regiment killed forty rebels, took fifty prisoners, and captured fifty-two horses and mules. In September a detachment of the regiment, about 200 strong, made a scout into Dunklin County, and attacked a force 310 strong, under command of Col. Clarke, Confederate States Army, and killed twenty-three, captured ten prisoners and twenty horses, and in October, following, a detachment of Companies B and F pursued and attacked a party under command of Lieut. Col. Birthright, Confederate States Army, numbering sixty, killed eighteen and scattered the remainder, without suffering any loss. Company I was stationed at Charleston, Mo., until September, 1864, from which station it did good service in that part of the State. Companies A and M were stationed at Bloomfield, Mo., until September, where they did good service, until forced to evacuate the post before the advance of Price's army. On their retreat from this place they were attacked by Col. Jeffries' command, Confederate States Army, and were forced to destroy and abandon their transportation and baggage. This retreat was commanded by Capt. Lewis Sells, of Company K, who had been sent to re-enforce the post of Bloomfield. Company L participated in the defense of Pilot Knob in September, 1864, when half of it, with two lieutenants, while skirmishing on the outside was cut off from the fort, and compelled to fall back. They joined Gen. A. J. Smith's command at Franklin, Mo., and continued with the cavalry under Gen. Pleasanton, during Price's raid. Capt. Wright, with the remainder of the company, bore a gallant part in the defense of Fort Davidson, of which honorable mention was made by the commanding general. After the enemy left the State, the company came together at St. Louis. At the close of the year 1864 the regiment was much reduced by re-enlistments into the veteran service, 213 having been transferred to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry Veteran Volunteers, and the Nineteenth United States Infantry. At the close of the year 1864 the aggregate of the regiment was 660.

It was mustered out in the spring of 1865. Companies A and B were consolidated with recruits and not mustered out until July 12, 1865.

The following roster of the staff and field, and company officers of the companies of this regiment, organized in the counties of which this work is the history, show date of enlistment, rank, promotion, and date of muster-out, death or resignation of each individual:

Col. John McNeil, April 9, 1863, resigned May 13, 1863.
 Col. J. B. Rogers, May 26, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, Mar. 1, 1865.
 Lieut.-Col. Jas. H. Crane, April. 9, 1862, mustered out of service.
 Lieut.-Col. John F. Benjamin, May 3, 1863, resigned June 3, 1863.
 Lieut.-Col. Hiram M. Hiller, June 20, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, April 3, 1865.
 Maj. Geo. F. Pledge, April 24, 1862, resigned Sept. 16, 1862.
 Maj. Michael A. Stearns, June 23, 1862, resigned Aug. 25, 1862.
 Maj. J. B. Rogers, May 8, 1862, promoted colonel May 26, 1863.
 Maj. Josephus Robbins, June 20, 1863, resigned Dec. 22, 1864.
 Maj. J. B. Dodson, May 8, 1862, resigned Oct. 7, 1863.
 Maj. Dennis C. McKay, Oct. 26, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, April, 1865.
 Maj. Hiram M. Hiller, Dec. 8, 1862, promoted lieutenant-colonel, June 4, 1863.
 Maj. Fred. R. Poole, July 20, 1863, resigned Oct. 24, 1863.
 Adj. Fred. R. Poole, Dec. 24, 1862, promoted major June 21, 1863.
 Adj. J. C. Thompson, July 20, 1863, mustered out expiration of term.

COMPANY A.

Capt. William Dawson, Dec. 31, 1861, resigned June 9, 1862.
 Capt. James S. Best, July 15, 1862, mustered out Oct. 1, 1862.
 Capt. William Dawson, Dec. 31, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, Feb. 28, 1865.
 First Lieut. Elon G. Rathbone, Dec. 31, 1861, mustered out expiration of term, Jan. 27, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Hiram Washburn, Dec. 31, 1861, mustered out Oct. 1, 1862.
 Second Lieut. William Buskirk, Feb. 10, 1862, resigned Oct. 7, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Harrison H. Byrne, Dec. 4, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, Feb. 10, 1865.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Daniel R. Turk, Feb. 10, 1862, mustered out Oct. 1, 1862.
 Capt. James W. Edwards, Dec. 31, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, April, 1865.
 First Lieut. Daniel Roberts, Feb. 10, 1862, mustered out Oct. 1, 1862.
 First Lieut. William P. Owens, Dec. 31, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, March 8, 1865.
 Second Lieut. William Buskirk, Feb. 10, 1862, assigned to Company A.
 Second Lieut. John M. Hiller, Nov. 1, 1862, transferred to Company A.

COMPANY D.

- Capt. C. A. Lewis, March 20, 1862, mustered out Oct. 1, 1862.
 Capt. Samuel Spangler, Dec. 31, 1862, resigned March 28, 1863.
 Capt. Griffith Byron, April 7, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, April 3, 1865.
 First Lieut. William Hiller, March 20, 1862, mustered out Sept. 27, 1862.
 First Lieut. Griffith Byron, April 8, 1862, promoted captain, April 4, 1863.
 First Lieut. Thomas Moore, April 7, 1863, commissioned first lieutenant Company L, Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry.
 Second Lieut. George R. Hurn, March 20, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company C, Nov. 1, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Moore, April 8, 1862, promoted first lieutenant April 4, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Alfred Miller, April 9, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, April 3, 1865.

COMPANY F.

- Capt. Samuel Spangler, April 8, 1862, resigned July 14, 1862.
 Capt. Dennis C. McKay, Sept. 8, 1863, promoted major Oct. 26, 1863.
 Capt. Fred. R. Vincent, Dec. 4, 1863, mustered out expiration of term, March 23, 1865.
 First Lieut. Byron Griffith, April 8, 1862, transferred to Company D.
 First Lieut. Isaac S. Ralston, June 27, 1862, resigned April 23, 1863.
 First Lieut. David M. Kinter, May 14, 1863, resigned July 28, 1863.
 First Lieut. Fred. R. Vincent, Sept. 4, 1863, promoted captain Company F, Nov. 24, 1863.
 First Lieut. Robert Davis, March 17, 1864, mustered out expiration of term, March 23, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Thomas Moore, April 8, 1862, transferred to Company D.
 Second Lieut. David M. Kinter, Dec. 31, 1862, promoted first lieutenant Company F, May 8, 1863.
 Second Lieut. James W. Craig, May 14, 1863, resigned Sept. 18, 1863.

COMPANY H.

- Capt. J. S. Bennington, April 8, 1862, mustered out, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Capt. R. M. Hulse, Dec. 31, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, March 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. Lloyd Reese, April 8, 1862, mustered out, Oct. 1, 1862.
 First Lieut. S. M. Wilson, March 11, 1862, transferred to consolidated Company A.
 Second Lieut. William B. Moody, April 8, 1862, mustered out, Oct. 1, 1862.
 Second Lieut. P. W. Wood, Aug. 4, 1862, resigned Feb. 19, 1863.

COMPANY K.

- Capt. Lewis Sells, April 25, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, April 17, 1865.
 First Lieut. J. A. Reed, April 25, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, March 5, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jos. C. Cell, Dec. 31, 1862, mustered out expiration of term, April 17, 1865.

The Fifty-first Regiment of Infantry, Missouri Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the six regiments authorized to be raised by the provost-marshal general, January 30, 1865. About one-half of Company I consisted of recruits from Scotland County. During the time this regiment was in the service it was stationed at St. Louis doing guard and escort duty. It was mustered out August 31, 1865.

At the beginning of the late war, and before Col. David Moore completed the organization of his militia regiment, and acquired military occupation of Clark and Scotland Counties, several companies of soldiers were raised openly for the Confederate Army. Among those in Scotland County were the companies of Capts. John Boyle, John Duell and William Dunn. Boyle's company was raised mostly in the southeastern, and the other two in the northwestern part of the county. Perhaps the first company organized in these two counties was that of the "Missouri Border Guards," organized in Alexandria in February, 1861. On the 20th of said month J. W. Johnson was elected captain, and J. A. Hackley, H. J. Dull and M. S. Mitchell were elected first, second and third lieutenants, respectively. All of these companies, except that of Dunn, went away and entered the regular Confederate Army, but Dunn remained and operated independently. After Col. Moore's occupancy of these counties the recruiting for the Confederate Army was carried on quietly and secretly, until a great many of the citizens thereof had entered it in various commands, thus making it impossible to trace their history, or to even make an intelligent estimate of their number. Unwanton depredations were undoubtedly committed, and several persons unnecessarily killed by both Union and Confederate soldiers. On one occasion, in 1861, Jesse Alexander, a Union man, was killed in a big hollow, about eight miles west of Memphis, by unknown parties, and on another occasion Benjamin Dye, living near Etna, was shot and killed at his house by a party of Federal soldiers, who went there to arrest his son, who, it is said, was a Confederate soldier. It is also claimed that the shot which killed Dye was aimed at the son.

The killing of Judge Richardson at Memphis, on the night of the 18th of November, 1861, of which mention is made else-

where in this work, was a deliberate murder of the most fiendish nature. In the month of December, 1861, Gen. Halleck appointed Lieut.-Col. Gantt, Capt. Call and Lieut. Biggerstaff, of the Third Missouri Cavalry, a court of inquiry to investigate this matter, and in their report they exonerated Col. Moore, who was then in command of the Union troops at Memphis, from all blame. On the day after Judge Richardson was killed, Col. Moore offered a reward of \$1,000 to any person or persons who would give any information leading to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the Judge. It is said that some years afterward one Frank Bias, while under the influence of liquor at a horse race, near Monmouth, Ill., boasted that he committed the deed. No one, however, has ever been apprehended for the crime.

In the summer of 1862 William Moore, who lived in Sand Hill Township, and who sympathized with the Southern cause, was arrested by a troop of Union soldiers, while passing through the county, and during their encampment over night near Sand Hill, he was killed by some unknown person. Some persons undoubtedly entered the armies of the contending parties in the late war solely for the purpose of getting an opportunity to kill some one whom they hated. This is believed to have been the case with the murderer of Judge Richardson.

At the November term, 1864, of the county court of Scotland, it was "ordered that a bounty of \$200 be issued to each single man, and \$300 to each married man, under the call for 300,000 men," to fill the quota of the county. In accordance with this order, bounty warrants were afterward issued, and paid to recruits to the amount of \$33,450, as shown by the register of warrants paid. No draft was enforced during the war in Scotland County.

EDUCATIONAL.

In an early day, and before schools began to be taught in the county, it was the custom in the more thickly settled parts for a number of the settlers to assemble with their children, on Saturdays, at the house of some individual, to instruct the little ones in the rudiments of an education. This method of instruction, however, was of short duration, for, as a rule, the early settlers

provided a school for their children to attend as soon as a neighborhood contained families with a sufficient number of children to compose one. Judge John C. Collins claims to have taught the first school in the county, and this he taught in the year 1838, at the place now called Fort Donaldson, in Mount Pleasant Township. His pupils were Robert Donaldson, Washington, Amanda and Sally Forrester, Mary Jane and Frances Donaldson, Andrew Myres; George Hume's children, and others, to the number of about sixteen in all. The schoolhouse was a log cabin with slab seats, and slabs supported on wooden pins against the walls for writing desks. Mr. Collins taught three months, and received in compensation \$2 per pupil. Soon after this a school was taught in Sand Hill, by a Mrs. Clemons, who was a sister of Logan Jones. She taught her next school at the house of Stephen Cooper, in what is now Knox County. Another early school teacher was Jesse Whitten, who taught the first school in the Stice neighborhood, in a cabin erected for a dwelling house about one-fourth of a mile north of Bible Grove. The teachers who succeeded him in that vicinity were James Herreford, Joel Bradley and a Mr. Wilson, in the order here named. The first Christian Church building at Bible Grove, which was erected about the year 1842, was also used for a schoolhouse. Horatio N. Teacle was among the very early teachers, and probably the first who taught in the vicinity of Sand Hill.

A young man by the name of Hamilton taught the first school in the W. P. Childress neighborhood. About the year 1841 W. G. Downing (the present railroad commissioner of the State) taught school at Pull Tight, and for the first term he received in compensation for his services the magnificent sum of \$8 per month, and accepted most of that in trade. A Mr. Tandy, who came from Tennessee, taught a school in 1839 about one mile northwest of Edinburg. He had about fifteen pupils, and received about the same compensation for his services as Judge Collins did.

The first house built exclusively for school purposes was probably the one on Tobin Creek, known as the Tobin Schoolhouse. George Howard and Mrs. John Hicks were also among the first teachers of the county, and taught in the southwestern

part. About the year 1847 Miss P. H. Grout taught at Edinburg, and following her a Mr. Clemens taught east of Edinburg, in the Range Line Schoolhouse. The first school in the northeastern part of the county was taught by Miss Joycie Sawyer, a daughter of the Mrs. Sawyer who has been named as one of the early settlers. This school was taught in a log cabin, near the North Wyaconda, northeast of Lawn Ridge. This lady married Gus. Dulin, and moved to Des Moines, where she died about the year 1842. The next teacher in that vicinity was Archibald Burkett. The cabin in which he taught had a clapboard roof held down by weight poles, supported by a "foot pole" at the edge of the roof where the water falls from it. The boys' play-ball lodged upon this roof, and one of them climbed upon the building to get it. When resting his weight upon the "foot pole" it gave way, and he fell upon his brother below, breaking his own thigh and the leg of the brother. There was no surgeon within reach to reset the broken limbs, but as usual, in cases of such emergency, men can do almost anything, so the teacher, William Troth and James Billups, undertook the task, and reset the broken limbs with such success that all came out right, and the boys got well and strong.

Schools, townships and public schools began to be organized and established soon after the county organization was completed. As has been stated in a former chapter, Section 16, in every Congressional Township had been donated by the general Government to the State for school purposes, and whenever a number of the inhabitants of a Congressional Township desired to have their school section sold for this purpose they petitioned the county court to that effect, and the court would then order an election to be held in such township for the purpose of ascertaining the will of a majority of the voters therein in regard to the sale of the land. And if at such election it was found that a majority were in favor of making the sale, the court would authorize the sheriff to advertise and sell the land or lands to the highest bidders. The township would be organized into a "school township," and the proceeds from the sale of the school section would then be loaned, and the interest thereon collected annually in advance to produce a revenue with which to pay the

salaries of teachers. According to this method the school sections continued to be sold, and school townships organized from time to time until all the school lands within the county were sold. Then a final and permanent subdivision of the territory of the county was made into nine school townships as follows: No. 1, to consist of Townships 66 and 67 north, Range 10 west; No. 2, of Township 66 north, Range 11 west; No. 3, of Township 66 north, Ranges 12 and 13 west; No. 4, of Township 65 north, Ranges 12 and 13 west; No. 5, of Township 65 north, Range 11, west; No. 6, of Township 65 north, Range 10 west; No. 7, of Township 64 north, Range 10 west; No. 8, of Township 64 north, Range 11 west; No. 9, of Township 64 north, Ranges 12 and 13 west. The close observer will notice that all the territory in the county in Township 67, north and west of Range 10, has been left out of the foregoing subdivision of the county. It was, however, intended to be included as will be seen by reference to the following order of the county court made at its February term 1843, which reads as follows: "Ordered by the court that the Congressional Townships of the county be numbered as follows for school purposes, and described as by the United States Survey, commencing with No. 1 in the northeast corner, and running west alternately as sections are numbered in townships by said survey. *And that the fractional townships on the north be attached to the townships south of them.*" The latter clause of the order, which the writer has italicized, explains fully the intention of the court, but it seems that in the final organization of the school townships this order was not fully complied with.

The amount of principal realized from the sale of the school lands in each of the several school townships, organized according to the foregoing, is as follows: No. 1, \$1,378; No. 2, \$1,181.60; No. 3, \$1,473.32; No. 4, \$1,384.40; No. 5, \$1,193; No. 6, \$1,048.80; No. 7, \$834; No. 8, \$963.92; No. 9, \$1,288.40. Total, \$10,745.44. The interest on either of these several amounts was not sufficient to maintain the schools more than a few weeks. Each school township, however, was entitled to a small revenue from the State, as one-fourth of the State tax was distributed annually for the benefit of the schools. These two

sources, together with a further slight distribution of interest collected on the State school funds, constituted for a number of years all the resources for public school moneys, and consequently the schools were only partially free, as the public funds would not sustain them for a single term of three months. In those days the public schools were generally maintained for three months in each year, and the deficiency in the funds was made up by a "rate bill" directly taxing the patrons of the schools in proportion to the number of pupils sent by each. In the main this condition of the public educational facilities continued until the inauguration of the present school system after the close of the late war.

After the passage of the Swamp Land Act, in 1850, the governor of the State appointed Hon. James Ellison to select the swamp lands in certain counties, including Scotland, and he and his subordinate officers selected about 31,000 acres of this class of land in this county. At that time these lands were considered almost worthless, but as the selections were made in forty-acre tracts it so happened that each tract, with a few exceptions, contained some good land. The swamp lands were all sold at prices varying from \$1.25 to \$8 per acre. But very little of it, however, sold for the latter price, the most of it having been sold for the former price. The law provided that the proceeds derived from the sale of the swamp lands should be applied first to the payment of the expenses of selecting them, secondly to their reclamation, and then the residue to be used for other purposes. In Scotland County it seems that no part of it was squandered in reclaiming the lands (*squandered*, for in counties where it was used for that purpose it was generally squandered), but, after paying the expenses of the selection, the balance, amounting to the large sum of \$25,280.84, found its way into the permanent school fund of the county, where it has done the most good. The nine school townships before mentioned are divided into school districts, and the whole number of the latter in the county is seventy-two.

According to the last published report of the State school superintendent, it being for the year ending July 1, 1886, the permanent school funds of Scotland County were as follows:

County funds, \$37,054.87; township funds, \$10,227.83; total of all funds, \$47,282.70. The first of these funds was derived from the sale of the swamp lands, as aforesaid, and from fines and forfeitures that have been assessed and collected from time to time since the organization of the county. The latter fund is what was derived from the sale of the school lands, of which amount a portion has been lost, as may be seen by a comparison of the figures. The permanent school fund is loaned in various sums to divers individuals, and the interest thereon is collected annually, and distributed to the school districts, for the purpose of paying teacher's salaries. The principal is a permanent fund which never decreases except by mismanagement of those who control it, but from the sources already named it constantly increases. The school revenues received in Scotland County for the year mentioned in the foregoing report, was as follows: From direct taxation, \$19,188.88; from all other sources, \$7,426.02; total, \$26,614.90. Of this amount the sum of \$22,685.04 was paid out for the support of the public schools, and the balance, \$3,929.86, held in the treasury to be added to the receipts of the next year. The scholastic population of the county for the same school year was as follows: White, male, 2,145; female, 2,027; total, 4,172. Colored, male, 17; female, 22; total, 39; grand total, 4,211. The number of pupils enrolled in the public schools for the same year was as follows: White, male, 2,050; female, 1,757; total, 3,807. Colored, male, 14; female, 16; total, 30; grand total, 3,837.

According to this showing ninety-one and one-fourth per cent of the white scholastic population attended the public schools, while only seventy-seven per cent of the colored school children attended the public school. This is a very good showing, as the per cent of attendance in the public schools is seldom larger in any of the counties. According to the same report the value of the public school property in the county was \$45,000; the number of white schools taught is 72; colored, 1; the latter being located in Memphis. There were 106 teachers employed, and their average salary per month was \$31.75. The average tax levy for the support of the schools was 53 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, and the average cost of each pupil per day was 6 cents. There are two graded schools in the county—one at

Memphis and the other at Granger—and for the year referred to the scholastic population in the Memphis School District was as follows: White, 516; colored, 26; total, 542. The enrollment in the schools was as follows: White, 476; colored, 30; total, 506. This shows a very large per cent of the white school children of the Memphis District in attendance at the public school. There were, however, a number of foreign pupils in attendance, which slightly reduced the per cent of local attendance, and in the colored school there were enough foreign pupils to make the number in attendance exceed the whole number enumerated in the district. The number of days taught in the Memphis schools during the year was 126. There were ten teachers employed, and the salary of the principal was \$800 for the year, and the average salary per month of the other teachers was \$41.50. The tax levy for the support of the schools was 80 cents on \$100.

For the same year the enumeration in the Granger School District was 103, all white, and the number in attendance was 94, and the number of days taught was 143. There were two teachers employed, and the salary of the principal was \$350. The tax levy was 65 cents on \$100. To the lovers of education, especially to those who favor the public free-school system, the foregoing figures will be interesting. In an early day there was some prejudice against free schools supported by public taxation, but the large percentage of the children of school age now in attendance at these schools, shows conclusively that such prejudice has been removed.

There are no academies or other schools in Scotland County aside from the public schools. The public school at Memphis has a high school department and an able corps of teachers. The following is the faculty:

Prof. W. F. Jamison, superintendent; Miss M. E. Ammerman, principal of high school; Miss Demma Best, second grammar; Miss Sarah Green, first grammar; Miss Adele Coster, third primary; Miss Lizzie W. Bartlett, second primary; Mrs. S. O. Hicks, first primary; Mr. A. L. Steward (colored), principal of the colored school.

The public school building for the white children is a large two and three story brick, containing ten schoolrooms, and the

colored school is taught in a small frame building in another part of the town. Both are under the same management.

EARLY CHURCHES.

Jesse Stice, who settled near Bible Grove in March, 1834, wrote and published the following before his death: "In the fall of 1834 there were eleven church members in the county. We consulted together, and agreed to meet at my house to worship God, each member agreeing to bear his part until we could obtain a preacher. We got along as best we could until June, 1836, when we got Elder J. White from Howard County, Mo., to come and hold a meeting for us. The people came from all parts of the county. Elder White preached for us seven days, had several conversions, organized a church, set it in working order, and then returned home. We enjoyed and appreciated Christianity more and better in those days than we ever have since." The meetings held at the house of Mr. Stice were undoubtedly the first public religious meetings held in the county.

The first sermon now remembered by some of the surviving settlers of 1836 was preached by Rev. James Lillard, at Edinburg, on the 12th of May, 1836, in a cabin that stood a few rods north of the present Baptist Church edifice at that place. But Willis Hicks, who settled two years prior thereto, says that the first ministerial work in the county was performed by a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the name of Jimmerson, and that he was followed closely by Rev. Lillard, and that they both labored together. However, the first church organized in the county was of the Baptist denomination, and it was organized at a point three miles east of Sand Hill. The original members were James Hicks and wife, Willis Hicks, Isaac Newland and wife, Mother Tate, Mrs. Stephen Cooper, Stephen Bryant and wife, William Short, Mr. Cornelius, Aquilla Barnes and their wives. The first minister of this church was a Rev. Barnes, and the next Rev. Jephtha Smith. This church has since moved across the line into Knox County, and is now known as the Harmony Grove Church, and has a membership of about 140; Rev. John Suiter is pastor at the present writing.

The next church was by the Christian denomination, and was the one organized by Elder White, at the house of Jesse Stice, near Bible Grove, in June, 1836. The original members of this church were Jesse and Moses Stice and their wives, and Rudolph, Jonathan and Tyre March and their wives. A log church was erected soon after the organization was completed, and it stood in the lot where the present church now stands, at Bible Grove. The present edifice was built about the year 1855. It is a frame building 35x50 feet in size, and cost about \$1,000. There are about 200 members belonging to this church at the present writing. The third church in the county was organized by the Baptists at Edinburg in 1841, under the instrumentality of Rev. James M. Lillard, of Lewis County, who did a vast amount of missionary work. The original and early members of this church were John C. Collins, Michael, Thomas S., William and Sanford Myers, John Monroe, Charles Cole, William Moore and their wives. The ministers of this church have been Sanford Myers, B. A. Anderson, J. W. Rowe, J. W. Walden, W. A. Hatten and W. H. Pulliam. The membership at present numbers eighty-nine. This society put up a frame church building in 1850, but never fully completed it. Their present edifice was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$1,000. When this church was first organized it was an arm of the Lynn Grove Church, in what is now Schuyler County, remained as such for about two years, and was then organized as an individual church. The Richland Baptist Church, near Hitt postoffice, was organized in 1849, by Rev. J. M. Lillard, with Robert Billups and wife, William Billups, John Bourn and wife, and William Bourn and wife as original members. The first and present church building of this society is a frame house, which was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$1,100. The pastors have been William Yalton, J. W. Kittle, R. V. L. Wayland, M. M. Modisett and W. A. Hatten. The present membership is eighty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first Baptist Church at Memphis was organized at a very early day by Rev. J. M. Lillard, with Elbridge Richardson and wife, Walter Ellis, O. T. Ellis, Nimrod Barnes, and their wives, and

Joseph Forman, as original members. Afterward a building in which to worship was purchased for \$1,000, and in 1870 the church was reorganized by Rev. John Green and Rev. Sawyer, with John Crook, W. W. Purmort, John Bourd, Allen Crook, R. Hanson, Thomas Smith, and their wives, W. Purmort, Mary Purmort, Mrs. Anna Walker, Mr. Stovall and wife, Mrs. Forman, Wesley Mount and others. This church has now a beautiful frame edifice standing on Lot 6, in Block 3, in Cecil's second addition to Memphis, which was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$3,000. The pastors of the church since its reorganization have been Revs. Caleb Bush, J. A. Minter, W. A. Hatten, Willard, C. H. Rhoads and W. H. Pulliam. There are forty-eight members at present writing. Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, in the southeastern part of the county, was organized in 1850, by Rev. Lillard, with Theopolis Williams, Richard Shacklett, Granville Triplett, Mr. Johnson, and their wives, as members. Their present frame church was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$800. The pastors have been J. M. Golden, J. W. Rowe, R. V. L. Wayland, W. H. Pulliam and O. Collins, and the present membership of the church is ninety-four. Zion Baptist Church, in the eastern part of the county, was organized in 1850, by Rev. Lillard, and in 1875 the present frame church was erected, at a cost of \$1,000. This society has a membership of twenty-seven persons, and their pastors have been Revs. R. V. L. Wayland, J. W. Kittle, ——— Johnson and W. H. Pulliam.

Dover Baptist Church, in the west part of the county, was organized in 1857 by Rev. Shumate, and Thomas Green, Hosea Collins, Samuel Smith and George S. Collins, and their wives, and Thomas Smith were among the original members. Their present church, which is a frame building, was erected in 1881, and cost \$1,600. The pastors have been Revs. Shumate, B. A. Anderson, Caleb Bush, W. C. Hatten, C. H. Rhoads and W. H. Pulliam. The membership consists of eighty-two persons. Little Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1860 by Rev. Berry; Reuben Vaught and wife and Reuben Lancastee were among the first members. The pastors have been Revs. Berry, Starbuck, W. A. Hatten, B. A. Anderson and W. Trent. This society consists of twenty-seven members, who worship in the schoolhouse,

having no church of their own. Providence Baptist Church, in the northeast part of the county, was organized in 1865 by Rev. J. W. Kittle, with Henry Cardee and wife, J. W. Kittle and wife and two sons, John Billups, William Smith, James Smith and Mr. Sparks and their wives as members. Their present church (frame) was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$1,200. The pastors have been Revs. J. W. Kittle, W. H. Pulliam and Beard. There are fifty-six members in this church at the present writing.

Mount Zion Baptist Church was organized in 1878 by Rev. Skirvin, and he and Revs. W. A. Hatten, J. W. Kittle and Beard have since officiated as pastors. Since the church was organized a frame building in which to worship has been erected, at a cost of \$1,000. The membership consists now of forty-six persons. There are many members of the Baptist Church residing in this county who hold their membership in churches located in Clark and Knox Counties.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. John Thatcher was the first "circuit rider" of this denomination in Scotland County. He came in the winter of 1837-38, and held services at the dwellings of the few pioneer settlers of that date. He and other pioneer ministers, among whom was Rev. Dr. Still, labored diligently to build up the church in the then new field. But a period of only ten years elapsed from the beginning of the settlement of the county until the opposition of the Methodist Episcopal Church to negro slavery caused a division, by the withdrawal of the communicants in the slave holding States, and the establishment of the Methodist Church South, which culminated in 1845. Then the prejudice and bitter feeling against the Methodist Episcopal Church became so strong that it had a desperate struggle to maintain even an existence in the county, and for a number of years its organizations were disbanded, and its labors suspended. About the year 1852 a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Pruner, went to the house of Michael E. Spillman, near Sand Hill, and advertised that he would preach in the log schoolhouse near by, but the prejudice against him was so strong that although he preached he could not get scarcely any persons

to hear him. The first permanent Methodist Episcopal Church in Scotland County was probably the one organized in a very early day (in the forties) at the house of David Brewer, in the northeast part of the county, by Rev. James Alderman. Father Brewer, David and Asa Brewer among the original members. Rev. Alderman also preached at the houses of James Billups and of the widow Sawyer. This was the origin of what has long been known as the Prairie-View Methodist Episcopal Church. The old frame church which this society uses at that place was erected about the year 1856.

The Methodist Episcopal Church at Memphis was organized prior to 1860, and on the 17th of January, 1860, Henry D. Clapper and Ann E., his wife, of Putnam County, Mo., for the consideration of \$150, conveyed Lot 7 in Block 2 in Cecil's first addition to Memphis to the trustees of said church for a building lot. The names of the trustees who were among the original members of the church were Casper Lingle, Andrew R. Cushman, Joseph S. Oliver, Joel Curtice, William E. Gates, John Stine, Joshua Dunkin, James A. Hendricks and Samuel Kenoyer. The present brick church edifice was erected in 1860, and for a portion of the time during the civil war, it was used by the army for a stable and barracks. The building cost about \$2,000. At the close of the war it was cleaned out and repaired, and has since been used for the purpose for which it was constructed. Originally this church belonged to the Memphis Circuit, but in the year 1868 it was cut off from the circuit, and made a separate charge. The pastors of this church since the war have been Revs. Collins, Oliver Williams, John Wayman, T. B. Bratton, Thompson, W. H. Turner, J. R. Sasseen, O. Deshler and W. T. Freeland. Rev. John Wayman is the present pastor. The members and probationers number 120. The Memphis Circuit consists of four classes, viz.: Prairie View Church, ten miles northeast of Memphis; Trinity, ten miles northwest; Unionton Church, and a class about five and a half miles north of Memphis. This circuit has 120 members, and owns church property valued at \$2,800. Rev. A. M. Moulsworth is the present pastor of the Memphis Circuit. Sand Hill Circuit has two classes in Scotland County, one known as the Bethel Church, which was organized during the late war, and located near the center of Sand Hill

Township, and the other at the village of Sand Hill. The latter was organized at the close of the war. These classes erected their present church buildings soon after they were organized. Revs. A. R. Walker is pastor of the Sand Hill Circuit. The Granger Circuit has two churches with 170 members, and church property valued at \$1,800.

The Price Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized soon after the close of the civil war, with John Price, Jesse Israel, John Israel and their wives, and Mrs. James Smith, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. David Baker, and others as original members. The society worshiped in the schoolhouse until the year 1882. Mrs. Elizabeth Price, widow of John Price above mentioned, bequeathed all of her property to this class for the purpose of building a church for it, and after her death the Price Chapel was erected in 1882, and paid for out of the estate she willed for that purpose, and named in her honor. It is located six miles west of Memphis, and cost \$1,300. This church society, consisting of about thirty-five members, belongs to the Downing Circuit in Schuyler County.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The first society of this denomination in Scotland County was the one organized in 1836 at the place now known as Bible Grove, and of which full mention has already been made. The Christian Church in Memphis was organized about the year 1850, and the present brick church belonging to this society was built about the year 1853. Among the early members were Judge Jacob Clapper, — Pierce and J. H. Barker. The church building is 40x60 feet in size, and cost nearly \$3,000 when it was constructed. The pastors since 1858 have been Elders Hartley, E. C. Browning, Joseph Lucas, Benjamin Smith, D. P. Henderson, Hosea H. Northcut, George K. Berry, E. R. Redd and the present pastor, H. D. Niles. At the present writing this church has a membership of about eighty. There are four other churches of the Christian denomination in Scotland County, one at Prairie View; the Salem Church, seven miles southeast of Memphis; another five miles south of Memphis, and one at Edinburg.

THE METHODIST CHURCH SOUTH.

The first society of this denomination in Scotland County was organized at Sand Hill, and, while the writer can not give the exact date, it must have been immediately after the Methodist Church South was first established in 1845. The original members of this society were Robert T. Smith, Hugh Henry, Solomon Atchison, Joseph Price and their wives, and some of their children. There were perhaps others whose names the writer has not been able to find. Among the early ministers of this Church in Scotland County were Revs. Eads and Toole. The Sand Hill Class met and worshiped in a log building at that place until after the close of the late war, and then, in consequence of death and removal of its members, it was dissolved and discontinued. The oldest organization of this denomination now extant in Scotland County is the Hickory Grove Church, about one mile west of Arbela. It was established about the year 1850, and had among its original members Morgan Tucker, wife and family, James Powers and wife, and his parents, Michael Tucker and James Dickerson and their wives. Their first and present church edifice was a frame building erected about the year 1858 at a probable cost of \$1,200. The present membership of this society is about forty. The Southern Methodist Church at Memphis was organized prior to the late war, and among its original members were Sister Thomas S. Richardson, Sister Andrew Lovell, Sister Harvey Clemons, Judge Jacob Gray and wife and family, Sister John Sanders, Sister Levi J. Wagner, Sandy and Don Wilson, and among the later early members were John S. Hammond and wife, Rachel and Minerva Hammond, Sister Peter Doyle, Elsbury Small, James Lyons and wife, Nathan Hull and wife, John Sanders, Levi J. Wagner and family, and William Padgett and wife. Their first and present frame church building was commenced in 1860, but not finished until after the civil war. It cost about \$2,000; the land however on which it stands was donated to the society by Judge Richardson. The building was dedicated to the worship of God by Bishop Marvin about the year 1866. The class has a membership now of about sixty, and with their new ministers are zealous in their labors for good.

The Southern Methodist Church, known as the Concord Church, a few miles south of Memphis, was organized at the close of the civil war, and among its first members were William Mills, Patton McDaniel, Asbury McDaniel, Daniel Jackson, William Moffit and their wives. Their church edifice, a frame building, costing about \$1,200, was completed conjointly with a society of Cumberland Presbyterians, about the year 1874. It was dedicated by Rev. Foster. This society has about fifty members at present writing. The Oak Chapel, Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, located about ten miles southwest of Memphis, was organized about 1867, with George and William Forrester and their wives, Thomas Donaldson and wife, Brothers McNeece and Kennison and their wives and Jud. Collins and his wife as original members. Their church edifice, consisting of a frame building costing about \$1,000, was erected about the year 1867. This class has about forty members. Union Methodist Episcopal Church South, located seven miles southeast of Memphis, was organized with Eli Wise and wife, Basil and William Shriver and their wives and Asa Shanes and wife among its original members. Their present frame church, costing \$1,000, was erected in 1883. The membership of this class is about thirty. This society, however, owns only a one-third interest in the Union Church, the balance being owned by other denominations.

There is also a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, consisting of about thirty members, at Conyer's school-house, four miles northeast of Memphis. It was organized about the year 1870, and among its first members were Caleb Hill and John Walker and their wives, Brothers Mason and Conyer and their wives and others. These constitute all the classes of the Methodist Episcopal Church South in Scotland County, and all belong to the Memphis Circuit. The ministers that have labored on this circuit, so far as their names could be obtained are Revs. Mason, Thomas Clanton, John Shores, W. McMurray, Sexton, Balden, William Jordan, Thomas Penn, William Caples, Collett, Carlyle, James Smith, William Jackson, Faulkner, Jacob Snarr, Owen, H. H. Craig, Jacob McEwen, William Beagle, M. G. Gregory and the present new pastor, C. M. Broadhurst. The first five served before the civil war and the balance since.

The Presbyterian Church at Memphis was organized in 1844 by Rev. Anderson, father of Judge John C. Anderson, of Canton. Dr. Charles Martin, Abraham Patterson, A. H. Walker and Charles S. Martin were the first elders. These and Mrs. Jane C. Patterson, Mrs. Charles S. Martin, Mrs. Dr. Charles Martin, Mrs. Cornelia Richardson and one other person (name not obtained) constituted the original members. The first Presbyterian Church edifice in Memphis, being a frame building, was erected in 1853-54. The present handsome and commodious brick edifice was erected in 1871, at a cost of \$5,000. It was dedicated in 1872 by Dr. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis. The pastors of this church have been H. P. S. Willis, Van Eurmon, William Hersman, M. G. Gorin and Dr. O. W. Gauss. The present pastor is Rev. C. L. Hogue, and the present membership is 174. A Presbyterian Church was organized at Etna, in Scotland County, in January, 1856, by Rev. H. P. S. Willis, and among the first members were Dr. S. Linn and R. P. Orr and their wives. A church edifice was then built, and it was dedicated in 1858 by the said Rev. Willis, who continued to be its pastor until some time during the civil war. He was followed by Rev. William H. Hicks, who served until some time after the war closed. In 1880 the membership of this church, with some exceptions, was moved to Granger, where a union church was erected, and dedicated to service, on the part of the Presbyterian denomination, on the 18th of July of that year, by Rev. M. G. Gorin. The membership of this church at present consists of sixty persons. This and the church at Memphis are the only Presbyterian Churches in Scotland County.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Middle Fabius Church of this denomination, seven miles west of Memphis, was organized in 1840, with Rev. Briggs, George D. Slavin, Thomas Hope, Aquilla Hope and their wives, and Elizabeth Isaacs as original members. It was organized at a place called Round Grove, and a log church was built there in 1848, and a second building, a frame, was erected in 1853; the present church, also frame, was built in 1875, at a cost of about \$2,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Briggs. The recent pastors

have been Revs. Briggs, Samuel Davidson, Daniel Patton, David Walker, Wills, John Neff and W. C. Herdman, the latter being the present pastor. This was the first organization of the Cumberland Presbyterians in Scotland County. The membership of this church is now about eighty. McGrady Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1859, and among the original members were John W. Barnett, Jacob Maggard and their wives, and Mrs. Martha North, H. Ketchum, Mrs. Sarah Allen, Miss Amanda Barnett and Thomas A. Barnett. This church is located in Section 34, Town 65, Range 13. The first church building (log) was erected in 1860, and the present frame building was erected about the year 1868, at a cost of \$800. The pastors have been Revs. John Neff, Jesse Wilson, David Walker, and the present one, George W. Burns. The membership is about forty. Unity Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a few miles south of Memphis, was organized in 1859 by Rev. John Neff, with Samuel Witt and wife, Samuel Barnett and wife, Miss Sophia Bishop, John D. Rush, and others, as original members. Services were held in a schoolhouse until the present frame building was erected, in conjunction with a society of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at a cost of about \$1,200. The pastors have been Revs. John Neff, David Walker, Jesse Wilson, Matthew Patton, Clay Shook, and the present one, George W. Burns. There are now about seventy members in this church. McAdow Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized in the year 1860, with Jacob Maggard and wife, Benjamin Pile and wife, Newman and wife, and others as original members. This church is located six miles southwest of Memphis, and the present church (frame) was built in 1873, at a cost of \$1,000, and was dedicated December 14, of that year, by Rev. Furgeson, of Lee County, Iowa. Revs. John Neff, Jesse Wilson, David Walker and George W. Burns have been the pastors. The membership consists of about seventy persons.

Bethel Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located in Section 31, Town 67, Range 11, was organized in 1860, by Rev. John D. Rush, with Francis Drake and wife, W. Davis and wife, John Hairgroves and Miss Martha Guthrie as original members. The first and present (frame) church building was erected in 1876,

at a cost of \$1,500, and was dedicated by Rev. A. R. Furgeson. The names of the pastors of this society are D. E. Bushnell, Jesse Wilson, David Walker, H. C. Shook, John Neff, Redmond Whitehead, G. W. Dewty, G. W. Burns and W. C. Herdman, the present pastor. This society has about thirty-five members. Pleasant Hill Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1864 by Rev. Jesse Wilson, with James C. Drake, Addison Shelby, James Morris, Mr. Foster and their wives, Jacob L. Crow and Mrs. Riney as original members. This church is located eight miles northwest of Memphis, and the present church building (frame) was erected about the year 1868, at a cost of \$1,200. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Jesse Wilson, John Neff, Clay Shook, Redmond Whitehead and George W. Dewty. Rev. Neff is the present pastor, and the membership consists of sixty persons. Memphis Cumberland Presbyterian Church was organized March 12, 1887, by Rev. George W. Sharp, with Benjamin Pile, John S. Pile and wife, James W. Gorden, J. D. Skidmore, Francis Drake, Austin Hughes, John Israel, Henry Watkins and their wives, Elizabeth Hendricks, and others to the number of thirty-six, as original members. This society, having no church edifice as yet, holds its service in the Congregational Church; Rev. J. F. Lackey is pastor. Round Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, located about twelve miles southeast of Memphis, was organized about the year 1859, with James Gorden and wife, Hayden and wife and others as original members.

The Congregational Church at Memphis was organized in 1866 by Rev. Arthur A. Thome, with W. T. Kays, John P. Craig, Sherman Carter, Williamson, Jeremiah Hamilton, E. George, Simeon Martin and their wives, Mother Aylward, Mrs. Emily McIntyre, Mrs. Wellington, Mrs. Mary Williams, Samuel Birch and wife and children and others as original members. The church building (frame) was erected soon after the society was organized. The pastors have been Revs. A. A. Thome, Elihu Loomis and J. C. Johnson. This organization has about forty members.

In addition to the foregoing enumerated churches there are a few of other denominations. In Memphis there is a Roman

Catholic organization, and a small frame church belonging thereto. There are also two colored church organizations, viz.: Baptist and Methodist Episcopal, both in Memphis. All of the churches heretofore mentioned, except the Roman Catholic, have organized Sunday-schools in connection with their Christian work which are well attended. At some churches in the country the Sunday-schools are suspended during the winter and continuance of bad roads. These schools have existed in most of the churches ever since their organization, and have been a powerful auxiliary to the cause of Christianity. In the early days, before many church buildings had been erected, the people met in "God's first temples," the groves, to worship Him. As early as 1840 the Middle Fabius Camp-ground was established and fitted up at the place where the Middle Fabius Cumberland Presbyterian Church is located, and was used alternately by different denominations, until about the year 1853, when it was abandoned for that purpose. Other camp grounds for religious work were established at different places in the county, among which was one on the farm of Joseph Leaper, in Miller Township, where the Methodist Episcopal Churches held a meeting in September, 1869. Camp-meeting grounds have also been established on the Wyaconda and other streams in the county, where religious meetings have occasionally been held, until a very recent date.

HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY.

ORGANIZATION.

THE first step to organize the county was made by the twelfth General Assembly, which convened in November, 1842. By the first section of an act "to define the bounds of Scotland County, and for other purposes" (approved January 6, 1843). It was provided that "all that part of the county of Scotland south of the township line dividing Townships 63 and 64 is hereby constituted and established a distinct county, to be called and known by the name of Knox County."

Another section provided that Knox should be attached to Scotland, "until such time as said county of Knox shall become fully organized." All moneys and dividends of moneys accruing or falling to Scotland were required to be equally divided between the two counties, and the act further provided that the citizens of Knox should not "be taxed or moneys collected from them for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the County of Scotland."

The county was named in honor of Gen. Henry Knox, the Boston bookseller, who became Washington's chief of artillery during the war of the Revolution, and who, the chronicles tell us, the night before the battle of Trenton "went about tugging at his guns like a trojan and swearing like a pirate." He was the first Secretary of War of the United States, serving from 1789 to 1795. A number of other counties in the Union were named for him.

The county remained as an attached part of Scotland until in 1845, when it was "fully organized," with metes and bounds as at present, by an act approved February 14. At the same time, and in the same act, the organization of the counties of Atchison, Dunklin, Harrison, Hickory, Mercer, Mississippi,

Moniteau, Nodaway, Oregon, Schuyler and Texas was effected. As is fully stated in other portions of this volume, this territory, from the time when it was first settled—the only period worth considering—belonged to Lewis County until the organization of Scotland, when it formed the south half of that county.

By the terms of the organic act the first county court judges of Knox County were Edward Milligan, Melker Baker and Virgil Pratt, who were ordered to meet at Edina on the first Monday in April, following, and put up the political machinery of the county and set it in motion.

FIRST COUNTY COURTS.

The first term of the Knox County Court convened at Edina, April 7, 1845. All three of the justices, Melker Baker, Edward Milligan and Virgil Pratt, were present, and Baker was made presiding justice. John H. Fresh was appointed elizor or acting sheriff; Jessie John, county clerk; Warner Pratt, assessor, and Peter Early, treasurer. George D. Hollingsworth was appointed county surveyor, but declined, and in May, Isaac Cook was commissioned in his stead. The sureties on the bond of County Clerk John, were Horace A. Woodbridge, Henry Callaway and F. H. John. The first business transacted after the selection of an elizor was the appointment of Thomas Ferguson, John Black and Lewis Fox as commissioners to view a road petitioned for by John Black, and others, and designed to run from somewhere on the South Fabius "to the road between Quincy and Kirksville." About the only other business transacted at this term was the appointment of other road viewers, the organization for school purposes of Township 61, Range 12 (now in Shelton Township), and the division of the county into four municipal townships: Benton, Center, Fabius and Salt River. John Stephens was appointed justice of the peace for Benton, and James Beck for Salt River. Of the first county officers Judge Milligan is recorded as having made the first entry of land in the county (west half of the northwest Section 32, Town 63, Range 10), in November, 1830, although there is a possibility of a mistake in this particular. He was an Irishman, had married a lady in Boston, and lived in St. Louis the greater part of his life in

Missouri. It is related that even while judge of the county court he did not reside himself in Knox County, and only came up occasionally from the metropolis to attend the sessions. His wife resided on Milligan's original entry, in the southern part of Colony Township, until about 1850, when she, too, returned to St. Louis, Judge Virgil Pratt was a New Yorker, a brother of Hons. E. G. and Warner Pratt. He lived in what is now Bee Ridge Township, and for some time operated the mill on the South Fabius known as Pratt's Mill. He removed to California many years ago, and died there. Judge Melker Baker is still living, west of Edina. He is a Marylander, but came to the county directly from Virginia. John H. Fresh, was a son of the old pioneer. James Fresh, and lived near Newark.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS.

September 4, 1845, "Block No. 3, entire," being a part of the donation to the permanent seat of justice, was "reserved to the county, forever, as a public square."

During the fall of 1845 a clerk's office and an office for public records were erected on Block No. 2 of the donation. Both buildings were of brick, with nine-foot ceilings. The clerk's office was twenty feet square, and the office for public records 16x24 feet. Prior to the erection of these buildings, rooms for the use of the court had been rented from James A. Reid.

At the session of the county court in November, 1845, the clerk was ordered to procure a seal of the following description: "A raised circle at the outer edge, one-sixteenth of an inch in width, inside of which shall be engraved the words 'Seal of Knox County Court, Mo.,' and inside of the words there shall be engraved a buck sheep, without horns, all of which shall be in raised work, so as to present the words and devices on the front side of the paper, on which the impression is to be made."

In May, 1846, Walter Ellis was allowed \$6 by the county court in payment for the erection of six finger-boards in the county.

June 23, 1846, a petition, signed by 100 citizens of Knox County, was presented, asking that the county court sink a well in the public square, in Edina, "until living water is

reached," and accompanied by a subscription of \$76.50—the balance of expenses to be paid from the town fund. The court appointed Martin Baker, Jr., Peter Earley and Jesse John commissioners to superintend the work. Jesse John afterward resigned, and Simeon Connelly was appointed. At a depth of 166 feet water was obtained, which, it is said, stood at one time at not less than sixty feet in depth.

November 6, 1851, the county court ordered that "an act to provide for a uniform jury law, and to provide for the payment of jurors," approved March 1, 1851, should not be in force in this county.

The county tax levy is not recorded for any year, except 1847. In that year 35 cents on every \$100 was assessed. The poll tax in 1847 was 37½ cents, but in 1851 it was increased to \$2.

According to the assessor's books, there were 384 tax payers in the county in 1846, 679 in 1847, 686 in 1848, 701 in 1849, 766 in 1850, 1,044 in 1851, and 1,255 in 1855.

The following statement of settlements and record of expenses give a correct idea of the financial condition of the county during the first year of its official existence:

Statement of John H. Fresh, Collector, for first year.

DR.		CR.	
To Tax-book, 1845.....	\$ 912 79	By Treasurer's receipts.....	\$768 86
“ Licenses, merchants, etc.	103 71½	“ Commission on same....	58 07
Total.....	\$1016 50½	“ Delinquent tax list.....	100 64
	927 57	Total.....	\$927 57
	<u>\$88 93½</u>		

The amount due from the collector was paid June 23, 1846:

Statement of Peter Earley, Treasurer, for first year.

DR.		CR.	
To Amount received of Col- [lector, \$258 17		By Warrants produced....	\$644 24½
“ “ “ “ 414 15		“ Interest on same.....	7 46½
“ “ “ “ 96 19		“ Grand Jury Scrip.....	42 05
	<u>\$768 86</u>		<u>\$693 76½</u>
	693 76½		
Bal. in treasury, April 1, 1846,	<u>\$75 09½</u>		

Following is an exhibit of the first year's expenditures, showing the moneys paid by the county during the year ending April 1, 1846, out of the general expenditure fund, also to whom paid, and what for:

To John Haines, for work on office.....	\$40 00
To Cooney and Linville, for stationery and articles furnished for office.....	2 94
May 7, To G. D. Turner, for making coffin for Blackburn, \$4.00; for making table for clerk's office, \$5.00; for notifying commissioners to locate, \$14; for making bookcase and mounting map \$15.50.....	38 50
To Jesse John, for services as clerk of county court, \$82.40; for services as recorder for abstracts of letters, \$2.87; for stationery, \$10.50.....	95 77
To John H. Fresh, for services as sheriff.....	68 83
To John Thomson, for cash paid to commissioners to locate.....	36 00
To S. M. Meech, of St. Louis, for record books and stationery... ..	59 38
To Edward Milligan, for press and seal for county court, \$33; for county map, \$8.....	41 00
To Warner Pratt, for assessing in 1845	61 68½
To Henry M. Gorin, for making out list of taxable lands	10 00
To Ammon Shane, for returning poll-books.....	1 60
To Robert L. Campbell, for press and seal for circuit court.....	38 00
To Jacob Sasey, for printing notices for meeting of commissioners to locate county seat.....	5 75
To Jud Haines, for hauling books and press from Milligan's	75
To James A. Reid, for rent for office, \$16.75; for making coffin for Byrne, a pauper, as allowed by the court, \$6.00.....	22 75
To Horace A. Woodbridge, for order by John Haines for work done on office.....	34 00
To Melker Baker, for services as county justice, for twenty-seven days.....	54 00
To Aberdeen Blanchard, for two chairs for office.....	1 00
To Thomas N. John, for furnishing court with fuel.....	4 00
To Virgil Pratt, for services as county justice for twenty-eight days.....	56 00
To Peter Early, for services as treasurer.....	10 00
Total.....	<u>\$676 95½</u>

May 27, 1847, the following entry was made in the county court records:

Amount of claims on the county since its organization.	\$1,766 04
Amount taken in up to May 27, 1847.....	1,673 39
Amount outstanding, May 27, 1847.....	<u>\$ 92 65</u>

LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT.

From the first it was generally understood that Edina was to become the capital of Knox County. It would seem, however, that no official action was taken in the premises until May 7, 1845, when the county court appointed John C. Rutherford of Clark, Walter Crockett, of Putnam, and Walker Austin of Macon, commissioners "to locate the permanent seat of justice for the county of Knox, in conformity to an act for organizing counties hereafter established, approved December 9, 1836." G. D. Turner was ordered to notify the commissioners of their appointment, and was afterward allowed \$14 for his services. The commissioners made their report, locating the county seat at Edina, on the second day of October following, and were allowed \$36 for their services. July 1, preceding, John Thompson was appointed commissioner of the permanent seat of justice, and was ordered to survey the county addition to the permanent seat of justice and lay it off into lots for sale. During the summer he was ordered to "clear the streets of brush and other obstructions," and in September he again received an order to "cut out the streets and burn the brush."

February 3, 1846, John Thompson resigned as commissioner, and Martin Baker was appointed in his stead. Sales of lots were made from time to time, and by the year 1847 nearly all of the lots had been sold.

FIRST CIRCUIT COURTS.

The first term of the circuit court of Knox County convened at Edina, October 1, 1845. Hon. Addison Reese presided, Sheriff John H. Fresh opened court, and Jesse John was the clerk.

The grand jury was composed of John Fulton, foreman; Benjamin T. Hatfield, William N. Shotten, Mason Palmer, John C. Allred, Samuel Shannon, E. A. Bryant, H. B. Musgrove, William Kibbee, Melker Baker, Thomas Fox, Willis Anderson, John H. Taylor, Benjamin G. Riney and Armstead Hamilton. The circuit attorney was James R. Abernathy, then of Monroe County. The first case was that of William H. Holmes against James Fresh, a proceeding in chancery, which was dismissed at

the complainant's cost. Fresh had borrowed a sum of money from Holmes, and to secure his note had given a chattel mortgage on some negroes. This mortgage Holmes sought to have foreclosed.

A seal was ordered of the following description: "A raised circle at the outer edge one-sixteenth of an inch in width; and in a circle of the same description, one eighth of an inch inside of said first circle, the words, '*Seal of Knox Circuit Court, Missouri,*' to be engraved on the space between said circles, with a pair of plain balances within the inner circle, so as to present all the words and devices in raised work on the right side of the paper on which the impression is to be made."

The first criminal case called was that of the State against Alexander Taylor; recognized to keep the peace. No prosecutor appearing the case was dismissed at the defendant's cost.

October 2, the second day of the term, the grand jury made its report, and returned indictments against the following persons: William H. Holmes, for stealing negroes, indorsed "not a true bill;" William M. King, two indictments, one, for selling liquor without license, the other for selling goods without a merchant's license. The indictment against Holmes charged him with having stolen negroes, on whom he held the mortgage mentioned previously, and was never tried.

The first case against William M. King was dismissed; the second, for selling goods without a merchant's license, was continued till the October term, 1846. It was then tried, and a verdict of "not guilty" returned.

During the next few years no cases of importance or peculiar interest came up for trial before the court. There were some indictments for disturbing the peace, and many against prominent citizens, in some instances, for "playing at cards for money" or for "playing cards on Sunday." These cases were disposed of in various ways, but were none of them of sufficient interest to require a detailed account in these pages. In October, 1852, William Reed was indicted for the murder of a negro named Henry, noted at length in another chapter.

Perhaps the first resident lawyer was Kemp P. Anderson, who lived on the well known Rouner farm, five miles northwest

of Newark. He seems to have been a man of many unpleasant characteristics. He was indicted at one time for practicing without a license. There were those who denied that he was entitled to be called an attorney, and asserted that he was nothing but a shyster. It is related that in the early days, when a number of the settlers here did their trading at Palmyra, the merchants at that place gave their accounts to Mr. Anderson for collection. During the hard-times period of 1843 he undertook to enforce the collection of a number of bills against the settlers in the northern part of the county, in what was then Benton Township. Squire Andrew Chilson was one of the justices of the peace for that township, and before him a number of suits were brought. The regularly elected constable, Alex. Taylor, had failed to qualify, but a substitute was found, and notices were duly served.

On the day set for the trial the litigants assembled, and the defendants, led by Alex Taylor, attempted to lynch Anderson. They seized him, had a rope ready, and were on their way to a tree, when Squire Chilson's wife ran out with an ax in her hand and literally rescued the frightened pettifogger, and gave him a safe conduct off the premises, with no other damage to his person than that his coat was torn to pieces, and his hat battered out of shape.

The following is the roll of attorneys constituting the bar of Knox County, in the order in which they are registered:

Thomas L. Anderson, Palmyra, Mo.
 James Proctor Knott, Memphis, Mo.
 R. Caywood, Lancaster, Mo.
 Thomas S. Richardson, Memphis, Mo.
 J. R. Abernathy, Paris, Mo.
 N. F. Givens, Waterloo, Mo.
 Benjamin Davis, Palmyra, Mo.
 R. L. B. Clarke, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 J. L. Wagner, Memphis, Mo.
 H. M. Woodyard, Tully, Mo.
 Edwin G. Pratt, Palmyra, Mo.
 C. Warner Pratt, Edina, Mo.
 J. F. Benjamin, Shelbyville, Mo.
 John C. Anderson, Monticello, Mo.
 James J. Lindley, Monticello, Mo.
 Joseph Wilson, Memphis, Mo.
 E. V. Wilson, Edina, Mo.
 S. A. John, Edina, Mo.

T. C. Moore, Edina, Mo.
William Guthrie, Lewis County, Mo.
N. Nelson, Knox County, Mo.
R. S. Robinson, Shelbyville, Mo.
William F. Davis, Shelbyville, Mo.
E. W. Southworth, New London, Mo.
J. P. Lancaster, New London, Mo.
Rufus E. Anderson, Palmyra, Mo.
E. McK. Bounds, Shelbyville, Mo.
J. D. Foster, Kirksville, Mo.
C. R. Barclay, Macon City, Mo., December 12, 1877.
J. M. De France, Kirksville, Mo., December 12, 1877.
P. F. Greenwood, Kirksville, Mo., December 12, 1877.
B. F. Dobyns, Shelbyville, Mo., June 3, 1878.
George B. Swartz, Edina, Mo., June 3, 1878.
W. F. Porter, Kirksville, Mo.
C. M. Anthony, Edina, Mo.
John T. Davis, Kirksville, Mo.
R. C. Sabin, Edina, Mo.
J. C. White.
E. Bell, Edina, Mo.
John W. Halliburton, Kirksville, Mo.
E. R. McKee, Kahoka, Mo.
Taylor I. Jones, Edina, Mo.
Worden C. Hollister, Edina, Mo., 1865.
I. B. Alverson, La Grange, Mo.
W. R. McQuoid, Edina, Mo., April 11, 1871.
Eli J. Newton, La Plata, Mo.
W. W. Cover, Kirksville, Mo.
F. M. Harrington, Kirksville, Mo.
R. D. Cramer, Scotland County, Mo.
William Clancy, Edina, Mo., November, 1866.
J. G. Blair, Lewis County, Mo.
J. M. Knott, Memphis, Mo.
Samuel W. Buel.
E. P. Burlingame, Shelbyville, Mo., December, 1873.
L. F. Cottey, Edina, Mo., December 1873.
H. Wren, Edina, Mo., December 7, 1874.
J. M. McCall, Edina, Mo., December 21, 1875.
Morgan Ellis, Edina, Mo., June 5, 1877.
Erastus Brown, Edina, Mo., June 6, 1877.
William L. Beacock, Edina, Mo., June 9, 1877.
John T. Ellis, Edina, Mo., December 5, 1877.
G. R. Balthrope, Edina, Mo., December 12, 1877.
J. L. Berry, Macon City, Mo., December 12, 1877.
E. Scofield, Memphis, Mo., December 7, 1878.
S. B. Davis, Edina, Mo., June 10, 1879.
F. P. Primm, Edina, Mo., December 11, 1880.
John B. Mudd, Memphis, Mo., June 14, 1881.
C. M. Holt, Newark, Mo., June 7, 1884.

FIRST ELECTIONS.

When the first settlers of what now constitutes Knox County exercised the privilege of the elective franchise in this quarter they were citizens of Allen Township, Lewis County.

The first election in Allen Township, after its organization, was held at the house of William H. Holmes, on the first Monday in August, 1836. At this time, it must be borne in mind, the township included what is now the southwestern part of Lewis County, embracing all the territory lying west of Troublesome Creek. Only twenty-seven voters were recorded as participating in this election. The following is the entire list; how many of these resided in what is now Knox County it is difficult to determine:

John Allen.	James Fresh.	William McElwee.
James L. Allen.	Daniel Griffith.	James Rankin.
Samuel Allen.	James Griffith.	Matthew M. Runkle.
Hugh M. Anderson.	William H. Holmes.	Merritt Shipp.
Jabez Barnes.	Lloyd W. Knott.	Oliver Sebree.
John Barr.	Hamilton H. Lowen.	George Sebre.
Claiborne Chandler.	Preston Mullins.	William Thompson.
Absalom R. Downing.	Samuel Manning.	John Watts.
William Downing.	Osborn McCracken.	Hiram Williams.

The judges of this election were Osborn McCracken, James Fresh and James Griffith; the clerks, William H. Holmes and Matthew M. Runkle. [For particulars of the election see Lewis County.] Samuel Allen and L. W. Knott were elected justices of the peace, and James Allen constable, for Allen Township.

At a special election, held at the store of R. Cochran & Co., at Newark, in August, 1837, to choose an assessor for Lewis County, only twenty votes were cast (all for R. G. Fresh), but among the voters were the following, whose names do not appear on the poll books for 1836:

William Armstrong.	B. L. Hayth.	Clinton F. Northcraft.
A. Bulkley.	D. B. Hughes.	William Snell.
R. H. Cochran,	William M. Kaylor.	C. L. Summers.
R. G. Fresh.	German L. C. Kaylor.	H. B. Thomas.
William Glover.		

The judges were William Glover, Jabez Barnes, James Griffith; the clerks, D. C. Hankins and William H. Fresh. The clerks did not vote.

October 28, 1839, at a special election at Newark, to choose a member of Congress to fill vacancy caused by the death of A. G. Harrison, the vote in Allen Township resulted as follows: John G. Jameson, Democrat, 21; Thornton Grimsley, Whig, 24.

October 28, 1839, a special election was held in Missouri to choose a member of Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Albert G. Harrison, of Callaway. The election for Allen Township was held in or near Newark, at the house of William H. Fresh. The judges were William Holmes, William Kendrick, George Seeber and the clerks, William P. Glover and Joel McCafferty. The vote resulted: For Thornton Grimsley, of St. Louis, Whig, twenty-four; for John G. Jamison, of Callaway, Democrat, twenty-one. Following is a list of the voters, of whom not more than six lived outside of the present boundaries of Knox County:

Kemp P. Anderson	Daniel Griffith.	William Northcraft.
Robert H. Anderson.	D. B. Hughes.	B. F. Robb.
John Allen.	George Haines.	Philip C. Sublett.
Jabez Barnes.	William H. Holmes.	William Snell.
John Barr.	Benjamin Jones.	John Smith.
George Brown.	John Kaylor.	Jackson Smallwood.
John D. Clagett.	William Kendrick.	Robert Sharkley.
John M. Cooper.	William M. Kaylor.	George Seeber.
Jesse Cox.	Lloyd W. Knott.	H. N. Teacle.
Absalom R. Downing.	D. A. Million.	Harvey B. Thomas.
George T. Dunn.	Cornelius Malone.	Josephus Terrill.
James Edmonson.	William Malone.	Tilman Todd.
John Eve.	Samuel Manning.	James W. West.
John Glover.	Joel McCafferty.	John Watts.
William P. Glover.	James F. Northcraft.	Perry Watters.

The first election in Central Township, Lewis County, was held at the schoolhouse, in Edina, on the first Monday in August, 1840, and was for governor, two congressmen, State senator, representative, sheriff, coroner, assessor, three justices of the peace and one constable. The result in the township was as follows, Democratic candidates first named:

Congressmen—John Miller and John C. Edwards, 31; William Samuel and George C. Sibley, 16.

Governor—Thomas Reynolds, 31; John B. Clark, 16.

Lieutenant-governor—M. M. Marmaduke, 33; Joseph Bogy, 14.

State senator—William McDaniel, 25; John Glover, 23.

Representative—A. Reese, 35; William Ellis, 14.

There was practically no opposition to the other Democratic candidates. The justices of the peace elected were Messrs. Taylor, Smith and Jesse Johns; constable, — Taylor. The judges of the election were Martin Baker, Valentine Kenoyer, David Smallwood; clerks, Martin Baker, Jr., and William Miller. The voters were:

Robert O. Allen.	Joseph Dobson.	Benjamin F. Robb.
James Adams.	John Glover.	James A. Reed.
John Allred.	John Haines.	George Snell.
Willis Baker.	George Haines, Sr.	William Snell.
Joshua W. Baker.	George Haines, Jr.	Reuben E. Smith.
James W. Baker.	Simpson Haines.	John L. Smith.
Martin Baker, Sr.	Henry Haines.	William J. Smallwood.
Martin Baker, Jr.	George Hollinsworth.	David Smallwood.
John Black.	Jesse Johns.	Joseph Stanfield.
Edward Bryant.	John Kiggins.	Andrew Shannon.
Henry Callaway.	Thomas Kiggins.	Jacob Shufflett.
Richard V. Cook.	Valentine Kenoyer.	Thomas Taylor.
Andrew Chilson.	William Muns.	Alexander Taylor.
James Davis.	Rice McFadden.	George Taylor.
Andrew Davis.	Charles A. Newland.	Horatio M. Teacle.
William L. Davis.	Dixon Oliver.	David Williams.—50.
David Davis.	Nathan Roseberry.	

The first election held in Knox County after its organization was a special election held for the purpose of electing delegates to the constitutional convention of November, 1845. The election was held June 30, 1845, in Fabius Township; the polls were opened at the house of William M. King and Allen W. Hawkins; Michael Hickman and John Fulton were the judges. In Salt River the house "formerly occupied by John Lewis Faber" was selected as the voting place, and Thomas E. Jamison, William Saling and Medley Shelton were the judges. In Benton the votes were cast at the house of Preston Parent, the judges being Hugh Henry, Redding Roberts and John L. Dunn. In Centre the voting was at the schoolhouse in Edina, and William Miller, Martin Baker, Jr., and John L. Smith were the judges. The delegates chosen at this election from this district were James S. Green and James L. Jones.

The general election, held the first Monday in August, 1846, was the next in order. The voting places in Fabius, Center and Salt River Townships, were the same as at the election the pre-

ceding year. In Fabius the judges were George G. Hawkins, Willis Anderson and David Nelson; in Salt River, Andrew Fisher, Sr., Thomas Garrison and Joseph Morris; in Centre, Edwin A. Bryant, Lewis Fox and John L. Smith. In Benton Township, the polls were opened at the schoolhouse in Milford, and Richard Von Carnip, Harvey H. Beach and Thomas J. Conduit were the judges.

At the congressional election, held October 31, 1846, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Sterling Price, the result was as follows: For William McDaniel (Democrat), 62 votes; for William M. Kincaid (Whig), 72 votes.

The presidential election of 1848 was held in Fabius Township, at the house of Isaac B. Thompkins; the judges were William B. Moore, John Fulton and Clement Todd. In Center Township at the schoolhouse in Edina, William Miller, Martin Baker and Peter Earley were the judges. In Benton Township, at the schoolhouse in Milford, William Salee, William P. Douglas and Harvey Beach were the judges. In Salt River the election was held at the house of William Pope; the judges were Thomas Garrison, William Pope and William Saling. The vote stood: Cass and Butler, 197; Taylor and Fillmore, 196; Democratic majority 1.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

It has come to be pretty generally accepted as a fact that the first actual settler in Knox County was Stephen Cooper, who is reported in the atlas map sketch and in Campbell's gazetteer to have located in the northern or northeastern part of the county in the fall of 1832, and built a cabin a mile and a half north-east of Millport. A thorough investigation of the subject demonstrates the incorrectness of this assertion. Stephen Cooper settled in Lewis County, a mile west of La Grange, in 1829. Here he resided until in the fall of 1833, when he sold his land to Judge William Hagood, who still lives on the tract, and who states that Cooper did not leave Lewis County for some months after he had sold out.

Cooper did not come to what is now Knox County until sometime in the fall of 1833. He located in the northeastern part of this, or the southeastern part of Scotland County, and was the

founder of what came to be known as Cooper's settlement, which included lands in both counties. In March, 1834, he was joined by James and Willis Hicks, who located in what is now Scotland. Willis Hicks states that Cooper and John B. Cannon came to Knox County in the fall of 1833, and that Cannon settled in the northeastern corner of Benton Township (southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 63, Range 11), on what is now known as the Elijah Longfellow place, and that Cooper's location was on a tract adjoining. In a few years, say in about 1839, Cooper and Redding Roberts began the erection of a mill at Millport which was completed the same year.

Stephen Cooper was probably a native of Kentucky. He was a son of Capt. Sarshel Cooper, who, with Col. Benjamin Cooper and others, came to Howard County, Mo., prior to the war of 1812, and was killed in 1815 by the Indians. Stephen Cooper was unrelenting in his hatred of the redskins. He assisted in running the Iowa boundary line, and while engaged on the Des Moines River he met some Sac Indians whom he had fought in Howard County during the war. Cooper and the Indians were crossing the river in a canoe, and Cooper related an incident of the war on the Missouri River in which he had figured as the slayer of an Indian brave. When he informed the savages that he had shot the warrior, and had explained the circumstances, they jumped out of the canoe into the water and waded ashore, with many "ughs" and "wahs" and other ejaculations of surprise and alarm. They had been in the fight and had witnessed the shooting described by Cooper. A careful examination of the records shows that Cooper never entered any land in Knox County. He lived in the vicinity of Millport for ten years or more, and finally removed to California, where he was living a few years since. It is said that during the civil war he held an office under the Government. Neither John B. Cannon nor Redding Roberts entered land in this county prior to 1840, although both lived here at different periods. Roberts was a bachelor, and brought to the county with him about \$4,000 in gold. He lost the greater portion of this amount in mill-building and other investments. He married a Miss Tate, a sister of Chilton Tate, the old sheriff of Lewis County, and died by suicide in this county a few years since.

Perhaps the first *bona fide* settler in the territory now included within the metes and bounds of Knox County was James Fresh. It is quite certain that he entered land a mile west of Newark (Section 22, Township 60, Range 10) in October, 1833, and that a few days later he took up other lands in the same neighborhood. It is reported by certain old settlers that Fresh began the improvement of his first claim even before he had entered it. He had come from Maryland to Missouri, and made a temporary location in Marion County until he could secure for himself a permanent home to his liking. Having made his selection on the land before described in the fall of 1833, he set his sons and some negroes at work upon it, clearing and building a cabin, and returned to Marion for his family, and to make his entry. It is claimed that he did not bring his family here until in the spring of 1834, and this is quite probable.

The records of Lewis County show that in June, 1834, James Fresh had begun the erection of a mill on the South Fabius (northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 22, Township 60, Range 10), a mile west of Newark, and it appears that this mill was completed during the same summer. Old settlers state that Fresh's mill was first built upon the north bank of the stream, but that the dam failed to furnish sufficient power or "head" of water, and that Mr. Fresh was compelled to dig a "race" and to remove the mill down the stream a quarter of a mile or more. The institution was never very successful, and in time was abandoned, but subsequently revived by other parties. A distillery was established subsequently, and operated for some years.

The facts that Mr. Fresh entered his land in the fall of 1833, that he built a mill in the early spring of 1834, and that the exact date of the location of Stephen Cooper can not be determined, indicate, if they do not prove, that Fresh's settlement in the county antedated Cooper's. It may be that the two pioneers came about the same time, each in the fall of 1833, but it is proper to call attention to the recorded facts. John Watts and Robert A. Davis entered their lands (on Section 24, Township 60, Range 10) a mile northeast of Newark, in October, 1833, but it can not be stated here when

their settlements were made. It would seem that there were a number of settlers in the southeastern part of the county in the spring of 1834, else the enterprise exhibited in the erection of a mill in the wilderness can not be commended.

In 1834 a few families came to Cooper's settlement. Joseph and Josiah McReynolds settled in the southeast corner of Colony Township. Perhaps other settlers came the same year, but their names can not be given with precision.

In the spring of 1835 Isaac F. Randolph, a wealthy Marylander (a former Louisiana planter), and his son, Thomas, located in the northwestern part of what is now Fabius Township (Section 6), five miles northwest of Newark, and opened farms on the east side of the Fabius. With Thomas Randolph came his mother-in-law, Mrs. Ann M. Anderson. Mr. Randolph, Sr., and Mrs. Anderson brought to the country a number of slaves. The former built a story-and-a-half cabin near a large spring, which is still flowing; and his son's cabin and claim were nearly half a mile farther up the creek, the cabin a few hundred yards from the stream, and his claim running back into the prairie. The Randolphs made some improvements, and raised a crop, but the following year Hon. William Blakey, a speculator and a noted Democratic politician at Palmyra, quietly entered their lands, and informed them that unless they paid him \$5 per acre for their claims he would evict them. Disgusted with a country which tolerated such underhand proceedings, and the presence of land-sharks, the senior Randolph left the State, taking his slaves with him, and his son retired to Marion County.

Mr. Thomas Randolph and his good wife, Elizabeth, who now reside in Edina, state that when they came to Knox County their cabin was the farthest west or northwest of which they have any recollection, except that there was a solitary settler somewhere in what is now Bee Ridge Township. The Freshes, Osburn McCracken and a few others, were in the vicinity of Newark. Also, in the year 1835, Thomas Price, Abner Johnson, Reuben Cornelius, Thomas McMurray, John Vannoy, Hugh Henry, Richard Von Carnip and one or two others, made locations in Colony Township. The Youngs came to the northern part, and George Hawkins to the southern part of Jeddo. Robert Mc-

Reynolds located either this year or in 1834, in the northeast corner of Myrtle. Of Richard Von Carnip, it may be said, that he was the first German resident of Knox County. He was a Prussian by nativity, and it is said that he was a member of a noble family. He came to Missouri a few years after the admission of the State into the Union. In 1826 he was a resident of Marion County, and wrote his name Richard *De* Carnip.

In 1836 scores of families came in, locating chiefly in Fabius, Jeddo, Myrtle and Colony. In 1837 there were many more. In 1838 they came in hundreds, filling up Bee Ridge, Bourbon, the country west of Edina, the eastern portion of Shelton, and fairly swarming down into Salt River. A considerable colony of Norwegians came into Salt River this year.

In the winter of 1838 the Baker brothers, James W. and Joshua W., and their father, Martin Baker, Sr., came up from Lewis County, took up claims, and built cabins on Rock Creek, a mile and a half west of Edina, then returned and brought back their families. The following year Martin Baker, Jr., came up. Mr. Joshua Baker states that when he and his father and brother first came, Nathan Roseberry and James Williams were living farther up on Rock Creek, and had made considerable improvement. George Haines, Sr., was a mile north of Edina, and his son-in-law, George Hollingsworth, lived near him; both had been in the country a year or more. Andrew Davis and David Smallwood, Sr., were four miles east of Edina, on the head of Troublesome Creek. John Black came about 1838 to three miles northwest of Edina. George Taylor, Sr., located in 1837 on Taylor's branch, now called "Democrat" branch, northwest of the Baker cabins; and Rice McFaden had a claim near Blacks, which he sold, and went to the eastern part of the county.

The land in the Rock Creek settlement, west of Edina, was not open to Government entry, until 1840, but the settlers had an entry system of their own. They formed an association, with a written constitution and by-laws, and with a record book. Every settler had the metes and bounds of his claim duly recorded in the record book, of which John Black was the custodian. The claimants or "squatters" were pledged to protect one another in the enjoyment and occupation of their lands until the same

should come regularly into the market, when they were to be entered according to law. It would have gone hard with the speculator or "land-shark" who should have attempted to "jump" a single claim had he come upon the premises. No instance is remembered of a single attempt at claim-jumping, or trespassing in this quarter. The "tomahawk claims," as they were so called sometimes, from the fact that their boundaries were often blazed on the trees with axes or tomahawks, were considered as valid as any other claims.

In the year 1840 the population of what is now Knox County was perhaps 1,500 or 1,800. The exact figures can not now be determined, since the territory was then included in Lewis, and its census included in that county. It is quite certain that by this time nearly every quarter of the present county had been explored, and that the squatters' and settlers' cabins were in all parts, except in the middle of the wide prairies. Newark and Edina had been laid out, Cooper & Roberts' mill, at Millport, and Fresh's, near Newark, were in operation, and one or two distilleries were running. Roads had been laid out between the important points, and the foundations for a thorough civilization were fairly laid.

Succeeding the year 1840, came the Irish settlement, which is described elsewhere. Clearings were now made in the timbered regions of Greensburg, Bee Ridge and Bourbon, and farms were opened in the prairies. Year by year additions were made to the population, and by the year 1845 the county had advanced to the extent that its complete organization was warranted.

The first settlers in the county came originally from Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, and from other counties in Missouri. Some of the best families were from Maryland. There were, however, a few representatives from each of the States of Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina. The few Norwegians on the headwaters of Black Creek, the German, Von Carnip, and the progenitors of the Irish colony comprised the foreign pioneers.

FIRST LAND ENTRIES BY ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The land office for the district in which the first settlers of Knox County made their locations was at Palmyra. In the

southern and eastern portions the land came into market in 1830. Subjoined is an abstract of the land entries, made prior to the year 1840, in what is now Knox County, by those who were at the time or soon afterward became actual residents and citizens. Speculators and non-residents' entries have been omitted. In nearly every instance the actual settlement was made within a month or so of the date of the entry, and on the tract described. In a few cases, however, the settlers were on the lands a year or more before entering, and in a very few others they entered their lands first, and settled on them afterward. Only the first entries made by the parties are given, for here were their first homes; many of them made subsequent entries in various portions of the county, which have not been taken into account.

In Congressional Township 60, Range 10, now Fabins Township.

John Glover, n $\frac{1}{2}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, November 23, 1835.

Hervey B. Thomas, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, December 17, 1835.

James Cochran, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, September 4, 1835.

William H. Holmes, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, December 12, 1835.

Mark McCracken, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, November 4, 1839.

James W. Barr, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, and s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, April 2, 1836.

William T. Barr, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 1, 1833.

John Barr, w $\frac{1}{2}$ lot 1 ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, July 1, 1836.

Gurden Bulkley, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, September 12, 1836.

Aristarchus Bulkley, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, September 12, 1836.

John Zee Towson, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, April 26, 1836.

George S. Smith, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 14, 1836.

Henry T. Mason, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, September 23, 1839.

Perry Waters, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, August 1, 1838.

Samuel C. Sloan, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, July 29, 1835.

Osburn McCracken, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, December 7, 1835.

William Armstrong, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 7, 1836.

Sidney P. Haines, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$, etc. sec. 14, April 7, 1836.

Mark Phillips, se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, August 24, 1836.

Edward M. Legrand, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, April 19, 1837.

Francis Lowen, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, August 1, 1835.

Elijah Anderson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 19, December 21, 1835.

Isaac B. Tompkins, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 25, 1839.

Robert Nelson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 24, 1839.

Benjamin H. Taylor, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, October 20, 1837.

David Nelson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 24, 1839.

James Fresh, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, October 30, 1833.

James Fresh, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, November, 1833.

Samuel Manning, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 15, 1834.

William Lamine, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, November 19, 1835.

- Robert A. Davis, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, October, 1833.
 John Watts, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, October, 1833.
 Jeremiah Moore, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, November 26, 1835.
 James Griffith, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, January 9, 1836.
 Robert G. Fresh, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 4, 1833.
 William Fresh, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, November 2, 1835.
 Daniel Griffith, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, January 9, 1836.
 Robert Slaughter, se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 2, 1836.
 Mason Hamilton, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, October 4, 1839.
 John Dye and James A. Felps, n $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, January 8, 1836.
 Benjamin L. Hayth, w $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{2}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 11, 1837.
 Alexander L. Leflet, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 27, December 11, 1835.
 Petroville Hardesty, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, January 26, 1836.
 Harrison Parks, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, April 5, 1839.
 Robert Hamilton, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, July 17, 1839.
 Richard N. Hansbrough, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, December 21, 1835.
 Martin L. Eads, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, November 25, 1839.
 Enoch Johnson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, May 18, 1837.
 James H. Toadvine, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, September 28, 1839.
 Samuel G. Holmes, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, October 29, 1839.
 Andrew V. Holmes, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, September 28, 1839.
 Mary Ann Day, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, December 23, 1839.
 Tilman Felps, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, February 3, 1836.
 Stephen Dodd, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 1, 1836.
 William Kaylor, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, October 19, 1839.
 William Dines, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, October 4, 1839.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 10, now Jeddo Township:

- John R. Young, se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, December 29, 1835.
 James C. Young, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, December 29, 1835.
 Obadiah Meeker, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2 and s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 4, April 19, 1836.
 Franklin Sherrill, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 19, 1836.
 John Johnson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 19, 1836.
 Joseph Scott, sec. 6, April 19, 1836.
 Daniel Price, sec. 7, April 19, 1836.
 William Rankin, sec. 10, April 19, 1836.
 Isaac Ward, sec. 11, April 19, 1836.
 James Black, sec. 12, April 19, 1836.
 John W. Poinier, sec. 13, April 19, 1836.
 Robert and William Clark, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23 and sec. 25, April 19, 1836.
 Sayres O. Nichols, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, April 19, 1836.
 Jacob H. Burnett, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, April 19, 1836.
 Micajah Walters, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, February 1, 1836.
 Decius Humphreys, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 6, 1836.
 Luzerne Ray, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 6, 1836.
 Edmund B. Kellogg, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 6, 1836.
 Daniel W. Kellogg, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 6, 1836.

Jarvis G. Kellogg, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 6, 1836.
 Benjamin W. Green, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 6, 1836.
 Laura Burnett, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, April 19, 1836.
 Edson Park, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 19, 1836.
 Abner W. Parkhurst, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 19, 1836.
 Cotton Ely, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 2, 1836.
 Demas Cotton, Jr., sec. 27, April 19, 1836.
 George Baldwin, sec. 28, April 19, 1836.
 Caleb Baldwin, sec. 29, April 19, 1836.
 Samuel C. Ely, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 20, 1836.
 Daniel A. Million, se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, November 13, 1833.
 Robert H. Cochran, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 10, 1837.
 George G. Hawkins, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 10, 1835.
 Benjamin L. Hayth, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 21, 1833.
 John Glover, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 2, 1836.

In Congressional Township 62, Range 10, now Myrtle Township:

Robert McReynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ lot No. 3 ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec 1, August 17, 1835.
 Thomas Lillard, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and lots No. 1 and 2 ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 29, 1837.
 George H. Botts, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 15, 1837.
 Burdett McReynolds, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 13, 1839.
 William McReynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, January 15, 1838.
 John J. Henderson, sec. 8, April 19, 1836.
 Charles T. Macknett and William Shugard, sec. 9, April 19, 1836.
 William McMurtry, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, November 15, 1839.
 Richard Donevan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 13, 1839.
 John Stephens, se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 13, 1839.
 William T. Norris, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, April 23, 1838.
 Alonzo Adams, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 14, 1838.
 Charles Turpin, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, April 1, 1839.
 William Stephens, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 13, 1839.
 Alexander N. Dougherty, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13 and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, April 19, 1836.
 Samuel Moore, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, November 18, 1837.
 Allen Dodd, sec. 15, April 19, 1836.
 Samuel Condit, sec. 17 and sec. 20, April 19, 1836.
 Israel Crane, secs. 21 and 22, April 19, 1836.
 James Crane, sec. 23, April 19, 1836.
 Moses Dodd, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 19, 1836.
 John G. Post, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 19, 1836.
 Lewis M. Lindsay, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 19, 1836.
 William Jenkins, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 19, 1836.
 James McMillin, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, November 26, 1838.
 Ira Dodd, sec. 26, April 19, 1836.
 Caleb D. Baldwin, sec. 27, April 19, 1836.
 Ebenezer Seymour, sec. 28, April 19, 1836.
 Hester Jane Crawford, n $\frac{1}{2}$ s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec, 30 April 19, 1836.
 William Eastin nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 28, 1839.
 Abraham R. Pierson, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 33, April 19, 1836.
 William Randle, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 19, 1836.

Sheldon I. Gilbert, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 19, 1836.

Henry S. Johnson, sec. 34, April 19, 1836.

Samuel Hays, sec. 35, April 19, 1836.

Isaac Coffman, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, December 28, 1835.

In Congressional Township 63, Range 10, now Colony Township:

Adam Hays, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 9, 1836.

John B. Davis, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 15, 1837.

Samuel J. Davis, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, August 10, 1837.

Aquilla Standiford, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, December 30, 1835.

Thomas Price, n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 3, November 10, 1835.

Abner H. Johnson, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, October 7, 1835.

Alfred Johnson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, November 29, 1836.

Alpheus H. Jackson, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, December 15, 1837.

Reuben Cornelius, lot No. 2, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, August 29, 1835.

James Hicks, lot No. 2, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, December 25, 1835.

Anthony N. Hicks, w $\frac{1}{2}$ lot No. 1, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, September 4, 1837.

Aaron J. Lewis, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, January 6, 1836.

James L. Jones, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 11, 1837.

John Wiseman, s $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 30, 1837.

Thomas J. Wiseman, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, August 21, 1837.

Thomas McMurry, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10 and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 15, November 2, 1835.

Justus Boies, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 15, 1837.

Nehemiah Clark, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 16, 1837.

Henry McDole, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, November 17, 1837.

James Stovall, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, January 23, 1836.

John Vannoy, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, October 22, 1835.

John C. Walker, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, November 16, 1835.

James Stovall, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, December 21, 1833.

McCune Henry, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 20, 1837.

John Ward, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, October 6, 1837.

Augustus Leflet, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 18, 1836.

Richard Van Carnip, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, October, 1835.

Harvey H. Beach, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 19, June 5, 1837.

Abraham Stafford, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 25, 1837.

John W. Standiford, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 31, 1834.

Noah C. Summers, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 13, 1837.

Isaac Stafford, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 25, 1837.

Israel Standiford, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, August 24, 1837.

Harvey Shopson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, January 18, 1836.

Basil Brewer, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 24, 1835.

William McMurry, 500 acres in sec. 24, January 19, 1836.

Hugh Henry, 280 acres in sec. 26, April 2, 1835.

Hugh F. Henry, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, January 30, 1836.

Malcolm Hill, se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, January 11, 1838.

Thomas Robertson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 28, 1836.

Paschal C. Conyers, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 1, 1836.

Joseph Price, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 11, 1838.

Edward Milligan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, November 6, 1830.*
 Walker Lillard, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 29, 1837.
 Joseph McReynolds, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, August 14, 1834.
 Josiah McReynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, August 14, 1834.
 Burdette McReynolds, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 8, 1835.
 William McReynolds, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, February 1, 1836.
 Jefferson M. Board, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 27, 1837.

In Congressional Township 60, Range 11, now Bourbon Township:

Andrew Sloan, w $\frac{1}{2}$ lot No. 1, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, December 23, 1839.
 Horace Rice, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, February 6, 1839.
 Knud Erikson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 2, 1839.
 John B. Willson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, September 30, 1839.
 Ole Erikson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 2, 1839.
 John Johnson, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, October 29, 1838.
 Tilghman Todd, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, October 29, 1838.
 Charles L. Kinkead, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, October, 1838.
 Briant Cockrum, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, October, 1838.
 Andrew Hunsaker, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, January 14, 1839.
 George C. Cockrum, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 23, 1839.
 John Ralls, lot No. 1, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, October 14, 1839.
 David Parsons, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, November 12, 1838.
 Alfred Reid, e $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, November 13, 1838.
 Abraham Lewis, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, November 20, 1838.
 Lewis Larson, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, November 12, 1838.
 Charles H. Baldwin, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 22, 1839.
 Willis Anderson, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, October 27, 1838.
 Robert Hamilton, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, July 17, 1839.
 William G. Bragg, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, October 29, 1838.
 Benjamin G. Riney, 360 acres in sec. 25, December 5, 1838.
 Michael Hickman, 320 acres in sec. 26, October, 1838.
 John Arrasmith, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, October 25, 1838.
 Richard Welsh, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26 w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 and 160 acres in sec. 36, December 17, 1838.
 Ruth Woolery, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 26, 1836.
 William W. Vanlandingham, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 27, 1838.
 Robert B. Knight, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 29, 1838.
 William Moss, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 29, 1838.
 John Nesbit, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27 December 22, 1838.
 Allen Deer, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, October 29, 1838.
 John Reid, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, November 13, 1838.
 William Testnan, se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, November 13, 1839.
 Hans Testman, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, November 18, 1839.
 Joseph Staten, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, December 18, 1838.
 James W. Staten, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, December 18, 1838.
 John Hunt, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, October 30, 1838.
 Joseph Johnston, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 16, 1838.

*Although the date of this entry is shown plainly by the records to be 1830, it is probable that no such entry was made at the time.

George W. Pulse, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, January 16, 1838.

Jacob Hickman, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 1, 1838.

Michael Smith, n $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, December 14, 1838.

William Ahern, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, October 12, 1839.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 11, now Bee Ridge Township:

Silas Turner, w $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 1 and 2 ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ lots 1 and 2 nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, September 8, 1839.

In Congressional Township 62, Range 11, now Liberty Township:

David Davis, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 12, 1839.

Anthony Snelling, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, June 10, 1839.

Samuel C. Scott, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, November 1, 1839.

Andrew Davis, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, December 28, 1839.

Benjamin Baker, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17 and 240 acres in sec. 18, October, 1838.

George Haines, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, October 29, 1838.

Charles S. Thompson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, October 30, 1838.

John W. Kerfoot, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, October 29, 1838.

Jesse Elder, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18 and 240 acres in sec. 21, October, 1838.

Josiah Robertson, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, November 12, 1838.

John Bradfield, se $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, December 1, 1838.

George Brown, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, October 27, 1838.

John L. Smith, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, November 1, 1838.

Walter Ellis, 320 acres in sec. 20, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, December 8, 1838.

William Eastin, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, March 30, 1839.

David Smallwood, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, October 15, 1838.

William J. Smallwood, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, October, 1838.

George B. Snell, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, October 29, 1838.

Jacob Shuffitt, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, October 27, 1838.

William Snell, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, October 23, 1838.

Thomas M. Turpin, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 29, 1838.

Thomas Lewis, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, November 1, 1838.

Henry Callaway, se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 2, 1839.

Joseph F. Brodrick, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, October 29, 1838.

Patrick Cooney, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28 and 480 acres in sec. 33, December 1, 1838.

Jackson Bryant, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, November 29, 1838.

David Munns, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, February 26, 1838.

Sampson Kinney, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, November 29, 1838.

Lorenzo D. Nichols, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, January 15, 1839.

Joshua W. Baker, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, October 24, 1839.

Isaac Coles, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, December 1, 1838.

Lucinda Snelling, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 13, 1839.

Spencer B. Menefee, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 26, 1838.

Ambrose Rucker, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 30, 1838.

In Congressional Township 60, Range 12, now Central and Eastern Salt River:

William E. Jones, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, December 18, 1838.

- John Lewis Faber, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, January 9, 1839.
 Jacob Olson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, October 25, 1838.
 Cleng Pierson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, October 25, 1838.
 Peter Testman, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, November 17, 1838.
 Andrew Simonson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, October 25, 1838.
 David W. Major, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, October 30, 1838.
 William Testman, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, November 12, 1839.
 Omund Olson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, November 16, 1838.
 Jane Jones, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, December 27, 1838.
 Ivory Boylston, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, April 16, 1839.
 Frederick Rook, 240 acres in sec. 18 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, October 30, 1838.
 Richard H. Chipley, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, and 160 acres in sec. 20, November 20, 1838.
 Thomas Glascock, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, November 1, 1838.
 Henry T. Sheets, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, November, 1838.
 Morgan Ralls, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, November 13, 1838.
 Henry Rhoads, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, October 25, 1838.
 John Johnson, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, October 30, 1838.
 Enoch Hunsaker, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, November 11, 1839.
 Truman Oakes, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, October 30, 1838.
 John I. Taylor, 240 acres in sec. 29, and 400 acres in sec. 32, May 29, 1839.
 James M. Mills, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, March 25, 1839.
 Margaret R. Houston, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, and 240 acres in sec. 32, May 23, 1839.
 Aaron McPike, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, October 30, 1838.
 Henry Towson, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, October 30, 1838.
 Zedekiah Hammond, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, October 31, 1838.
 Rives H. Townsend, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 3, 1839.
 George A. Wallace, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 20, 1839.

In Congressional Township 60, Range 13, now Western Salt River:

- Phineas Block, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, November 1, 1838.
 Cyrus A. Saunders, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 16, 1839.
 Jesse Brown, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, September 24, 1839.
 Daniel M. Fisher, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 15, 1839.
 Andrew Fisher, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, November 1, 1838.
 Joseph Morris, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25 and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, October, 1839.
 William Saling, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, October 21, 1838.
 Smith Thompson, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and ne $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, February 7, 1839.
 Charles Bowen, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 1, 1839.
 William Bowen, se $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, October 2, 1839.
 Edward Mumford, se $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35 and 120 acres in sec. 36, May 23, 1839.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 12, now Central and East Shelton:

- Joseph Unruh, se $\frac{1}{4}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, December 17, 1839.
 Latney M. Wood, e $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 6, 1839.
 John Bradfield, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6 and n $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, December 1, 1838.
 Joseph Price, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, April 9, 1839.
 Abraham Stansifer, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, October 30, 1838.

Edward Beatty, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, November 22, 1839.
 Matthew L. Thompson, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 7, 1839.
 William Vanlandingham, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 15, 1839.
 Oliver I. Threlkeld, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, October 30, 1838.
 Joseph C. Threlkeld, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, November 30, 1838.
 Simeon W. Souther, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17 and w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, October 31, 1838.
 Hezekiah G. Lyon, sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, October 30, 1838.
 James T. Holliday, 320 acres in sec. 25, December 10, 1838.
 James Swane, 160 acres in sec. 25, September 23, 1839.
 Malachi Everman, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, November 22, 1839.
 Robert Smith, 240 acres in sec. 26 and 160 acres in sec. 27, October, 1838.
 Jane Jones, e $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, December 18, 1838.
 Sarah M. Jones, w $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, December 18, 1838.
 William Everman, e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, October 5, 1839.

In Congressional Township 61, Range 13, now Western Shelton:

Nicholas Conkle, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 6, 1839.
 Joseph Price, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 21, 1839.
 William A. J. Gupton, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 18, 1839.
 William Montgomery, w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, February 15, 1839.
 Kindred S. Feltz, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 9, 1839.
 James Chadwell, se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 4, 1839.
 Levi Lansbury, w $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23 and nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 4, 1839.
 William Musgrove, e $\frac{1}{2}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ and sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 21, 1839.
 Isaac Coles, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, December 1, 1838.
 Josiah Wells, nw $\frac{1}{4}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26 and e $\frac{1}{2}$ ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, November 19, 1838.
 Andrew Fisher, Jr., w $\frac{1}{2}$ nw $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, November 1, 1838.
 John Chadwell, w $\frac{1}{2}$ se $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 4, 1839.

In Congressional Township 62, Range 13, now Western Lyon:

George Conkle, ne $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 6, 1839.
 Peter Conkle, s $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, June 6, 1839.

PIONEERS AND PIONEER LIFE.

It is customary to indulge in a great deal of gush and extravagant adulation in speaking of the first settlers of a country. Their virtues are extolled immoderately, their weaknesses—it is never admitted that they had any vices—are seldom or ever hinted at. The true-hearted pioneers of Knox County would not wish to be written of other than fairly. Our first settlers were mere men and women, with all of the virtues and graces, and all of the vices and frailties of that number of people taken at random from rural communities. They were neither any worse nor any better than their descendants.

The pioneers were hospitable and generous as a rule; their

posterity and successors practice the same virtues. Some of them would get drunk and fight, so will some of their successors. There was the doing of good works, the rendering of generous deeds, and there was cheating also in early days. There was industry and there was laziness. There were thrift and penury, misery and happiness, good men and bad men; and, after all, in very many respects, Knox County people in 1833 were about like Knox County people in 1887.

The life of the early settlers of Knox County was that of the pioneers of the West generally, which has been written of and described so frequently that it need not be detailed here. The people, while they dwelt in log cabins, and were plainly apparelled and fed on humble fare, lived comfortably, happily and well. It can not be said that they suffered hardships, since the deprivation of certain modern luxuries and conveniencies was well sustained by ample substitutes.

There was a scarcity of purple and fine linen, but there was an abundance of comfortable and durable linsey and jeans and homespun cotton, much better suited to the rough and tumble life. Fine clothes and gay raiment would have been as much out of place in the primitive log cabins and among the clearings of early days as would coonskin caps and buckskin breeches in the parlors and drawing-rooms of the elegant residences that stand upon the well-improved manor lands of the county to-day. In that day, as now, people lived and dressed according to their circumstances.

In their somewhat isolated positions the settlers were dependent upon one another for many things. Men were willing to help a neighbor, because they felt that they might at some time need help themselves. A house-raising would start all the settlers for ten miles around. A new settler was always gladly received. He first selected his claim, cut his house logs, and hauled them to the spot he had chosen for his home, and then announced his raising. It did not take long to put up the cabin. The neighbors came from far and near, and whoever refused to attend a raising that could do so, and had heard of it, was guilty of a serious offense. The work of raising a cabin was often facilitated by a jug full of whisky — plenty and cheap in those

days—and when the work was all done, there were those not too tired to indulge in a scuffle or other rough sport, and sometimes there was a fisticuff.

In the early history of the settlements mechanical conveniences were few and of an inferior character. Few of the settlers had been regularly trained to the use of tools, and, in consequence, every man became his own mechanic. Vessels and articles for household use were hewn out of blocks and logs of wood. Although these articles presented a rough and uncouth appearance, they answered every purpose, and the families were as happy in their use as are the most favored people of later generations with the multiplied devices of modern invention.

AGRICULTURE.

The first farms were opened up in the timber. The timber was all cut down. That which would make rails or fencing was so utilized; the rest was piled and rolled together and burned. A log-rolling was always a festive occasion, often succeeded by a dance in the evening. The stumps of the saplings were grubbed up, and then plowing began. The plow used was a very simple affair, with an iron point and a wooden mold-board. The soil was generally like an ash heap for mellowness, and almost anything in the shape of a plow would serve to fit it for the reception of seed corn. There was, of course, the usual difficulty in plowing regarding the stumps, and, as the most of the pioneers were not profane men, their sufferings at times were intense.

Up to 1835 not much farming had been done in the county, and, indeed, not a great deal attempted. Every settler had his "truck patch," wherein grew potatoes, a little corn, a few vegetables, etc.; and he had also a corn-field corresponding in extent to the length of time he had been in the county, his means or his desires. Corn was the principal crop, and if enough of this was raised to supply the family with pone and johnnycake, the settler was satisfied. No wheat of any consequence was raised.

Flax was among the first crops. It was cultivated for the bark, of which linen and linsey were made—the seed was rarely sold. Nearly every family had a flax-patch and a flock of sheep—the dependence for clothing supplies. To be a good flax-breaker

was at one time considered a great accomplishment among the men, and the woman who was a good flax or wool spinner and weaver was the envy of many of her sisters.

WHAT THEY WORE.

The dress of the pioneers comported well with their style of living. The male portion usually wore an inner shirt of linsey, flannel, cotton or coarse linen, a hunting shirt of some sort of cloth or buckskin, a pair of buckskin or jean pantaloons, a coarse wool hat or a coonskin cap, and a pair of homemade shoes, of home tanned leather. The tanning was done in a trough dug from the trunk of a tree, and by a decoction or preparation of oak bark.

The women usually went barefoot in the summer, and in inclement weather wore shoes made of home tanned leather. When they could procure enough calico to make caps for their heads, they were happy, and the woman who could wear a dress made of store goods, was the envy of many of the less favored of her sex. It is said that when the pioneer women first came into possession of a pair of calfskin shoes, they were very careful of them, and wore them only on important occasions. They would walk barefoot, and carry their shoes until within a short distance of the meeting or wedding, or whatever they were attending, and then stop and clothe their feet. This is a story told of all pioneer women, and may or may not be true.

The early settlers of Knox and Lewis Counties raised almost everything they ate, and manufactured nearly every thing they wore. Their smoke-houses were always well supplied with meats of various kinds. Deer abounded, and honey in abundance was to be had for the taking. After the first year or two there was plenty of meal in the chest, and butter and milk in the cellar. Very little coffee and sugar were used, tea was almost unknown. The family that had coffee through the week were "high livers." Often it was only used once a week—Sunday morning for breakfast.

The hogs and cattle of the settlers increased very rapidly, fattening on the wild "mast," then to be found everywhere in abundance, and which was almost their exclusive food. Bacon

and lard were plentiful—beyond the wants of the owners, but there was no home market for them.

PIONEER PREACHERS.

Following close upon the footsteps of the first settlers came the ministers. Sometimes they were the first settlers themselves. They labored without money and without price. They did not make merchandise of their mission; freely had they received, and freely they gave. Some of them gained their subsistence as did their neighbors, by the rifle, and by their daily toil in the clearings and corn fields. Nearly every pioneer preacher was as expert in the use of the rifle as any of the laity.

Services were usually held in a settler's cabin, notices of the "meeting" were promptly and widely circulated; and the people generally attended, sometimes bringing their rifles, to procure game going and coming. The assertion of Scripture that he who will not provide for his own, "and especially for those of his own household, is worse than an infidel," found credence with the pioneers. The practice of carrying firearms was not abandoned even on the Sabbath.

It is claimed that the first sermon preached in the county was by Rev. George C. Light, a Methodist, at the house of Hugh Henry, in Colony Township, in 1836. A class was organized at the same time, but it can not now be stated who composed it. Rev. Still, a Methodist circuit rider, held services in Edina, in 1840. Rev. Shoats and Elder John Shanks, of Lewis, both of the Christian denomination, preached in this county at different periods, prior to its organization.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first schools of Knox County were established some years after the first settlements. For many years the only schools were subscription schools. Although, upon the admission of Missouri into the Union, the general government had made liberal provision for the support of a public school system, by setting apart for that purpose the sixteenth section of every township of land, yet not much use was made of the fund so derived until quite a late day in the history of the county. The branches

taught in these early schools were usually the Hoosier's three R's—"readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic." The schoolhouses, the text books and the methods of teaching, were far different from those now in vogue. Usually a vacated log dwelling house was used as the schoolhouse. The books were the Bible, the New Testament, and almost any kind of book for reading. Pike and Daboll were the authors of the arithmetics, with an occasional Western Calculator; while writing was taught with quill pens and home-made ink—the latter usually a strong decoction of oak bark into which a piece of iron had been dropped—and the writing was done on what would now be considered a very poor article of paper. The school furniture was of the very simplest sort; rude benches served for seats, a huge fireplace furnished warmth in cold weather; desks there were none, and blackboards, globes, etc., were not needed. The teachers, while they did good work, and no doubt did it well, were as a rule not persons of profound scholastic attainments. The terms of school were usually in the winter season, with occasionally a spring term for the smallest children, because the "big boys" being occupied with farm work, could only attend after the crops were gathered and before the next year's planting. The "big boys" were the class most considered in the arrangement of school terms, and they were also the element which made it most interesting for the teacher of that day. Many a pedagogue has been taken out and "ducked," or, in settlements where the boys were mildly disposed, only "locked out," if he failed to "treat" during the holidays or on the last day of school. No doubt the boys were often assisted by the buxom girl pupils, who, if they failed to lend a helping hand, looked on and heartily enjoyed the sport.

Perhaps the first schoolhouse was built at Edina in 1839 or 1840; elections were held therein, according to the records, in August of the latter year. It was a log building, and stood on the site of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. After the town was laid out a brick schoolhouse was built in the northern part of the original town; the latter building is still standing. Numerous private schools were taught in the early settlements, but the names of the first teachers have been forgotten.

PIONEER WEDDINGS.

A pioneer wedding in Northeast Missouri, in early times, would not compare, in point of elegance and finish, with one in these days, for there were lacking the paraphernalia of display, and the pomp and circumstances attendant in this age upon affairs of that character. In those days few people wore "store clothes;" their apparel was for the most part of homespun. A "Sunday suit" resembled an "everyday" suit, so far as general appearance went. The material of which the clothing was made was principally cotton or flax and wool. The men wore jeans, cottons and linsey, the women wore linsey and cotton.

A bridal toilet, therefore, was not expensive, neither was it elaborate, fanciful nor very showy, but it was sensible, for it was sufficient, and it was appropriate to the times, the manners and the circumstances. Yet she was as well dressed as the groom, with his coonskin cap, his jeans coat, his linsey or cotton shirt, his jeans or coarse linen trousers, his feet in home tanned shoes, and without a glove to his hand or his name.

But for all the discomforts and disadvantages, the marriages were as fortunate and felicitous, and the weddings themselves as joyous, as any of those of modern times. It is not a matter of silk and satin, this affair of a happy marriage. The wedding was seldom or never a private one. The entire settlement was invited, and uniformly accepted the invitation. To neglect to send an invitation was to give offense; to refuse was to give an insult. There were all sorts of merry making and diversion during the day. A shooting match was quite common. There were foot-races, wrestling matches, and other athletic sports—sometimes a pugilistic encounter. At night a dance was had, in which there was general participation.

In some instances the dancers were barefoot, and the ball room floor was composed of split puncheons, from which the splinters had not all been removed, but the soles of the feet had become so toughened and hardened by exposure that they bade defiance to any fair-sized splinter.

The wedding feast was always worthy of the name. The champagne and claret were good old Kentucky and Missouri whisky, clear and pure as mountain dew, unadulterated by mer-

cenary "rectifiers," untouched and untaxed by gauger and Government. Then there were venison steaks and roasts, turkey, grouse, nectar-like maple syrup and other edibles, toothsome and elegant, the bare mention of which is sufficient to make an old pioneer's mouth water in these days.

There were no newspapers in those days to chronicle all the details of a wedding in consideration of some of the cake, and print a list of "presents" including plated tea-spoons, fifteen cent napkins and ten cent salt cellars *ad nauseam*, and that was one point in favor of the pioneers.

Particulars of the first marriage in what is now Knox County can not now be learned; it is known, however, that in 1836, Absalom R. Downing and Mrs. Susan Kelly, *nee* Fresh, were married at the residence of the bride's father, James Fresh, near Newark. Up to the year 1845 the marriages occurring in this county are of record in the archives of Lewis and Scotland.

After the organization of the county the first marriage certificate on record is the following:

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
COUNTY OF KNOX. }

I do hereby certify that I solemnized the rites of marriage, on the 18th day of March, 1845, between William P. Marshal and Sally Harrington. W. P. Marshall being of lawful age, of the county aforesaid. Sally Harrington was formerly a resident of Shelby County, but the ceremony was performed in Salt River Township. A certificate was produced and sworn to according to law, which accompanies this certificate authorizing the marriage of Sally Harrington to W. P. Marshal.

Given under my hand this the 5th day of May, 1845.

WILLIAM SALING, *Justice of the Peace.*

March 18, 1845.

Mr. William Saling, you may solemnize the rites of matrimony between William P. Marshal and Sally Harrington, my daughter.

his
JAMES X HARRINGTON.
mark

Subsequent early marriages are the following:

May 1, 1845, Cornelius Coe and Elizabeth Collins, by Rev. Martin L. Eads of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

June 23, 1845, John Ferguson and Emily Jane Pollock, by James W. Baker, justice of the peace.

July 3, 1845, John Landsberry and Harriet Bowling, by the Rev. James F. Smith.

July 13, 1845, William I. Cottey and Nancy Birch, by Rev. M. L. Eads.

July 13, 1845, Eli D. Chadwick and Jane Lane, by James Beck, justice of the peace.

July 21, 1845, James Cockrum and Elizabeth Shaw, by the Rev. Frederick Shoot.

September 18, 1845, Perry Blanchard and Hannah Kenoyer, by Rev. G. D. Turner.

October 7, 1845, Thomas Smith and Eliza C. Toadvine, by the Rev. M. L. Eads.

November 13, 1845, Clement Todd and Catharine Poor, by Rev. F. R. Gray.

John R. Black and Margaret Davis, January 18, 1846, by D. Byrne, Catholic priest.

In early days, under certain circumstances, marriage contracts were quite frequently entered into by persons contemplating marriage. Changes have since been made in the State laws, affording greater protection to individual property, and such articles of agreement are now seldom heard of. The following is subjoined as a rather curious and interesting specimen of a marriage contract.

This article of agreement made and entered into between Alfred F. Crawley, of Knox County, Mo., and Euphemia A. Whitelock, of Shelby County, Mo., witnesseth:

First—The said parties contemplate being united as husband and wife in the holy state of matrimony.

Second—In view of the intended marriage, and in consideration thereof, the said Alfred agrees to convey and hereby gives, grants and conveys unto the said Euphemia, the following real estate to wit: one tract of land lying in Knox County, Mo., purchased by the said Alfred of the sheriff of Knox County, Mo., supposed to contain 107 acres; one negro boy, John, about eight years old; also three beds and bedding and bedstead; six split-bottom chairs; one sugar desk; one writing desk; one dining-table; one breakfast-table; one pair andirons; two smoothing-irons; five silver tablespoons; six silver teaspoons; one cream-spoon; all the other household and kitchen furniture now belonging to the said Alfred, or which may be belonging to him at his death; also one yoke of oxen and one ox cart, to be purchased by the said Alfred's administrators and executors, if not on hand at his decease; two bay mares and colts; three milch cows; and farming utensils on hand at said Alfred's death; all of which said property, she, the said Euphemia agrees to accept, and does accept to take effect immediately upon the death of the said Alfred, as an estate in the said Euphemia, by way of jointure, and as a provision for the support and maintenance of the said Euphemia during life, and in full discharge of all claims of dower on her part,

out of the estate of said Alfred; and if there should be any child of the said contemplated marriage, and the same should survive the said Euphemia, the afore-named property and real estate shall, at the death of the said Alfred and Euphemia, remain and pass to such child or children.

Third—The said Euphemia agrees to convey and hereby does convey, grant and confirm, in consideration of the premises, the following real estate, to wit: Lot 1, in Block 41, in the town of Hannibal, Marion County, Mo.; also the north-east quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 24, Township 39, Range 9 west, lying in Shelby County, Mo., being the same purchased of William White; also certain slaves, to wit: Jane, a woman, about twenty-two years of age, and Sarah Eliza, her child; Eliza, a woman about twenty years of age, and Hester Elizabeth, her child; Josiah, a man about twenty-one years old; also, a man named Robert, about sixty years of age; also all the household and kitchen furniture of the said Euphemia, including her silverware; also, all her stock, and farming utensils; to have and to hold to the said Alfred for his natural life, the use and enjoyment of the same, to be his during life and at his death the same to pass to the said Euphemia, if living, or to any child or children of the contemplated marriage, if living, and if not, to such uses and purposes, as the said Euphemia may by last will appoint, after the death of the said Alfred, and the children of the marriage, if any.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this 29th day of July, 1847.*

A. F. CRAWLEY, [SEAL].
EUPHEMIA A. WHITELOCK. [SEAL].

HOUSEKEEPING INCIDENTS.

If the newly-married pair were specially fortunate they were able to set up their domestic altars upon their own farm, but usually a cabin was built on a claim or on a portion of the "old man's" land, which was an expected inheritance, and their home life began. Their articles of furniture and utensils were much as their fathers' had been, and they were well content. They had all that was necessary for food and raiment, and each other for happiness. When babies came, as they did come, and as they always will come into every orderly and well-regulated settlement—heaven bless them—they were quite often rocked and lulled to sleep in cradles made after the pattern of a sugar-trough, fashioned by the hand of the fond father and "dug out" of a log, like a miniature canoe, and with seasoned hickory bows attached to them for rockers. Within this little trough there were placed a few folds of flannel or linsey or other kind of cloth, sometimes a pillow, brought hundreds of miles—sometimes soft "hatched" but unspun tow or flax, and into these nests there

*The foregoing marriage contract was written by the distinguished Missouri lawyer, Hon. Samuel T. Glover.

were snuggled the then innocent, cunning little darlings, that are now the mature and gray old settlers of Knox County.

GAME AND WILD ANIMALS.

Upon the first settlement of Knox County, the woods were full of game of all kinds, and the country was a paradise for hunters and fishermen. Bears, panthers and wolves abounded. In the northern portions of the county bears were quite numerous in early days.

Up in the northern part of the county, bears were killed as late as in 1838. Down on Salt River, in the winter of 1839, a large black bear chased a Norwegian for half a mile, frightening him half out of his wits; Squire Saling and others chased and killed it. Forbs Henry, his father, and a negro man killed three bears in one day. A story is tolerably well authenticated that the last wild bear killed in the county was shot in the Millport region after the year 1850, but it is generally maintained that none of these animals were seen here after 1840.

A few elk were still in the county upon its first settlement. Forbs Henry, who lived in what is now Colony Township at the time, says, that in the fall of 1834 he saw a large and fine black elk in the northern part of the county. A year later a drove was chased over the prairie north of Hurdland by some hunters from the Salt River settlement.

In the winter of 1843 R. H. Downing and two or three others, of Fabius Township, killed twenty-seven full grown wolves. Oftentimes wolves were caught in a chase or "circle hunt." One Friday afternoon, in the winter of about 1844, a band of hunters in the southern part of the county started a large gray wolf near the site where afterward stood Bee Ridge postoffice. They had a large pack of hounds, and chased the wolf all day without overtaking it. The next morning the chase was renewed with forty-eight dogs, but after a day's hard run the animal was left near the point where it was first started. Perhaps the chase was not continued on Sunday, and perhaps it was, but on Monday it was renewed, and on the evening of that day, the wolf was caught and killed in the southern part of the county. It had been hunted and run more than 200 miles.

Deer were very plentiful. They could be found on every section. A settler could kill a deer almost anywhere and almost any time before breakfast, if he wanted to, and the juicy venison steaks of the old time were long remembered. Wild turkeys, squirrels and other edible game were so numerous, and so easily obtained as scarcely to be worthy of consideration, while lynxes, wild-cats and even the genuine catamount were occasionally found.

A famous character often hunted along in the forties was the "long-toed deer," so called from the circumstance of its having one prong of its forehoof longer than the other. The animal was a large buck. Its peculiar track was well known. It ran with such swiftness that it defied all attempts at capture for years, and the best marksmen could not hit it. Some of the superstitious declared that it possessed a "charmed" existence, and was in fact a wizard in the form of a deer. It roamed almost at will through this county, the northern part of Shelby and Macon. At last it was killed in the southern part of the county.

CONCLUSION.

Thus has been sketched in general terms the life of the old pioneers, and some of the incidents of early days in Knox County. Not all are here given, for it would take many more pages than the limits of this book will allow to record them; but, while there may be numerous omissions, enough is here written to show the present generation how the old settlers, in the early history of the county, worked to improve their lands and secure a competency for old age. And so the country grew and prospered under the strength of the brawny arms of her noble old pioneers. Civilization advanced, and material prosperity could be seen on every hand. Such has been, in a measure, the history of the early pioneers of this beautiful country, and those who are living can look back with interest to the times which tried the nerves, the muscle, and the indomitable will of the fathers and mothers who had the future of Knox County in their keeping.

The early pioneers made history, but took no care to preserve it. This is a sad loss to the county. Those years, and the lives

and actions of the heroes and patriots then living, were of the greatest importance. Then it was that the foundation was laid, and a noble and enduring superstructure was to be reared, upon which the moral, physical and political future of the country was to rest. While there were no stirring events or remarkable happenings, it was a time of self-reliance, of persevering toil, of privation, that was endured with heroic fortitude, believing in a future reward of successful labor, of the good time coming, when the woods and the open prairie should resolve themselves into well-cultivated farms, and their humble cabins into residences befitting their improved financial condition. They had come into the boundless wilderness poor in purse, but rich in faith and powerful in endurance, and their future was before them.

After the creation, by the Lewis County Court, of Benton Township (in 1834) and of Allen Township (in 1836), which was the first political division of the territory afterward constituting Knox County important to be noticed, a correct map of this territory would have been interesting.

At that time, it must be borne in mind, Lewis County included what is now the east three miles of Adair, and so held the territory until the organization of the latter county in 1841. □ In 1840 the territory now included in Knox had been divided into municipal townships. The towns of Newark and Edina, and the hamlet of Milford, existed, and at least two mills and a distillery were in operation. The east three miles of Adair were still included in Lewis.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

The first classes of the original Methodist Episcopal Church in Knox County, prior to the division, were formed in the vicinity of Newark and Colony in the years 1835 and 1836. In the winter of 1835 a class was constituted at Samuel Manning's; in 1836, as noted on a preceding page, another class was organized, and a sermon preached by Rev. George C. Light, at the house of Hugh Henry, in the Colony settlement.* Later, at a very

*The statement that this was "the first" class in the county has been ascertained, since it was made and printed, to be a mistake of fact. The class at Manning's was doubtless the first.

early period, other classes were organized, but the dates and other circumstances can not now be given.

The Methodist Episcopal Church South assumed an organization in the county immediately after the division in 1844. The first official meeting, of which there is any record, shows the number of church organizations, or classes, in the county at that time; also the amount of money given to the support of the Gospel. The meeting was held at the residence of Stephen Sharp, eight miles southwest of Edina, December 5, 1846. Rev. J. Lanius was presiding elder, and Rev. E. Sears, pastor. Martin L. Eads was elected secretary, when after other business the following report of contributions was submitted:

Sharp's class.....	\$5 10
Cottey's class.....	No report.
Eads' class.....	"
Newark class....	"
Martin's class....	"
Brewer's class.....	2 15
Sand Hill class.....	No report.
Public collection...	70
Total amount.....	<u>\$7 95</u>

The money was apportioned: To J. Lanius, presiding elder, \$3.50; to E. Sears, pastor in charge, \$4.45.

From this it may be seen that the ministers of the gospel, in those days, received very little money, but, no doubt, the deficiency in this particular was more than made up by an abundance of hearty good cheer, and the free hospitality which the pioneers understood in its perfection. The first church building was a log structure erected at Colony in 1847, and called Wesley chapel. At that time there were but two Sabbath-schools in the county, one at Edina, with a superintendent, three teachers, and twenty regular scholars; the other, at Wesley Chapel, was large enough to require the services of five teachers, and an assistant for the superintendent. The church increased in strength, and, from 1852 until the commencement of the war, was, by far the most prosperous Protestant Church organization in Knox County. At Franklin schoolhouse, in 1857, there was a Sabbath-school of sixty regular scholars, with a library of 160 volumes. Other classes in the county were fairly prosperous. During the war,

and for a year or two after its close, the ministers of this church labored against many difficulties; in many instances they were arrested while preaching from the pulpit, and made to give bonds for their appearance at court, their offense being that of preaching without having first taken the oath of loyalty. Owing to these troubles the church grew very slowly from 1861 to 1866. Since then a "brighter day has dawned," and in point of church property, membership and influence, the Methodist Episcopal Church South will now compare favorably with any other Protestant denomination in the county. The church now comprises three circuits entire, viz.: Edina, Novelty and Colony. There are also other churches in the county embraced by circuits belonging to adjoining counties.

Edina Church.—This church was organized in 1847, with Rev. E. Sears, pastor, and Rev. J. Lanius, presiding elder. No list of the original members can now be given, as the records of the church, at that time, either were not written or have been lost. In 1863, the Edina Circuit comprised the classes at Newark, Wesley Chapel, Cottey's, at Bee Ridge schoolhouse, Stephen Sharp's, Price's Class, and the class at Edina. A frame church costing \$2,000, was erected at Edina, in 1856. It stood in the southeast part of the town, and had a graveyard attached, which has since been converted into the Free Cemetery. The trustees of the church were P. B. Linville, A. Van Orman, C. M. Campbell and two others. During the war the class at Edina suffered greatly in loss of membership, and from a strong, influential organization dwindled to such weakness, that it was hardly able to pay its necessary expenses. The Federal militia took possession of the church building at intervals, and used it for quarters. The report of the trustees, made July 9, 1864, shows its condition at that date. The report said: "The house is in good repair, except the inside furniture. Some of the seats are gone; lamps and Bible are gone, and the Sabbath-school library is in the possession of the Union School at the Methodist Episcopal Church house." The building was never again used as a house of worship, but after the war was torn down, and, in 1870, incorporated into the church built in the Sharp neighborhood, nine miles southwest of Edina, which is now known as Mount Carmel. For

a number of years after the war, the Edina class worshiped in the churches of other denominations, in the courthouse, and, just prior to the erection of the present church, in Winterbottom Hall, rented for the purpose. In 1879 Ed. M. Randolph donated a lot in fractional Block 3, of the county addition, on which to build a church, and the present neat frame building was erected at a total cost of \$2,113.95. It was dedicated in the winter of 1880 by Dr. John D. Vincil, who preached a series of very interesting sermons, and admitted several new members. A convenient frame parsonage was built in 1875. The class now has eighty members, is out of debt, and in a better condition than at any time since the war. The Edina Circuit at present comprises the churches at Mount Carmel, Edina, Salem and Rock Creek. The last named was organized about 1877. The church was built a year or so later, and is situated three miles east of Hurdland. The Salem organization is the successor of the original "Cottey" class, and its house of worship was erected in 1872. The pastors who have served the church at Edina since its organization have been the following: 1847-48, E. Sears; 1848-49, Walter Toole; 1849-50, H. M. Turner; 1850-51, William M. Wood; 1851-53, William H. Saxton; 1853-54, E. K. Miller; 1854-55, Lewis Baldwin; 1855-57, Lorenzo Newnam; 1857-58, J. McDaniel; 1858-59, G. W. Rich; 1859-60, William Sutton; 1860-61, A. P. Linn; 1861-63, Lilburn Rush; 1863-65, D. R. Shackelford; 1865-67, Joseph Metcalf; 1867-68, Thompson Penn; 1868-69, S. K. Fowler; 1869-70, C. Babcock; 1870-71 Edward Buck; 1871-72, C. A. Shearman; 1872-74, Thomas De Moss; 1874-75, H. W. James; 1875-77, Elmore Carlyle; 1877-78, D. L. Rader; 1878-80, H. P. Bond; 1880-81, R. P. Jones; 1881-83, J. O. Edmonston; 1883-85, S. H. Milan; 1885-86, J. M. Settle; 1886, L. Rush.

Newark Church.—According to the best information that can be obtained, as early as the winter of 1835 a Methodist class was organized at the house of Samuel Manning, in the vicinity of where Newark now is. The members of this early class were Samuel Manning and wife and daughter Emeline, Jabez Barnes, Thomas Dines and wife and son Tyson, Stephen D. Fresh and William M. Kaylor. L. B. Stateler was the first preacher. At first meet-

ings were held at Samuel Manning's house, and afterward in a schoolhouse. In 1836 a log church was built three-fourths of a mile south of Newark, in which preaching was had until 1851, when the use of the Presbyterian Church was secured for monthly services. Prior to this time, in 1844, on the division of the original Methodist Episcopal Church, this class had become Methodist Episcopal South. During the war the Southern Methodists moved to the Baptist Church, and later preaching was had in Randolph's hall, and after 1870 in the new Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1883 a new Presbyterian Church was built, in which the Southern Methodists now hold services. During the war this class suffered in loss of membership by the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but sufficient members were left to keep up the organization, and preachers were regularly sent. Since that time the church has never been very strong, and at present has a membership of only fourteen. Revs. L. B. State-ler and John Monroe were among the earliest ministers of this church. From 1847 to 1868 it was a part of the Edina Circuit, and the names of pastors during those years may be found by reference to the list of preachers at Edina. At later periods it belonged to the Newark and La Belle Circuits, and to the Novelty Circuit since its organization in 1884. The pastors since 1868 have been Revs. H. P. Bond, H. W. James, George Hillins, D. L. Rader, Tanquary, Rush, Carney, Wainwright; Davis, 1884 to 1885; Utter, 1885 to 1887, and W. O. Medley, the present pastor.

Novelty Church.—This was organized in the fall of 1884, with the following members: John Sharp and wife, John Lyon, wife and daughter, Ole Richardson, wife and two daughters, Mrs. Abraham Lewis and two daughters, John Lewis and son. In 1884 the church united with the Masonic lodge in erecting a frame building, the total cost of which was \$1,500. The lower story of this building is used as a place of worship, and was dedicated as such in the summer of 1885, by Dr. E. B. Hendrix, now Bishop Hendrix. The pastors of this church, which is included in the Novelty Circuit, have been Revs. H. L. Davis, 1884 to 1885; W. E. Utter, 1885 to 1887; W. O. Medley is the present pastor. Present membership twenty-six. The other appointments on the Novelty Circuit are Mount Tabor, Newark, Pleasant Run, and perhaps some others.

Pleasant Run.—The church organization here has a membership of only fourteen. It was a part of the Edina Circuit until 1884, when the Novelty Circuit was formed. Preaching is held in Schoolhouse No. 14, three miles north of Novelty.

Mount Tabor.—This church organization was the original Price's class, which is recorded as belonging to the Edina Circuit in 1863. At that time Rev. Lilburn Rush was the pastor. The church remained a part of the Edina Circuit until the formation of the Novelty Circuit, when it became one of the appointments on the latter. William Martin, J. W. Martin, William Price and wife were among the first of its members. It is now quite influential, having a membership of sixty-five. In 1880 the present church building, a frame structure, costing \$1,000, was erected, and is situated six miles south of Hurdland. Rev. S. H. Milan was the last pastor of the Edina Circuit who served this church. By reference to the list of pastors of the Edina and Novelty Circuits, given elsewhere, the names of its other ministers may be obtained.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

As early as 1845 members of this church began to emigrate from the free States, and settle in Knox and adjoining counties. There being no church organization, many identified themselves with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and continued with that body until 1851, when, the membership having become sufficiently strong, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in the county was organized in the Wiley settlement, seven miles southwest of Edina; there the first church building was erected, and known as the "Wiley Log." All the churches of this denomination in Northeast Missouri constituted the Edina Circuit. Afterward, as the churches prospered, numerous smaller circuits were formed from the original. The ministers who traveled the old Edina Circuit were Revs. J. F. New, 1851; J. M. Powers, 1852-53; George Wilson, 1854; John James, 1855; John W. Wharton, 1856; Robert Robinson, 1857-58; Thomas Hollingsworth, 1859-60. During the first year of its existence the church encountered many obstacles. Its abolition or anti-slavery doctrines were very obnoxious to the pro-slavery people of the county. Its ministers, being most prominent, were in great disfavor, and

the laity were hardly more popular. But though the odds, at first, were against them, the pastors and people were persevering, and the church has steadily prospered. Now the Methodist Episcopal Church rivals in members and strength any other Protestant Church organization in the county, and its members are zealous in all good works.

Edina Church.—This church was organized by Rev. J. F. New, in 1851, and formed a part of the original Edina Circuit, mentioned in the foregoing general notice of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this county. Since 1860 the ministers serving this church have been, in the year just mentioned, J. M. Oiler; 1861, J. F. New; 1862, J. E. Gardner; 1863–64, Thomas Martin; 1865–66, John Welch; 1866–67, John Wayman; 1868, W. B. Moody; 1868–69, James English; 1869–71, Thomas F. Williams; 1871–73, Jacob Miller; 1873–76, T. J. Wheat; 1876–78, J. F. Messner; 1878–80, O. Deshler; 1880–82, H. C. Dayhoff; 1882–84, E. B. Cater; 1884–87, J. W. Anderson; 1887, Henry Crampton. A frame church building, 26x36 feet, was erected in 1860, at a cost of \$1,200. With the growth of the church the building became too small, and in 1879 it was enlarged twenty feet. It has since been beautified by the addition of stained glass windows, and the use of fresco and paper. The present membership is 102, and the church is in a healthy, prosperous condition. It forms a part of the Edina Circuit, which is composed of four appointments, viz.: Edina, Bee Ridge, Wesley Chapel and Knox City, which was organized in 1865. The churches within the circuit have a total membership of over 200, own three houses of worship, and a fourth interest in another.

Novelty Church.—According to the best information, this church was organized about the year 1855, although no record of early church history can be obtained. Among the first members since the war are Lewis Wright, William Demoss, C. W. Cockrum, D. F. Hunsicker, James McCall, and their wives. The church building is frame, and was erected in 1866, at a cost of about \$1,500. The pastors of this church have been Revs. Messner, Scott, Hollingsworth and Cater. The present membership is thirty-two. The Novelty Circuit is composed of the

church at Novelty and three others, viz.: Walnut Grove, seven miles southeast of Novelty; Locust Hill, five miles northwest, and Eucepa, five miles southwest. The present pastor in charge of the churches on this circuit is the Rev. E. B. Cater.

The Newark Church.—This was organized during the war by Rev. T. F. Williams. Prior to the organization many of the members belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South; a few had been members of the old original Methodist Episcopal Church. The first members of the new Methodist Episcopal organization were William M. Kaylor, Emeline Kaylor, Stephen D. Fresh, Jabez Barnes, William Todd and others. The first preaching was had in the Presbyterian Church. In 1870 a new frame building was erected, on a lot donated by B. F. Snyder, at a cost of \$1,000. Soon after its completion the new church was dedicated by Rev. Calvin Allen, presiding elder. The ministers of this church have been Revs. T. F. Williams, Olp, Thomas Martin, Fifer, Beardsley, Poland, Henry Crampton, William Enyart, Stiner, Lewis and Wilson. Rev. Still is the present pastor, and the membership numbers forty-five.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized in August, 1836, by W. I. Hurley and Jeremiah Taylor. The original members were Samuel Allen, Osborn McCracken, Susannah McCracken, Harvey Thomas, W. H. Holmes, Susan Holmes, M. Shipp and Lewis Bradshaw. Meetings were first held at the houses of the members, and then in the schoolhouse at Newark, until in 1851, when the church was erected. The building is frame, and cost \$1,200; the Baptists were assisted in its erection by the Christian organization, who bore one-fourth of the expense. The church was dedicated soon after its completion, by Revs. Eber Tucker and Robert Kaylor. The pastors serving this church have been Revs. J. Taylor, John Keach, Andrew Broadus, Robert Kaylor, J. F. Smith, Eber Tucker, Beachamp, H. H. Tilford, George Roby, R. O. Truman, D. V. Inlow, J. M. Holt and T. N. Sanderson. The present membership is about 140.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Newark.— This church was organized June 3, 1837, by Rev. George C. Wood, with eight members, as follows: Aristarchus Bulkley, L. W. Knott, Martha Ann Knott, Hugh M. Anderson, Mary Ann Anderson, Eliza Anderson, Sarah McCracken and Elizabeth Bradshaw. April 8, 1851, James C. Agnew and others petitioned the county court for the lease of a church site on the public square, which being granted, a brick church was erected thereon in the same year. In 1883 the old brick having become dilapidated and unfit for use, a new frame church was built, on Lot 6, Block 21, at a cost of \$1,600. This church was dedicated soon after it was finished by Revs. T. H. Tatlow and D. A. Wilson. During the civil war the church organization was divided into union and dis-union parts; the latter went out, either into active war, or into the Methodist Episcopal Church South, or into individual independency; some of these last mentioned became active members again after the war. There have been 106 members of this church since its organization. The present membership is 40. The pastors of this church have been Revs. F. R. Gray, 1837-46; Davis, six months in 1846; H. H. Hays, 1847-52; T. H. Tatlow, from 1852 to the present day.

Knox City.— The organization of this church was effected April 18, 1869, by Rev. T. H. Tatlow. The original members were Joseph Strickler and wife and sons, Harrison and William, and daughter Harriet, Albert Dodd, Mrs. Maria Ellison, and Mrs. Catharine Holt. The whole number of members since the organization is 74. Present membership 26. The pastors of the church have been Revs. T. H. Tatlow, 1869-72; A. D. Laughlin, 1872-74; T. H. Tatlow, 1874 to the present time. The church is one-fourth owner in the Union house of worship which was erected in 1873.

Edina. — The Presbyterians in Edina were united in a church organization March 11, 1865, by Rev. Thomas H. Tatlow. The original members were James C. Agnew, Mary Agnew, James Wait, Rebecca M. Wait and William M. Hull. The first ruling elders were James C. Agnew and James Wait, and the first deacon was William M. Hull. Services were held in the churches of other denominations until the present house

of worship was built, in 1872. This building is a frame, and was erected at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated by Revs. J. A. Darrah, Thomas H. Tatlow and A. D. Laughlin, in the summer of 1872. The ministers in charge of the church have been Revs. A. D. Laughlin and Thos. H. Tatlow, stated supplies; and Rev. William Meyer, who was installed pastor September 22, 1887. The present membership is 65.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Newark.—This was organized about the year 1850 by Rev. Henry Thomas, of Monroe County. C. H. Baldwin and Ruth A., his wife; Allen Deer and Ellen, his wife; S. I. Bragg, W. G. Bragg, Col. True and their wives were among the original members. The first elders of the church were C. H. Baldwin, Col. True and S. I. Bragg. Mrs. Ruth A. Baldwin, Mrs. Ellen Deer, W. G. Bragg, S. I. Bragg and his wife are the only ones of the original members who are still living. For the first few years worship was had in the schoolhouse. The frame church which still stands was erected about 1855, and cost \$1,200, the Christian organization bearing one fourth of the expense. They still retain this interest in the building, the remainder belonging to the Baptists. Two other organizations, the churches at Sweet Oak and at Walnut Grove, have sprung from this. Many who were once its members are now living in other parts of the country, and are united with other churches; at one time letters were granted to twenty persons who were moving away. The church is still influential, and has a membership of eighty-five. Among its ministers have been the Revs. Frederick Shoot, Topliff, John Taylor, George Clark, Hosea Northcutt, Benjamin Carter, P. D. Holloway and John Welch.

Edina.—The first Christian services were held in Edina as early as 1840. Elders Jacob Creath, then of Monticello, and John Shanks, of Lewis County, were among the earliest ministers. It is not certain that a regular church organization was established so early, but just before the war, this is found to have been effected, and Elder John Taylor was the preacher. The first preaching was had in the log schoolhouse, and for a time before the war in the Southern Methodist Church. During the

war the organization was dissolved, but occasional sermons were preached by visiting elders. The present church was organized in 1866 by Elder E. C. Browning, with about twenty-five members. Robert Coleman, John Jack, B. F. O'Brien, John Fox and their wives; Mrs. Sarah Smith, Mrs. Lucy White, Mrs. Elizabeth Porter, Mrs. Harriet Conley, Mrs. James Baker and Mrs. Tage Howerton, Sr., were among the original members. The church has increased in strength, and now numbers about 100. After the re-organization, meetings were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church until the present house of worship was erected, in 1870. The building is a frame, and cost about \$1,800; it was dedicated in the same year of its erection by Elder Ben. Smith, of Canton. The pastors of this church have been Elders E. C. Browning, two years; Hosea Northcutt, thirteen years; Lucas, one year; E. B. Redd, two years, and Hosea Northcutt again for several years, until the failure of his health. At intervals, of late years, the church has been without a regular pastor. Mr. Wilson, of Canton, preaches at present.

Knox City Church.—The Union house of worship at Knox City was erected in 1873 by the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and some members of the Christian Church, and was dedicated by Rev. T. J. Wheat, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Christian organization was effected by Rev. John C. Risk, of Canton, soon after the church was built. The pastors have been Revs. John C. Risk and B. F. Northcutt. Mr. Wilson, a student of Canton College, is the preacher at present.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT OF KNOX COUNTY.*

As early as 1837 Roman Catholics commenced to settle in what is now Knox County. Among the very first were James A. Reid, who settled in Edina; Richard V. Cook, one and one-half miles east of Edina; Patrick B. Jarvis and Richard Welch, in the south part of the county, on the Little Fabius River; — Redmond, — Ahern, and perhaps a few others. In those days there was no such thing in the country as a church or a priest to be seen. In the spring of 1841 Peter Early, an Irishman, born in County Tyrone, with John Moore and John Cody, came

*Contributed by Hon. William Clancy.

here from Perry County, Ohio, and, liking the country, determined to enter land, and did so. Moore bought his land for his sons, and went back to Ohio. Early and young Cody remained. Mr. Early was a bachelor with some money, perhaps \$3,000, more or less, and possessed that true Irish Roman Catholic faith which never falters. This man resolved to build up a church in this then frontier wilderness, and, with that object in view, he wisely and well selected all the lands now used for church, pastoral residence, convent, graveyard and college grounds, as well as 200 acres of land lying immediately north of Edina, where he hoped at some future day to erect a Roman Catholic college. He labored hard to increase the Catholic number. Soon came the Widow Black, from Ohio, with a large family of bright and interesting sons and daughters—all now either dead or moved away from Knox, with the exception of one of her sons, Judge John R. Black, who lives in Edina, and is at present one of the county court justices. About the same time came John McGonigle and family, Daniel McGonigle and family, and James McGonigle, Barney Freil, Henry McDevit, Thomas Powers, Barney Scott and others.

The first mass ever celebrated in what is now Knox County was in the month of June, 1843, in the log house of James A. Reid, in Edina, situated at the northeast corner of the present courthouse square, in the room then used by him as a postoffice. Rev. Father Cusic, who was a resident priest at Indian Creek, Monroe Co., Mo., was celebrant. The congregation was composed of James A. Reid and family, Richard V. Cook and family, including his slave, Rose Sutton. The last named at this writing lives on a farm, a mile southwest of Edina, with her son, Bob Sutton, and both retain their faith, and are the most prosperous colored people in Knox County. Other members of the congregation were Patrick B. Jarvis and family, Richard Welch and family, the widow Black and a large family of sons and daughters; of the latter there were Judge John R. Black, Daniel Black, George Black, Michael Black and Robert Black; Peter Early, Sr., John Cody and his brother James Cody. The last named gentleman yet lives in Edina.

In the year 1843 the work of building a log church was com-

menced, and most of the work was done by Peter Early, and the logs cut on his lands. P. B. Linville, who is yet a citizen of Edina, in the spring and summer of 1844 helped Mr. Early, John R. Black and others, hew the logs for the church, and with a yoke of oxen, borrowed from a Mr. H. Robinson, hauled them from the woods to the site for the church, three or four rods due south of where the present college building stands. Patrick Daly, who had just moved from Perry County, Ohio, also hauled some of the logs with a yoke of oxen. The log church was raised in the fall of 1844, and was considered a very large building, and two-thirds of all the men living in Knox County, and some men from Adair County, Mo., were at that raising, which consumed three days. Judge John R. Black carried up one corner, and P. B. Linville the other. At this early day little or no sectarian feeling existed among the people. Mr. P. B. Linville, who was a Methodist, buried his child in a Catholic graveyard, attached to the old log church.

The church house was put under roof late in the fall of 1844; but there was no money to buy windows, doors, or nails to lay the floor. Mr. Early made a trip to Perry County, Ohio, and returned through Kentucky, where he begged sufficient money to finish off the log church in good style. On September 21, 1845, Dennis Byrne was ordained in St. Louis, Mo., by Archbishop Kenrick, and early in 1846 was sent to Edina as the first resident priest. The first child baptized was Margaret McGonigle. This young Irish priest had many out missions, such as the Mudd Settlement, in the northwest corner of Scotland County, and had many calls to Lewis and Clark Counties. It may not be amiss to incidentally remark that the first priest ever known to be in Knox County was a Father Hillory Tucker, of Quincy, Ill., who came to Edina, to receive the wife of James A. Reid into the Catholic Church, but he did not say mass. Father Byrne labored on in extreme poverty for several years. His flock kept on increasing with Irish settlers, mostly from Ohio, and finally he was removed by the archbishop to Alton, Ill., and a young and very delicate Irish priest, named John Powers, succeeded him, who labored with the congregation until the summer of 1858, when he departed this life; his remains were buried in

St. Joseph's graveyard, and a neat, marble monument placed at his grave by his congregation, as he had no relatives in America to see to such a matter.

The church that was built on the rock of Peter sent her brave and hardy sons of St. Patrick here, to the wild West, to rear up and establish a church, and plant the Catholic cross, and well did they do this. Up to this time the Catholic settlers were all Irish, with the exception of Reid and Cook, who were Maryland Catholics, and H. Robinson and family, who were converts to the church, natives of Tennessee, near the State line of Mississippi, and John Winterbottom, a Methodist local preacher, and family, natives of England, who were converts. Soon after the death of the lamented Father Powers, Rev. Bernard P. McMenemy was appointed as the resident priest at Edina. He had a very pleasing face for a clergyman, and was well suited for such a charge. Notwithstanding that Know-nothingism had been well worked up, he was popular with all classes. He was a most pleasing pulpit orator. His sermons attracted people of all denominations. His church was of ample accommodations, as the old brick church, torn down years ago, had been completed by his predecessor in September, 1857, after three or four years of hard work by the congregation. This church was a neat little structure 30x70, and when completed was thought by many to be all the church ever needed in Knox County.

Catholics continued to settle in from all parts, until the outbreak of the war. At this time, the priest, Father McMenemy, said prayers with his congregation every Sunday for peace, and the perpetuity of the Union, and preached two or three eloquent sermons against secession, and warning all of his congregation against the evils of war. He was known as a very earnest Union man, and opposed to slavery and the doctrine of secession. When Col. David Moore marched to Edina from Athens, he made his headquarters at the pastoral residence of Father McMenemy.

A great many Catholics enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and some in the Third Missouri Cavalry, and in other regiments. Most of two companies of the Twenty-first Regiment were of the Rev. McMenemy's congregation, and when they got "away down South in Dixie," after each pay day some

of the boys would send money home to dependent friends. In those days there was no express nearer Edina than Quincy, Ill., and no person could send money through the mails, as the risk was too great, and exchange was out of the question, as banks were not to be found in this part of the State. The Irish soldier boys arranged by letter with the priest to go to Quincy, and get the money. This worked like a charm, and soon Rev. McMenomy was paymaster to the war widows. When a dispatch was received by "grapevine telegraph" that the rebels were coming upon the town, the reverend gentleman would hide the soldier money in the root of an old oak stump in the back yard, as the safest and best thing he could do with it. Before long a great many non-Catholics as well as Catholics sent their money to him, to pay to their "war widows" and relations at home. This genial old priest now tells in his graceful and most apt way how one big, yellow, hot summer day, shortly after he had got back from Quincy with the soldier money, and the accompanying pay-roll, a very tall, rough-featured, ill-looking, sunburnt, poorly clad woman appeared at the open door and addressed him, saying, "Is this where Mister Priest lives?" "Yes," he replied, "I am the man." The old woman was smoking a corn-cob pipe, and after puffing out two or three whiffs of smoke said, "Wall, here's a letter from the boys; they told me to come here and get some money from you." He took the letter, and looked it over, and then turned to the list sent with the money, found the names and paid over the money. She eyed him over carefully, and then said, "Wall, I think it derved strange that the boys would rather trust your honesty to tell 'em that you got this money than to trust me; but you've paid it over all right, and I have a derved good mind to stay and take dinner with you." Father McMenomy assured her that she would be very welcome, and that he would be delighted with her company. He then asked her name. She told him it was Patsy Mauck.

When Gen. Price made his raid into this State, in the fall of 1864, Father McMenomy hid away Bishop Hanley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Bishop was at Edina, where he had come to dedicate the "Northern Methodist" Church building. He came from Hannibal, via Canton, on the stage. He

dedicated the church on Sunday, and was stopping at the house of Father John Biggerstaff, a very devout and good old Methodist, and withal a most ardent Union man, and a true friend and admirer of Father McMenemy. In the evening, about 4 o'clock, an alarm came that "Pap" Price was marching on Edina. The militia had all started south a few days before, thus leaving the town deserted. After dark the Priest started up town to learn, if possible, what was going on. He heard nothing, save the incessant barking of dogs of high and low degree. As he got opposite the gate of his aged friend, Biggerstaff, he met him with his Bishop going to the Priest's house to hide away from the Rebel Army! He pacified the old man, and kept the Bishop all night; but he could not get him to bed, and had to sit up all night and get him off for Canton on the stage the next morning. As the war closed in 1865, notwithstanding this priest's unquestioned loyalty and unbroken devotion to the Union, political days of trouble came upon him, which finally ended in his leaving this diocese. The Drake Constitution provided that every priest, preacher and teacher, as well as every officer or voter, should take the iron-clad oath. This Archbishop Kenrick forbade his clergy to do, as such an interference with church matters was contrary to the Constitution of the United States. Of course, at this time in Missouri, times were very exciting. The old Know-nothing sentiment cropped out bitterly. Rev. McMenemy refused to take the "test oath of loyalty," as it was called. He married a Capt. Michael Berry to one Linda Taylor, and for thus officiating he was indicted by the grand jury of Knox County. Following is the indictment and record of the case.

CASE No. 1733.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 COUNTY OF KNOX. } ss. Circuit Court, November term, A. D. 1865.

The Grand Jurors for the State of Missouri, empaneled, sworn and charged to enquire in and for the body of the County of Knox, aforesaid, upon their oath present, that heretofore, to wit: On the 6th day of September, A. D. 1865, and at the County of Knox aforesaid, one Bernard P. McManamy, as a priest of a certain religious sect and denomination, commonly called the Roman Catholic Church, then and there unlawfully did solemnize a marriage, between one, Mac M. Berry, and one, Malinda Taylor, according to the rites and ceremonies of said religious sect and denomination aforesaid, without then and there first having taken, subscribed and filed the oath of Loyalty in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of the County, of the residence of the said Bernard P. Mc-

Manamy, as required by the Constitution of the State of Missouri, to wit, the County of Knox, to authorize him so to do, which said oath of Loyalty is in the words and figures following, to wit:

I. _____, do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second Article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same, that I have never directly or indirectly done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will to the best of my ability protect and defend the Union of the United States and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and that I make this oath without any mental reservation or evasion and hold it binding on me; contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, in such cases, made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

WM. C. HILLIS, *Circuit Attorney.*

ENTRIES ON BACK OF INDICTMENT.

State of Missouri) <i>vs.</i> B. P. McManamy)	} Indictment for solemnizing marriages without taking the oath of Loyalty.
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A TRUE BILL.

Enoch Rinehart foreman Grand Jury. Filed in open court this 11th day of November, 1865.

Witnesses:

S. M. WIRT, *Clerk.*

BERRY,

BERRY,

CHARLES BLY,

JAMES C. AGNEW.

Know all men by these presents, I, Burnard P. McManomy, of the County of Knox, and State of Missouri, as principal, and John Dougherty and James A. Reid, of the same County and State, as securities, are held and firmly bound unto the State of Missouri, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the payment of which, well and truly made, we bind ourselves, our heirs and executors and administrators, signed with our seal, this the 27th day of April, A. D. 1866.

The conditions of this bond are such that whereas the said Bernard P. McManamy, having been indicted by the grand jury of the said County of Knox, for exercising the functions of a priest without taking and filing the oath of Loyalty. Now, if the said Bernard P. McManamy shall be at our Circuit Court, at the next regular term thereof, to begin and be held in the town of Edina, in the aforesaid County of Knox, and State of Missouri, on the first Monday in June next, and answer said indictment, and shall not depart the Court without leave, then the above obligation to be void otherwise to remain in full force and virtue in law.

B. P. McMENOMY,
JOHN DOUGHERTY,
JAMES A. REID.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

To the Sheriff of Knox County, Greeting:

We command you to take the body of Bernard B. McManomy, and him safely keep, so that you have him to be and appear before our Circuit Court, of Knox County, on the first day of the next regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the town of Edina, within and for the County of Knox, on the first Monday in June next, to answer an indictment preferred against him by the Grand Jury, sworn and empaneled for the State of Missouri, to inquire into and for the body of the County of Knox aforesaid, at the November term of said court, A. D. 1865, for exercising the functions of a Priest, without taking and filing the oath of Loyalty, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Samuel M. Wirt, Clerk of our said Court, with the seal thereof hereto affixed, at office in the town of Edina,
 [L. s.] this Eighteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-five.

SAMUEL M. WIRT, *Clerk.*

This writ came to hand November 20, A. D. 1865. George W. Fulton, Sheriff, executed the within writ as I am commanded by taking the bond of Rev. B. P. McManomy, for his appearance before the Judge of our Circuit Court, on the first Monday in June next, to be begun and held at the Court House, in the town of Edina, Knox Co., Mo., to answer said indictment, this the 27th day of April, A. D. 1866.

Sheriff's fees, \$2.75.

GEORGE W. FULTON,
Sheriff, Knox County, Mo.

STATE OF MISSOURI, }
 vs. } Record Vol. III.
 Bernard P. McManomy. }

Indictment for preaching without first taking the oath of Loyalty.

Now at this day comes the plaintiff, by her circuit attorney, who prosecutes herein, and the defendant, in his own proper person, and by agreement. It is ordered by the court that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

It will be noticed that this case was continued, with the understanding that a test case was made up from Pike County, Mo., commonly known as the Cummings case. Father Cummings, at Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., refused to give bond, and went to jail, and his case was finally settled in the supreme court of the United States by a decision against the test oath, and thus ended all such cases in Missouri.

Rev. McMenomy, being a very ardent Republican, and yet disgusted with the laws of his State, withdrew from the archdiocese, and went to Iowa, and is now residing at Council Bluffs. Father Walch was sent as the successor to Rev. McMenomy, but as the zealous and efficient local officials were about to arrest him and bind him over to answer to an indictment under the

Drake constitution, he skipped out to St. Louis. The archbishop then sent a Rev. Gleason, a thin, weazen-faced man, who got into a quarrel with several of the congregation, and finally left Knox County in May, 1866.

By this time the archbishop found Edina to be a hard and troublesome charge on his hands, so he searched the diocese as with a lamp to find a priest to come here and hold the fort, so to speak, and found at old "Swinkeytown," in Monroe County, the young tow-headed Rev. David Samuel Phelan, now editor of the *Western Watchman* (a most learned and able weekly Roman Catholic newspaper, published at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis). Although this last named priest was born in Nova Scotia, yet when a mere child his parents moved to St. Louis, and educated young David S. in Catholic schools. His father, being a cooper by trade, had two or three large shops, with the common average cooper to work for him. Young Phelan, destined to be a priest of the holy Roman Catholic Church, ran the course of the average St. Louis lad; he saw the coopers fight, he saw the negroes "scrap," he saw the river "rats" "scrap," as they call fighting, he was present to see Gen. Lyon take Camp Jackson; in a word, he was a live youth of St. Louis of those days, so far as seeing the street fights and wrangles, and in 1864 was ordained and sent up to "Swinkey," in Monroe, among the old hazel brush ranges of that place. He got a couple of years' good drill for meeting the rough times awaiting him at Edina.

He arrived at the county seat of Knox, in the month of May, 1866. There was one paper in the county called the *Knox County Gazette*. The first move this hot-blooded young priest made was to secure this one paper. He got on the soft side of one of his congregation, a Mr. Alfred Cooney, and took him in as a partner to pay for the press and furnish all the money to pay running expenses, and so he got out a paper called the *Missouri Watchman*. It was a red-hot paper. He kept all the friends of the Drake constitution fighting-mad all the time he ran the paper.

The records show that case No. 1903 was entitled "State vs. David S. Phelan." He took a change of venue to Macon County, Mo., and the cases were all dismissed at the cost of the

prosecutors. Rev. Phelan was young, bright and full of sparkling fun. He gathered Maj. H. McGonigle and Capt. Joseph H. Cell to him as fast friends, and a lot of old veteran soldiers, so that he bade defiance to the cornstalk militia followers of the Charles D. Drake constitution. He had the Catholic men solidly united for him, but those good old women who wished to go to confession every time they stole a pin found a vast deal of trouble to find the Rev. David Samuel Phelan, he was busy arguing with the radical circuit judge about the "blue laws" of Drake. Finally, when the archbishop thought the young priest had sufficiently chastised the followers of C. D. Drake, he called him off to St. Louis, and appointed him as pastor of one of the finest churches in the city. Young Rev. Phelan could not be contented without a newspaper. The *Missouri Watchman* he had left at Edina. He placed the editorial department under the control of a young lawyer from St. Joseph, Mo., who is a brother of Bishop Hennessey of Iowa. This man did not last long, and William Clancy, then a young lawyer of Edina, succeeded him and continued as its editor until the paper was moved off to St. Louis.

The successor of the Rev. David S. Phelan was the Rev. John Fitzgerald, a blue-eyed, light-haired, demure little man—the direct opposite of his predecessor. The Cummings case had just been decided and the test oath had been abrogated, and the Knox County Circuit Court dismissed the case against the Rev. McMenemy and also the following cases:

State of Missouri, plaintiff, *vs.* Sister Dosetheus, defendant:
Indictment for teaching without taking the oath of loyalty.

State of Missouri, plaintiff, *vs.* Sister Patricia, defendant:
Indictment for teaching without taking the oath of loyalty.

State of Missouri, plaintiff, *vs.* Mother Eleanora, defendant:
Indictment for teaching without taking the oath of loyalty.

The *Missouri Watchman* was now moved off, and all the cases dismissed, and the present much beloved pastor set about to build up the church in Knox County. The religious old man Early was yet living; he talked with him and advised and planned with him to his satisfaction. Being fully alive to the value of Catholic education, since so plainly declared in the plenary coun-

cil at Baltimore, the Rev. John Fitzgerald labored to build up the convent school.

In 1860 Mr. Early, out of his own means, built the present convent building as a priest's residence, but, the war coming on, he did not finish it. In the year 1864 he made an arrangement with the congregation that if they would build the present pastoral residence on Main Street, he would deed the other house to the Sisters of Loretto. But the present pastor, who came to Edina in the latter part of September, 1868, found the priest's residence without any fence around it, and the sleepers under the church floor rotten and the floor falling down on the ground. He at once set about, in a quiet and business-like way, to put in order all church property. He soon showed a knowledge of how to organize forces, and to give out work for suitable ones to perform. When he came here, and saw the beautiful outlying prairies and timber lands being daily settled up, he realized the great importance of having Roman Catholics occupy the land. He cared nothing about nationalities. A good Catholic was all he wanted. He was truly broad and Catholic in his ideas, so he went to the office of young Lawyer Clancy, and enlisted him in writing up Knox County. This man wrote several letters to the *Boston Pilot*, *Irish World*, *Cincinnati Telegraph*, *Irish American*, and other Eastern Catholic journals, and the same writer prepared several letters for, and got a German Lutheran, by the name of Bloomer, to translate the letters into German, for certain Catholic papers. All this attracted a large Catholic immigration to Knox County. Letters were received from all the States and Territories, as well as from Canada and Europe. Those large Catholic families came with from three to fifteen thousand dollars. It is said that when Clancy would get lazy and slothful, his sagacious and far-seeing little pastor would rally him on to the work, and show him what a great good work he was doing for the people he was bringing here, and also for Knox County. He would say: "My dear sir, you don't know how much wealth you have added to Knox County during the last year. Let me show you." And then he would draw out a list, and, commencing at the top, would say: "Here is this old man and his wife—even at the old slavery nigger prices—would be worth \$500 each, which is

\$1,000; his four sons, stout young men, are worth \$4,000; his three daughters are easily worth \$3,000; then we know he has brought \$7,000 worth of property with him, and so the total valuation is at least \$15,000." Rev. Fitzgerald would say: "Now, William, that is on the lowest basis any infidel could figure it; but when you get a good Catholic family like that into Knox County, it is like the yeast or leaven to the baker. You know it is written that 'a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump.' Your work, sir, is like the dew from heaven; it falls on all and blesses all." In this way he kept Clancy writing up glossy, inviting letters, calling in Roman Catholics, until nearly one-fourth of the population was Roman Catholic. The old brick church was more than crowded full. The devout Catholics attended church in ox-carts, in two-horse wagons, on wild, unbroken colts, and on foot. The little priest now saw a new trouble staring him in the face. He had enough work for three hard working priests. Catholics from all the States of Europe, such as England, Wales, Scotland, France, Austria, Belgium and Germany came. The letters of Bloomer called in several good German families with means—each with from \$8,000 to \$20,000. As a class, the Germans were second to none, if not the best. They were splendid farmers and most devout Catholics. Some of the older ones could not understand English well, and Rev. Fitzgerald went to St. Louis and reported the situation in Knox, and secured a German assistant priest, which he has generally had ever since. Those assistants are generally brilliant young Germans, who can speak both English and German, and do not remain long. Generally a year or two is the longest time they are left, when they are taken away and other young priests sent to take their places.

The Catholic numbers continued to increase, and every Sunday the devout members flocked to St. Joseph's Church from all parts of Knox County. The congregation on the outside was twice or thrice as large as that on the inside. The aged and more pious knelt down outside of the front door on the walk, clear onto the street, and in summer, about the windows, and read their mass prayers from their prayer-books; while the more thoughtless, off in the yard, played at harmless sports. All this distressed the zealous young priest. About February, 1871, he thought he saw relief.

At Millport, the non-Catholic people there, without regard to creed, became very anxious to have a Catholic Church, with the hope of settling up their vacant land, and building up their town. Charles McQuoid and his brother, James McQuoid, were the leading men, and donated three acres of land for a church site and graveyard. John Mauck, a Free-thinker, subscribed \$50, and many others came in with small subscriptions, from \$10 to \$20, so that a very neat small frame church, 30x50 feet, was erected at Millport in the fall of 1871. The principal Catholics who worship at the Millport Church are the Stinsons, John Drowey and family, James Drowey and family, Patrick Long and family, Patrick Goggin and family, John Toohey and family, Thomas McGrath and family, Michael Breiner, Bernard Minkey, Charley Weber, Charley Baker, Hinrey Tinker, Henry Recus, with their families, and others. They have divine services once a month at the Millport Church, by the Rev. Francis A. Straubinger, from Edina.

While this church gave some relief to the labors of Father Fitzgerald, it was altogether insufficient. A large family of Catholics from Ohio settled in Myrtle Township, about eight miles northeast from Edina. The head of this family was William H. McFarland, a brother of the late Catholic Bishop McFarland, of Hartford, Conn. The family were William H. McFarland and wife, John D. McFarland and family, William S. McFarland and family, Jacob I. McFarland and family, David McEvoy (son-in-law) and family, Joseph Zink (another son-in-law) and family, and John Pulis who married a granddaughter of the senior McFarland. They also became anxious to build a church in their settlement, and got permission from Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, when here confirming children. In this settlement, in addition to those above named, are Thomas Carr and family, Andrew O'Brien and family, William J. Pulis and family, Garret Kehoe and family, Jacob Reice and family, and Peter Ryan. The church building is 26x36 feet, and accommodates that settlement. They have mass every fourth Sunday, by a priest from Edina, and they have a catechism class every Sunday, taught by the adult members of the congregation. A burying ground is attached to the church yard. While these small churches had

good congregations, yet they gave practically no relief from the great throng at the old St. Joseph's Church in Edina. The present rector of St. Joseph's Church, seeing the imperative demand for a new church, set about, in 1873, to burn brick, and in that fall laid the foundation for the present new St. Joseph's Church, which is 137 feet in length by 67 feet in width; the spire to be, when completed, 195 feet high; slate roof; greenish sandstone trimmings, from the Warsaw quarries; blue ash floor; and all of the interior finished in hard wood; burnt glass windows of the most costly style, etc. The interior is very happily proportioned, with a large gallery and a \$2,000 pipe organ. When this church is completed it will cost \$60,000, besides the work and labor donated to it, and is by far the finest church to be seen in this State, outside of the city of St. Louis. Its financial worth is more than that of all the other church property in the county. All the money for the erection of this fine structure was raised in the congregation, and not a dollar solicited outside of Knox County. The church stands as a great proof of the true faith and zeal of the Roman Catholics of Knox County.

The Rev. John Fitzgerald has always taken a deep interest in education, and often urges on his congregation, from the pulpit, the great value of a good Catholic education.

St. Joseph's Academy.—This convent is controlled and managed by the Sisters of Loretto, and has been established since September 1, 1865. It is reasonably well patronized, and gives ample educational advantages to all the young ladies of the parish, as well as non-Catholic young ladies who may see proper to attend. It is a first-class boarding school for young ladies. Its annual term is ten months—commencing on the 1st of September, and closing in June of each year. The young ladies who graduate from this school are much admired for their refined and lady-like address.

St. Joseph's College.—Along with the other great wants of the Catholic people of Knox County, the exemplary priest, John Fitzgerald, saw the great want of a Catholic College, where the young men of his congregation could get a finished education, in the sciences, mathematics and the languages, as well as sound, religious instruction. His hope and ambition have been to secure

the religious order known as Christian Brothers, to take charge of this college, but thus far has been unsuccessful, because of such very great demand for those teachers all over the Catholic world.

The building stands on the west side of Main Street in the north part of the city, on a most delightful location. It was built in 1883. The college is incorporated under the laws of Missouri, and is controlled by a board of officers, as directed by a constitution and by-laws, providing that the rector of St. Joseph's Church shall always be the president of the college. Being unable for the present to secure the Christian Brothers as teachers, lay professors have been employed, who have been giving very good satisfaction. This college is eighty-five feet long by thirty feet wide, the basement story is of rock, and the two other stories brick, with slate roof, and all appointments of the building very good for young men who wish to attend this college from a distance, and as it is not conducted alone as a money making institution, its rates are so reasonable that the poorest can obtain an education here, while the accommodations are good enough for the richest. The rooms are all large, with fifteen foot ceilings, and everything arranged with an eye to the health and comfort of the students. This good priest looks forward to the growth and patronage of this college with much interest. This college was built in the midst of hard times, and the Catholics of Edina, and Knox County, here, too, show a keen appreciation of a Catholic education. From their scanty means and hard earnings they built this college. The reader can now see that the Catholic Church is in a flourishing condition; its people, all united and harmonious, at peace with each other and the world. Their church property will stand for and serve the future generations. The old brick church was taken down about five years ago, and the lot on which it stood sold to the Sisters of Loretto. Aside from the finishing touches to the church, all the church property improvements in Knox County are made and nearly paid for. This is truly a grand history of the work and labors of one priest. Father Fitzgerald may justly look with pride at his nineteen years of labor in the wilds of Missouri. He has gathered around him a congregation of which

he is justly proud. They cheerfully and readily second all of his labors; if not, how could he so succeed? If there was one drone bee in the Catholic hive, all this could not be built up in these few years by a poor frontier people. When the present temperate, industrious and intelligent generation of Catholics have passed away, and the zealous little priest, Rev. John Fitzgerald, the unborn generations will wonder how so much was accomplished in so few years.

SECRET ORDERS.

Edina Lodge, A. F. & A. M.—The first Masonic lodge formed at Edina was created under dispensation granted by D. W. Campbell, deputy of the Fifteenth District, May 2, 1853. The names signed to the petition for the dispensation were Elias V. Wilson, James W. Baker, Washington Minter, E. Butler, Joseph Huston, Joseph Downey and H. F. Simill. The officers named in the dispensation were Elias V. Wilson, Master; James W. Baker, Senior Warden, and Washington Minter, Junior Warden. The dispensation was continued by S. W. B. Carnegy, deputy of the Seventh District, on the 13th of September, 1854, to run until the Grand Lodge might order otherwise. The lodge was granted a charter May 29, 1856, signed by L. S. Cornwell, Grand Master, and attested by Anthony O'Sullivan, Grand Secretary, with Elias V. Wilson, Master; James W. Baker, Senior Warden, and Granville D. Turner, Junior Warden. By an act of the General Assembly of the State, approved March 3, 1857, it was incorporated under the name of "Edina Lodge, No. 160, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons." Simeon Connelly, James W. Baker, Granville D. Turner, Joseph J. Downey, Charles G. Shoot, S. M. Wirt, T. C. Moore, Jesse Long, William G. Bryant, Philip B. Linville and their associated members of the lodge, and their successors, were created a body politic with power to buy, sell, or hold real estate, to make contracts, to sue or be sued, and to make laws and regulations necessary for their government. In 1861 the charter was surrendered, and the lodge was dormant until after the war. The charter was restored in 1865, and an effort made to revive the work, but the arrest of the charter in June, 1866, proves that the lodge had lost its usefulness.

The dispensation for the present lodge was granted May 6, 1868, by order of the then Grand Master, William E. Dunscomb. A charter was granted by the Grand Lodge at the following session, viz., October 15, 1868. The number given the new lodge was 291. John W. Lee was the first Master, David Bly the first Senior Warden, and William E. Edens, the first Junior Warden. Other charter members were P. G. H. Barnett, P. B. Linville, C. G. Shoot, William D. Fulton, C. W. Wheeler, Jesse Long, J. P. Bowen, John A. Stander, James W. Lyons, William H. Wyatt, William M. Beal and John P. Jack. The present membership is seventy-eight. The lodge has control of Linville Cemetery, which was deeded to the A. F. & A. M. and the I. O. O. F. lodges, by P. B. Linville. According to the report of I. H. Willis, its present secretary, the lodge is in good financial condition, and has a permanent cemetery fund of over \$600.

Edina Chapter, No. 62, Royal Arch Masons.—The dispensation of this chapter was dated May 24, 1870, and the charter dated the 6th of the following October. The first officers and charter members were John W. Lee, High Priest; James H. Campbell, King; Thomas O. Wamsley, Scribe; H. R. Parsons, R. B. Porter, P. G. H. Barnett, C. M. Campbell and A. F. Chadwick. The present officers are H. R. Parsons, High Priest; Jesse Long, King; L. S. Brown, Scribe; I. W. Fox, Captain of the Host; C. P. Byrne, Principal Sojourner; J. M. Long, Royal Arch Captain; E. E. Ennis, L. W. Gordon, John Grainger, Masters of the Veils; P. B. Linville, Treasurer, and V. E. Lycan, Secretary. The present membership is thirty-one.

Novelty Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 181.—The first officers and charter members of this lodge were S. D. Hunter, Worthy Master; R. F. Pendry, Senior Warden; F. Wetherbee, Junior Warden; and Samuel Hulan, R. O. Cady, David Brown and Nathan Norris. The charter bears the date, May 28, 1859, but the dispensation must have been granted a year or two previously, as the first hall was erected about 1858. This hall, a frame building, was afterward sold to the I. O. O. F., and is still in their possession. The Masons erected a second hall in 1880, a frame building, which was burned in the spring of 1882; the records and furniture perished in the fire. In 1884 the lodge,

in conjunction with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Novelty, erected a frame building at a cost of \$1,500; the upper story of which is used by the lodge, and the lower as a church. The present membership of the lodge is forty-five, and the present officers are N. J. Watson, Worthy Master; J. S. Hunsaker and Benjamin Kimley, Wardens; John Herriot, Secretary; C. A. Ross, Treasurer, and Marshal Poore, Tyler.

Ark Lodge, No. 6 (Masonic), was organized at Newark, its charter bearing date May 8, 1852. The first officers and some of the members were C. H. Baldwin, Worthy Master; B. F. Snyder, Senior Warden; Washington Minter, Junior Warden; William B. Moore, Samuel Matkins, George W. Wiley and others. A brick hall was erected in 1854, conjointly with the I. O. O. F., at a cost of \$1,200, and is still in use. The present membership is fifty-five, and the lodge is in a prosperous condition, having \$800 out at interest. The present officers are W. M. Kendrick, Worthy Master; E. A. Sykes and J. W. Fresh, Wardens; Hugh Templeton, Secretary; H. N. Sykes, Treasurer; S. C. Tully, Tyler.

Amity Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 47, was organized at Newark in 1847. Samuel G. Holmes, Dr. John Bowman, Nuby Shotten, Harvey Sisson, Lewis C. Bradshaw, Dennis Tucker, William Moore and Clement Todd were among the original members. As some objectionable characters had entered the lodge the charter was purposely forfeited, and September 27, 1850, a new charter was obtained and the lodge reorganized. Early members under the new charter were William Kendrick, William R. Bradshaw, R. R. Brooking, W. D. Tucker, John Nickell and William Rich. The present brick hall was erected conjointly with the Masons in 1854, at a cost of \$1,200. The Odd Fellows' cemetery at Newark is the property of this lodge; it consists of four acres, and was purchased before the war. The lodge at present has sixteen members. The present officers are Albert Barnes, Noble Grand; S. P. Plunkett, Vice-Grand; William F. Denniston, Secretary; William Allyn, Treasurer.

Novelty Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 210.—This lodge was organized before the war, but during that time it went down, and the charter and records were taken possession of by the Grand Lodge. At present it is impossible to arrive at the date of the

first charter, or to give a history of the lodge under it. The present charter bears date May 20, 1869, and the officers are H. S. McClintock, Noble Grand; J. S. Hunsaker, Vice-Grand; W. H. F. Owen, Treasurer; and L. F. Bryan, Secretary. The lodge owns the frame hall that was erected by the Masons in 1858, and afterward purchased by this lodge. Present membership twenty.

Edina Lodge, No. 176, I. O. O. F., was organized in the fall of 1867. The first officers were Henry Rosenthal, Noble Grand; William Fulton, Vice-Grand; Jacob Bennington, Permanent Secretary; P. B. Wayland, Secretary; and Jacob Victor, Treasurer. The lodge ran under dispensation, until the spring of 1868, when the charter, dated May 20, 1868, was received. The present officers are L. W. Gordon, Noble Grand; William Bowen, Vice-Grand; Edward M. Randolph, Secretary; and T. C. Baker, Treasurer. The lodge owns a half interest in Linville Cemetery, and has been quite prosperous, but of late little interest in its welfare seems manifested, and there are only ten members at present.

James Marquess Post, G. A. R., No. 127, at Edina, was organized December 11, 1883, by Commander R. H. Brown, of Kirksville. The charter bears date November 21, 1833. The first members were James E. Adams, Commander; W. L. Smith, Senior Vice-Commander; W. J. Slaughter, Junior Vice-Commander; James C. Blood, Chaplain; F. M. Gifford, Officer of the Day; George P. Glaze, Adjutant; and Jesse Long, Joel Brown, William Randolph, William Snelling and Henry Schad. The present officers are H. R. Parson, Commander; James M. Beal, Senior Vice-Commander; William Bone, Junior Vice-Commander; Philip Miller, Chaplain; Aaron Oldfather, Adjutant; Jesse Long, Quartermaster; John Faha, Quartermaster-Sergeant; James E. Adams, Officer of the Day; and John Parcell, Officer of the Guard.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Knox County is to be congratulated upon the good conduct of her citizens generally, especially her early ones, for so far as known the evil spirit which impels one to take the life of another, had not entered the breast of any one until the year 1852, when was enacted the tragedy of the murder of Henry, a slave.

MURDER OF HENRY, A SLAVE.

Henry was a negro slave about eighteen years of age, and belonged to Mrs. Michel Smith,* who resided at or near Newark. He was hired out by his owner to Dr. William Reed, who set him to making rails on the Fabius about one and a half miles west or northwest of Newark, and gave him a task of 125 rails per day; the usual task for a full grown man, in good timber, being only 100. The boy was young, and the weather was extremely hot, and consequently he could not complete his excessive task. Dr. Reed was high tempered and over-exacting, and told Henry that he must make 125 rails in a day, or he would whip him. On the morning of the 24th of August, 1852, Reed rode out to the timber, taking with him his double-barreled shot-gun, and counted the rails made the day before, and found they were short of the required number. He then went to the place where the negro was at work, and said "I will whip you." Henry replied, "I am not whipped at home, never was [whipped in my life, I will go home." And starting off, Reed ordered him to stop, and fired upon him. Upon examination it was found that three "slugs" had been fired from the gun, two of which took effect in Henry's back, and one, the fatal one, in the back of his head, penetrating some distance. The negro lived until the 26th, when he died from the effect of his injuries. Reed fled for parts unknown. The people were very indignant, and pursued and hunted for him as they would have done had he murdered a white man; for Henry was a good and obedient boy, and although a slave, he was, as such, well respected. Indignation meetings were held at which the murderer was condemned, and it is believed that, had he been caught then, he would have paid the penalty of his crime by the forfeiture of his life at the hands of the outraged and highly incensed people.

At the October term 1852 of the Knox Circuit Court, the following indictment was found, which for its antique wording in accordance with the common law, is here inserted for the information and amusement of the reader:

The grand jurors for the State of Missouri, empaneled, sworn and charged to enquire in and for the body, of the county of Knox aforesaid, on their oaths

* Pronounced Mi-shell.

present that heretofore, to-wit: On the 24th day of August in the year of our Lord 1852, and at the said county of Knox, William Reed, with force and arms, in and upon one Henry, a negro slave, in the peace of the State, then and there being, and then and there belonging to one Michel Smith, then and there feloniously wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said William Reed a certain gun then and there loaded with gunpowder and one leaden ball shot, which gun he, the said William Reed, then and there, in both his hands had and held to, against and upon the said Henry, then and there, feloniously, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did shoot and discharge, and that the said William Reed, with the leaden shot aforesaid, out of the gun aforesaid then and there, by force of the gunpowder shot, and sent forth as aforesaid, the said Henry, in and upon the head of him, the said Henry, on the back part of the head of him the said Henry, then and there feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, penetrate and wound, giving to the said Henry, then and there, with the leaden shot aforesaid, as aforesaid shot discharged and sent forth out of the gun aforesaid, by the said William Reed, in and upon the head of him, the said Henry, on the back part of the head of him, the said Henry, one mortal wound of the depth of six inches, and of the breadth of one inch, of which said mortal wound the said Henry, from the said twenty-fourth day of August, in the year aforesaid, until the twenty-sixth day of the same month in the year aforesaid, at the county of Knox aforesaid, did languish, and languishing did live, on which said twenty-sixth day of August, in the year aforesaid, and at the county of Knox aforesaid, the said Henry of the said mortal wound, died. And so the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said William Reed, the said Henry, in manner and form aforesaid feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the peace and dignity of the State.

* * * * *

JAMES J. LINDLEY,
Circuit Attorney.

A warrant was issued, and the case continued from term to term, awaiting the arrest of the murderer, until the October term of said court, in the year 1854, when upon report of the sheriff that the defendant had not been apprehended, it was continued generally; and thus it stands on the record to this day. Reed had fled to Texas, and afterward his family sold their effects here and followed him, by going first to Kentucky and subsequently to that State.

THE KILLING OF LARKIN BENTLEY.

During the decade of the "fifties" William A. Mills, an elderly man, resided on Salt River, about one and a half miles southeast of the site of Goodland, in Knox County, where he kept a little country store and grocery, in which a considerable quan-

tity of whisky was sold. On the 14th day of January, 1857, one Larkin Bentley, who resided in that neighborhood, went to the store and residence of said Mills to purchase some groceries and to settle his book account at the store. According to the evidence, Bentley first went into the residence of Mills and charged him with having previously said something detrimental to Bentley. This Mills denied, and then a settlement of accounts between the parties was made, after which the daughter of Mills, then claiming to be Mrs. Ray, told her father that Bentley, before leaving the premises, had taken hold of her, and that she escaped from him. The father then met Bentley and asked him for an explanation of his conduct, which Bentley denied. At this moment the woman appeared in the presence of the parties, when, as she claimed in her evidence, Bentley rushed toward her, "with arms extended," and just then Mills struck Bentley on his head with a double-barreled shot-gun in such a way that both hammers entered the skull and inflicted a wound, from the effects of which Bentley died within a few hours. Mills was arrested and given a preliminary examination before Nathan Ashby, a justice of the peace at Edina, who committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury. On the 18th day of March following he was indicted for the murder of Bentley, and, on being arraigned, he filed an affidavit to the effect that the judge of the court was prejudiced against him, and asked for a change of venue to some other judge. Accordingly a change of venue was granted him to the Shelby Circuit Court, where, after several continuances of the case, he was tried and acquitted.

THE KILLING OF LOUIS BUHL.

Louis Buhl, who lived eight or nine miles south of Edina, went, on the 30th day of December, 1864, to the farm of Terrence Flynn, who resided in the northeastern part of Adair County, and stole a load of corn belonging to said Flynn, and hauled it home. Flynn, on discovering the theft the next day, followed Buhl and tracked him home, and, being invited, he went into Buhl's house, and thereupon the strange conduct and threatening aspect of Buhl and his wife he was seized with fear that they would kill him, and in order to get away unmolested,

he told false stories about his corn and about his place of residence. He then went to a justice of the peace named Collinson, and asked to have a warrant issued for the arrest of Buhl; but this could not be done, for the reason that Collinson lived in Adair County, and Buhl in Knox. Flynn then secured the assistance of Maj. B. W. Bell, James M. Bell, Martin Meeker, Thomas Welch and William Welch, and with them went, on the night of January 1, 1865, to the house of Buhl, for the purpose of capturing him and taking him to the civil authorities at Kirksville for trial. Arriving at the house of Buhl at 3 o'clock next morning, they aroused him and demanded him to "surrender," to which demand he replied: "Surrender! hell and damnation!" and at once fired his gun and shot and wounded William Welch. At this juncture the party opened fire on the house, and shot and instantly killed Buhl, who was in his drawers as he had sprung from his bed. Mrs. Buhl also made desperate efforts to kill some of Flynn's party. She was ordered to surrender, with the promise of protection and assistance if she obeyed. Then, in obedience to further orders, she brought the arms, consisting of a musket and revolver, from within the house, and laid them on the ground. She was then ordered to re-enter the house and strike a light.

This being done the whole party entered, and remained there until morning. On the floor, and in the house was found a large quantity of musket and pistol cartridges, and Mrs. Buhl then said that on being awakened they suspected that it was "Jake Pugh and Bill Birch and their gang, from Edina, and if it had been, and her husband had not fallen, they would have fought a week." When daylight came this vigilance committee, as it may be called, made search, and found the corn in a field near by, covered with a carpet and some government blankets. They also found among it a portion of a dress pattern belonging to Mrs. Flynn. Mrs. Buhl then confessed that her husband had stolen the corn. The latter was then measured and found to be several bushels short of the amount taken; and this Mrs. Buhl accounted for by saying that her husband had fed some of it to the stock, and by paying Flynn the then current price per bushel for the amount thus consumed. Flynn then hauled the balance of his corn back

home. Afterward Flynn and his party were arrested for the killing of Buhl, and given a preliminary examination before Squire William J. Cottey, on which occasion they all swore that Mrs. Buhl fired the second shot in quick succession to the first shot which was fired by Buhl. Subsequently they were indicted in the Knox Circuit Court for the murder of Buhl, and at the June term, 1867, of said court, the cases against them were all *nolle prosequied*.

THE KILLING OF JAMES A. MERRIWETHER.

James A. Merriwether had served in the Confederate Army, and William H. Hubble and William R. Kellen had both served in the Union Army, in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. It is said that Merriwether was an unrepentant rebel, and did a great deal of talking against the Union cause, and that the Union League had decreed that he should be removed, and that certain men had sworn to shoot him, etc. Be this as it may, it is certain that on the 20th of July, 1866, these three men, all being armed with revolvers, met in the town of Colony, in the county of Knox, and became engaged in a conversation which soon led to a quarrel between Merriwether and the other two about the issues of the late war, etc., and that either Hubble or Kellen shot Merriwether in the right breast, from the effects of which he died the next day. Public sentiment being then so strongly in favor of the Union soldiers, no attempt of prosecution was made until the following year, when, at the June term of the Knox Circuit Court, an indictment was found against Hubble and Kellen, jointly, for the murder of Merriwether. They were arrested, and tried at the November term of said court in 1867, and acquitted on the ground of self defense, it being claimed that Merriwether attempted to fire the first shot. They were prosecuted by William C. Hillis, the circuit attorney, tried before Judge Wilson, and defended by Messrs. Hollister & Perry and John F. Benjamin. The latter made a strong plea for his clients, addressing himself, however, more to the feeling and prejudices of the "loyal" juryman than to their unimpassioned and deliberative judgment. Both Hubble and Kellen are at present honorable and reputable citizens of the county.

MURDER OF DR. JOHN L. TAYLOR.

Dr. Taylor and his murderer both lived in the town of Newark, in the county of Knox, and both were members of the Democratic party. The former had served in the Union Army, and the latter in the Confederate. There was to be a tournament in the town of Newark, for the amusement and gratification of the people, and Dr. Taylor suggested the propriety of raising the United States flag on the occasion, while some suggested that no display of flags be made. This subject finally led to an altercation between Taylor and Everman, in which some threats were made. Taylor was a very positive and passionate man, and was known to be a man true to his word. Knowing this, and perhaps fearing him as an enemy, Everman loaded his shot-gun, and on the 26th of June, 1867, while Taylor was returning from a school exhibition, Everman stepped out from a store at the southeast corner of the public square, and leveled his gun upon Taylor. The latter, not being armed, turned and ran for safety, but the gun was discharged, and two mortal wounds were inflicted upon the upper part of the back of Taylor, which caused his instant death. Everman was arrested and given a preliminary examination before Squire Jabez Barnes, who committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury. The friends of Everman then applied to Judge Wilson, under the *habeas corpus* act, to have him admitted to bail. A hearing was granted, the petition for admission to bail refused, and the prisoner remanded back to jail. At the following July term of the Knox Circuit Court, the grand jury found an indictment against Everman for the murder of Taylor. Then, upon application of the defendant, he was granted a change of venue to Marion County, where he was afterward tried and convicted for murder in the first degree.

Then immediately, the officers of the court, the members of the jury, and many prominent citizens, recommended Everman to the clemency of Gov. Fletcher, who pardoned him before sentence was pronounced. He was prosecuted by Circuit Attorney William C. Hillis, tried before Judge Wilson, and defended by Hollister & Perry.

THE MURDER OF JAMES O'DONNELL.

James O'Donnell, a young man, had been in the employ of L. P. Elder, a farmer, living in the country a few miles east of Edina, and in the latter part of September, 1867, the said Elder, on going home from Edina in his wagon, was met just east of town, and near the Knox Collegiate Institute, by the said O'Donnell, who claimed a balance due him from Elder for services rendered, and then and there Elder shot and killed O'Donnell, and claimed as an excuse for so doing that the latter was approaching him with a club in his hand. Elder was then arrested, and given a preliminary examination before W. J. Cottey, a justice of the peace, in Center Township, who committed him to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the Knox Circuit Court. He was then indicted for the murder of O'Donnell, and, upon petition, was granted a change of venue to the Lewis Circuit Court, where he was afterward tried, and found guilty of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to a term of six years in the penitentiary. A petition for a reprieve was immediately forwarded to the governor, who granted a pardon to Elder before he left Monticello. He was tried before Judge Wilson, and was defended by W. C. Hollister.

THE KILLING OF JESSE H. HYMERS.

Jesse H. Hymers lived in the southwest part of Knox County, and an enmity grew up between him and Henry T. Howerton, who also lived with his people in that vicinity. On the 30th day of July, 1876, Henry T. Howerton, Thomas Howerton, Charles Howerton, David Long and others were on their way to church. Some of this party were riding in a wagon, and others were mounted on horseback. On passing the residence of Jesse H. Hymers, they were accosted by him and accordingly stopped, and a quarrel at once ensued between him and Henry T. Howerton, who was, with David Long and others, riding in the wagon. William F. Hymers, a brother to Jesse H., was near by when this occurred. Several of the parties were armed with revolvers, and the quarrel at once led to a general fracas, in which several shots were fired, but as to who fired the first shot, the evidence was conflicting. During the firing Henry T. Howerton shot

Jesse H. Hymers in the bowels, and inflicted a wound, from the effects of which he died on the following day; and William F. Hymers, who was assisting his brother in the fight, was shot and wounded by Charles Howerton.

On complaint of W. R. McQuoid, prosecuting attorney, Henry T. Howerton, Thomas Howerton and David Long were arrested and taken before William Clancey, judge of the probate court, for examination, the former being charged with the murder of Hymers, and the other two with aiding and abetting in the crime. There being no evidence, however, against the latter, they were discharged. It seems clear from the evidence that Long, especially, did all he could to quell the disturbance. Henry T. Howerton was held for his appearance at the next term of the Knox Circuit Court. After the fracas Charles Howerton went to Kansas, where he was subsequently arrested and brought back to Edina, where, on waiving examination, and giving bond for his appearance at court, he was released. At the December term, 1876, of said court, he was indicted for an assault and battery with intent to kill, on the body of William F. Hymers, on the occasion of the aforesaid fracas, and Henry T. Howerton was at the same time indicted for the murder of Jesse H. Hymers. On application of defendants a change of venue was granted in both of these cases to the Lewis Circuit Court, where they were afterward tried and acquitted. They were prosecuted by W. R. McQuoid, the prosecuting attorney, and W. C. Hollister and James Ellison, tried before Judge John C. Anderson, and defended by W. W. Cover, Elias V. Wilson and James G. Blair.

SLAVERY DAYS.

As this volume will be read by many in future years who will have no personal knowledge of what the institution of slavery was, when it existed in the United States, a brief account of that institution as it existed in Northeast Missouri may not be inappropriate nor void of interest.

Slavery in this section was transplanted from Maryland, Kentucky and other older slave States. Many of the families who helped to settle the country came from those States, and, owning slaves, of course brought them along to the new country. Nearly

all that were ever here came with their masters or were natives. Few were ever brought and sold on speculation, as there was no profit in bringing them here for sale. Farther south was the great mart of the negro traders. The natural increase of the negroes was rapid, the condition and practice of the system of slavery being favorable to such a result. Many slave girls became mothers at fourteen.

The masters worked their slaves for profit. Slavery to them was not only social power and supremacy, but their greatest source of wealth. Their slaves were provided with comfortable cabins, coarse, strong clothing, a sufficiency of healthful food, and medical attendance when they were sick. The self-interest of the master prompted this, if his humanity did not. It was rarely that a master overworked or underfed his slaves, or treated them with extreme harshness and cruelty.

Slaves were property, and rated a part of a man's personal estate, as his horses were. To be sure they were regarded as something more than brood-mares and stallions, though their value, in a certain sense, was the same—proportionate to their increase. This could not be avoided; the owner of land had a right to its annual profits, the owner of orchards to their fruits, and under the law the owner of female slaves was entitled to their children.

Though no attention was given to their education, their religious instruction was not neglected. They were encouraged to hold religious services, and to conduct revivals and prayer meetings. The Pauline precept, "Servants, obey your masters," was frequently cited to them as one of the important teachings and commands of the Bible.

The domestic relations of the slaves were regulated with more regard to convenience than to what is considered propriety in these days. Marriages between them were not made matters of record. Quite frequently no ceremony was said at all, the parties simply "took up." Sometimes the husband belonged to one master, and the wife to another; in such cases the husband was allowed to visit his wife at stated periods. But in most cases the family relation was observed, or at least imitated; the husband and wife occupied one cabin, where they brought

up children, and lived after the fashion of to-day. They not only were not compelled to provide for themselves, but the master was also responsible for the care of their children.

The husband was usually satisfied with one wife at a time. There was not that laxity of morals in the connubial relations so prevalent in the far South. There were numbers of mulatto children, and quadroons and octoroons, as there are to-day, because there were degraded and libidinous men then as there are now. Usually the fathers of mulatto children were depraved and disreputable white men, who were not owners of slaves. The Northern Abolitionists exaggerated and magnified the existence of evils of this sort.

It was quite common for slave owners to hire out their slaves to those who needed them and did not own them. It was made an indictable offense for a master to permit a slave to hire his own time, and it was also an offense for any one to deal with them, unless they had a permit. The masters required kind treatment at the hands of those who hired them, though, in some instances, they were much abused, and the more independent spirits among them would run off, and go back to their masters for protection. And few were the masters who would not rather keep them at home in comparative idleness than hire them out to those who would ill-use them. Women were hired out as well as men. The hire of a good man was about \$250 a year, together with his food, and certain specified articles of clothing. In case of sickness his owner usually took care of him, and paid the doctor's bills.

While there was frequently a harsh master, instances of downright abuse of the slaves in this section were rare. There were cruel masters, as there were cruel husbands and fathers, and as there are cruel men to-day, but they were rather the exception than the rule. It was necessary that there should be discipline, but this was enforced as mildly as was consistent with safety. There were restive spirits among the slaves with ideas of freedom, whose movements required continual surveillance. After the Southampton insurrection and the fearful murders of Nat. Turner and his followers in 1831, "risings" and insurrections were feared wherever there were considerable communities of slaves.

Eternal vigilance was the price of slavery. To prevent trouble as far as possible the office of patrol was established. In Lewis County, where the slaves were most numerous, the county court appointed patrols for every municipal township, whose duty it was to keep a close watch upon the movements of the negroes. They made their rounds at unexpected times and suddenly. No negro was allowed off the farm where he belonged after 9 o'clock at night, without a written permit from his master or employer.

Free negroes were objects of suspicion, and could have a residence here only by special license. The following order of the county court of Knox County, issued May 6, 1847, shows the restrictions under which free persons of color, desiring to live in the State, were placed: —

Now, at this day, comes Clarissa, a woman of color, and makes application to the court for a license to reside within this State, and having satisfied the court that she was emancipated in the State of Kentucky, Mercer County, by last will and testament of John Meax, deceased, that she was married to a slave belonging to Robert Davis, late of Kentucky, and now a resident of Knox County, Mo.; that she is about five feet, two inches high, twenty-eight years of age in August last; a scar in her forehead, a scar on back of the right hand and across the knuckles, and having filed her bond herein for \$500 signed by herself as principal and Robert Davis as security which bond is conditioned according to law and approved by the court, therefore it is ordered by the court that said Clarissa be granted a license to reside within this State so long as she is of good behavior and no longer.

As a result of such strict requirements, free negroes were not numerous; the slaves were happier and really enjoyed more liberty than those of their own race who were nominally free. In May, 1850, the slaves of William B. Rule sued for their freedom in the circuit court of Knox County; there was one negro woman named Harriet, and her children, Irwin, Rhoda and Sam. At the same term of court a negro man named Richard sued John Stephens for his freedom. Both cases were dismissed, and there is no account of the plaintiffs again attempting to secure freedom.

The only account of the manumission of a slave in Knox County, is that of Abraham Smith, a negro man, whose freedom was given him by his masters, John H. and Stephen D. Fresh, in May, 1856.

The negroes had their happy times, and on the whole, it is but the truth that their average physical condition was as good as it is to-day. They were sure of a certain amount of food and clothing, whether they worked or not, while at the present day, having but partially emerged from the extreme ignorance pertaining to their former servile condition, and owing to their natural inertness and indisposition to exertion, many of them barely support themselves above actual want. They had their huskings, their dances, their frolics, and their assemblages of various sorts. In their simple ignorance they were made happy as easy as children, and their attachment to members of their master's family was sometimes equal to their love for their own offspring. There was much merriment at the corn huskings. It became a custom to take up the master and bear him on the shoulders of the huskers, at the head of a procession which marched around the premises singing songs improvised at the time, and so called "corn songs."

Attempts to liberate the slaves by abolitionists were frequent, and numerous cases had been noted in other places. In 1852 William D. Chaney was brought to the bar of the circuit court in Knox County on a charge of attempting, the previous year, to release a slave named John, belonging to Elizabeth Nelson, of Lewis County, from the jail at Monticello, where "the said slave had been confined for safe keeping." The indictment was found in Lewis County, and alleged that Chaney had attempted to "decoy and set at liberty" the said slave, and to convey him to a free State. The case was brought from Lewis on a change of venue, but was dismissed without trial.

In 1860 the population of the four so-called "corner" counties forming a portion of the section of county familiarly known as Northeast Missouri was as follows:

Clark County—Whites, 11,216; slaves, 455; free colored, 13; total, 11,684. Knox—Whites, 8,436; slaves, 284; free colored, 7; total, 8,727. Lewis—Whites, 5,887; slaves, 1,279; free colored, 24; total, 7,190. Scotland—Whites, 8,742; slaves, 131; total, 8,873.

Slavery received its death blow when the war began. Even before they were declared free, many slaves ran away from their masters.

In 1865, whereby the convention ordinance and the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment slavery was destroyed in Missouri,* the majority of those that had remained with their masters during the war commenced life on their own account. Most of them assembled in the towns, preferring village to rural life. Others left the State, many going to Illinois, where were plenty of anti-slavery people, from whom they expected much substantial sympathy and assistance, which but few of them received, however. Numbers believed that not only were they to receive their freedom, but that in some way the Government was to compensate them for their term of servitude.

For several years following the close of the war there was bitterness in the minds of some of those who had been deprived of their slave property; but in time this feeling passed away, the situation was accepted, and now there is but the merest handful of persons who would re-establish slavery if they had the power.

ELECTIONS SINCE 1850.

At the presidential election, 1852, the Democrats carried the county for Pierce and King, over Scott and Graham, the Whig candidates, by a small majority. The vote resulted: Pierce and King, 255; Scott and Graham, 210. This was the last year that the Whig party put forth a presidential ticket.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1854.

For Congress, James J. Lindley, the Whig candidate, received 410 votes; A. W. Forney, Democrat, received 241. Medley Shelton was elected representative; Michael Hickman, sheriff; James C. Agnew, Harvey H. Beach and Henry Callaway, county justices; Samuel Hudson, assessor; P. B. Linville, treasurer; and Robert R. Vanlandingham, surveyor.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1856.

A most intensely exciting political contest was that of this year, especially in Missouri. It was not only a presidential year, but a gubernatorial year, and besides there were congressmen and

* Slavery in Missouri was abolished by an ordinance passed by the State Constitutional Convention which met in St. Louis January 6, 1865. The ordinance was adopted January 11, by a vote of sixty to four—two members of the Convention being absent. The ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States was made.

county officers to elect. Only two presidential tickets were voted here—the Democratic, headed by James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and the Native American, or “Know-nothing,” headed by Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee. For governor there were three candidates. Trusten Polk was the regular Democratic nominee, with Hancock Jackson for lieutenant-governor; Thomas H. Benton was an independent Democratic candidate, with J. W. Kelley, of Holt County, for lieutenant-governor; the American candidate was Robert C. Ewing, of La Fayette, with William Newland, of Ralls, for lieutenant-governor. Col. Benton was making his last fight for political existence, and bravely he fought. He made a canvass of the State, visiting many of the principal cities and towns.

Benton had hosts of strong friends in this State, some of whom even yet cherish his memory with great fondness. Men name their boys for him, hang his portrait in their parlors, and delight to do honor to his memory. When he died, in April, 1858, there was general sorrow among them, although had he lived longer he doubtless would have become a Republican, as many a one of his henchmen became, and this would have diverted a large proportion of his friends who admired him to the last.

For Congress there were but two candidates in this district: Hon. James J. Lindley, Whig, Know-nothing, etc., and Hon. James S. Green, regular Democrat, of Lewis County. This Congressional district, then the Third, was composed of the counties of Adair, Carroll, Chariton, Howard, Clark, Grundy, Knox, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Mercer, Macon, Putnam, Randolph, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby and Sullivan. The following is the result in this county of the August election, 1856:

Governor—Trusten Polk (Democrat), 347; Robert C. Ewing (American), 395; Thomas H. Benton (Independent Democrat), 68.

Lieutenant-Governor—Hancock Jackson (Democrat), 350; William Newland (American), 371; John W. Kelley, (Independent Democrat), 35.

Congressman—James S. Green (Democrat), 399; James J. Lindley (Whig), 417.

State Senator—John W. Miner (Democrat), 375; John B. Dodson (Whig), 399.

Representative—Chauncy Durkee (Democrat), 341; E. V. Wilson (Whig), 460.

Sheriff—Michael Hickman (Democrat), 518; Isaac C. Withers (Independent), 39.

Treasurer—Peter Earley (Democrat), 283; John Fox (Whig), 463.

Assessor—Ira J. Bozarth, 387; Larkin Miller, 357.

The vote in the entire district for Green was 10,525; for Lindley, 8,589.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1856—THE “KNOW-NOTHINGS.”

One of the most exciting presidential campaigns ever known to Knox County was that of 1856. The contest was between Buchanan and Breckinridge, the Democratic candidates, and Fillmore and Donelson, the nominees of the Native American or “Know-nothing” party. Several meetings were held, and a full vote was polled.

The Native American or “Know-nothing” party deserves particular mention, as it once was a political organization very formidable in its character, and largely in the majority in this district, though not in this county. It was formed some time in the decade of 1830, but did not become strong or very prominent until the dissolution of the Whig party, in 1853. In 1856 lodges were numerous. The party was a strange one, as it was a secret political order whose members were oath-bound, and which had its lodges, its signs, grips and pass-words, and worked secretly to accomplish its openly professed objects. It was composed chiefly of old Whigs, although there were some ex-Democrats in its ranks. The corner-stone of its platform was the principle that “Americans must rule America;” in other words that none but native born citizens of the United States, and non-Catholics, ought to hold office, and it also favored a radical change in the naturalization laws. It is said that the hailing salutation of the order was, “Have you seen Sam?” If answered by the inquiry, “Sam who?” or “What Sam?” the rejoinder was, “Uncle Sam.” So popular did the party become that its “boom” carried many counties and districts in the Union.

In 1856 the following was the platform of the Missouri Know-nothings relating to National issues:

1. That we regard the maintenance of the Union of the United States as the paramount political good.

2. A full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution, and a careful avoidance by the General Government of all interference with their rights by Legislative or Executive action.

3. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory in all its parts and members; a strict construction thereof, and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation of its principles; avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial powers of the United States.

4. That no person should be selected for political station, whether native or foreign born, who recognizes any allegiance or obligation to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognize the Federal or State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws or rules of political action.

5. Americans must rule America; and to this end native born citizens should be selected for all State and Federal offices, in preference to naturalized citizens.

6. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years an indispensable requisite for citizenship, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores, but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

7. Persons that are born of American parents, residing temporarily abroad, are entitled to all the rights of native born citizens.

8. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory can admit others than native born citizens to the rights of suffrage, or of holding political office, unless such persons have been naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

9. That Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system, and (expressly premitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory) it is the sense of this meeting that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States; and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

10. That we will abide by and maintain the existing laws on the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of the subject in spirit and in substance, believing this course to be the best guarantee of future peace and fraternal amity.

That the "Know-nothings" in Knox County had attained considerable strength and importance in 1856 will be shown by the following vote:

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Buchanan.	KNOW-NOTHING. Fillmore.
Center, No. 1.....	89	59
Center, No. 2.....	185	71
Fabius.....	42	154
Salt River.....	97	62
Benton, No. 1.....	13	30
Benton, No. 2.....	45	15
Total.....	471	391

In 1857, at a special election for governor in the room of Trusten Polk, who had been chosen United States senator, the vote in this county was, for Robert M. Stewart, Democrat, 408; James S. Rollins, Whig, 303. For Congress, John B. Clark, Democrat, 418; Joseph M. Collins. 268.

AUGUST ELECTION, 1858.

Congress—John B. Clark (Democrat), 761; David Wagner, 10.

State Senator—William S. Fox (Democrat), 758.

Representative—James W. Baker (Democrat), 607; Michael Hickman, 513.

Sheriff—Collen M. Campbell (Democrat), 599; John W. Thomas, 492.

County Judges—William M. Beal, 648; Henry T. Howerton, 619; John Ross, 624; H. H. Beach, 569; William L. Gray, 449; George W. Fulton, 438.

Treasurer—A. G. Robertson, 619; W. G. Bryant, 484.

1859.

In 1859 the Democrats became involved in a political family quarrel over the election of county and circuit clerk. There was an open revolt against the regularly nominated candidates, headed by Warner Pratt for circuit and county clerk. Two tickets were nominated, and there was a heated canvass. Each of the two factions had a newspaper. The anti-Pratt party started the *Edina Eagle*, while the *Democrat* was the organ of the Regulars. The Whigs were not slow to take advantage of the situation, and by uniting in the support of Dr. Samuel M. Wirt for circuit clerk, and of James C. Agnew for clerk of the county court, triumphantly elected them. The vote resulted:

Circuit Clerk—S. M. Wirt, 622; Warner Pratt, 564; Joseph H. Cell, 217.

County Clerk—James C. Agnew, 575; Warner Pratt, 504; William Fox, 342.

In December, at a special election held to choose a representative in place of Hon. James W. Baker, who had died in office, John Stephens was chosen.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN OF 1860.

In very many respects the presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable, not only in the history of Knox County, but of the United States. Its character was affected not only by preceding, but by succeeding, events. Among the former were the excited and exciting debates in Congress over the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the Kansas-Nebraska controversy; the passage by the Legislatures of various Northern States of the "personal liberty bills," which rendered inoperative in those States, the fugitive slave law, the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Va., in the fall of 1859, and various inflammatory speeches of prominent leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties in the North and in the South.

There was the greatest excitement throughout the country, and when it was in full tide the presidential canvass opened. The slavery question was the all-absorbing one among the people. The Republican party, while it had not received a single vote in Knox County, had carried a large majority of the Northern States in the canvass of 1856, and every year since had received large accessions to its ranks, and under the circumstances, there being great dissensions in the Democratic party prognosticating a split, bade fair to elect its candidates. The Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., April 23, after a stormy and inharmonious session of some days, divided, and the result was the nomination of two sets of candidates—Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson for President and Vice-President by the Regulars, and John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane, by the Southern or States' rights wing of the party.

The "Constitutional Union" party, made up of old Whigs, Know-nothings, and some conservative men of old parties, nom-

inated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, on a platform composed of a single line—"The Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws."

The Republican party was the last to bring out its candidates. It presented Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, on a platform, declaring among other things, that each State had the absolute right to control and manage its own domestic institutions, denying that the constitution of its own force carried slavery into the territories, whose normal condition was said to be that of freedom. Epitomized, the platform meant hostility toward the extension of slavery, non-interference where it really existed.

It was to be expected that Missouri should be deeply concerned in the settlement of the slavery question. Her people or their ancestors were very largely from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and other slave holding States, and many of them owned slaves or were otherwise interested in the preservation of slavery, to which institution the success of the Republican party, it was believed, would be destructive. There were some of this class in Knox County. There was not only a selfish motive for the friendliness toward the "peculiar institution," but a sentimental one. It was thought that it would be unmanly to yield to Northern sentiment of a threatening shape or coercive character. If slavery was wrong (which was denied), it must not be assailed at the dictations of Northern abolitionists.

The canvass in the State was very spirited. The division in the Democratic party extended into Missouri. The Democratic State Convention nominated Claiborne F. Jackson, of Saline County, for governor. The Bell and Everett party nominated at first Robert Wilson, of Andrew, and on his withdrawal, Hon. Sample Orr, of Greene County. Judge Orr was selected in the room of Mr. Wilson, by the central committee. Very soon the politicians began a series of maneuvers designed to develop Jackson's views on the main questions before the country, and especially as to which of the two Democratic Presidential candidates he favored. For a long time the wily Saline County Statesman succeeded in evading the questions, and in defining his position, but at last the *Missouri Republican* and other Douglas organs "smoked him out." He announced, in a well-written com-

munication, that he was for Douglas, because he believed him to be the regular and fairly chosen nominee of the party; but at the same time he announced himself in favor of many of the principles of the Breckinridge party. He was called by some who disliked him "a Douglas man with Breckinridge tendencies," "a squatter sovereign on an anti-squatter sovereignty platform," etc.

When Jackson's letter appeared, soon thereafter the Breckinridge men called a State convention, and put in nomination Hancock Jackson, of Howard, for governor, and Monroe M. Parsons, of Cole, for lieutenant-governor.

Being encouraged by the feuds in the Democratic party, the Bell and Everett men had high hopes of electing their gubernatorial candidate at the August election, and carrying the State for "Bell, of Tennessee," the ensuing November. To this end they did everything possible to foment additional discord, and widen the breach between the two wings of their opponents; but they overdid the business. The Democrats saw through their tactics, and agreeing to disagree as to presidential candidates, practically united in the support of C. F. Jackson and Thomas C. Reynolds, at the August election, and triumphantly elected them by a plurality of about 10,000; C. F. Jackson, Douglas Democrat, 74,446; Sample Orr, Bell and Everett, 66,583; Hancock Jackson, Breckinridge Democrat; 11,415; J. B. Gardenhire, Republican, 6,135.

Nothing daunted by their defeat in August, the Bell and Everett men in Missouri kept up the fight for their presidential candidates, and came within a few hundred votes of carrying the State for them in November, the vote standing:

For the Douglas electors.....	58,801
For the Bell electors.....	58,372
For the Breckinridge electors.....	31,317
For the Lincoln electors.....	17,028
Douglas' majority over Bell.....	429
Douglas' majority over Breckinridge.....	27,484

It is said that many Democrats voted for Bell because they thought he was the only candidate that could defeat Lincoln. In the October elections the Republicans had carried Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and Lincoln's election was almost in-

evitable. Fusion tickets against the Republicans had been formed in New York, New Jersey and other States, and many thought the Tennessee statesman might be elected after all.

THE CANVASS IN KNOX COUNTY.

In Knox County no political campaign was ever of more interest. Political meetings were held by the two factions of the Democratic party, and by the Bell and Everett men. The Republican party had its representatives here this year, and even they held one or two meetings.

The leading Republican was perhaps Walter C. Gantt, an attorney of Edina. He was a native of Maryland, and reared in Washington City, but, although brought up under pro-slavery influence, he was ardently anti-slavery in his views, and an enthusiastic supporter of Lincoln and Hamlin. He did not hesitate to avow his sentiments on every occasion, and soon brought down upon himself the general detestation, and in some instances the open hostility, of the pro-slavery element.

In the latter part of August an affray occurred in front of the postoffice in Edina, between Mr. Gantt and Dr. Thomas C. Moore, the latter a strong Breckinridge man, and a zealous hater of "Black Republicans." The two had a political disputation a few days previously, and Dr. Moore had been particularly severe on "Lincolnites." On the 28th the Doctor met Mr. Gantt on the street, and in passing struck him with his elbow. Gantt turned about, followed Moore into the postoffice, and said to him, "Doctor, if you struck me just now on purpose, or if you ever repeat what you did, I will knock your d——d head off your shoulders." He then walked out of the postoffice, and was followed by Moore with a hatchet. An altercation resulted, Moore making the assault, Gantt whipped out a pistol and shot Moore in the face, the ball entering the left nostril and lodging in the head. The parties were then separated. There was great excitement, and threats were made to lynch Gantt. He was arrested, underwent a preliminary examination, and was bound over to await the action of the grand jury in his case. His bond for \$500 was signed by P. B. Linville, Jacob Pugh, J. F. Biggerstaff, George W. Fulton, George W. Wiley, and others among the Bell-Everett and

Republican citizens. He was never indicted. When the civil war came on he entered the Union Army as lieutenant-colonel of the Third Missouri Cavalry, resigned in 1862, and died in St. Louis in 1863. Dr. Moore became a Secessionist, but did not take up arms. He died a few years since in Illinois.

Prominent among the Douglas men of the county were Collen M. Campbell, Joseph Feters, John T. Davis, H. R. Parsons and Warner Pratt. The Breckinridge men were not very numerous, but made up in zeal what they lacked in this particular, represented by Dr. Moore, W. G. Bryant, Andrew Biggerstaff and others in the country. Leading supporters of Bell and Everett were E. V. Wilson, Dr. Wirt, James C. Agnew, P. B. Linville, Jacob Pugh and John M. Glover. Another ardent Republican was Dr. Sherwood, of Edina.

At the August election the vote for governor stood: For C. F. Jackson, 844; Sample Orr, 526; Hancock Jackson, 3; J. B. Gardenhire (Republican), 8. The vote for county officers resulted:

Representative—Joseph Feters (Democrat), 759; John M. Glover (B.-E.), 649.

Sheriff—Collen M. Campbell (Democrat), 1,122; Lafayette Minter, 204.

Treasurer—John Winterbottom, 1,154.

School Commissioner—W. R. Bennington, 944; John L. Taylor, 294.

In this Congressional district the candidates were John B. Clark, of Howard County, who had been nominated by the Democrats, and received the general support of both factions of that party, and M. C. Hawkins, of Lewis County, the nominee of the Bell and Everett party, and who was supported by the Union party, the Republicans, and all anti-Democrats. The vote in Knox was 845 for Clark, and 563 for Hawkins. In the district, which was then composed of Adair, Chariton, Clark, Grundy, Howard, Knox, Lewis, Linn, Livingston, Macon, Mercer, Putnam, Randolph, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby and Sullivan Counties, the vote was for Clark, 14,822; Hawkins, 10,276. Clark was already the sitting member. He entered the rebel army, was wounded at Wilson's Creek, entered the Confederate Con-

gress, and served in that body through the war, having previously been expelled from the Federal Congress for disloyalty. Hawkins, as noted in the history of Lewis County, was an ardent Unionist, and so remained.

The vote for President in Knox was for Douglas, 687; Bell, 520; Breckinridge, 301; Lincoln, 161. The Republican vote was a general surprise. It was known that there were a few Lincoln men in the county, but the number was not believed to exceed twenty-five or thirty, or at the most, fifty, until the election came off. Even now it would hardly be believed by many parties that the number was so considerable if the records did not prove it.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1864.

PRESIDENT	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Home vote.....	497	345
Soldier vote.....	172	3
Total.....	669	348
CONGRESS	Benjamin.	Glover.
Home vote.....	485	348
Soldier vote.....	166	3
Total.....	651	351

Governor—Thomas C. Fletcher, 494; Thomas L. Price, 344.

Lieutenant-Governor—George Smith, 495; Luke W. Burris, 343.

State Senator—Elias V. Wilson, 490; Frederick Rowland, 220.

Representative—William M. Beal (Republican), 480; George W. Hogan (Democrat), 322.

Sheriff—George W. Fulton (Republican), 451; John W. Thomas (Democrat), 355.

County Judge—William F. Plumer (Republican), 466; Casper Fetters (Democrat), 323.

Treasurer—D. W. Brewington (Republican), 444; Alfred Cooney (Democrat), 340.

Assessor—Jacob S. Bennington (Republican), 474; Jonathan Fowler (Democrat), 323.

Convention—For, 330; against, 330.

THE "DRAKE" CONSTITUTION.

The vote on the adoption of the constitution of 1865, generally known as the "Drake" constitution, the election being held June 6, 1865, resulted: For, 541; against, 197—a large majority for it. The third section of the second article of this instrument, which disfranchised the disloyal element of the State, was in these words:

ARTICLE II.—RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

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

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

The "oath of loyalty" to be taken pursuant to the foregoing section was as follows:

I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year 1865, and have carefully considered the same; that I have never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States, against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken up and dissolved, or the government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the constitution of the State of Missouri, and that I make this oath without any mental reservation, or evasion, and hold it to be binding upon me.

1866.

Congress—John F. Benjamin, 639; John M. Glover, 345.

State Senator—Eugene Williams, 643, Levi J. Wagner, 345.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1868.

This was the first presidential election since the war, and although hundreds of men were disfranchised, it was largely participated in by all classes. The Republicans, owing to the operation of the Drake constitution, were largely in the majority, but the Democrats were zealous and plucky. The Democratic candidates were Horatio Seymour and Gen. Frank P. Blair, and the Republican nominees were Gen. U. S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax. The Democratic National Convention had resolved in favor of the payment of the 5-20 bonds of the Government in "lawful money," or greenbacks, and this idea, called "the Pendleton plan," from its author, Hon. George H. Pendleton, was combated by the Republicans.

The Republican candidate for Congress in this district was Hon. John F. Benjamin, of Shelbyville, who was elected; his opponent was Hon. John F. Williams, of Macon City. The gubernatorial candidates were Hon. Joseph W. McClurg, Republican, of Camden County, and Hon. John S. Phelps, Democrat, of Greene. The vote for leading candidates in Knox County was as follows:

President—U. S. Grant, 759; Horatio Seymour, 342.

Governor—J. W. McClurg, 744; John S. Phelps, 356.

Congress—John F. Benjamin, 743; John F. Williams, 345.

The canvass for circuit judge and circuit attorney was of more than ordinary interest, as the successful candidates, E. V. Wilson and William C. Hillis, were both of Knox County. The result of the election in this county, including county officers, was as follows:

Judge, Fourth District—E. V. Wilson (Republican), 734; M. C. Hawkins (Democrat), 345.

Circuit Attorney—William C. Hillis (Republican), 715; C. L. Allen (Democrat), 348.

Representative—Anthony Perry (Republican), 725; Andrew J. White (Democrat), 346.

County Judge—W. F. Plumer (Republican), 740; B. F. Northcutt, 320.

Sheriff—H. R. Parsons (Republican), 746; William E. Edens (Democrat), 330.

Treasurer—J. F. Biggerstaff (Republican), 746.

Negro Suffrage—For, 625; against, 446.

William S. Berry was elected assessor, and David E. Shartle, school commissioner, without opposition.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS AND ELECTION OF 1870.

Although not a presidential year, this was one of the most exciting political campaigns that ever came off in the county. The contest was between the Regular Republicans or "Radicals" on the one side, and the Liberal Republicans and Democrats on the other, and as it was a gubernatorial year excitement prevailed throughout the entire State.

The questions of universal amnesty and enfranchisement, of

the repeal of the Missouri "iron-clad" oath for voters, jurors, ministers, lawyers, teachers, etc., were rapidly sowing the seeds of discord and disintegration in the Republican party of the State, and dividing it into two wings, the Radicals and Liberals. The former, led by Charles B. Drake, maintained the extreme and harsh policy, and the latter headed by B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, contended for the more magnanimous policy in regard to those who had held complicity with the Rebellion.

There was a growing sentiment among the people that the war was over; that the time for expurgatory oaths of all sorts had passed; that taxation without representation was unjust; that since, by the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment this year negroes who formerly were slaves were allowed to vote, it was but equitable that their former white masters should be given the same privilege; that public sentiment, inside and outside of the State, was making largely against the condition of things in Missouri, as illiberal, proscriptive, unjust and tyrannical, and that circumstances demanded a change.

Owing to the test oath prescribed by the Drake constitution, and the very stringent registry laws passed to enforce it, the Democrats were in an almost hopeless minority at the polls, and therefore had little or no voice in the direction of public affairs. As was natural, few ex-Confederates or their sympathizers were Republicans; their disfranchisement by the Republicans prevented their voting, and embittered them against the authors of their condition. There being but two parties, they were forced, therefore, to sympathize with the Democrats, even had many of them not been at heart of that faith for years before the war.

Hoping to gain the ascendancy in the State by the acquisition of the disfranchised Confederates, rehabilitated with the elective franchise, through a repeal and destruction of the constitutional and legal barriers which interposed between them, the policy of the Democrats was first to divide and then to conquer the Republicans. To accomplish this no way seemed so hopeful of favorable results as "the passive policy," or, as it was properly called, "the possum policy," which signified the withdrawal of the Democratic party as an organization from the canvass of 1870, and the co-operation of its members individually with the

Liberal Republicans as allies. It was apparent that, once the disfranchising clause of the constitution should be removed, the Democratic party would come speedily into power, and once in power and place, it would be secure in the possession thereof for an indefinite period, intrenched behind the huge majority it would have.

The Democratic State Central Committee, Hon. D. H. Armstrong chairman, refused in March to call a State convention, tacitly binding the party to the support of the Liberal Republican nominees, whoever they should be. The counties were to be left to take care of themselves.

The Republican State Convention met August 31, and of course there was a split. The Liberals, headed by Carl Schurz, withdrew from the convention and organized another, nominating B. Gratz Brown, for governor, and Col. J. J. Gravelly, for lieutenant-governor, on a platform unequivocally in favor of the adoption of the amendments proposed to the constitution by the previous Legislature, to be voted on at the coming election, and commonly called the suffrage and office-holding amendments. The Radicals nominated Joseph W. McClurg, for re-election, on a platform favoring "re-enfranchising those justly disfranchised for participation in the rebellion as soon as it can be done with safety to the State," and, recognizing the right of any member of the party to vote thereon as he pleased, McClurg personally favored re-enfranchisement.

After an exciting canvass the Liberals and Democrats succeeded in carrying Knox County for only two of their candidates. The vote was as follows:

Governor—McClurg (Radical Republican), 649; Brown (Liberal Republican), 598.

Congress—James G. Blair (Liberal Republican), 615; J. T. K. Hayward (Radical), 613.

Representative—Albert G. Dodd (Liberal), 680; James Gibson (Radical), 520.

County Judge—William P. Glover (Radical), 720; William J. Cottey (Liberal), 467.

Egbert O. Mallory (Radical) was elected to fill a vacancy.

Circuit Clerk—Russell R. Smith (Radical), 736; W. H. Motter (Liberal), 371.

County Clerk—Enoch Rinehart (Radical), 661; Robert White (Liberal), 454.

Sheriff—Henry R. Parsons (Radical), 669; George Boon (Liberal), 366.

Treasurer—Joseph F. Biggerstaff, 1183 (on both tickets).

Assessor—Aaron Oldfather (Radical), 620; H. P. Crawford (Liberal), 613.

School Commissioner—M. D. Hollister (Radical), 605; Hosea Northcutt (Liberal), 601.

The vote on the most important constitutional amendments resulted: For the second (abolishing the “oath of loyalty for jurors”), 1,027, against, 187. For the fourth (abolishing “test oath for voters”), 877, against, 241. For the fifth (removing certain disqualifications on account of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude,” and on account of “former acts of disloyalty”), 834, against, 271.

In the State the amendments carried by overwhelming majorities. Brown was elected over McClurg by a majority of 41,038. In this congressional district J. G. Blair, of Lewis County, received 11,682 votes, and Col. J. T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, received 9,143.

The Liberal candidate for State senator was Gen. David Moore, of Lewis, the rugged old soldier, who had been among the very first to draw the sword against the “rebels” in 1861, and was now among the first to stand for their enfranchisement and complete restoration to citizenship. His position on the questions at issue was defined in a circular letter, of which the following is a copy:

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT, COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF LEWIS, CLARK, SCOTLAND AND KNOX:

Fellow Citizens Having been unanimously nominated for State senator by the Liberal Republican Convention, held in Fairmont, on the 12th day of October, 1870, I accept the nomination, and, therefore, desire to say to the people of this senatorial ditrict, that, after arduous services in the South, I am convinced, and have been for a long time, that the restoration of the elective franchise of those lately in the rebellion is demanded as an act of justice.

I fully endorse the principles and platform laid down by the B. Gratz Brown wing of the Republican party.

I favor the entire abolition of all the test oaths and impediments to a free ballot, and for the repeal of the registration laws, which have been used for the basest of partisan purposes.

Our present constitution is full of inconsistencies, and was made at a time when passion ruled the day. I therefore deem it advisable, and shall favor a new convention, when all the people can vote, and make such a constitution as will make the great State of Missouri the Empire State of the Union.

It is unnecessary that I should say anything further. These are my views, and I appeal to the liberal men of this Senatorial District for their suffrages and support.

DAVID MOORE.

Canton, Mo., October, 1870.

Eugene Williams, of Scotland, was the Radical candidate, and defeated Moore in Knox County, the vote being as follows: Williams, 624; Moore, 612. The vote in the district resulted in the election of Col. Moore by a considerable majority.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1872.

As the political campaign of 1872 was the first in Missouri after the removal of the proscriptive clause of the Drake constitution, which left all voters free to vote that had ever been entitled to the privilege, there was great interest manifested. The nomination of Gen. Grant and Henry Wilson was acceptable to the great mass of the Republicans, and they were enthusiastic for them. The Liberal Republicans, at Cincinnati, in May, nominated for president Horace Greeley, the veteran editor of the *New York Tribune*, a life-long enemy of the Democratic party, and perhaps its most caustic assailant.

The Democrats of Knox County were very forgiving. His bitter denunciations of them and their party were perhaps not forgotten, but they were put aside for the time, and, although he may not have been universally recognized as a proper Democratic candidate for the presidency, he was almost unanimously accepted by the party in this county. Following is the result of the election:

TOWNSHIPS.	President.		Governor.		Congress.		Repre- sentatives.		Sheriff.		Treasurer.		Pros. Attorney.	
	*Greeley.	Grant.	*Silas Woodson.	John B. Henderson.	*John M. Glover.	John F. Benjamin.	*James H. Campbell.	Albert G. Dodd.	*Samuel Ennis.	Henry Hickman.	*Henry McGonigle.	Hosea A. Northcutt.	*Wm. R. McQuoid.	W. O. Hollister.
Fabius.....	108	108	108	106	108	107	107	113	107	114	103	113	100	113
Jeddo	63	61	63	61	63	58	60	60	64	58	61	61	63	60
Myrtle.....	62	39	62	39	62	39	49	47	61	39	48	51	54	41
Colony.....	97	61	99	61	94	61	98	60	98	62	93	66	105	54
Bourbon.....	68	61	69	62	69	54	67	56	62	63	62	62	69	58
Bee Ridge.....	65	39	66	39	62	38	64	37	65	40	68	37	66	37
Liberty.....	98	20	100	20	95	19	86	32	85	30	95	21	87	33
Benton.....	74	72	74	71	73	70	74	70	70	76	75	70	93	57
Salt River. ...	122	88	124	87	124	88	119	92	130	79	109	100	125	83
Shelton	110	72	110	72	109	72	134	47	131	47	98	84	110	70
Lyon.....	101	76	102	75	102	73	103	70	99	77	105	72	93	83
Greensburg....	103	66	106	66	106	65	84	83	83	90	100	60	91	76
Center	90	87	96	87	94	95	94	81	108	74	102	77	105	75
Total	1161	850	1179	846	1159	839	1139	848	1163	848	1139	894	1161	840

A (*) star indicates the Democratic candidate.

Charles O'Connor, the "straight" Democratic candidate, received only two votes in the entire county. Louis F. Cottey was elected county superintendent of public schools over Francis Clark, by a majority of 176 votes.

THE "TADPOLE" CAMPAIGN.

During the political canvass of 1874 the opposition to the Democratic party in Missouri took the name of "People's party," or "Reform party," but was termed by the Democrats "The Tadpole party," because, as the Democracy said, some of the members were old Democrats who were gradually changing to Republicans, as a tadpole changes to a frog. The "People's party," whose leading champion was Carl Schurz, at its State Convention, composed chiefly of Republicans, and held at Jefferson City September 3, nominated a full State ticket, headed by Hon. William Gentry, of Pettis County, for governor, and Hon. S. W. Headlee, of Greene County, for lieutenant-governor.

The Democratic convention, August 26, nominated Charles H. Hardin, of Audrian, and Col. Norman J. Colman, of St. Louis, for governor and lieutenant-governor. Full tickets of both parties

were in the field in this county. Col. John M. Glover, of Knox County, was the Democratic candidate for Congress against Col. H. S. Lipscomb, of Marion County.

The vote in Knox County resulted as follows:

Governor—Hardin, 1,167; Gentry, 866.

Congress—Glover, 1,230; Lipscomb, 741.

State Senate—George K. Biggs (Democrat), 1,162; Cicero A. Lewis (Tadpole), 870.

Representative—Willis Anderson (Democrat), 1,021; N. J. Watson (Tadpole), 963.

Sheriff—D. B. Norris (Democrat), 1,017; A. F. Chadwick (Tadpole), 997.

Treasurer—Henry McGonigle (Democrat), 1,187; O. Y. Ross (Tadpole), 824.

County Clerk—Samuel Ennis (Democrat), 1,139; Enoch Rinehart (Tadpole), 880.

Circuit Clerk—Ed. M. Randolph (Democrat), 1,098; Alfred Cooney (Tadpole), 843.

Probate Judge—William Clancy (Democrat), 1,112; Jabez Barnes (Tadpole), 882.

Prosecuting Attorney—W. R. McQuoid (Democrat), 1,113; W. C. Hollister (Tadpole), 908.

E. V. Wilson was the "Tadpole" candidate for circuit judge, and received five more votes in this county than John C. Anderson, the regular Democratic candidate, but was defeated by Anderson in the district. Col. Glover was returned to Congress by a handsome majority.

SPECIAL ELECTION OF 1875.

January 26 two delegates were chosen from this district to the Constitutional Convention, which prepared the present constitution of the State. The Democratic candidates, L. F. Cottey and Levi J. Wagner, were elected with almost no opposition. J. C. Davis received 62 votes, and there were a few scattering.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1876.

The presidential election of 1876 engaged considerable attention in this county. The leading candidates were Samuel J.

Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks for President and Vice-President, John S. Phelps for governor, and Col. John M. Glover for Congress, on the part of the Democrats; and R. B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler composing the presidential ticket, Gustavus A. Finkelnburg for governor, and Col. J. T. K. Hayward, of Hannibal, for Congress, on the part of the Republicans. The Greenbackers for the first time had a ticket in the field, headed by Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary, for President and Vice-President, with Jesse P. Alexander for governor, and John M. London for Congress. Only the Democratic and Republican tickets were voted in Knox County. Following was the result:

President—Tilden, 1,538; Hayes, 1,165.

Governor—John S. Phelps, 1,516; G. A. Finkelnburg, 1,177.

Congress—John M. Glover, 1,500; J. T. K. Hayward, 1,146; John M. London, 6.

Representative, L. F. Cottey (Democrat), 1,386; F. M. Gifford (Republican), 1,269.

County Judge—Casper Feters (Democrat), 1,503; B. G. Fugate (Republican), 1,180.

Sheriff—D. B. Norris (Democrat), 1,500; I. W. Fox (Republican), 1,160.

Treasurer—Henry McGonigle (Democrat), 1,560 (no opposition).

Prosecuting Attorney—W. R. McQuoid (Democrat), 1,510; J. M. McCall (Republican), 1,161.

Probate Judge—William Clancy (Democrat), 1,428; Enoch Rinehart (Republican), 1,198.

1878.

The political contest in 1878, in Missouri and in this congressional district, was unusual in its character. There were three tickets in the field: Democratic, Republican and Greenback. The candidates for Congress were William H. Hatch, of Marion County, Democrat; John M. London, of Macon, Greenback, and D. M. Draper, of Adair, Republican. In the Twelfth Senatorial District there were only two candidates, and both were from Knox County. L. F. Cottey was the Democratic nominee, and John E. Kelley the Greenback. Following is the result of the election in these districts:

CONGRESS.

	Hatch.	Draper.	London.
Clark.....	1,357	1,021	464
Scotland.....	1,156	25	1,159
Knox.....	1,165	44	1,255
Lewis.....	1,313	194	1,101
Marion... ..	2,166	536	848
Shelby.....	1,244	21	1,197
Macon.....	2,085	284	2,189
Adair.....	726	1,254	797
Schuyler.....	887	155	824
Putnam.....	360	1,028	873
Total.....	12,459	4,562	10,707

STATE SENATE.

	Cottey.	Kelley.
Knox.....	1,153	1,277
Lewis.....	1,613	1,036
Scotland.....	1,283	1,071
Clark.....	1,453	430
Total.....	5,502	3,814

The Greenback party had made its appearance in 1876, but had cast but very few votes in Knox County. In 1878 it had become so formidable as to be able to dictate terms to the Republicans, and did so, forming a fusion ticket in opposition to that nominated by the Democrats. The votes were as follows, Democratic candidates being first named:

Representative—W. R. McQuoid, 1,182; J. V. Withers, 1,293.

Circuit Clerk—E. L. Phillips, 1,186; Henry Schultz, 1,270.

County Clerk—Samuel Ennis, 1,222; F. P. Hall, 1,270.

Sheriff—John Gibler, 1,421; Pinckney Tarr, 1,063.

Treasurer—Henry McGonigle, 1,244; James Cody, 1,232.

Probate Judge—E. D. Brown, 1,279; Joel Sever, 1,201.

Prosecuting Attorney—William Clancy, 1,214; Marshall McCall, 1,236.

Assessor—William Welch, 1,275; Patrick White, 1,193.

Collector—John Winterbottom, 1,296; T. P. McMurray, 1,192.

Presiding Judge—W. G. Bryant, 1,169; Benjamin Botts, 1,273.

Judge, East District—M. Hoagland, 601; D. D. Husted, 542.

Judge, West District—William B. Rule, 559; Antone Hunolt, 762.

1880.

In 1880, a presidential year, the leading candidates of the National Greenback party, Weaver and Chambers, received more votes in Knox County than did those of the Republicans, Garfield and Arthur. The Democratic ticket was headed by Hancock and English for President and Vice-President, Thomas T. Crittenden for Governor, and William H. Hatch for Congress. D. P. Dyer and L. A. Brown were, respectively, the Republican and Greenback gubernatorial candidates, and John M. London the fusion candidate for Congress. For county officers, the Republicans and Greenbackers, this year, put out separate tickets, uniting only on the candidate for prosecuting attorney. The aggregate vote is given below, candidates being named in the following order: Democratic, Republican, Greenback.

President—Hancock, 1,478; Garfield, 573; Weaver, 764.

Governor—Crittenden, 1,478; Dyer, 570; Brown, 766.

Congress—Hatch, 1,466; London, 1,302.

Representative—D. A. Rouner, 1,473; Abraham Haner, 127; E. O. Mallory, 1,200.

Prosecuting Attorney—George R. Balthrope, 1,470; W. C. Hollister, 1,246.

Sheriff—John Gibler, 1,482; C. W. Wheeler, 154; Arod Smith, 1,120.

Collector—P. J. Reid, 1494; D. F. Beal, 118; W. H. Motter, 1,101.

Treasurer—T. C. Baker, 1469; J. V. Lycan, 92; James Cody, 1,223.

Assessor—J. H. Pettit, 1,473; J. M. Chadwick, 99; Asa Blanchard, 1,191.

Presiding Judge—Casper Fetters, 1,436; S. S. Whitesell, 105; W. P. Glover, 1,238.

Judge, East District—John Callaway, 684; J. H. F. Stutenburg, 503.

Judge, West District—Robert Smith, 779; B. F. Hall, 117; Antone Hunolt, 637.

The vote abolishing township organization was as follows: For, 436; against, 1,470.

The total vote in the State was: Hancock, 208,609; Garfield,

153,567; Weaver, 35,045. Hancock's plurality was 55,042; majority, 20,000. Crittenden received 1,000 fewer votes than Hancock.

1882.

In the political campaign in this county, and also in the State, in 1882, there were three tickets in the field: Democratic, Republican and Greenback. The result in this county was a victory for the Democrats, the following being the vote:

Representative—D. A. Rouner (Democrat), 1,448; Robert White (Republican), 687; Hurlbut Bronson (Greenback), 506.

Circuit Clerk—J. M. Hardman (Democrat), 1,464; F. D. Owen (Republican), 711; John Comley (Greenback), 462.

County Clerk—Samuel Ennis (Democrat), 1,212; William Wilson (Republican), 953; E. B. Shafer (Greenback), 444.

Collector—P. J. Reid (Democrat), 1,462; J. J. Longfellow (Republican), 683; O. Y. Ross (Greenback), 491.

Treasurer—T. C. Baker (Democrat), 1,469; C. W. Wheeler (Republican), 687; F. M. Woodward (Greenback), 476.

County Attorney—G. R. Balthrope (Democrat), 1,486; W. C. Hollister (Republican), 697; O. D. Jones (Greenback), 492.

Probate Judge—E. D. Brown (Democrat), 1,171; I. W. Fox (Republican), 1,020; G. W. Tannehill (Greenback), 388.

Sheriff—B. J. Cockrum (Democrat), 1,290; B. J. Vertner (Republican), 766; Samuel Cheatum (Greenback), 549.

Assessor—James H. Pettit (Democrat), 1,431; J. T. Montgomery (Republican), 667; John Dromey (Greenback), 594.

Presiding Judge—Antone Hunolt (Greenback), 1,287; John Ewalt (Democrat), 1,282.

Judge, West District—W. F. Cook, 680; C. C. Morrey, 407; Josiah Hurlbut, 261.

Judge, East District—Wellington Buford, 680; William Ellison, 284; Page Snelling, 102.

The law for restraining swine from running at large was defeated by a vote of 400. In this congressional district William H. Hatch was the regular Democratic nominee. Col. John M. Glover was the independent candidate, but was defeated by Col. Hatch by a vote of 635.

1884.

In the presidential canvass of 1884, the Republicans and Greenbackers in Missouri united in fusion, electoral and State against the Democrats. The gubernatorial candidates were John S. Marmaduke, Democrat; Nicholas Ford (Greenbacker), Fusion, and John A. Brooks, Prohibitionist. For Congress, the Democrats renominated Col W. H. Hatch, and Dr. A. Gray, of Putnam County, was the Fusion candidate. The Democratic national candidates were Cleveland and Hendricks; the Republican, Blaine and Logan; the Greenback, Butler and West; and the Prohibition, St. John and Daniel. The total vote in the State was: For the Cleveland electors, 235,988; for the Fusion electors, 202,929; for the St. John electors, 2,153. For Governor—Marmaduke, 218,885; Ford, 207,939; Brooks, 10,426. Cleveland's majority over all, 30,906; Marmaduke's majority over all, 520. For Congress—Col. Hatch's vote in the district was 18,932; Dr. Gray's, 15,955.

The vote in Knox County was as follows:

President—Cleveland, 1,619; Blaine, 1,319; St. John, 32.

Governor—Marmaduke, 1,467; Ford, 1,392; Brooks, 71.

Congress—Hatch, 1,587; Gray, 1,323.

Representative—Collen M. Campbell (Democrat), 1,482; O. D. Jones (Fusion), 1,394.

Sheriff—Mat Critchlow (Democrat), 1,550; Boyd (Fusion), 1,346.

Collector—P. J. Reid (Democrat), 1,476; James Cody (Fusion), 1,436.

Prosecuting Attorney—G. R. Balthrope (Democrat), 1,475; F. P. Hall (Fusion), 1,274.

Treasurer—J. F. Beal (Democrat), 1,528; T. J. Lycan (Fusion), 1,356.

Assessor—T. S. Smith (Democrat), 2,686.

Judge, East District—Wellington Buford (Democrat), 685; Samuel Murphy (Fusion), 585.

Judge, West District—Frank Boone (Democrat) 789; T. P. Cook (Fusion), 788.

Restraining swine—For, 1,280; against, 1,196.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1886.

TOWNSHIPS.

CANDIDATES.	Benton.	Bee Ridge.	Bourbon.	Center.	Colony.	Fabius.	Greensburg.	Jeddo.	Lyon.	Liberty.	Myrtle.	Salt River.	Shelton.	Total.
<i>Supreme Judge.</i>														
Theodore Brace.....	74	78	110	180	101	113	178	61	169	117	98	126	118	1523.
John K. Cravens.....	59	53	67	133	51	101	61	56	117	39	105	141	113	1096.
<i>Congressman.</i>														
William H. Hatch.....	55	79	108	151	97	112	151	60	121	90	82	120	120	1356
William P. Harrison.....	82	58	69	164	62	123	89	58	162	62	137	138	111	1315
<i>State Senator.</i>														
William G. Downing.....	69	74	113	108	101	116	156	69	117	74	88	128	113	1326
H. R. Parsons.....	69	59	68	202	57	114	84	55	168	80	131	137	117	1341
<i>Representative.</i>														
N. J. Watson.....	43	81	110	158	99	113	159	61	155	85	98	136	110	1408
William M. Beal.....	95	55	67	159	57	115	83	57	133	71	124	132	118	1266.
<i>Circuit Judge.</i>														
Benjamin E. Turner.....	78	80	114	182	100	117	180	65	166	115	119	135	116	1567
<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>														
J. M. Hardman.....	81	80	116	209	100	127	180	62	182	132	117	152	125	1663
L. C. Hull.....	59	55	65	109	59	105	65	56	104	23	97	119	104	1020
<i>County Clerk.</i>														
Samuel Ennis.....	70	62	108	182	88	106	164	59	161	111	82	129	113	1435
W. J. Slaughter.....	70	69	73	131	64	121	79	57	129	42	135	138	116	1224
<i>Sheriff.</i>														
Mat Critchlow.....	84	66	100	151	97	102	180	57	163	119	97	108	96	1420
I. J. Bitler.....	54	64	78	153	57	121	62	58	124	36	125	153	132	1217
<i>Collector.</i>														
W. P. McGonigle.....	70	62	95	164	90	103	151	56	139	101	88	114	86	1319
T. P. Cook.....	69	72	83	149	67	112	88	60	145	55	131	148	139	1318
<i>Pros. Attorney.</i>														
G. R. Balthrope.....	60	53	90	170	77	93	164	53	139	94	74	99	88	1254
W. C. Hollister.....	76	73	83	140	72	116	76	60	138	54	136	158	133	1315
<i>Judge at Large.</i>														
Casper Fetters.....	69	76	111	176	95	114	187	59	161	110	96	112	118	1484
P. D. Grubb.....	68	56	69	135	60	114	51	58	121	39	125	147	107	1150
<i>Judge, East District.</i>														
John Ewalt.....	...	70	99	...	74	113	...	61	...	99	94	...	...	619.
Robert White.....	...	65	68	...	83	118	...	57	...	56	121	...	...	568
<i>Judge, West District.</i>														
J. R. Black.....	73	...	...	174	...	...	158	...	145	...	...	126	111	787
E. O. Mallory.....	63	...	...	130	...	...	78	...	133	...	...	145	115	664
<i>Probate Judge.</i>														
C. R. Fowler.....	76	77	111	167	98	115	165	58	132	107	86	127	122	1441
I. W. Fox.....	62	58	69	148	60	113	79	59	152	48	134	145	110	1237
<i>Treasurer.</i>														
J. F. Beal.....	79	78	113	206	97	122	179	61	176	112	106	121	123	1573
D. D. Cocran.....	59	51	68	108	57	97	65	56	110	42	103	145	107	1068
<i>Assessor.</i>														
T. S. Smith.....	69	74	121	156	107	112	165	62	160	91	102	126	92	1437
C. M. Campbell, Jr.....	70	68	58	154	48	105	79	54	122	62	103	138	138	1191

J. P. Orr, the Prohibition candidate for supreme judge, received 96 votes; and O. D. Jones, the Greenback candidate, received 16.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1846—Virgil Pratt.	1866—William M. Beal.
1848—Simeon Connelly.	1868—Anthony Perry.
1850—George G. Hawkins.	1869—James Gibson.
1852—John Stephens.	1870—Albert G. Dodd.
1854—Medley Shelton.	1872—James H. Campbell.
1856—E. V. Wilson.	1874—Willis Anderson.
1858—Jas. W. Baker (died).	1876—L. F. Cottey.
1859—John Stephens (to fill vacancy).	1878—Dr. J. V. Withers.
1860—Joseph Fetters.	1880—D. A. Rouner.
1862—James Wamsley.	1882—D. A. Rouner.
1864—William M. Beal.	1884—Collen M. Campbell.
	1886—N. J. Watson.

COUNTY COURTS.

1845—Melker Baker, Edward Milligan, Virgil Pratt.
1846—Melker Baker, Medley Shelton, Tilghman Todd.
1848—Melker Baker, Medley Shelton, William N. Shotten.
1850—Henry Callaway, Harvey B. Thomas, James W. Baker.
1852—Henry Callaway, James W. Baker, Redding Roberts.
1854—Henry Callaway, Harvey H. Beach, James C. Agnew.
1857—Harvey H. Beach, James C. Agnew, Henry T. Howerton.
1858—William M. Beal, Henry T. Howerton, John Ross.
1860—William M. Beal, Henry T. Howerton, Thomas P. Lair.
1862—William M. Beal, John Ross, Melker Baker.
1864—John Ross, Melker Baker, William T. Plumer.
1866—William T. Plumer, Sylvester Shultz, Thomas O. Wamsley.
1868—William T. Plumer, Sylvester Shultz, Thomas O. Wamsley.
1870—Thomas O. Wamsley, William J. Cottey, Egbert O. Mallory.

Township organization was effected July 2, 1872, and from that time until the following May the county affairs were administered by a board of supervisors composed of one member from each township.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1872.

Fabius—A. A. Rouner.	Liberty—Andrew McCullough,
Jeddo—J. V. Strode.	Benton—William B. Rule.
Myrtle—Thos. H. Merriwether.	Salt River—Benjamin Botts.
Colony—Wellington Buford.	Shelton—Dr. Jas. H. Campbell.
Bourbon—D. A. Rouner.	Lyon—Jacob G. Baker.
Bee Ridge—Dr. Wm. Bishop.	Greensburg—Casper Feters.
Center—Dr. A. P. White.	

May 5, 1873, the county was divided into four districts as follows: First District—Fabius, Bourbon and Salt River Townships; Second—Jeddo, Bee Ridge and Shelton; Third—Myrtle, Liberty, Center and Lyon; Fourth—Colony, Benton and Greensburg. One judge was elected from each district, and one from the county at large.

COUNTY COURTS UNDER DISTRICT SYSTEM.

1873—Judge at large, Dr. A. P. White; First District, A. A. Rouner; Second, J. V. Strode; Third, Andrew McCullough; Fourth, Wellington Buford.

1874—At large, Dr. A. P. White; First District, A. A. Rouner; Second, J. V. Strode; Third, Melker Baker; Fourth, Wellington Buford.

1875—At large, Casper Feters; First District, A. A. Rouner; Second, Dr. William Bishop; Third, Melker Baker; Fourth, Wellington Buford.

In 1878 the county judges were elected, one from the county at large, one from the eastern district, and one from the western. Since that time this system of electing the county courts has been in operation.

1878—Presiding Judge, Benjamin Botts; eastern district, M. Hoagland; western, Antone Hunolt.

1880—Presiding Judge, Casper Feters; eastern district, John Callaway; western, Robert Smith.

1882—Presiding Judge, Antone Hunolt; eastern district, Wellington Buford; western, W. F. Cook.

1884—Presiding Judge, Antone Hunolt; eastern district, Wellington Buford; western, Frank Boone.

1886—Presiding Judge, Casper Feters; eastern district, John Ewalt; western, John R. Black.

PROBATE JUDGES.

By an act of the Legislature, approved March 8, 1849, a probate court was established in this county. At the ensuing August election William Everman was chosen probate judge, and held the office for two years, or until 1851, when the law was repealed, and the office was abolished. From 1851 until 1873 all probate business was transacted by the county courts. From the latter period the probate judges have been as follows:

1873—William Clancy.	1884—E. D. Brown
1874—William Clancy.	(resigned Nov., 1884).
1876—William Clancy.	1884—C. R. Fowler
1878—E. D. Brown.	(appointed).
1880—E. D. Brown.	1886—C. R. Fowler.
1882—E. D. Brown.	

COUNTY CLERKS.

1845—Jesse John.	1870—John B. Poage (ap-
1847—Jesse John (resigned	pointed).
1853).	1870—Enoch Rinehart.
1853—Smith A. John (ap-	1874—Samuel Ennis.
pointed).	1878—Frank P. Hall.
1853—Warner Pratt.	1882—Samuel Ennis.
1859—James C. Agnew.	1886—Samuel Ennis (died
1866—James C. Agnew (died	March, 1887).
February 28, 1870).	1887—Frank M. Miller (ap-
	pointed).

CIRCUIT CLERKS.

1845—Jesse John.	1870—Russell R. Smith (died
1847—Jesse John (resigned	1872).
1853).	1872—Ed. M. Randolph (ap-
1853—Smith A. John (ap-	pointed).
pointed).	1874—Ed. M. Randolph.
1853—Warner Pratt.	1878—Henry Shultz.
1859—Samuel M. Wirt.	1882—J. M. Hardman.
1866—Russell R. Smith.	1886—J. M. Hardman.

SHERIFFS.

1845—John H. Fresh.	1868—H. R. Parsons.
1846—Thomas Robertson.	1870—H. R. Parsons.
1848—Malachi Everman.	1872—Samuel Ennis.
1850—Thomas H. Hill.	1874—D. B. Norris.
1854—Michael Hickman.	1876—D. B. Norris.
1856—Michael Hickman.	1878—John Gibler.
1858—Collen M. Campbell.	1880—John Gibler.
1860—Collen M. Campbell.	1882—Briant J. Cockrum.
1862—John W. Thomas.	1884—Mat. Critchlow.
1864—George W. Fulton.	1886—Mat. Critchlow.
1866—George W. Fulton.	

TREASURERS.

1845—Peter Earley.	1868—J. F. Biggerstaff.
1850—Peter Earley.	1870—J. F. Biggerstaff.
1853—P. B. Linville.	1872—Henry McGonigle.
1854—P. B. Linville.	1874—Henry McGonigle.
1856—John Fox.	1876—Henry McGonigle.
1858—Albert G. Robertson.	1878—Henry McGonigle.
1860—John Winterbottom.	1880—Thomas C. Baker.
1862—John Winterbottom.	1882—Thomas C. Baker.
1864—D. W. Brewington.	1884—John F. Beal.
1866—D. W. Brewington.	1886—John F. Beal.

COLLECTORS.

1845—John H. Fresh.	1864—George W. Fulton.
1846—Thomas Robertson.	1866—George W. Fulton.
1848—Malachi Everman.	1868—H. R. Parsons.
1850—Thomas H. Hill.	1870—H. R. Parsons.
1854—Michael Hickman.	1878*—John Winterbottom.
1856—Michael Hickman.	1880—P. J. Reid.
1858—Collen M. Campbell.	1882—P. J. Reid.
1860—Collen M. Campbell.	1884—P. J. Reid.
1862—John W. Thomas.	1886—W. P. McGonigle.

ASSESSORS.

1845—Warner Pratt.	1862—Richard Cook.
1846—Malachi Everman.	1863—Thomas P. Pickins.
1848—George D. Hollingsworth.	1864—Jacob S. Bennington.
1850—Smith A. John.	1868—William S. Berry.
1851—Parks Boone.	1870—Aaron Oldfather.
1853—Samuel Hudson.	1878*—William Welch.
1854—Samuel Hudson.	1880—James H. Pettit.
1855—George Taylor.	1882—James H. Pettit.
1856—William C. Kiggins.	1884—T. S. Smith.
1860—Elbert T. Fowler.	1886—T. S. Smith.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1871—W. C. Hollister.	1880—George R. Balthrope.
1872—W. R. McQuoid.	1882—George R. Balthrope.
1874—W. R. McQuoid.	1884—George R. Balthrope.
1876—W. R. McQuoid.	1886—W. C. Hollister.
1878—Marshall McCall.	

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

1853—E. V. Wilson.	1875—L. F. Cottey.
1855—E. V. Wilson.	1877—W. N. Doyle.
1856—G. D. Turner.	1879—W. N. Doyle.
1858—W. B. Starkee.	1881—Andrew Lyons.
1860—Wm. R. Bennington.	1883—P. D. Holloway.
1866—Isaac Martin.	1885—J. E. Fellers (resigned).
1868—David E. Shartle.	1885—John Bunce (appointed).
1870—M. D. Hollister.	1887—John R. Gibbons.
1872—L. F. Cottey.	

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The first sessions of the county court were held, and the other public business transacted in a building rented from James A. Reid, on the northwest corner of the public square, in Edina. This building was occupied from April to December, 1845, although in September "an office for storing the public records"

*Between the years 1870 and 1878, while the county was under township organization, the assessments and collections were made by township officers.

was built on the southwest corner of the square on Block 2, of the county addition. This latter building was of brick, and a part of it is still standing, forming the rear room of the grocery store of Capt. E. B. Shafer. It was practically the first courthouse of Knox County.

On the 9th of November, 1847, the first movement was made toward erecting a courthouse worthy of the name. The county court drew up a plan for a brick building 40x30 feet in area, two stories in height, to be located in the center of the public square. Martin Baker, Jr., was appointed commissioner to superintend its construction, and a month later he reported a corrected plan. In September, 1848, the commissioner was ordered to let the contract, and \$1,600 were appropriated to complete the building. It was soon discovered, however, that the state of the county's finances would not admit of so large an appropriation, and in November the order was rescinded, and a few days later the county court requested Hon. Simeon Connelly, then the county's representative, to procure the passage of an act enabling Knox County to borrow its portion of the internal improvement fund to "aid in the erection of public buildings in the county." This was accomplished, and in May following the house was ordered built "as soon as possible" on the plan previously adopted. The sum of \$50 additional was appropriated, and the contract let to James W. Baker for \$1,650.

The building was not completed until about the 1st of August, 1850. On the 7th the court made a final settlement with the contractor. The southeast room of the lower story was made the clerk's office; the southwest room was assigned to the probate judge, and the terms of the circuit court were "hereafter to be held in the new courthouse." It seems that the court room was not entirely finished until in 1851, for in March a contract was ordered let for the plastering and finishing, and in September \$50 was paid for "the bar and the judge's stand."

This building stood until on the night of December 24, 1885, when it was destroyed by fire, and soon after the walls were torn down. It had not been occupied for some time previous to its destruction, and was in a dilapidated condition and somewhat unsightly. Plainly it had been set on fire, and a reward was offered

for the incendiaries, but their apprehension was not effected and hardly desired. Since the destruction of the courthouse the county offices have been in Biggerstaff's building, on the southeast corner of the square, and circuit courts have been held in the opera hall in the same building.

The only jail the county has ever had was built in 1853, and cost about \$1,400. It was of brick, and stood a few rods north of the courthouse. It, too, was burned on the night of December 24, 1885, within a few hours after the courthouse was destroyed.

POOR, AND POOR FARM.

The only poor farm ever owned by the county is the present one, consisting of the east half and the southwest fourth of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 63 north, Range 11 west, containing 120 acres more or less. This land was designated as "swamp land," and as early as the year 1859 the county occupied it and appropriated it as a "poor farm," and in the fall of that year the poorhouse was erected by George W. Fulton, under contract for \$1,400. The building is a one and a half story frame, about 30x40 feet in size, and has four rooms on each floor. The complete title to the lands of the farm was not obtained until November 6, 1869, at which time it was conveyed to the county by the State of Missouri, as evidenced by a deed of that date. Mr. Jeremiah Buckley is the present superintendent of the farm and keeper of the paupers. He pays, under his contract, \$2 per acre for the use of 100 acres of the farm for one year, and receives from the county \$2.50 per week for boarding each pauper, and \$1 per week for washing and mending for each one, and seventy-five cents per week for the extra care of each when such is necessary. For a portion of the time during the year 1887 there have been nine inmates of the poorhouse, and usually there are about as many poor persons furnished relief throughout the county as are cared for in the poorhouse. Before this asylum for the poor was established they were wholly cared for by appropriations made by the county court from the county treasury.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge built in the county after its organization

was over the South Fabius, west of Edina, and cost the county \$150. Its construction was ordered August 7, 1845. In May, 1846, Medley Shelton was appointed commissioner of a bridge over Salt River, "near Kindred S. Feltz's, where the State road from Philadelphia, in Marion County, crosses said stream." The county court appropriated \$100 to build this bridge, the balance of the expense to be contributed by the citizens. This was the "log cabin bridge" which became somewhat noted during the civil war.

A number of other bridges were built in 1846. In February a petition for one across the North Fork of the South Fabius, half a mile north of Edina, "on the road to Milford," was granted, \$92 appropriated to build it, and Robert C. Thomas appointed commissioner. In June Willis Anderson was appointed commissioner of a bridge to be built across the South Fabius, "where the State road from the mouth of the Des Moines to Paris and Shelbyville crosses;" and it was expressly provided that William H. Fresh and James Fresh were to pay half the cost of this bridge "in material." In August \$43.33, one-third of the total cost, was appropriated in aid of a bridge across Troublesome Creek—the remainder to be raised by subscription—and Walter Ellis was appointed commissioner.

From time to time, as the county grew older, other bridges were built with aid from the public treasury. The streams were difficult of passage at certain seasons, and what little travel there was through the county was often impeded. The authorities did what they were able to remedy the trouble, but in the weak condition of the county finances they could not do much. In February, 1847, James W. Baker was appointed commissioner of a bridge to be thrown over the South Fabius at Howerton's mill. In May, 1849, another bridge was ordered built over the South Fabius, "at the Bee Ford, where the road from Newark to Shelbyville and Palmyra crosses," and \$200 was appropriated; James Lear, commissioner.

Other bridges were built in subsequent years as follows: In February, 1849, one over the South Fabius, at Fresh's mill; public appropriation, \$440; Willis Anderson, commissioner. In November, 1850, one across Salt River, "where the road from

Tully to Bloomington crosses;" appropriation, \$150. Also, one over the Little South Fabius, "near William Everman's;" appropriation, \$200. In December, 1850, a covered bridge, "shingled and weather-boarded," was ordered, "in place of the old bridge," over the North Fork of the South Fabius, east of Edina, and \$410 appropriated. In May, 1852, the sum of \$140 was appropriated to bridge Rock Creek, "on the State road from Tully to Bloomington." In August following \$212.86 was paid for bridging the South Fabius, "near Joshua Baker's, where the county road crosses," and in September \$145 was appropriated to build a bridge over the Little Fabius, "on the road from Newark to Feltz's bridge," on Salt River. Where the amount of the public appropriation was insufficient to complete the bridges, the balance of the necessary sum was made up by private and individual subscriptions.

SCHOOLS—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.

For many years after the settlement of Knox County began there were no public free schools. True the State provided, in a manner, for the establishment of public schools by an act approved March 19, 1835. This act provided that whenever school lands, in any township, were sold to the amount of \$800 the county court should establish school districts therein, not exceeding four, and it also empowered the school trustees to employ teachers and maintain a school six months in each year, in each school district thus formed, to which all white children between the ages of six and eighteen years should be free to enter. And the act further provided that, when the income, which consisted of the interest only on the principal for which the school lands were sold, was insufficient to sustain the schools, the trustees should collect the balance from the patrons of the school in proportion to the number of pupils in attendance. This was the origin of the free school system in the State of Missouri, and it was slightly improved by subsequent acts of the Legislature, but never became sufficient to maintain free schools for a sufficient length of time in each year until it was established, since the late civil war, upon a firmer basis and a provision made for its support by direct taxation upon all taxable property. The first

schools of the county were maintained entirely by "subscription," and were known as "subscription schools;" and in fact all the common schools, prior to and up to the inauguration of the present school system, were mainly sustained on the subscription plan. The first schools of the county have been mentioned in connection with its settlement.

The public school funds controlled by Knox County are designated as the "County Public School Fund," and the "Township Public School Fund." The former of these funds was derived from fines, penalties, forfeitures, estrays, and a portion of the proceeds of the sale of swamp lands donated by the general Government to the State for the benefit of the schools and other purposes. The latter of these funds was derived from the proceeds of the sale of the school lands, which consisted of Section 16 in each congressional township, and which was also donated by the general Government to the State solely for the benefit of common schools. These funds, or the principal thereof, remain a perpetual fund, the annual interest thereon only being distributed for the support of the schools. It is to be regretted that, owing to the incomplete manner in which some records of Knox County have been kept, the writer is unable to state how much money has been realized from the sale of each school Section, and how much of the swamp land fund has been paid into the school fund. The county public school fund will continue to increase as long as courts exist and men commit crimes. The following shows how much it has increased in Knox County from fines, penalties, forfeitures, swamp land sales, etc., for each year during the ten years ending with 1886, to-wit: 1877, \$588.20; 1878, \$159.25; 1879, \$207.45; 1880, \$190.70; 1881, \$111.75; 1882, —; 1883, \$786.85; 1884, \$320.00; 1885, \$344.95; 1886, \$611.93; total for the ten years, \$3,321.08. The aggregate of the principal of these permanent school funds, as shown by the State superintendent of public schools in his report for the year ending June 30, 1886, is as follows:

County public school fund.....	\$41,970 72
Township " " "	\$21,766 45
Total principal.....	\$63,737 17

Though the records, which ought to give a history of the

items composing these funds, have not been as well kept as they might have been, and though several thousand dollars of these funds have been misappropriated and lost, as shown by the report of the late investigating committee of the county finances, the fact still remains that out of the 114 counties in the State only twenty-three have as large a principal of permanent school fund as Knox.

The scholastic population of Knox County for the year ending June 30, 1886, was as follows: White—male, 2,208; female, 2,060; total, 4,268. Colored—male, 25; female, 20; total, 45.

The number enrolled in the public schools for the same year was as follows: White—male, 1,582; female, 1,591; total, 3,173. Colored—male, 25; female, 13; total, 38.

The foregoing figures show that 74 per cent, and a fraction over, of the whiteschool children, and 84 per cent, and a fraction over, of the colored school children of the county, attended the public schools. The report also shows that there are 80 white and 3 colored schools in the county, and the cost per day per pupil during the aforesaid school year was 4 cents. There were also 90 school rooms occupied, and 100 teachers employed at an average salary of \$30 per month, and the assessed value of taxable property in the county was \$3,105,063, and the average levy thereon for school purposes 41 cents on each \$100, and the school property in the county was estimated to be worth \$30,000.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the public schools for the year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand July 1, 1885.....	\$ 5,021 95
Tuition fees.....	200 00
Interest from the permanent school funds.....	7,343 07
Received from direct taxation.....	14,336 35
Total amount received.....	\$26,901 37

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid teachers.....	\$19,771 52
Amount paid for fuel.....	1,235 72
Amount paid for repairs and rent.....	725 09
Amount paid for school apparatus.....	1,012 18
Sinking fund and interest.....	470 00
Salary of district clerks.....	500 00
Total amount expended....	\$23,714 51
Balance on hand June 30, 1886.....	3,186 86

There is but one graded public school in Knox County, and that is located at Edina.

The statistics of the Edina School District as given in the aforesaid report of the superintendent of public schools, are as follows: Scholastic population—White, 355; colored, 35; total, 390. Enrollment—White, 172; colored, 21; total, 193. This shows that less than one-half of the school children in the district attended the public school for the year reported. This is a bad showing, but it can be excused in part for reason that some of the public scholars attend the Knox Collegiate Institute. The number of days taught in the Edina public schools during the year was 157. There were five teachers employed, at an average salary of \$40 per month. The salary of the principal, J. T. Magee, who is still at the head of this school, was \$520, and the daily cost per pupil was 5 cents and 1 mill. There are two schools in the Edina District — one white and one colored, both under the same management. The assessed value of the taxable property in the district for the aforesaid school year was \$293,217.00, and the levy thereon for the support of the schools was 50 cents on each \$100. The school property in the district is estimated to be worth \$20,000.00. The receipts and expenditures of the Edina School District for the year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Tuition.....	\$	1	50
Interest from permanent funds.....		650	67
From direct taxation.....		2,325	08
Total receipts.....		\$2,977	25

EXPENDITURES.

Paid teachers.....	\$1,450	00
Paid district officers.....	31	00
Paid janitor.....	160	00
Paid for fuel.....	110	00
Repairs.....	12	00
Incidentals.....	175	00
Total expenditures.....	\$1,938	00

The amounts on hand at the beginning and close of the year are not stated in the official report. A lack of patronage of the public schools in Knox County is clearly shown by the large percentage of the enumerated school children who are not in attendance. There is room for improvement.

THE KNOX COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This school was founded in the town of Edina, in Knox County, in September, 1878, by Prof. Edwin W. Fowler, who taught it for the first three years in the room known as the Winterbottom Hall. Here he established a good school, and was very successful as a teacher, but, not being satisfied with his room, he purchased a beautiful site, consisting of about one and a half acres of land, adjoining the corporation on the east side of the town, and in 1881 he erected the present large, handsome and commodious school building thereon. In order to enable him to obtain funds with which to complete the building, he prepared and sold certificates of scholarship signed by himself as principal, and attested by the signatures of Elias V. Wilson, president, and Benjamin Bowen, secretary of the board of school trustees. The cost of a certificate of scholarship for one year was \$30. Then on the 15th day of July, 1881, Fowler and his wife executed a trust deed on the said school property to William R. Ringer, and to all other holders of paid up scholarships to the Edina Seminary, as it was then called, conditioned for the completion of the building and for the rendering of the year's instruction, promised in the certificates of scholarship. Afterward, on the 7th day of February, 1882, Fowler and his wife executed a trust deed to Mrs. Ida E. Gifford, to secure the payment of \$2,250. Not being able to pay this sum of money when it became due, Fowler forfeited the property; and, omitting intermediate transfers, it was finally sold on the 4th day of June, 1886, to its present owner, the Canton Saw Mill Company.

Prof. Fowler remained at the head of the Edina Seminary until the close of the sixth school year. He was then succeeded by Arthur V. Francis, A. M., who changed the name of the school to that of "Knox Collegiate Institute," and who commenced the seventh school year in September, 1884, and has continued at the head of the institute ever since. This school is pleasantly located at the thriving town of Edina, in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country. The grounds are handsome, and the building, which contains ten rooms on the first floor and a chapel and four other rooms on the second floor, is very suitably arranged for the convenience and comfort of both teachers and

pupils. The board of curators are W. C. Hollister, Griffin Frost, P. B. Linville and Mrs. Martha Gifford. A goodly number of pupils are in attendance, and the school is progressing finely under President Francis and his able corps of assistant teachers. The school offers many advantages, which are fully set out in its tenth annual catalogue.

OAKLAWN COLLEGE.

This institution of learning is situated at the village of Novelty, in Knox County, Mo. The village, which contains about 300 inhabitants, lies in a beautiful and healthy country, twelve miles south of Edina, the county seat. The college was founded in 1876 by Prof. W. N. Doyle, who first established it in the upper hall of the public school building. Here it became prosperous, and the number of pupils so increased that more room soon became necessary. Accordingly a tract of land containing about ten acres was procured in the extreme eastern part of the village, and the college building, consisting of a boarding house, two dormitories and a college finished in panel, grain and fresco, mottoes, designs, etc., erected thereon. The college contains nine rooms, and has verandas extending along the full front, also an observatory 10x40 feet commanding a delightful view of the surrounding country. The grounds consist of a beautiful rolling blue grass lawn, amply shaded with the natural forest oaks. The college from its infancy to the present writing has been very successful. Eighty-six young ladies and gentlemen have been graduated from the literary and commercial departments, and a number of others have been fitted for the better performance of life's duties. Prof. Doyle, the owner of the college grounds and buildings, continued at the head of the school until the close of its eleventh year. The twelfth school year was commenced September 6, 1887, by Prof. Charles Cornelius, a graduate of the State Normal School at Kirksville. There are eighty-five pupils enrolled in the several departments, and the faculty is constituted as follows: Prof. Charles Cornelius, professional branches and higher mathematics; Mrs. Charles Cornelius, elocution, language and literature; Mr. J. E. Ray, assistant in several departments; Mr. J. W. Farmer, teacher of penman-

ship; Miss Nellie Hunter, teacher of music; Mr. Edgar Vanosdol, principal of commercial department. This institution has many advantages, among which are its quiet and healthful location, away from the temptations and vices so common in large towns and cities, and the low rates at which board can be obtained. It embraces seven departments, namely: the literary, the commercial, the normal, the music, the art, and the departments of penmanship and oratory. It has also two literary societies which are open to all students, and an extensive library to which the pupils have access.

MILITARY HISTORY.

Coming to the period of the civil war, it is proper to state that from the beginning Knox County was largely on the side of the Union. At the election to choose delegates to the State convention, February 18, 1861, the sense of the people was taken on the Crittenden resolutions, then under discussion throughout the country, and the vote was practically unanimous in their favor. This county was then in the Macon senatorial district, and the delegates chosen to the State convention were Frederick Rowland of Macon; John D. Foster of Adair, and Joseph M. Irwin of Shelby, all unconditional Unionists.

After Fort Sumter, a conflict of arms was expected, and as the crisis approached it was prepared for. In the spring or early summer a company of Secessionists was organized at Edina, with John T. Davis as captain. This company numbered about sixty men, and was rather handsomely uniformed. Capt. Davis, commonly called "Crockett" Davis, was an attorney, and a law partner of E. V. Wilson, a strong Unionist.

In July the organization of Union Home Guard companies was begun. In a few days several hundred men had enrolled themselves into companies, and were drilling. The companies regularly organized and reported were the "Edina Legion," Elias V. Wilson, captain; Joseph H. Cell, Tobias McQuoid and James A. Reid, lieutenants; aggregate strength in the company, 108. The Millport Company, Nicholas W. Murrow, captain; Jacob Bennington and Cunningham Wilford, lieutenants; number of men, 64. The Antioch Company, Benjamin F. Northcutt, captain;

Robert McMillen and A. M. Hutchinson, lieutenants; number of men, 98.*

The "Edina Legion" drilled on the same ground, and in the immediate presence of "Crockett" Davis' secession company. The members of the two companies chaffed each other, good naturedly, without collision or riot. Perhaps it was felt that there would be fighting enough in time. The citizens were divided in opinion, and the diversity of sentiment extended among the ladies, than whom there were no stronger partisans. They made uniforms and other equipments for the men, and were never happier than when engaged in stitching flags and banners.

The Irish population of the county was almost unanimously on the side of the Union. All Democrats, and strong in their political faith, and disliking Republicanism, there had been considerable uneasiness among the Union leaders over the position they were likely to take. But when the time came for showing of hands, and men were called upon to choose sides, they came squarely out for the county to which they had sworn allegiance. The priest of the parish, Rev. Father Bernard McMenomy, was an enthusiastic Unionist, and lent all of his great influence for the cause.

The secession element was largely in the minority, but was zealous and active. In the southeastern part of the county the majority was probably of the secession sentiment. Elsewhere throughout the county, in almost every neighborhood, men were getting ready to fight for the South. And to get ready meant to acquire a thorough belief in the righteousness of the secession cause, as well as the putting in order rifles, revolvers, and shot-guns.

The preparation for war had begun as early as in May. Sometime about the 1st of June, Dr. S. M. Wirt, of Edina, was in correspondence with Gen. Lyon, at St. Louis, in regard to the organization of Home Guard companies. During the Price-Harney treaty Dr. Wirt wrote to Dr. D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, giving information of the situation in Knox County. The letter was to be forwarded to Frank P. Blair. It stated that the rebels were organizing and arming, and begged that the Gov-

* Adjutant-general's Report, 1863, p. 114.

ernment might be induced to arm the Union men, "or else," said the letter, "we will be driven out." The activity of the rebels, and the raising of secession flags in this and adjoining counties, were mentioned, and the condition described as foreboding and threatening. Dr. Wirt desired that all correspondence to him should be sent through Dr. Hillis, "as the postmaster at Edina is a Secessionist, and not to be trusted."*

Each side held meetings to educate the masses. About the 1st of May the Unionists held a meeting at Jeddo. J. V. Strode was chairman, and Abel Hamlin, secretary. John M. Glover and Dr. John L. Taylor were the speakers. The meeting had been called by the "Southern rights" men, and a secession flag was to be raised, but the Union men assembled in such numbers that they were able to "capture" it and divert it from its original purpose. From time to time meetings were held at Edina, Newark, and other points, even at country schoolhouses.

In the latter part of July, when Martin E. Green was in camp with his "State Guards," in Lewis County, there was a concentration of the Union Home Guards at Edina. Companies were present from both Knox and Adair. From Knox there were the "Edina Legion," Capt. Wilson; the Antioch Company, Capt. Northcutt; the Millport Company, Capt. Murrow; the Greensburg Company, Capt. Murray, and the Goodland Company, Capt. Cupp. From Adair came the Wilmothville Company, Capt. Joe Story, and in all there were at least 500 men. The men were armed with the common hunting rifles, and fowling-pieces of the country, and every man furnished his own ammunition. The Government had been appealed to for muskets, and two or three trips had been made to Macon City to obtain a supply, but the authorities would not furnish them to men not regularly in the United States service. Provisions were furnished by themselves and donated by friends.

The greater number of armed Secessionists had joined Green or were on the way to his camps. On the 30th of July Green had reached Bridge Creek, ten miles east of Edina. He had a considerable force, with two pieces of cannon. (His previous movements have been noted in the Lewis County division of this

* "Lyon and Missouri in 1861," p. 214.

volume.) He was menacing the Unionists of Edina with attack, and there was much reason to believe he was in earnest. His force was reported at 1,200 men, nearly all mounted, and armed with shot-guns, rifles and revolvers. His entire equipment was similar to that of the Home Guards.

There was no real leader or commander of the Home Guards at Edina. There was no officer with a commission, rank, or any power to enforce authority. The men even were not bound to obey the orders of anybody; their obedience was a matter of their own choice. Their service was purely voluntary, without pay or hope of reward, and really without recognition, save what had been made by Gen. Lyon. By common consent Capt. E. V. Wilson, of the Legion, was made a sort of "colonel" or commander of the forces *pro tem.*, and the second in command was Capt. Murray, of the Greensburg Company, who was styled "Major."

Scouts reported the steady advance of the secession forces. Preparations were made for battle, the upper rooms and the roofs of the courthouse were thronged with men on the lookout, and there was no little excitement at the prospect of a fight, for which, it must be said, many of the men were eager and anxious. The leaders, however, were in a state of uneasiness and perturbation. They were assured that the secession army now numbered at least 1,500, and probably 2,000 men, some of whom were citizens of Edina, and knew every street, alley and building in the town. It was reported that Green's men were well supplied with ammunition in the form of cartridges, while the Home Guards had but a few rounds. An attack under such circumstances might result seriously, if not disastrously. Wilson was not a coward, but he deemed this a proper occasion for the exercise of the better part of valor, and determined to retreat to Macon City.

Green's advance reached Troublesome Creek at sundown. A few shots were exchanged with some ranging Home Guards without effect, and the command halted. A little after nightfall Wilson said to some of his officers that he would not take the responsibility of ordering a fight; that he would go to Macon City with those of his men that might choose to follow him, but that everybody was at liberty to do as he pleased. Whereupon

he set out for the southwest at the head of perhaps 200 men. The remainder had fled, "every man to his tent." The Wilmothville Company went home, the men, mad as hornets, because they had been drawn out on "a wild goose chase," and sent home without a fight when such a splendid opportunity had been presented. Other men from this county were greatly indignant at the retreat and abandonment of the town, and refused to leave the county at all. Some of them followed Wilson and Murray as far as Rock Creek, under the impression that the force was being marched out to fight, and by a circuitous route to fall upon Green's flank as he should approach the town; and when they learned the real object of the movement, and that it meant a skedaddle to Macon City, they turned about and returned to their homes in great indignation and disgust.

Wilson's abandonment of the town has been severely criticised. It is asserted that had he remained and defended the place he could easily have kept out the rebels, and thus given the Union cause a prestige, and the Union men a reputation not easily obtained, and worth a great deal. It is claimed that practically his force was fully equal to Green's, if not in numbers, certainly in general effectiveness. It is alleged that the total number of Home Guards in Edina was not less than 500, and some estimates make it even larger, and that these, behind brick walls and the houses and fences, could easily have driven back a force three times as strong. On the other hand, it is asserted that Wilson had no more than 300 men, indifferently armed, and with but a scanty supply of ammunition, and that these men were not drilled or disciplined, and were, almost without exception, men and boys, who had never discharged a gun at a man with intent to kill, wound, or do great bodily harm. That Green had 1,500 men, well mounted and armed, with two cannons and an abundant supply of ammunition, knew the ground and the situation perfectly well, and could easily have taken the place either by assault or bombardment, and that a fight would have resulted in the killing of a few men, the destruction of considerable property, and the probable capture of the greater part of the Union force; and that the results of a victory over the Secessionists would have been unimportant and without influence.

However this issue should be decided, it is certain that the Home Guards left Edina with something of precipitation, on the evening of the 30th of July, and that close upon their heels came the secession forces under Martin E. Green. As soon as the Unionists had departed the wife of Hon. Warner Pratt hastened to meet the rebels, and to give them the information. They came up rapidly, and were soon in complete possession of the town. They occupied the public square and the courthouse in considerable numbers; the streets were patrolled, and pickets thrown out on all the roads. Quite a number of Union men, some of them Home Guards, were taken in. There was little or no plundering or robbing of private property, save that every species of firearms, and all of the powder, shot and caps found in the town were taken possession of. The arrest of Unionists went on all night, and until after daylight the next morning, when scouting parties began to arrive from the country with other prisoners. When daylight came, there floated from a staff on the cupola of the courthouse a banner new to the air of Knox County and strange to the people. It was the flag of secession, with its fifteen stars, its three stripes, its grizzly bears, and what not, a banner of strange devices and of much signification and import.

As soon as it could well be done, Col. Green established his camp at "Mill town," now a part of Southern Edina, and traversed by the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad. This was done to bring the camp near to the water in the Fabius for the horses, and for the use of the men in the camps. There were quite a number of tents in the command, and, as the weather was warm, camp life was rather enjoyable. Recruits came in daily and almost hourly.

A few days before the appearance of Green's forces, and while the Home Guards were at Edina, a scouting party was sent out south of town to take away some arms from the alleged rebels in that quarter. A young man named Jackson Grant, of Edina, and Daniel Easley rode up to the house of William Everman, who lived nearly five miles south of town, but before they could dismount from their horses Everman fired upon them, from the corner of his house, with a double-barreled shot-gun, shooting Grant out of his saddle, and killing him instantly. Easley gal-

loped to town and gave the alarm, and a party came out to investigate.

As soon as Grant fell, Mr. Everman's daughter, a young lady of twenty, ran out and took the dying man's gun and revolver from the body. When Green's men came to Edina Miss Everman visited the camp at "Mill town," bearing with her the trophies of her exploit, which, she said, she desired to present to some brave Southern boys, who would agree to use them. Accordingly a line of men was formed, and the lady and her weapons were received with considerable ceremony, and amid cheers and general enthusiasm. A story is current that at one time Miss Everman was Grant's *fiancee*, but the war and Grant's unionism broke the engagement.

The party of Home Guards that went out to Everman's, made thorough search for Everman, himself, but could not find him, and returned to Edina with the body of their comrade, all ghastly and gory. Jackson Grant's was the first blood shed in the county in the war, but not the last. His death might have been justifiable under the circumstances, but it was fully avenged afterward. The body was buried in the old cemetery at Edina. Everman and family left the country before the war had been long in progress.

On the 2d of August one of Green's men, named William Cummings, who belonged to a Lewis County company, was shot and mortally wounded by Hance Caldwell, another Lewis County man, and an acting lieutenant. Cummings was in town and intoxicated, noisy, boisterous and insubordinate. Caldwell was a sort of officer of the day, and was sent to compel Cummings to return to camp. Cummings was on the west side of the square; he had his rifle, which Caldwell seized, and, in endeavoring to induce Cummings to mount his horse, the weapon was discharged, and Cummings was shot through the body. He died in a few days. Caldwell claimed that the shooting was accidental, and the matter was dismissed.

The next day, August 3, the expedition against Col. Moore and his force at Athens set out. [See Clark County division.] Col. Green took charge of the force in person, assisted by Shacklett, Duell, and others. At Edina, to hold the place, and to form

a sort of a reserve, was left a strong battalion under Capt. Frisby McCullough and Lieut.-Col. Joe Porter. The greater part of Porter's men, if not all of them, were with Green, and McCullough's were depended upon for garrison service, while an extra number did the scouting and reconnoitering. The camp remained at "Mill town," although a number of the men slept in the houses of friends at Edina.

During the rebel occupation of Edina the county court was in session, and was not disturbed. Col. Green had no disposition to interfere with the authorities, and his men were, on the whole orderly, although many of them were noisy and boisterous. The prisoners made were considerately treated, and the most of them released on the evacuation of the place. Considerable levies were made on the country for provisions and forage, but nobody seemed to be seriously damaged. For a few hours after the rebels came into town there were a score or more of Union Home Guards in the place, who moved about as they pleased, being mistaken by the sentinels for comrades. On one occasion a sentinel on a back street halted Jacob Pugh, James Cody and another Unionist, but they took his gun from him, broke it over a stone, gave him a kick, and sent him to camp at "Mill town," while they took to the brush. During the stay of the rebels Union men were hiding in the brush and timber and in the barns and corn-fields all about Edina. But when the rebel stragglers from the Athens fight began to come in, the Union men came from their hiding places, and when McCullough and Porter left Edina, and even before, some of the Home Guards planted themselves in the street and took up quite a number of the demoralized fugitives. They soon had the court room half full of prisoners, who were soon released, after having their arms taken from them, and after subscribing to some sort of oath of loyalty.

The first news of the Athens fight was brought by the fugitives from the field. Porter and McCullough evacuated and repaired to the northwestern part of Lewis, in the Fabius timber, where there was a reorganization of the forces, and in a few days the series of menacing movements against Kirksville and other points began. The rebel force moved to Bee Branch in Adair, but after the skirmish on the branch [see Lewis history], it fell

back, on the 20th of August, to Feltz's bridge in the southwest corner of this county. After a series of desultory movements, which can not here be described, the entire army repaired to Marshall's mills, in Marion County, from where about the first of September, it moved southward to Florida, in Monroe.

When Capt. Wilson and his men reached Macon City and gave informatian of the situation at Edina, word was at once sent to Gen. Pope, at Mexico, and that officer took steps immediately to have the rebel force attacked. There were no unemployed Federal troops nearer than Keokuk, where there were a few hundred raw recruits, who were being organized into regiments. To Col. W. H. Worthington, commanding the recruiting station and camp of instruction at Keokuk, instructions were sent to organize a campaign, with Edina as the objective point. Gen. Pope's instructions to Col. Worthington were as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTH MISSOURI, }
MEXICO, August 2, 1862. }

COL. WORTHINGTON, COMMANDING IOWA TROOPS, KEOKUK:

Sir, Immediately upon receipt of this order you will direct Col. Bussey, with his cavalry, to march forthwith to Memphis, in Scotland County, and having discharged the duty hereafter specified in this order, to effect a junction at Edina with the remainder of the forces under your command. You will please put one of your infantry regiments on march for Edina, by the way of Waterloo, and with the other regiment under your immediate command you will take the boat for Canton, and proceed to Edina by way of Monticello. When you have effected a junction there with your other forces, report to me your operations and all matters of interest. Buy provisions for your troops whenever you need them, and give orders for payment on the chief commissary at these headquarters.

You will disperse all bands of armed secessionists, and if any are captured in arms send them direct to this place for trial. I send you a printed notice to be distributed along the routes pursued by your respective columns, and direct the commanding officer to appoint committees specified in the printed order, selecting for that purpose the most wealthy and prominent men in the county, preferring mostly the secessionists. The printed orders and accompanying letter will inform you fully of the system I intend to adopt in Northeast Missouri.* I wish to give the secessionists such inducements as loss of property and danger to families to aid Union men in keeping the peace. Notify all the population that the forces stand prepared to enforce this printed notice fully and vigorously, and commence it with your forces as soon as you think it desirable. Act promptly and vigorously, and I think peace will result to all parts of North Missouri. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN POPE, *Brig. Gen. Commanding North Missouri.*

*The "system" referred to was the general plan of holding the rebel citizens of a county responsible for all damages done by the insurgent forces. A "committee of safety" was to be appointed to assess all damages so effected and to require the "disloyal" to pay them.

But in a few days after the issuance of the foregoing order the force under Green was defeated in the engagement at Athens, and the contemplated movement upon Edina was never made. In a few weeks Gen. Pope took the field in person against Green, but accomplished nothing of value, and Green, with his entire force, made his way safely to Lexington.

About the middle of August, Col. David Moore, with his "Northeast Missouri Regiment," came to Edina in pursuance of his plan for the expulsion of all the rebel forces from this quarter. With him were many Knox County men, who had joined him at Memphis and elsewhere. The advent of the Union column, with the old flag flying, the drums beating, and the soldiers cheering, was greeted with great enthusiasm by the Unionists of Edina. Moore and his men were considered guests of the town. So engrossed were soldiers and citizens in their interchange of congratulations and compliments that they omitted to note the presence of half a dozen of Green's men—Judge John R. Black among the number—who were in town taking notes, and who, a few hours later, were in Green's camp making reports.

In a day or two Moore left Edina and Knox County, marching to Fairmont, and thence to Waterloo, to unite with Woodyard. He took with him a number of alleged secessionists from Edina and the county, who were all, or nearly all, released at Waterloo, and compelled to make their way to their homes as best they could. Some Home Guards were left in this county to preserve the peace and to keep watch and ward.

Near the last of August Col. Moore returned to Edina, *en route* to form a junction with the Federal forces from Kirksville, under Gen. Hurlbut, moving against Green, who was then in camp at Marshall's mills, in Marion County, organizing and concentrating his forces for a movement southward, to join the army of Gen. Price. Leaving Edina on the 1st of September, Moore marched to Bethel, Shelby County, where, on the 2d, he formed a junction with the Sixteenth Illinois, Col. R. F. Smith, and the Third Iowa Infantry, Lieut.-Col. John Scott, and about 100 Knox and Adair Home Guards, under Capt. Call. The Northeast Missouri Regiment and the Sixteenth Illinois moved eastward from

Bethel to Philadelphia, and thence to Palmyra. The Third Iowa went to Shelbina via Shelbyville.

In August another Home Guard company was organized in the county, this time at Goodland. It numbered about sixty men. Valentine Cupp, an old citizen of the county and a Mexican war veteran, was made captain, and George Hamblin was first lieutenant. The company went to Kirksville soon after its organization, and was received into service by Gen. Hurlbut, and employed in scouting for the troops. A majority of the members accompanied the Third Iowa to the western part of the State, and, on the 14th of September, the company took part in an engagement near Blue Mills Landing, Clay County, wherein Capt. Cupp was killed, and some two or three of the men wounded. Subsequently Lieut. James Call, of the Third Iowa, was acting captain of the company, and ultimately it became Company F, Third Missouri Cavalry.

Thereafter, during the year 1861, the Federal authority in Knox County was not even disputed. The Confederates who cared to fight were off in the army with Price; their sympathizers at home were subdued and quiet. The county officials made haste to take the oath of allegiance to the provisional government of the State, at whose head was Hamilton R. Gamble, the *de facto* governor. The machinery of the county started and ran very smoothly under the circumstances.

On the 26th of October "Claib. Jackson's Legislature," as the secession members of the General Assembly were sometimes called, met in the Masonic Hall, at Neosho, Newton County, pursuant to a proclamation previously issued by Gov. Jackson, and on the 28th an act of secession was passed by both houses. In the Senate the only vote in the negative was cast by Charles H. Hardin, of Callaway, who was elected governor in 1874; in the House the sole member voting "no" was Shambaugh, of De Kalb. That the action of this body was entirely void is hardly disputed. The entire question of secession, or of the relation of the State to the Federal Government, had long before been delegated to and vested in the State convention, by act of the Legislature, approved by the governor and ratified by the people. The only restriction upon the power of the convention was a

provision that secession could not be accomplished, nor the relation of the State to the general Government disturbed, without a vote of all the people. The Legislature could not have summarily resumed the power once delegated away, even in regular session; but the Neosho body was composed of a mere minority of the Legislature proper, containing but thirty-nine members of the House, and ten members of the Senate, when, by the constitution, a quorum for the transaction of any business was required to consist of seventeen senators and sixty-seven representatives. The acts of such a "rump" organization could have no validity, and certainly its alleged ordinance of secession could have no effect without the ratification of the people, for which there was no provision made.

But the Missouri "secession ordinance," and the subsequent act of annexation to the Southern Confederacy, were approved by the Confederate Congress, and so far as that relation could be created by those desiring it, Missouri became a member of the turbulent Confederate States family. A convention held at Richmond, October 31, between Thomas L. Snead and E. C. Cabell, on the part of the Jackson government, of Missouri, and R. M. T. Hunter, on the part of the Confederate States, agreed upon the admission of Missouri into the Southern Confederacy, and it was really this agreement which was ratified by the Confederate Congress.

The troops of Missourians in arms against the United States thereafter were generally called Confederates, because they claimed to be citizens and in the service of the Confederacy. The State, however, even in the estimation of those who favored the secession cause, occupied an anomalous position toward the Confederacy. Its representatives in the Southern Congress were not elected by the people, but chosen by the Legislature. It had not a single municipal government or organization, and not a single civil officer claiming to hold a commission from Confederate authority, it paid not a cent of taxes for the support of the Richmond government, and, in short, made but a pretense of its claims to recognition as a Confederate State.

In the winter of 1861-62 matters were comparatively quiet in the county. The theater of war had been removed to a distance,

and the county's actors were playing their parts upon the scenes. In the first part of the year 1862 certain Knox County men, who had been with Gen. Price, and had served six months in the Missouri State Guard, returned to their homes. A few came forward and readily took the oath of allegiance to the United States, but others kept in the brush, and in the end occasioned much trouble and mischief.

In the month of February recruiting was begun for the Eleventh Missouri State Militia, Lipscomb's regiment, by Capt. James A. Reid, at Edina, Capt. Lewis Sells, at Newark, and elsewhere in the county. The men so secured were afterward mustered into service as Companies K and L of the Eleventh. The officers of Company K were Wesley Lair, of Marion, captain; and James A. Reid and James Wamsley, lieutenants. Company K was a Knox County company, recruited chiefly from about Newark. Its officers were Lewis Sells, captain; Benjamin F. Snyder, Isaac G. Bohon, lieutenants. Upon the consolidation of the Eleventh Missouri State Militia and the Second Regiment, with John McNeil as colonel, this company became Company K of the latter regiment.

In March, 1862, the Confederate partisans in this quarter bestirred themselves. As noted in other divisions in this quarter, they were active, elsewhere, in preparing for more exciting events than had yet happened. It was expected that there would be a general "rising" in North Missouri the coming summer, and the people were preparing for it. In this county certain returned soldiers from Price's army were busy in half-organizing the rebel element, and stimulating it to efforts against the Federal cause.

In the latter part of the month occurred two incidents illustrating the temper of the Confederates, and the condition of affairs and of public sentiment. In the northern part of the county, or in the southern part of Scotland, a band of Confederate partisans, or "bushwhackers," as they were generally called, led by William Ewing, of that community, had been operating for some weeks in this county, Schuyler and Scotland, in conjunction with another small band of Schuyler, led by Bill Dunn. Ewing was a farmer, and lived just across the border of Scotland County, in

the neighborhood of that never-failing fountain of water known to rebel raiders and Federal troopers as Short's Well. It is said that originally he was a Union man, but that his views changed with the times and circumstances, and he took up arms and "went to the brush."

Orders were given to Lieut. Joseph H. Cell, at Edina, to take a squad of the newly-recruited Eleventh Missouri State Militia, capture Ewing and some others in his neighborhood, and bring them before the military authorities at Palmyra. It was not definitely known at the time that Ewing was actually in arms; reports on that point were conflicting. On the 24th of March Lieut. Cell set out on his mission. Reaching the vicinity of the house no preparations were made for a fight—there seems not to have been a consciousness of peril. Approaching the building suddenly, without warning, a volley from half a dozen or more rifles and shot-guns blazed therefrom, and two of the Federals were killed outright, and two more severely wounded. The remainder retired in some confusion, returning an ineffectual fire. Ewing, with a number of his followers, was in the house awaiting the attack, forewarned and forearmed. Upon the conclusion of this skirmish he repaired to the woods.

The next day a strong party, bent on vengeance, went to the Short's Well neighborhood, scouted the country thoroughly, but failing to find Ewing, took some satisfaction in burning his house, and in seizing considerable of his property. There was great excitement in the country, over the little skirmish, which many feared was but the beginning of more serious troubles.

The two Federals killed were Thompson Botts and Wilson Spiers, both of whom lived in the southern part of the county, in the neighborhood of Novelty. Their bodies were conveyed to their homes, and on the 26th buried in the neighborhood cemetery.

The State militia troops from Edina, some twenty-five in number, took charge of the funeral ceremonies of their comrades, and buried them with the honors of war. Killed in action, they died the death and received the burial of soldiers, with beat of drum and roll of volley. After Jack Grant, these were the first Federal soldiers killed in the county.

At this time there were a number of rebel partisans in the

country about Edina, particularly in the section south and southeast of the town. The news of the killing of the two militiamen at Ewing's had been received, and it was looked upon as an exploit, and Ewing as a hero. Intelligence of the contemplated burial of the dead men by their comrades was spread, and a plan was formed to take advantage of the circumstance and strike another blow. About twenty-five men, some of them of mature age, some of them young striplings in their teens, assembled in the woods south of Edina, and arranged to bushwhack the funeral party on its return to Edina. This was no regularly organized company of Confederate soldiers, although there were a few returned soldiers of Price's army in the crowd, but was composed of citizens of the country for the most part, who assembled and organized for the occasion. The leader is now a prominent citizen of Edina.

At Allred's hill, a mile and a half south of Edina, on the road to Novelty, the ambush was prepared. The funeral party had passed down the road, and it was calculated that it would return at a certain hour. The situation was most favorable. Thick brush lined the road, and the country back from the scene was broken. Allred himself was in the party, and it was arranged that certain members of his family were to watch for the approach of the Federals, and when they were seen the signal was to be given by calling up the hogs belonging to the farm.

The bushwhackers repaired to their lair, and lay crouching by the roadside, awaiting the coming of the burial party. Shot-guns and rifles in their hands, heavily loaded and carefully primed, and a deadly purpose in their hearts, they were eager for the crisis. No thought of the questionable nature of the affair seems to have been entertained. It was proper and laudable to kill the Federals, whether they were coming from a funeral or a frolic. They would furnish the subjects for another burial—more fresh corpses. Lie low, keep cool, and take good aim when the time comes. Suddenly a voice—a woman's voice—clear and distinct, was heard calling the pigs from the timber. They are coming! They are coming! "Now, boys, every man for his turkey."*

*Said to have been the exact words of the leader, as reported by one of the party.

When the column came fairly in front of the bushwhackers, the soldiers were riding by twos, unsuspecting and unprepared. At once the firing began. Lieut. James Wamsley was riding in front, and received a severe wound. Two men, Euler Norcross and William Troutman, were shot dead from their saddles. Half a dozen others were stricken with the buckshot and pistol balls, and the road was full of bleeding and plunging horses. As many as half a dozen of the steeds were killed. The volley was as startling as a thunder-clap, and began and ended almost as suddenly. The bushwhackers themselves retreated after the first fire, making for the Fabius timber. The Federals passed on to Edina, half in dread of the "rebel element" of the county, and thoroughly angered and greatly enraged against it. The next day there was another funeral, and two more men were buried with the honors of war. At the grave, when the clods were thundering upon the coffins, there were mingled with the ghastly rattle the muttered threats of vengeance and the fierce epithets of denunciation. Norcross, one of the victims, had many friends in the community wherein he lived. He had been a school teacher, and was well known throughout the southern part of the county. He left a widow and two small children.

Word of the affair at Allred's hill was sent to Col. John M. Glover, then in command of this district, with headquarters at Palmyra. He took the field in person. With five companies of his regiment he swept up from Palmyra, arriving at Edina on the 6th of April. Here he established headquarters, and prepared to clear out the country of bushwhackers. His men were instructed to enforce Halleck's and Schofield's orders against bushwhackers, and to "shoot them on the spot;" and to obey such instructions was a labor of love. "The rascals who have no more compunctions of conscience than to fire upon a funeral party deserve nothing but extermination," wrote the man of war. Halleck's orders were very clear and positive. "General Order No. 1" said:

* * * While the code of war gives certain exemptions to a soldier regularly in the military service of an enemy, it is a well-established principle that insurgents, not militarily organized under the laws of the State, predatory partisans and guerrilla bands are not entitled to such exemptions. Such men are not legitimately in arms, and the military name and garb which they have

assumed cannot give a military exemption to the crimes which they may commit. They are, in a legal sense, mere freebooters and banditti, and are liable to the same punishment which was imposed upon guerrilla bands by Napoleon in Spain, and by Scott in Mexico.

Schofield's "Order No. 18" enjoined the "utmost vigilance in hunting down and destroying" all bushwhackers and marauders, who, "when caught in arms, engaged in their unlawful warfare," were to be shot down "on the spot."

It is, perhaps, true that Glover was inclined to be severe against the bushwhackers, but in addition there were the positive orders of Halleck and Schofield to be obeyed, and Glover was a soldier who understood that his just duty was obedience. At Edina Capt. E. V. Wilson met him with an important paper. An old client of Wilson's was one of the bushwhackers in the affair at Allred's hill. After the skirmish he became very much alarmed, for he saw that no substantial results had been accomplished. He realized that the death of Norcross and Troutman was the result of a deliberately planned murder by lying in wait, and his connection with the matter had been so peculiarly conspicuous that he feared detection, and that the vengeance of the enraged Federals should come not only upon himself but upon his house and barns. Accordingly, to Wilson and Capt. James A. Reid, he made a full confession, turning State's evidence, as it were, stating the circumstances, and furnishing the names of all of the bushwhackers. This confession was made in the southwest room of the second story of the courthouse, and the original paper is still in existence.

On the 2d of April there had been a case of bushwhacking at Walkersville, south of Shelbyville. Two militiamen and a citizen, named Lilburn Hale, were killed by Tom Stacy and his guerrilla band, so quickly that they had not time to say "Father, forgive them." Two citizen Unionists, of Marion County, J. M. Preston and ——— Reed, were killed by Stacy's band, taken from their weeping and pleading wives and children, hung and shot, and their bodies thrown into the thickets, or hidden away where they were never found. Bad blood was moving the people to do bad deeds.

Two days after his arrival at Edina, to Capt. Benjamin, at

Shelbyville, Col. Glover gave the following, among other instructions, headed "Special Order No. 30:"

In every case within your reach, where the rebels take a dollar's worth of property of any kind from a Union man or family, do you take at least twice as much in value from rebels in the vicinity (from parties who took the goods, if you can identify them), and hold it as security for the return of the property, and hold it till the robbery is made good. You will forthwith levy an assessment, and collect it, from the wealthy secessionists in the vicinity, sufficient to comfortably support the families of those members of the M. S. M. who were killed by the rebels, and see that they are comfortably supported by this means until further orders.

□ Two days later, inclosing a list of sixty-five names of men in different parts of the country, Col. Glover wrote to Benjamin:

EDINA, April 10, 1862.

CAPTAIN BENJAMIN:

Sir, I send you a list of names, marked (A), who did the killing of militia in this (Knox) County. The others are members of a "bushwhacking" company in this and other counties. Give a list of the names to your commissioned officers, with instructions to hold all such, if arrested. Keep their names as secret as possible. I do not want them to know they are suspected, or we shall not be able to catch them. You have two of them, I am told (the Feltz). Hold them safely. We have five or six of them, and on yesterday we killed one of the murderers, William Musgrove. These men are scattered all over the country. You will be as active as possible, and charge your men to be cautious. These men are frequently to be found in the vicinity of Magruder's, on Black Creek. These fellows are in the habit of crossing Salt River, southwest of your town, on a bridge on an unfrequented road. You will do well to give it some attention. My instructions are not to bring in these fellows, if they can be induced to run, and, if the men are instructed, they can make them run.

Yours respectfully,

J. M. GLOVER, *Commanding N. E. Mo.*

Glover's troopers scouted the country very thoroughly. They ranged the region south of Edina, along the Fabius, beating up the timber for bushwhackers as huntsmen hunt for foxes, with whoop, halloo and tally-ho. Occasionally they found a man with a gun and brought him in or chased him out of sight. In the Fabius' timber they found a tent, but the occupants had gone. On another occasion, while in the Bee Ridge breaks, they pressed some bushwhackers so close that one of them saved himself only by turning over the half of a hollow log and hiding under it. The troopers rode over it and all about it, while the bushwhacker lay low until the danger had passed. A number of the "disloyal" were made prisoners, and among them were two or three of the bushwhackers at Allred's hill, who were released upon

oath and bond, presumably on account of their social position and the reluctance of Col. Glover to shoot a man who could not be induced to run. It is probable, too, that in these instances the guilt of the party was not established beyond a reasonable doubt.

As noted elsewhere [see Lewis County] Col. Glover soon restored peace and quietude. He killed a few bushwhackers, arrested many of them and their friends and sympathizers, and drove the rest from the country. On the 4th day of June, Col. Glover was ordered to Southwest Missouri, and Col. John McNeil, of the Second Missouri State Militia, was placed in command of the district of Northeast Missouri. Thereafter there were no disturbances in the county until the Porter campaign had opened. The Confederate partisans were few in number, and very quiet. The Unionists were quite content with the situation, since they were masters of it, with scarcely any danger in prospect that it would be disturbed.

In the latter part of June, after the *fasco* at Cherry Grove, Col. Lipscomb followed Porter and the forces under him through Knox County, but did not overtake them. Lipscomb was a better lawyer than a soldier. His force was more efficient, even larger, than Porter's, but he allowed the wily rebels to slip through his fingers, and though certainly not deficient in either loyalty or personal courage, he was often close upon them, even in sight of them, and yet did not bring them to battle. As has been stated, in the pursuit of Porter through Knox County Lipscomb moved leisurely. With him were a dozen or more Knox County men who tell the story. He was often and very correctly informed regarding the rebel situation, knew the road on which Porter was retreating, but made no efforts to head him off. On the evening of the 28th, when his adversary was reported as but three miles away, he deliberately went into camp nine miles north of Edina; whereupon the Knox County men who were serving him as guides left him in disgust. Porter passed on east of Edina, across the prairie, near where Knox City now stands, and on into the Fabius timber, and so on, to the country west and southwest of Newark. Lipscomb came directly through Edina, riding deliberately, and from there to the southeastern part of the

county. Here his operations were of such a character that he caused a dispersion of the Confederates for a few days.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT NEWARK.

The most memorable incident of the war in Knox County was the engagement at Newark, on the 1st of August, 1862. The details of this affair are proper to be noted in this volume, and are herewith presented as best they can be learned.

At Newark there were the two Knox County companies, K and L, of Lipscomb's regiment, the Eleventh Missouri State Militia—in all about eighty men. Company L was officered by Lieuts. B. F. Snyder and Isaac Bohon, and Company K by Capt. W. W. Lair and Lieut. James Wamsley. The force and the post were commanded by Capt. Lair, as the ranking officer. He was from Marion, and some of his company were also from that county; his son, Lieut. Valentine Lair, was acting adjutant. The two companies were encamped in the Fabius bottom, a little south of the town.

The orders of Gov. Gamble and Gen. Schofield for the organization of the militia had been received, and the men of the country had been coming in for enrollment. Up to the 31st Porter was thought to be down in Monroe, or perhaps farther south, but on the morning of the 1st word came that the rebels were in the country, and Lair was on the *qui vive*. Some citizens from the country were in town, and were forbidden to return to their homes lest they might encounter the raiders, and give information of the condition of affairs at Newark. But in some way the situation was made known to Porter, and he determined to bag the game in view—eighty men, with their horses, arms, wagons, tents, provisions, etc.

Striking westward from Midway, in Marion County (now called Benbow), Col. Porter divided his force into two columns. One under his brother, Capt. Jim Porter, and Col. Alex Majors, of Monroe County, he threw out to the southwest, across the Fabius at Whaley's mill, and then sent it westward until it intersected the Philadelphia or old West Springfield road, leading into Newark from the southeast, across the Fabius, near where the Federal tents were pitched. Col. Porter himself, at the head

of the main portion of his command, kept on the main road leading to the little town, entering from the east. It will be understood that two roads entered Newark along which the Confederates were passing—the Emerson (or Steffenville) road, from the east, and the Philadelphia (or West Springfield) road, from the south. The Federals were within the jaws of a trap, and the jaws were closing.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Confederates made their appearance in the creek bottom, and opened fire on the militiamen. The attack was after all a surprise, no pickets were out, and no preparations had been made for defense. The situation was being discussed, and the probabilities of a fight canvassed, when the crack of Porter's pistols was heard. The Federals were driven from their tents into the town, but not before they had returned the fire, and young Lieut. Lair had fallen. They took possession of the Presbyterian Church, Bragg's store and the Masonic Hall over the store, and continued the combat. They were soon confronted or rather surrounded by an overwhelming force, both divisions of Porter's force having come up, but they fought well, repulsing all efforts to capture them or drive them out by a charge, and withstanding the storm of hot and hissing bullets sent against them. The brick walls protected them well, and it was only when they came within the range of the windows that they were in danger. Porter's men dismounted, took possession of the houses, outbuildings and fences, and from them and behind them kept up a steady fire. Some of them exposed themselves needlessly, and paid dearly for their foolhardiness and temerity.

Night was coming on, and the beleaguered Federals evinced little sign of surrender, and not much progress had been made in compelling their capitulation. An assault directly against the brick walls was sure to be bloody, and it might be futile. The reckless spirits who proposed this scheme and were willing to undertake it were soon silenced by the adoption of a safer and equally as effectual, though a somewhat novel plan. It was proposed, instead of assaulting the Federals and whipping them by main strength, to "smoke them out." Two wagons heavily loaded with hay were prepared, and it was proposed to run them

up against the buildings, one against the church and the other against the store, set them on fire, and let the consequences take care of themselves! A flag of truce was sent first demanding a surrender. Capt. Lair himself came out, met Porter, and the two talked over the matter. The result was that the Federals surrendered.

The terms were most liberal and generous. The Federals were to be released on parole not to take up arms until exchanged; their tents, arms and ammunition were to be given up, but they were to retain their private property.*

Soon the Federals marched out, delivered up their arms, and the fight was over. The prisoners were uniformly well treated. Capt. Bob Hagar, of Monroe County, cursed Lieut. Wamsley for a "d——d nigger thief," and some of the other inconsiderate spirits indulged in hard language toward some of the others, but nobody was hurt. A few days later Bob Hagar was killed in the fight at Kirksville. The prisoners were not released and paroled until the next morning, remaining under guard during the night.

On the Federal side nearly all the men were from Knox County, and many of them lived in Newark and fought in plain view of their residences, where their wives and children were. The citizens of the village were divided in their political views, but all were united in a feeling of anxiety and alarm. With the Federals were a number of citizens of semi-Confederate proclivities, who had been taken into the buildings when the fight began, lest they might give aid and comfort to the enemy. The women of the little town, who had fathers, brothers and husbands in the church and hall, were in such moods as may be imagined during the skirmishing. Some of them fluttered about from room to room as stray shots hit the houses. In one instance a bevy of young ladies retired to an inner chamber and took refuge under a feather bed. In the door yard of the dwelling house one of Porter's men was killed, and when the fight was over the carcass of a dead horse lay athwart the gateway.

The Federal loss was four killed, six wounded and seventy-two prisoners, as follows:

*After the surrender Porter denied that the term private property referred to the horses, even though they were owned by the men, which, in nearly every instance was the fact, and so the horses were taken, as was the general custom; but for this alleged violation of the terms of the surrender, Capt. Lair claimed exemption from the obligations of his parole, and soon re-entered the service.

COMPANIES.	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.
Company K.....	2	3	40
Company L.....	2	3	32
Total.....	4	6	72

The killed were Lieut. Valentine Lair and Orderly Sergt. Francis Hancock, of Palmyra, of Company K; John Downing and James Berry, of Newark, members of Company L. Downing was in the Masonic hall, and had his brains blown out by a ball through a window. On the Confederate side, as can best be learned now, and as was stated at the time, the loss was eight killed outright; two mortally wounded, and about twenty severely wounded.

As they were more exposed, their loss was greater than that of the Federals. The loss fell heaviest upon the companies from Monroe and Shelby, who seem to have borne the brunt of the fight. Capt. J. Q. A. Clements, of Shelby, fell dead at the head of his company, a bullet through his brain; and his lieutenant, Tom West, had his leg shattered by a minie-ball, and died from the effects of an amputation. In Capt. Head's Shelby County company, Anderson Tobin was shot through the head, and ——— Kesterson was killed by a ball through his vitals. Another of the killed was a young Canadian, who had joined Porter the previous day at Warren, in Marion County. The Confederate dead were buried together, but friends afterward removed the remains of some of them. A neat monument to their memory has been erected in the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

The stores of W. G. Bragg and Samuel Holmes were thoroughly cleaned out by Porter's men, who needed the goods in their business, and other Union citizens of the place and vicinity were made to feel what a "rebel raid" meant, so far as the loss of provisions and provender could make them understand it. In the matter of "foraging off the enemy" it was usually six of the rebels to half a dozen of the Yankees, and the honors and dishonors were easy. Col. Porter himself had his home only a few miles east of Newark, and the villagers were his old friends and acquaintances. Whatever reprehensible there may have been in the conduct of Porter's men, it was certainly not due to the orders or example of their commander, but in spite of them.

The night of the capture of Newark, Col. Franklin, who, with Col. Frisby McCullough, had been stationed at the Sugar Camp on the Middle Fabius, set out on the raid for Canton, described elsewhere. Porter sent a message to Franklin and McCullough, requesting them to join him at some point in western Lewis or eastern Knox. He then, on the morning of the 2d, again set out on his northward journey. Sending a party eastward on the Steffenville road, and another on the Philadelphia road, to see if he was being pursued, Porter prepared to start. Both parties were met by McNeil's advance detachments, coming in on both roads, and who had ridden since midnight, and were tired, hungry, sleepy, and in that half savage condition in which soldiers fight the best, or at least with the most recklessness. The Confederates were driven back through the town in some confusion, but without serious loss. One man and two horses were killed in the creek bottom below the town, and another man wounded, who died on Tiger Fork a few days later. McNeil came on and occupied the town, and halted to await reinforcements, as set forth on preceding pages of this volume. [See sketch of the Porter campaign, in the Lewis County division.]

The affair at Newark was the talk of all Northeast Missouri for a time. The newspapers of the country published accounts and descriptions of it, all varying, and at last the poetasters fell afoul of it. The following, by a local poet, was first published in the *Palmyra Courier* and was sung by the Union balladists of this section to an improvised air. It was quite common in war times for local poets to commemorate in verse the battles and skirmishes in Missouri, and the "Battle of Newark" is fully up to the standard of the best effusions of its kind.

THE BATTLE OF NEWARK.*

FOUGHT AUGUST 1, 1862.

The sun was in the western sky,
Cool evening zephyrs rested by;
The birds were warbling o'er and o'er
The notes they'd sung so oft before;
Slow homeward lag the peaceful cows
From distant prairies where they browse,

*Palmyra (Mo.) *Courier*, September 7, 1862.

And as they stop at Fabius' brink,
 To rest a while and get a drink,
 They see the foe, with stealthy tramp,
 Approaching to'ard the Union Camp!

A lively scene, at close of day,
 Does that gay camping ground display:
 Some soldiers busy cleaning guns,
 Some writing to the absent ones,
 Some pitching quoits, some playing cards,
 Some singing songs of warlike bards,
 Some telling how they rebels drove
 At Memphis and at Cherry Grove,
 And wondering then how far away
 The frightened flock could be that day.

While thus engaged a gun is heard!
 A second—followed by a third!
 Then comes a volley—then a whoop—
 The camp's attacked by Porter's troop!
 No panic strikes that Spartan band,
 But nobly does each soldier stand.
 The bullets whiz on every side;
 Up to the charge the rebels ride.
 But one by one the foremost fall,
 Pierced by the fatal minie ball.
 With steady nerve and deadly aim,
 As though they were but shooting game,
 Those scattered soldiers fire and load,
 Retreating slowly up the road.

The startled village now becomes
 The scene of conflict. From their homes
 The Union wives and mothers watch
 Their loved ones fighting in the church.
 Each sharp report that strikes their ears
 Fills their fond hearts with anxious fears;—
 Perhaps it sounds the knell of death,
 And stops a son's or husband's breath.

The firing ceases; all is still;
 A flag approaches o'er the hill.
 Reluctantly does Lair surrender
 To the fair terms the rebels tender;
 'Twas not till threatened fire and sword,
 Not till by ten to one o'erpowered,
 Not till night came and brought no aid,
 But increased danger with her shade.

* * * * *

Long shall our noble banner wave,
 Defended by such soldiers brave;

And justly can our State be proud
Of loyal sons, whose deeds so loud
Proclaim that she shall ever be
The Champion of Liberty.

Another poem, a tribute to the memory of Orderly Sergt. Hancock, was written by a Union kinsman, and also published in the *Palmyra Courier*, then the principal organ of the Radical Unionists of Northeast Missouri. It too was sung to the air of "The Dying Californian," whatever that was. Although not perfect, rhetorically considered, yet this screed possesses considerable merit, and the last stanza was quite significant when first published.

THE HERO DEAD.

To the memory of Francis Hancock, who was killed at the battle of Newark, Mo., August 1, 1862.

Noble man! heroic soldier! sweetly slumber where thou fell;
Better bier we cannot fashion, none becomes thee half so well
As that gory field of conflict, as that blood be-crimsoned sod,
Where thy hero soul ascended to the judgment seat of God.

Winding-sheet we would not make thee; fitter, far, to wrap thy form
Are the pierced and blood-stained garments worn amid that battle storm;
With the gash upon thy bosom, and the smile upon thy brow,
It is fit that thou shouldst slumber, where thou bravely met the foe.

Leave the blood upon his forehead, wash not off the sacred stains;
Let it stiffen on his raiment, and his wounds unclosed remain,
'Till the day when he shall show them, at the throne of God on high,
'Till the patriot and the traitor meet before the Judge's eye!

Weep not, ye who knew and loved him; weep not, thou, his widowed wife,
For, from every patriot martyr, hosts of heroes spring to life:
Weep not, ye, his friends and kinsman; hear him cry from 'neath that sod:
"Strike! oh, strike, and ye shall conquer, just as sure as God is God!"

Human weakness shall not shame us; why should we have tears to shed?
Could we rain them down like water, oh, our hero, on thy head—
Could the cry of lamentation wake thee from thy silent sleep,
Could it set thy heart a throbbing—Oh, we could not, could not weep.

I could weep, hadst thou not valued flag and country more than life,
If a coward's part thou'dst acted, 'mid the hottest of the strife;
But no tear shall dim the lustre that is shed around thy grave.
Sweetly sleep, heroic kinsman; thou wert noble, thou wert brave.

Better had the morning never dawned upon our dark despair;
Better that amid our households, spectral ruins were not there;
For our living lips have sworn it, as they kissed those of the slain,
To avenge the wrongs we've suffered, ere the autumn days shall wane.

G. E. J.

CAPTURE OF COL. FRISBY M'CULLOUGH.

After the Kirksville fight, for some days the enrolled militia of the county were actively engaged in catching up the Confederate stragglers who were making their way to the eastward. One entire company, commanded by Capt. Valentine, of Marion, passed through the southern part of the county on the way to Whaley's mill, or some other rendezvous, and near Novelty captured Capt. T. W. Hotchkiss, of the newly enrolled militia. The Confederates were wrathful, and threatened to shoot their prisoner, but did not, and he was released the same night.

Couples and squads of Franklin and McCullough's regiment were taken up, but many more passed through unmolested. At last Col. McCullough himself was taken. His capture, as heretofore stated, was effected on the afternoon of the day succeeding the battle of Kirksville, in a piece of timber or brush patch, about eight miles northwest of Edina. He had made his way from the fatal field to that point alone, and probably had traveled the greater part of the night. Half sick, fatigued and dispirited, he had sought the seclusion of the little grove for rest and recuperation. Probably he intended resuming his journey at nightfall toward a rendezvous agreed upon between himself and some of his men, at Whaley's mill, or near by. Had he reached this rendezvous, he would have reorganized his battalion and made an attempt to reach the Confederate lines in Arkansas. A resident of the neighborhood saw him enter the thicket, and conjecturing by his uniform and the gun he carried that he was a fugitive from the Kirksville fight, roused a squad of citizens to effect his capture. The squad surrounded the thicket, and a man named Holmes volunteered to enter. He had not proceeded far until he came upon the fugitive at bay. A parley ensued, and Col. McCullough said: "I will surrender if you will guarantee that I shall be treated as a prisoner of war." The militiamen—for such practically they were, although some of them were not enrolled, and they had no leader—replied to the effect that if he would lay down his arms and surrender he should "not be hurt," and soon he was in their hands. His identity was then discovered for the first time, and to the exultant surprise of the captors.

Elated at the capture of so important a personage, the militia bore Col. McCullough in something of triumph to Edina, and turned him over to Capt. Lewis Sells, then in command of the post. The cry ran through the town, "Fris. McCullough is taken! Fris. McCullough is taken!" and the citizens flocked to the courthouse, where he was held, to see him. The prisoner was of large and athletic build. He wore a new and handsome gray uniform, and so arrayed, and bearing himself with his natural dignity and grace of presence, looked every inch the soldier and sir knight. His calm and gentlemanly deportment, added to his apparent modest heroism, called forth many expressions of admiration and actual sympathy. Had his fate been left to the disposition of even the stanchest Unionists of this county, he might have been alive to-day.

Soon there came to Edina McNeil's supply train, under Quartermaster Hiller, *en route* for Kirksville. Its small escort was commanded by Capt. James S. Best, of McNeil's regiment, the Second Missouri State Militia. Capt. Sells turned McCullough over to Capt. Best, who treated him with proper consideration. He rode with him, talked freely with him, and delivered him to the authorities at Kirksville, without a thought of the melancholy fate which was so shortly to befall him.

Col. Frisby Henderson McCullough was born in Newcastle County, Del., in March, 1829. In about 1843 his father, James McCullough, removed to the northwestern portion of Marion County, Mo., where his son, Frisby, was reared. Between the years 1849 and 1854 he made two trips to California, going across the plains, and returning by way of the isthmus. In 1856 he married Miss Ella Randolph, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Randolph, who were among the very first settlers of Knox County, of which Mrs. McCullough is a native. When the Civil War came on, Col. McCullough was living on a farm in Marion County. Favoring the Southern cause, he enlisted in Gov. Jackson's "State Guards" very early in the struggle, and on the 26th of July, 1861, he was chosen captain of Company E, First Regiment of Cavalry, Second Division (Gen. Harris') of that organization.

SIX MEN CHASE SIXTY.

A few days after the Kirksville fight, a party of only six citizens of this county accomplished a very remarkable exploit, which certainly deserves a mention in history. The six men were Capt. James Marquess, Jacob Pugh, Price Parker, Russell Smith, James Cody and Bill Birch. Learning that a squad of rebels had encamped on the Fabius, ten miles or so northwest of Edina, these men set out to reconnoiter, and to learn the facts and be governed by the circumstances. Approaching the encampment, they were discovered by a mounted picket, who wheeled his horse, galloped to the camp, and gave the alarm. So thoroughly demoralized had the Confederates become by their defeat at Kirksville that the entire party, some forty or fifty in number at least, stampeded in most unseemly haste, and with ridiculous precipitation, without firing a shot at the insignificant group of militiamen.

When the Unionists reached the camp they were amazed at the sight it presented. The rebels had left in such haste that they had abandoned three wagons, a dozen or more good horses, with their saddles and other equipments, a fine Confederate flag, a drum, and some guns, ammunition, provisions, etc. It was afterward learned that the rebels were commanded by Capt. W. F. Davis, of Kirksville. They imagined, of course, that the six militiamen were but the advance guard of a much larger force, which it was both desirable and prudent to avoid. The spoil was gathered up, brought to Edina and turned over to Capt. Sells, and the captors were the heroes of the hour.

THE SKIRMISH AT CUNNINGHAM'S.

About the 28th of August, three weeks after the battle of Kirksville, there occurred in the northern part of this county what is known as the Cunningham fight.

The Confederate partisans had recovered somewhat from their crushing defeat at Kirksville, and were reorganizing. Capt. William Ewing had gotten together about thirty men, and was at work in the northern part of this county and the southern portion of Scotland. Some horses and guns were taken from Union men in that region, and threats were made to burn out and drive

out certain members of the militia. "You burned my house," said Ewing, "and I will even up with you before this war is over."

On the evening of the 27th, Ewing encamped in the timber near his old home in the border of Scotland, in the country about Short's well. The next day, at the head of twenty-eight men, he rode to the residence of Robert Cunningham, Sr., who lived on the Middle Fabius, two and a half miles northwest of Millport (northwest corner of Section 9, Town 63, Range 11), within a mile of the Scotland County line. Cunningham was known as a prominent radical Unionist, and though well along in years had done considerable service in aid of the Federal cause. He was known as an intense hater of rebels, and between him and them there was little love lost. Ewing meant to take Cunningham's horses, and, it is said, to burn his house, and if he resisted he was to be shot. Arriving at the house, some of the Confederates went to the stables and horse lot to secure the horses, while Ewing, his lieutenant, Dr. Robinson, and perhaps a dozen others, attempted the arrest of Cunningham, with what particular object is not known.

Meanwhile word had reached Edina that Ewing was at large in the country about Millport, and 100 of the enrolled militia at the county seat were at once mounted, and sent out under Maj. Pugh and a Lieut. Easley, of Iowa, temporarily in the place. When this force reached the neighborhood west of Millport word came that the Confederates were at Cunningham's. An advance party led by Maj. Pugh, and having for one of its members Robert Cunningham, Jr., struck by a near route for the Cunningham house. The party reached the house just in time. The Confederates were taking the horses from the stables, and a squad under Ewing had seized Mr. Cunningham. The old man was fighting like a tiger. He was in his dooryard struggling with two or three of his assailants. He had already been shot through the wrist and fore-arm, but had wrenched the revolver from the rebel who had shot him, and was trying to use the weapon himself.

The clatter of the horses of Maj. Pugh's party, as they crossed a little bridge approaching the house, distracted the attention of

the Confederates from their struggles with the old man, and they prepared to repel the unexpected attack. The militiamen were coming at a swift gallop, young Bob Cunningham three lengths ahead, eager to rescue his father. Quite a spirited little fight resulted, lasting some minutes. Pugh's party was reinforced by the remainder of the militia, and the Confederates were driven away in disorder and with all ease, leaving behind them fifteen of their own horses from which they had dismounted when they entered the stable lot.

Capt. Bill Ewing himself was instantly killed. His lieutenant, Dr. Robinson, was mortally wounded, dying not many hours later. On his person was found the muster roll of Ewing's company, containing eighty names. Three or four prisoners were taken unhurt, and brought to Edina and eventually sent to the Confederate lines and exchanged. The forces that escaped, their leaders having been killed, were scattered to the four winds; some of them joined other companies, but a majority left the service altogether.

On the side of the militia young Bob Cunningham was killed. As he was riding up to the defense of his father he was shot by Dr. Robinson, Ewing's lieutenant, who himself received his death wound a second later. The young man was carried into his own home, and laid out a bloody corpse in the presence of his wounded father, who was well nigh beside himself with grief and rage. Thereafter Mr. Cunningham regarded all rebels with an intense hatred that was never modified to the day of his death. Taken to Edina to have his wound dressed, he manifested his implacable resentment in his characteristic manner. Dr. Barnett was called to give him surgical attention. As he was beginning operations Old Bob said to him: "Hold on a minute! If you have one drop of rebel blood in your veins, you shall not dress my wounds, but if you are thoroughly loyal to your country go ahead!"

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

During the Porter raid on one occasion, when his forces were passing through the county, a squad from Edina, under Maj. Pugh, was out scouting the country. East of Edina they came upon Lieut. Ned Freeman, Porter's adjutant. He mistook them

for some of Porter's men, and by a stupendous yarn, excusable only because nearly everything is fair in war, they led him to believe they were, and informed him that Porter was then in Edina, and had sent them to him with instructions to come in at once. Freeman was completely deceived, and was conveyed to the courthouse before he realized it. He took the situation coolly and philosophically, and a few evenings later turned the tables on his captors by jerking the musket from the hands of his guard, threatening that personage with death if he moved or cried out, and then escaped in safety to the woods. He served through with Porter, and early in the spring of 1865 he came up into Northeast Missouri at the head of a band of robbers, and was killed by one Henry Spaw, in the western part of Marion County, while engaged in raiding the premises.

Some time about the 1st of October of this year a detachment of the Fiftieth Regiment of enrolled militia from this county, under Maj. Pugh and Capt. James Marquess, had a skirmish with Capt. Gabe S. Kendrick's company of Confederates, a mile or so west of the present village of La Belle, in Lewis County. The Confederates were driven off with the loss of one man badly wounded, who was left at a dwelling house by the roadside.

On the 11th of October Capt. Kendrick surrendered what was left of his company, twenty-seven men, to Gen. John McNeil, at Palmyra. The surrender had been previously partially arranged, and all of the prisoners were treated kindly, sent south, and, in time, duly exchanged. Capt. Kendrick reorganized his company, and served in the Confederate Army in Arkansas and Louisiana until the close of the war. In his report of the surrender of Capt. Kendrick, Gen. McNeil says: " * * * He surrendered twenty-seven men, sixteen horses and saddles, and as many guns and pistols. This man had a company of 120 men at Kirksville, forty-three of whom were killed or wounded, and one-half of the remainder have since been captured or killed by our troops in the field."

In this connection it is perhaps proper to say that, at any time during the progress of the war in Northeast Missouri, the men in arms against the United States and the State, who had not

previously violated their paroles, or were not under capital charges, could have surrendered and been treated as the members of Capt. Kendrick's company were. At the time of this surrender, McNeil's orders were out for the execution of ten rebel prisoners at Palmyra, and in just one week they were shot. Yet Capt. Kendrick and his men did not hesitate to trust themselves to McNeil, and their confidence was not misplaced. It is difficult to understand why others did not follow their example. A large number of the men in the rebel service in this quarter professed an intense desire to go South into the Confederate lines in Arkansas, but no sooner were they taken prisoners by the Federals than they as earnestly demanded to be released on parole and bond, instead of asking to be treated as prisoners of war and sent to the South for exchange. The inference is fair that these men did not want to fight for the stars and bars as bad as they thought they did.

Even those among the rebel forces who had not been duly enlisted and were irregularly in service were allowed to come in and surrender, and receive the treatment usually accorded to prisoners of war. Responding to some inquiries from Col. S. M. Wirt, of this county, on this subject, Gen. Merrill, then in command of this district, sent these instructions:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHEAST DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, }
MACON CITY, MO., Oct. 19, 1862. }

COL. S. M. WIRT, EDINA, MO.:

Colonel, The General commanding directs me to inform you that you are authorized to permit the surrender of all bushwhackers, except Franklin, Porter, Dunn, and Ralph Smith, upon the following conditions: 1. The lives of all who surrender will be spared. 2. All who surrender will be held as prisoners of war, and as soon as the conduct of their fellows in the brush warrants the belief that bushwhacking will stop, such of them as have not heretofore violated their paroles will be released upon parole and bond, if they desire. You will require such as surrender to bring in their horses and arms, and will prefer their surrendering in companies. I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE M. HOUSTON,

Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

After the affair at Cunningham's there was no encounter of importance in Knox County during the Civil War. The country was thoroughly in possession of the regularly constituted State and Federal authorities, to which there was scarcely a semblance of resistance. In the spring of 1863 a company of the enrolled

militia was detailed for service in the Second Provisional Regiment, Col. E. A. Kutzner, of Scotland. This company (K) was commanded by Capt. H. R. Parsons, who had been captain of Company G, Fiftieth Eastern Missouri Militia, and the lieutenants were Marion Cowell, of Scotland, and Isaac W. Fox, of Knox. It served in various portions of Northeast Missouri, but was in no important engagement.

From time to time scouting parties of the militia were sent through the country to the infinite annoyance of the Confederate sympathizers, who were often compelled to cook for the men, to furnish forage for their horses, and to submit to the search of their houses and premises. In but few instances were these measures justifiable or warranted. A deplorable feeling of bitterness and hatred between the two parties resulted. The "Southern sympathizers," as those of disloyal proclivities were termed, charged the militia with many acts of wanton mischief, as the seizure of horses and other articles of personal property, the unnecessary arrest of inoffensive citizens, etc. On the other hand the militia charged upon the disloyal population all responsibility for the condition of affairs then existing or that had existed since the outbreak of the war. It was alleged that but for the disloyalists a state of war could never have been brought about in this section; that the disloyalists ought to have considered more carefully the consequences likely to result when they were so ready, so eager, and so busy in organizing for hostilities against the Government in the spring and summer of 1861, and that now they ought to congratulate themselves that their condition was not much worse than it was.

As soon as the courts were fairly in operation indictments were found against scores of men who had served under Martin E. Green, in 1861, and Joe Porter in 1862, for "robbery," in taking horses and other property from Union men, for "assault with intent to kill," for assault and battery," and "assault with intent to do great bodily harm," wherein the accused parties had fired at, or taken prisoners, certain Union citizens. In the end these indictments were all *nolle prosequied* upon the return of peace. The proceedings resulted in nothing but the stimulation and augmenting of the bad feeling already existing.

RAIDS AND ROBBERIES IN 1864.

In 1864 a number of cases of robbery and outrages occurred, participated in by both parties. In September a band of rebel guerrillas, only thirteen in number, from Chariton and Howard Counties, led by Jim Jackson, a noted desperado and cut-throat, entered the southern portion of the county near the southwest corner, robbed the then little hamlet of Novelty, took a few horses in the country, and passed on to the northeast, leaving the county near the northeast corner. West of Luray, in Clark County, this band killed a citizen, and passed straightway into Iowa. Along the southern border of that State they killed, in one day, seven citizens, and robbed a number of others, realizing in all, several thousands of dollars. They returned to Missouri, through Putnam and Adair, and the next spring Jim Jackson was killed by the militia near Santa Fe, Monroe County.

Later in the year 1864 another band of robbers depredated upon the people in the southern part of the county. They made an attack upon the house of Thomas M. Poor, one night, but were driven away by Mr. Poor, who bravely defended his home with his revolver. One of the robbers was mortally wounded, and died in Marion County a few days later. The same band visited the house of Capt. Thomas Hotchkiss, of the enrolled militia, and robbed him of a considerable sum. This band, it is believed, was composed of men who had lived in Macon and Shelby Counties, and one of them had been a school teacher in this county, and knew the country well.

Another bold robbery and outrage was the plundering and burning of McMurry's store, at Colony. A party visited the store after nightfall, seized Mr. McMurry, held him a close prisoner while they took such goods as they wanted, and loaded them into a wagon and hauled them away. Then, on leaving, the robbers set the building on fire and left it in flames. Mr. McMurry was a Southern sympathizer, and it was generally believed that this robbery was perpetrated by ex-members of the militia. Subsequently the remains of a human body were found northwest of Edina, which were identified as those of a man named Cody. Ugly stories were told that Cody had been put out of the way by certain parties in Edina, because he knew the

parties who had participated in the robbery of McMurry's store, and was threatening them with exposure, and that he was murdered because dead men tell no tales.

In April, 1864, the house of Rice McFadden, in Colony Township, was burned by some drunken soldiers of the Twenty-first Missouri, home on a furlough, instigated by certain citizens of the neighborhood. Mr. McFadden had served in the Confederate Army but had returned home, taken the oath, and was leading a quiet, reputable life. The burning of his house was a wanton and inexcusable outrage.

The only tragedy of this year was the murder of Bailey (or Baylor) Bledsoe, who lived about seven miles southwest of Edina, on the Goodland road. Bledsoe was a Southern sympathizer, and it was charged that he had on more than one occasion engaged in bushwhacking. A short time before his death four Federals had been fired upon near his residence, and he was suspected of the act. One night six militiamen rode up to his house, called him out and shot him dead in his own dooryard.

ENLISTMENTS IN THE FEDERAL SERVICE.

By the close of the year 1863 Knox County had sent 496 men into the Federal service, all of whom had enlisted for the term of three years. The enlistments had been as follows: In Missouri regiments—Twenty-first Infantry, 197; Twenty-third Infantry, 1; Twenty-seventh Infantry, 33; Thirty-first Infantry, 1; Third Cavalry, 133; Tenth Cavalry, 6. Miscellaneous—Second Missouri State Militia, 37; Eleventh Missouri State Militia, 85; Illinois regiments, 3. Besides these 39 negroes had enlisted in the "First Iowa, African Descent." In addition, fully 600 men from this county were members of the Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

After March 12, 1864, according to the county records, 132 men enlisted, and were each paid by the county \$100 bounty, in addition to the amount received from the Government. It is claimed that, from first to last, about 25 men enlisted in various commands, who were never credited to this county as they should have been. The total number of men, therefore, who were regularly enlisted in the Federal Army proper, during the Civil War,

was about 650. This estimate, of course, does not include those who served in the enrolled and provisional militia, about 600 in number.

The number of men who served in the Confederate or rebel armies for thirty days or more can not be exactly stated, for lack of reliable data and information. Estimates of those who were themselves in that service, and of others whose opinions are worthy of consideration, warrant the statement that they did not exceed 150. This estimate includes those who served in the Missouri State Guards in 1861-62, and those who joined Col. Joe Porter in 1862, and served thirty days or more. [It would be unjust to class with the regular Confederate soldiers the few bushwhackers of the county who never did any creditable service.] The compiler is credibly informed that not more than twenty-five Knox County Confederates fought the war through and surrendered with the furling of the conquered banner in 1865.

In the Third Regiment of Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, of the Federal or Union Army, the following field officers were from Knox County:

Colonel—John M. Glover, commissioned September 4, 1861, resigned March 11, 1864. Lieutenant-colonel—Walter C. Gantt, commissioned November 22, 1861; resigned September 4, 1862. Major—Albert D. Glover, commissioned February 3, 1863; discharged for disability April 4, 1864. Quartermaster—James C. Agnew, commissioned September 27, 1862; resigned February 27, 1864. Surgeon—John L. Taylor, commissioned September 10, 1861; mustered out on expiration of service November 30, 1864.

Company B, of this regiment, was from this county, and was officered as follows:

Captain—Albert D. Glover, commissioned September 21, 1861; promoted major February 3, 1863. Captain—John W. Yates, commissioned February 3, 1863; mustered out November 30, 1864. First lieutenant—John W. Yates, commissioned September 21, 1861; promoted captain. First lieutenant—John J. Agnew, commissioned February 2, 1863; promoted captain Company D, June 13, 1864. First lieutenant—Henry Hickman, commissioned June 13, 1864; resigned September 12, 1864.

Second lieutenant—John J. Agnew, commissioned September 21, 1861; promoted first lieutenant. Second lieutenant—Henry Hickman, commissioned February 2, 1863; promoted first lieutenant. James J. Hiles, commissioned June 13, 1864; mustered out July 27, 1865.

The Fiftieth Regiment of Enrolled Missouri Militia (the "E. M. M.") was composed almost exclusively of citizens of Knox County. Following is the official roster of the regiment:

FIFTIETH REGIMENT ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Samuel M. Wirt, colonel; com. Sept. 3, 1863; resigned January 18, 1865.
 William T. Porter, lieut.-colonel; com. November 20, 1863; resigned 1864.
 L. D. Woodruff, lieut.-col.; com. August 19, 1864, dismissed Dec. 3, 1864.
 Jacob Pugh, major; com. September 3, 1863; dismissed December 3, 1864.
 Tobias J. Lycan, adjt.; com. September 3, 1863; dismissed December 3, 1864.
 David Brewington, Q. M.; com. September 3, 1863; vacated Dec. 3, 1864.
 William Blair, surgeon; com. March 27, 1863; vacated 1864.
 J. W. Lee, surgeon; com. October 26, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY C.

L. D. Woodruff, capt.; com. August 25, 1862; promoted to lieut.-colonel.
 Francis M. Rose, capt.; com. October 26, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Edward Jarvis, first lieut.; com. August 25, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Peter Hanes, second lieut.; com. August 25, 1862; vacated 1864.
 Peter Hanes, second lieut.; com. January 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY D.

Charles McQuoid, capt.; com. March 20, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 William J. Pulis, first lieut.; com. August 25, 1862; revoked June 23, 1864.
 Tobias McQuoid, first lieut.; com. June 23, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 John Mauck, second lieut., com. March 20, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY E.

John B. Poage, capt.; com. August 25, 1862; dismissed December 3, 1864.
 Russell Smith, first lieut.; com. July 7, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 S. V. Pinson, second lieut.; com. August 25, 1862; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY F.

George H. Boone, capt.; com. March 20, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Isaac W. Fox, first lieut.; com. Aug. 25, 1862; com. revoked June 23, 1864.
 W. M. G. Elliott, first lt.; com. June 23, 1864; killed by guerrillas at Centralia.
 Samuel Clennison, first lieut.; com. Oct. 21, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Abraham Miller, second lieut.; com. April 27, 1863; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY G.

Enoch Rinehart, capt.; com. June 23, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Enoch Rinehart, first lieut.; com. March 20, 1863; promoted to captain.

Thos. M. Poore, first lieut.; com. June 23, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Thos. M. Poore, second lieut.; com. March 20, 1863; promoted to first lieut.
 Asa Blanchard, 2d-Lt.; com. June 23, 1864; entered U. S. service Sept., 1864.
 John S. Leach, second lieut.; com. Jan. 15, 1865; vacated March 12, 1865.

COMPANY H.

Noah Motter, capt.; com. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to 86th Regt. June 28, 1864.
 Thos. W. Hotchkiss, capt.; com. June 28, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 Joseph M. Smith, first lieut.; com. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to 86th Regt.
 L. E. Townsend, first lieut.; com. June 28, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.
 H. G. Hildreth, second lieut.; com. Aug. 12, 1863; trans. to 86th Regt.
 Janus Cox, second lieut.; com. June 28, 1864; vacated March 12, 1865.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

In the year 1859 the people of Knox County became very much interested in the construction of a railroad to run through the county. Public meetings were held, and the question of furnishing local aid by taxation, for the construction of such a road, was the great theme of discussion. A corporation called the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company had been duly chartered to build a road from Alexandria, Clark County, to Bloomington, the then county seat of Macon, via Edina, Locust Hill and other points in Knox.

In October a large public meeting was held at the courthouse in aid of this enterprise. Resolutions were adopted strongly in its favor, and a numerously signed petition prepared, requesting the county court to call an election, in order that the voters of the county might have an opportunity of expressing their views as to the propriety of a liberal subscription in its aid, on the part of the county.

The action of the county court in the premises may best be understood by the following copy of its order, made November 8, 1859:

Now at this day comes John Thomson, chairman of the committee appointed by a mass meeting of the citizens of the county of Knox, and presents a petition praying for an appropriation for the survey of the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad through the county of Knox; also praying for a subscription for said road from the county of Knox for \$100,000, which petition being seen and fully understood by the court is granted. It is therefore ordered by the court that the sum of \$300 be, and is hereby appropriated by the county of Knox for the survey of said road; also that an election be held on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1860, at the different precincts in the county of Knox, and a vote taken against said subscription of \$100,000, and also a vote taken for said subscription of \$100,000; and that the clerk of this court make out poll

books in accordance with this order, to be delivered by the sheriff to the judges of the different precincts. It is further ordered by the court that the foregoing appropriation for said road, and the subscription of said \$100,000 be, and are hereby ordered to be upon the following conditions, otherwise not to be binding upon the county of Knox:

1. Said railroad shall pass through the county of Knox, within one-half mile of the courthouse, in the town of Edina.

2. All money appropriated by the county of Knox for the survey, or the \$100,000 subscription, shall be expended in the county of Knox.

3. This order of appropriation for the survey, also the \$100,000 subscription, if voted by the county, shall not take effect, or be in force, or in any wise binding on the county of Knox, until the said Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company, or the counties through which said road may run, shall show, to the satisfaction of this court, that they have, with the subscription of the county of Knox, sufficient funds for making and completing said road-bed ready to receive the iron; neither shall the appropriation for the survey of said road take effect until said railroad company shall prove, to the satisfaction of this court, that they have sufficient funds for the completion of said survey through the entire route.

It is further ordered that a certified copy of this order be furnished the *Knox County Argus* and the *Edina Weekly Democrat*, and that the same be published in said papers until the day of said election.

The judges were Henry T. Howerton, John Ross and William M. Beal. [Record 2, page 308.]

January 4, 1860.—Now, at this day, the court proceeds to examine the poll books of an election held at the various precincts in Knox county to determine a subscription of \$100,000 by Knox County to the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad, and find the result as follows: For the subscription, 757 votes; against the subscription, 333 votes, showing a majority of 424 votes in favor of said subscription. Whereupon it is ordered by the court that the aforesaid subscription be made, in accordance with the provisions of an order of this court, made November 8, A. D. 1859. [Record 2, page 331.]

No work other than the "wind work" of the proposed Alexandria & Bloomington was ever done after the survey of the line. The Civil War came on a little more than a year after the making of the subscription by the county court, and put a quietus upon all public enterprises in this quarter.

Before the war had fairly closed, however, preparations were making for the building of railroads in various parts of the State. The Legislature of 1865 granted a score or more of charters to different companies for the building of roads from one point to another in every direction, and upon nearly any condition or terms. The Alexandria & Bloomington was *non est*, but was virtually succeeded by the "Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company" which was chartered by an act approved February 20, 1865, with an authorized capital stock of \$4,000,000, divided into

shares of \$100 each. Abner L. Gilstrap, Thomas A. Eagle and Thomas Moody, of Macon County; E. V. Wilson, S. M. Wirt and William F. Plumer, of Knox County, and Erastus Sacket, James M. Crane and John H. Cox, of Clark County, were constituted the first board of directors under the charter, with full power to appoint the president, agents, clerks, engineers, superintendents and other officers and servants of the company, and determine how and under what circumstances all contracts with the company should be made and executed. The board of directors were also given "full power and authority to survey, mark out, locate and construct a railroad from the town of Macon, in the county of Macon, in the State of Missouri, through the town of Edina, in the county of Knox, in said State, and hence to or near the northeast corner of said State, in the direction of Keokuk, in Iowa, or Alexandria, Mo."

Meanwhile, between the year 1859 and the passage of this act, the county seat of Macon County had been moved from Bloomington to the town of Macon; hence Macon was made the initial point of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, instead of Bloomington. It is clearly shown that the route or line of the proposed Missouri & Mississippi Railroad is substantially the same as the line proposed and actually surveyed by the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company before the Civil War. It is also clear that the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company was a local company, the first board of directors being composed of individuals of the counties through which the road was to be constructed, and it seems from what followed that the people of these counties conceived the idea of building, owning and operating their own railroad; but the sequel will show how utterly they failed.

The war over and peace restored, the railroad excitement became intense. Everybody wanted a railroad, and the matter was agitated until finally on the 5th day of March, 1867, the county court of Knox County made an order for another special election to test the sense of the then voters of the county, as to whether there should be made a subscription to the Missouri & Mississippi, equal in amount, and almost identical in terms, to that made to the old Alexandria & Bloomington. Following is a copy

of the order, the original of which may be found on page 285 of Vol. III, records of the county court:

It is hereby ordered by the county court of Knox County that an election be held at the various election precincts in Knox County, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of March, 1867, to ascertain the sense of the qualified voters of said county, as to whether or not they do authorize the county court of said Knox County to subscribe stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

First. In any railroad company which may construct a railroad running from West Quincy, in this State; thence west through Knox County, and running through Edina, the county seat of said Knox County, to some point on the Missouri River.

Second. Or in a company which may construct a railroad running from Alexandria, in this State, southwest through Knox County, and through Edina, the county seat of said Knox County; thence west so as to intersect the North Missouri Railroad at or near Macon City.

Third. Or in any other railroad company which may duly organize under the laws of this State, and which may construct a railroad running through Knox County, and through Edina, as aforesaid, and connecting with the North Missouri Railroad, or running through Knox County and through said Edina to Quincy, Illinois, or to Macon City, Missouri, or to some point on the Mississippi or Missouri River. The stock to be taken to be subject to the conditions that it shall be payable in county bonds bearing seven per cent interest, and running ten years, and that all moneys arising from the sale of said bonds shall be expended in the construction of a railroad within the county of Knox aforesaid; and further ordered by the court that the ballots or tickets voted will be marked as follows:

Shall the county subscribe \$100,000 to the railroad? Yes.

Shall the county subscribe \$100,000 to the railroad? No.

The election was accordingly held on the 18th day of March, in vacation. The following entry, which explains itself, was made on page 288 of Record 3 of the proceedings of the county court, to-wit:

The clerk of this court, in conjunction with Joel Sever and David Bunnell, two justices of the peace within and for the county of Knox, on this 18th day of March, 1867, proceeded to count the votes cast at the special election held on the 12th day of March, 1867, at the various election precincts in Knox County, for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the legal voters of Knox County as to whether the county court should subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to any railroad company who would build a railroad through Knox County, and find the vote as follows:

Greensburg Township, for, 32; against, 11; Lyon Township, for, 48; against, 1; Salt River Township, for, 31; against, 38; Jeddo Township, for, 52; against, 0; Benton Township, for, 101; against, 4; Center Township, for, 225; against, 7; Fabius Township, for, 21; against, 37. Total, for, 510; against, 98.

Showing by the votes recorded in the poll books as counted and received by us that there were cast, for subscription of stock by Knox County, five hundred and ten (510) votes, and that there were cast against subscription of stock by Knox County, ninety-eight (98) votes.

Afterward on the 13th day of May, 1867, the county court being then in session, the following entry was made on page 302 of the same record, viz:

Now at this day it is ordered by the court that the president justice of this court be, and is hereby authorized to subscribe for, and in the name of the county of Knox, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, one thousand shares of stock in the capital stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company upon the following terms and limitations:

First. That the sum of one-half of one per cent of said stock, being one hundred thousand dollars, be paid in cash, to defray expense of survey of said road through Knox County.

Second. That the remaining ninety-nine and a half per cent of said stock be issued in bonds of the county of Knox, bearing seven per cent interest per annum, and running ten years, with coupons attached, the interest on said bonds payable annually at the treasury at the county of Knox aforesaid.

Third. Said bonds to be signed by the president justice of said county court, and attested by the clerk thereof, and made payable to said railroad company upon the order of the president and directors thereof. But in no case shall bonds be issued except for work actually done on said railroad, within the limits of said Knox County, which amount of work shall in all cases be shown by the estimates of the engineer of said road, verified by his affidavit. which said estimates shall be filed in the office of the clerk of this court.

In accordance with the foregoing order the first bonds for work done on said railroad in Knox County were issued November 12, 1867; the total amount being \$7,800, which bonds bore date October 1, 1867. On the 16th of December bonds were issued to the amount of \$7,000, and ordered dated December 1, 1867. The next day, December 17, upon the written request of Prescott & Co., of St. Louis, the court ordered that the dates in \$50,000 of the Knox County railroad bonds, issued for stock taken in the M. & M. Railroad Company, "except the dates of maturity, be changed from the 1st of October, 1867, to the 1st of February, 1868, provided the said Prescott & Co. pay all expense incurred in changing the said bonds." The account for "lithographing, printing and making change" was presented to the court February 6, 1868, and was allowed in the sum of \$325. A warrant was ordered on the county revenue fund to pay the same.

Thus it will be seen that this extra expense, incurred at the request and for the accommodation of Prescott & Co., was actually paid by the county instead of by that firm as stipulated in the foregoing order. Bonds for the first \$100,000 of stock subscribed continued to be issued from time to time as the

work on the bed of the railroad progressed, until all were issued. Then on the 6th of September, 1869, the county court made the following entry on page 488 of Record 3 of its proceedings, to wit:

It is ordered by the court that the county of Knox take (300) three hundred additional shares (\$30,000) in the capital stock of the M. & M. R. R. Co., to be applied to the completion of the road-bed, ties, bridges, etc., of the first division of said road, viz.: So much of said road as lies in Knox County, between Edina and Macon City.

It is further ordered that said stock be paid in Knox County railroad bonds at par, running ten years and bearing seven per cent interest; and to be issued and paid out on the sworn estimates of the engineers on said road, for work done.

In making this additional subscription to the capital stock of said railroad company, the court failed to cite any authority whatever for so doing. No election had been held to submit the question to the electors of the county, and consequently two-thirds of the voters had not declared themselves in favor of such additional subscription. It is evident, and it is not denied, that said subscription was made under the authority given in Section 13, of the act incorporating the said Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, which reads as follows:

It shall be lawful for the corporate authorities of any city or town, the County Court of any county desiring so to do, to subscribe to the capital stock of said company, and may issue bonds therefor, and levy a tax to pay the same not to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent upon the assessed value of taxable property for each year.

In accordance with this last order of the county court, bonds were issued from time to time as the work progressed, until the \$30,000 was exhausted, and on the 2d of May, 1870, the said county court made the following entry [Record 3, page 580]:

Now, at this day, it is ordered by the court that the president justice of this court be, and is hereby authorized to subscribe for, and in the name of the County of Knox, State of Missouri, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, five hundred and fifty shares of stock to the capital stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, on the following terms and limitations, to wit:

First. That said stock shall be taken and paid in bonds of the county of Knox, and State of Missouri, at par, payable in ten years from the date thereof, and dated February 1, 1870, and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable at the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York.

Second. But in no case shall said bonds be issued or made payable except for work actually done on said railroad in said Knox County, which amount of work shall be shown by the estimates of the engineers of said Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, duly verified by affidavit; a copy of which said estimates shall have been filed with the clerk of this court.

Under this order bonds were again issued from time to time as the work progressed, though not quite to the full amount thus authorized, or at least they were not sold and delivered to the full amount as will appear hereafter.

April 6, 1869, on representations of S. M. Wirt that "an Eastern company" proposed to take the contract and finish the road, furnish the iron and equipments, etc., the court agreed, if this was done "within eighteen months from the commencement of the work thereon, or some other reasonable time," to subscribe an additional 1,000 shares. [Record 3, page 452.]

June 9, 1869, "on motion of James A. Reid, one of the directors of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad," it was ordered by the court that the 1,000 additional shares be taken in the capital stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, "as per order of this court, April 6, 1869, to be paid in Knox County railroad bonds at par, running twenty years, bearing seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually," at some bank in New York City, upon certain conditions. [Record 3, page 473.] These conditions were amended by an order of the court, September 6, 1869, to read as follows: "Payable \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) of [sic] in bonds at par on completion of said Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bed ready for iron and rolling stock (cars) from Clark City, in Clark County, to Edina, in Knox County, Mo.; and \$50,000 of [sic] in bonds at par when the cars are running to the town of Edina, from Clark City, aforesaid." [Record 3, page 488.]

"For the purpose of facilitating the completion of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, and for the more definitely fixing the time for the completion of the said railroad," the court, on the 10th of November, 1870, ordered that P. B. Linville be appointed trustee to receive and hold the \$100,000 bonds issued in compliance with the order of September 6, 1869.

The conditions of the trust were that the trustee should pay out the bonds to the railroad company when the road was completed and the cars running "from the city of Macon, in Macon County, Missouri, by way of Edina, in Knox County, to a junction with the Iowa, Missouri & Nebraska Railroad, at a point not farther west on the said Iowa, Missouri & Nebraska Railroad than the eastern line of Scotland County, in Missouri, or by a

line not farther east than the town of Williamstown, in Lewis County, Missouri, to Alexandria, in Clark County, Missouri, or the city of Keokuk, in Iowa." It was stipulated that if the company should fail to finish the railroad "on or before the (4) fourth day of July, A. D. 1872," that the trustee should bring the bonds into the presence of the court and destroy them; but, if the company were delayed "by reason of any suit now pending, or controversy that may arise," the period of such delay was to be granted, in addition, after July 4, 1872, in which to complete the road, provided the trustee received proper notification of the delay; in that case he was to retain the bonds until the expiration of the additional time allowed, and if then the road was incomplete, destroy them in presence of the court.

Mr. Linville was required to give his receipt and a bond of \$200,000 for the faithful performance of the trust. [Record 3, page 636.]

February 4, 1873, Mr. Linville came before the court, and made his report. The time for completing the railroad had been extended to January 1, 1873, but the road was unfinished. Accordingly Mr. Linville "canceled the bonds, and the same were by him burned under the direction and in presence of the court." [Record 4, page 120.]

Thus it is shown that these bonds for the \$100,000 were never sold, as some people of the county think, but were actually destroyed—put out of existence—so that they can never come up to annoy the tax payers. Had the county court taken the same precaution in making conditions for the issue of the other bonds as were made for the foregoing \$100,000, that is, that the road should be completed and the cars actually running thereon, etc., the great bulk of the bonds would never have been issued.

Certain bonds, the property of the county, had been placed in Judge Thomas O. Wamsley's possession for payment to the railroad company, and, on the 5th day of February, 1873, he appeared before the court, and tendered bonds to the amount of \$7,000, in response to an order to "turn over said bonds."

An examining committee, consisting of Casper Feters, Benjamin Botts and Andrew McCullough, was appointed to see that all the bonds were accounted for. The committee reported that they

had "received of Judge Thomas O. Wamsley \$2,000 in bonds," and an estimate of the chief engineer of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, with the receipt of the president of said road for \$5,000 in bonds, from which the interest coupons for three years had been detached before delivering. The detached coupons were turned over to the court and burned. An order was issued that the bonds, amounting to \$2,000, be deposited in the Knox County Savings Bank, and also that Judge Thomas O. Wamsley be released from all further obligation as to the matter of the custody of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonds, which were in his possession. [Record 4, page 125.]

March 13, 1873, the same court issued the following:

Ordered by the court that notice be given by publication, notifying all whom it may concern, that the Knox County Court will not pay any of the coupons for interest on Knox County railroad bonds, Nos. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, bearing date of February 1, 1870, and made payable at the Bank of Commerce, in the city of New York; and that said notice be published in one of the county papers, and that a copy of said notice be sent to said bank, being the same bonds paid out by Judge Thomas O. Wamsley. [Record 4, page 152.]

It may be inferred from this action that the court doubted the legality of the delivery of the \$5,000 in bonds by Judge Wamsley.

Subsequently, on the 6th of May, 1873, the \$2,000 in bonds that had been deposited in the Knox County Savings Bank were withdrawn, and burned by order of the court. [Record 4, p. 162.]

To recapitulate we deduce the following statement pertaining to the amount of bonds issued, or authorized to be issued. The bonds for the \$100,000, authorized to be issued under the order of the court made April 6, 1869, and which were burned in the presence of the court on the 4th day of February, 1873, as has been stated, will be dropped out of the account, and no further notice taken of them.

Amount as per order of March 5, 1867.....	\$100,000
Amount as per order of September 6, 1869.....	30,000
Amount as per order of May 2, 1870.....	55,000
	<hr/>
Total amount of bonds authorized.....	\$185,000
Deduct amount burned May 6, 1873.....	2,000
	<hr/>
Leaves amount authorized to be issued by the forgoing orders.....	\$183,000

The following is a statement of the principal of the debt of

Knox County, on the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonds for January 1, 1874, as found recorded on page 280 of Record No. 4:

Total amount of bonds issued to Missouri & Mississippi Railroad	\$184,600
Total amount of bonds retired by payment.....	15,500

Total amount of bonds outstanding Missouri & Mississippi Railroad.....	\$169,100
Outstanding bonds, January 1, 1874, due as follows:	
Due October 1, 1877.....	\$ 14,750
Due February 1, 1878.....	101,350
Due " 1, 1880.....	53,000

Total.....	\$169,100

This statement being spread upon the record of the proceedings of the county is therefore official, and clearly shows the amount of the principal of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonds due at the dates specified, but does not include the accrued interest thereon. Of the first subscription, according to certain evidences of record, there was issued in bonds \$112,500, or \$12,500 in excess of the \$100,000 subscription; of the second subscription, \$30,000, there was issued \$19,100; of the \$55,000 subscription only \$53,000 was issued.

To show how unguarded the county court has heretofore been in protecting the interests of the people, reference should be had to the order of November 8, 1859, ordering an election to be held to decide the question of subscribing \$100,000 to the stock of the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company, where it will be seen that no condition for the completion of a railroad farther than that of the road-bed "ready to receive the iron" was made. That, however, never resulted in an injury to the people, for the reason that no bonds were ever issued under that order. But passing to the order of March 5, 1867, ordering an election to be held preparatory to issuing the \$100,000 in bonds to the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, and the subsequent orders pertaining to the same matter, no conditions or guarantee to secure the completion of a railroad were required of the company. And in this instance, inasmuch as the bonds were authorized to be issued at the first term of court, after the election returns had been canvassed, it would seem that the court intended to issue the bonds by virtue of the authority given it by a two-thirds

majority vote of the people. But, strangely enough, the bonds themselves recite on their face that they were issued by virtue of the authority conferred upon the court by Section 13 of the act of the Legislature incorporating the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, which allowed the court upon its own motion, and without the delegated authority of the people, to make the subscription and to issue bonds for the payment of the same.

It is claimed, and complained of by many citizens, that when the election on the railroad question was held on the second Monday of March, 1867, they were disfranchised on account of their aid to and sympathy with the Rebellion, and, therefore, not allowed to express their preferences at the election, and that the making of the subscription and the issue of bonds was a political matter. But it should be remembered that before the war, when the question of taking stock in the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company was submitted to the people, at a time when none were disfranchised, and when it certainly could not have been a political matter, they were overwhelmingly in favor of the subscription; and that a vote in favor of subscribing to the stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company was substantially for the same road, inasmuch as all the work that has ever been done on it has been done on the original line of the Alexandria & Bloomington Railroad Company.

Passing to the order for the issue of the \$30,000 in bonds, made September 6, 1869, it is found that this amount was "to be applied to the completion of the road-bed, ties, bridging, etc., of the first division of said road, viz.: so much of said road as lies in Knox County, between Edina and Macon City." And by the order of May 2, 1870, authorizing the issue of the \$55,000 in bonds to said Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, no bonds were to be issued "except for work actually done on said railroad, in said Knox County," but no conditions for a completed railroad, with trains of cars running daily thereon, was made. Thus, it seems, from all the foregoing orders of the county court, that, with the exception of the one authorizing the issue of the \$100,000 in bonds, which were burned, and which have been dropped out of the account, they never bargained or negotiated for a finished railroad, but only for a "road-bed ready for the

iron," and this they got. But the people wanted a railroad—not a road-bed, and hence they have just cause to complain of their public servants, who so unguardedly transacted their business.

It is here proper to state that at the railroad election, in March, 1867, there were only 608 votes polled, while the total number of men in the county, twenty-one years of age and over, was about 1,800; of this number probably 300—certainly not many more—were disfranchised by the Drake constitution, and negroes were not then permitted to vote. At the election the preceding year the whole number of votes cast was but 984; at the presidential election of 1868 the number was 1,101. The voters, therefore, did not turn out to the railroad election. At least half of them, duly qualified under the law, remained at home, as is the common practice at special elections. Had there been a full vote, however, had even the "rebels" been permitted to vote, it is not probable that the result would have been different. Everybody wanted a railroad, rebels and all, and the sentiment in favor of the first subscription was well nigh universal.

When it was too late, in 1869, the people awoke to a sense of their danger, to a knowledge of the recklessness, ignorance, and criminal carelessness with which the railroad business had been transacted, and threatened to hang the county court if any more bonds were ever issued.

After the railroad bonds were all issued, and the company failed to complete its road, the county claimed that the bonds had been issued without authority, and that the company had not performed its part of the contract, and that the bonds were illegal and void, and, therefore, not a lien upon the property of the county and the property holders thereof; hence payment of the interest thereon, and also of the principal when it became due, was suspended.

Subsequently a suit was brought in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri against the county of Knox, by the Wells & French Company, to enforce payment of certain past due bonds dated February 1, 1868, and coupons issued by said county to the M. & M. Railroad Company, and on the 25th day of September, 1879, the plaintiffs obtained a

judgment on said suit against the county for the sum of \$24,627.24. An appeal from this decision was taken by the county to the supreme court of the United States, which tribunal, at its October term, 1883, sustained the judgment of the lower court. Afterward, on the 17th day of July, 1884, the county court of Knox County, in obedience to a peremptory writ of mandamus issued by the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, issued a warrant (No. 189) on the general fund of the county in favor of the said Wells & French Company, for the sum of \$31,788.80, it being the amount of aforesaid judgment obtained by said company, together with the costs and accumulated interest thereon. This warrant was presented for payment to the county treasurer on the same day of its issue, and there being no funds with which to pay it, it immediately went to protest. This much then of the bonded indebtedness of the county, on account of the M. & M. Railroad bonds, has reached its final adjudication, so that its legality can never be questioned. But it remains unpaid, is drawing interest, and does not reduce the original debt.

Another suit was brought in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri, by George W. Harshman against Knox County to enforce payment of certain bonds and coupons issued to the M. & M. Railroad Company, and on the 28th day of March, 1881, judgment by default was rendered in favor of said plaintiff for the sum of \$77,374.46. Afterward an appeal was taken to the supreme court of the United States, which tribunal, at its October term, 1886, sustained the judgment of the lower court. Subsequently, on the 21st day of June, 1887, the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Missouri issued a peremptory writ of mandamus in the county court of Knox County to levy a special tax upon all taxable property in Knox County, and to cause the same to be collected in money, and when collected to be applied in payment and discharge of said judgment, interest and costs. Since receiving this writ of mandamus, the county court has delayed compliance with it, and made application for a stay of their action until a rehearing or a review of the judgment can, if possible, be obtained, and thus the matter is pending at the present writing.

There are many legal questions involved in connection with

the issue and collection of the M. & M. Railroad bonds, the full discussion of which would fill a volume, and consequently can not be inserted here. They may, however, be summarized so as to be sufficiently well understood.

The county claims that all of the bonds were issued under the charter of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company. The bonds themselves seem to substantiate the claim. Every bond bears upon its face the following recital:

This bond being issued under and pursuant to order of the county court of Knox County for subscription to the stock of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company, as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad Company," approved February 20, 1865.

The first order of subscription (for \$100,000) does not state by what authority it is made, whether under the charter or under the general law of the State then in force. A subscription under the general law, to be valid, had to be made with the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the county. A subscription under the charter might be made without a vote of the people, but to pay the same no tax could be levied "to exceed one-twentieth of one per cent upon the assessed value of taxable property for each year." The incongruous nature of a subscription of \$100,000 under the charter is apparent when it is known that the assessed value of Knox County has always been less than \$6,000,000, and generally about \$3,000,000. A tax of one-twentieth of one per cent, therefore, would raise but \$500 for every \$1,000,000 of value, and it never would be possible to pay the debt at that rate.

On the side of the bondholders it was claimed that the first subscription of \$100,000 was made under the general law of the State, pursuant to the vote of the people. In support of this claim the facts that the March election was properly held, and that the subscription was made very soon thereafter, are shown. Furthermore, on the trial of the Harshman case, W. F. Plumer testified that he was one of the justices of the county court when the subscription was made and the bonds issued; that it was the intention to make the subscription under the vote; that he knew there were two laws—the one the general statutes of the State, and the other the charter of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad

Company—under which the county court could make the subscription and issue bonds in payment; that the former law required an election to be held and the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county before the subscription could be made and bonds issued; and that the latter did not require any election at all to be held to authorize the county to subscribe and issue bonds in payment of the subscription; that he signed the bonds issued in payment of the subscription of \$100,000 as presiding justice of the county court; that he had read the bonds before he signed them, and he knew that they contained the recital that they were “issued under and pursuant to the order of the county court of Knox County for subscription to the stock of the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Co., as authorized by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, entitled, ‘An Act to Incorporate the Missouri and Mississippi Railroad Co.,’ approved February 20, 1865.”

The claim of the bondholders as to the intent of the court to make the first subscription under the vote is doubtless correct. The fact that neither the order of subscription so states, and that the bonds themselves declare that they were issued under the charter, can be accounted for on the score of oversight on the part of the county authorities. Those who knew these gentlemen will readily believe this. But it was clearly the intent of the court to issue the additional subscriptions of \$30,000 and \$55,000 under the charter, since no vote of the people was ever taken on these propositions.

From the first the action of the county authorities in the matter of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad subscription has been characterized by want of care, caution and ordinary prudence, and in some instances can only be accounted for on the grounds of ignorance and stupidity. Accusations of criminality and corruption cannot be established, since they would indicate a degree of intelligence and shrewdness which the transactions never sustained.

The judgment by default in the Harshman case, by which the county was adjudged by the court of last resort to be indebted in the sum of \$77,000, is an instance in point. That considerable sum was decreed to be due from the county by default of any

appearance or representation in court. Suit had been properly begun, and the return of the United States marshal showed that notice thereof had been duly served on the clerk of the county court; but the county clerk did not notify the county judges or any one else, and so when the case was called in the United States court at St. Louis there was no one to answer for Knox County, and judgment was rendered accordingly; the real merits of the case were not inquired into. The county clerk, when taken to task, denied any recollection of such an incident as the service upon him of notice of the suit! But he never made affidavit to that statement, and, as he is now dead, the return of the marshal must stand.

Until after the decision of the supreme court in the case of the State *ex. rel. vs. Shortridge* (56 Mo., p. 126), which was rendered in 1874, the county court levied every year after making the subscription an annual tax, ranging from 25 cents to 75 cents on \$100 valuation, to pay the interest on the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad bonds. Since that period it has annually levied only the "one-twentieth of one per cent."

Besides the county warrant issued in July, 1884, to the Wells & French Company, amounting to \$31,788.80, there was issued March 15, 1879, another warrant on the county revenue fund to George W. Harshman, in payment of judgments obtained for accrued interest on the bonds.

The total amount of cash expended by the county on account of the railroad bonds, chiefly in payment of the interest coupons, from 1867 to the 1st of November, 1887, is \$101,310.55.

The total amount of the bonded debt outstanding can be approximated very nearly. Up to the 1st of November, 1887, it amounted, principal and interest, as nearly as may be calculated from the data obtainable, to about \$312,000. This estimate does not, of course, include the Wells-French warrant of \$31,788.80, the payment of which, it is understood, will be resisted.

What will be the ultimate conclusion of the whole matter can not at this time be conjectured. The debt—if it be established that it is a debt—falls with crushing weight upon the people. It is now one-tenth of the valuation, and is growing year by year. It is all the harder to be borne from the fact that the road in

whose aid it was created was never completed. It is true indeed that the people got what they bargained for—some ramparts of earth and huge ditches—but this fact does not render the situation any more tolerable. A “dead horse” is seldom paid for without reluctance.

The uncertainty of the condition of the indebtedness is perhaps the worst feature. If the exact liability of the county was known, preparations could be made for its discharge with reasonable certainty of its extinction in the future. For this condition of affairs the people themselves are very largely responsible. Their want of care in the selection of their public servants, their inattention to their public interests, their indifference toward public affairs generally have contributed in great proportion to bring about their infelicitous situation.

RAILROADS.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific.—In 1870 the project of building the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad was broached among the people of Lewis, Knox, Adair and other counties in earnest, and with a reasonable certainty of its completion. The county had enough of bonds of its own in the defunct “Missouri & Mississippi,” and was indisposed to grant the new enterprise a single dollar. The townships through which the road had been surveyed were authorized to hold elections and have bonds issued upon themselves, and straightway Fabius, Jeddo, Center, Lyon and Salt River took action. The result was the issue of bonds to the amount of \$75,000 by Jeddo, Center and a part of Lyon. The bonds were to run twenty years from the date of issue, and the interest is now payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. They were issued at the dates and in the amounts as here given: Jeddo Township issued December 1, 1870, \$20,000; Center Township issued January 1, 1872, \$50,000; Lyon, sub-district, issued September 2, 1872, \$5,000; total amount issued, \$75,000. At that date Jeddo Township comprised a great deal of territory now a part of adjoining townships, and the people of this territory are compelled to pay their proportion of the debt. Center Township is virtually merely the town of Edina, so that its bonds are in effect the obligations of the municipality. The

interest on all of these bonds has always been promptly paid, and it is expected that the principal, or the greater part of it, will be paid at maturity, or soon thereafter.

The road was completed through the county in the spring of 1872. The first train reached Edina at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th of April. It had received a considerable subsidy from three townships, but there had been expended in its construction through the county a sum largely in excess of this.

The substantial benefits received by the people of the county from the construction of this road can not be over-estimated. For years the county was without an outlet to the markets and business centers of the world, and the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad not only supplied a long-felt want in this particular, but it added a vast amount to the material wealth of the county. It virtually created the towns of Knox City and Hurdland, and it has added a cash value to every acre of land tributary to its line. It has paid, every year since its construction, a handsome sum in taxes, and its value is constantly increasing. It has improved the mail facilities of the people to an incalculable extent. Letters mailed, and daily papers printed in Chicago and St. Louis, reach all the stations in this county the same day.

The present management of the road is all that can be desired. Its rates are reasonable, and its policy toward the public most liberal. On every occasion warranted by the circumstances it gives special terms when it might insist on full rates, and its employes and operatives are at all times courteous, accommodating and obliging to patrons.

The Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad now extends from Quincy, Ill., to Trenton, Mo. At its initial point it connects with trains for Chicago and all points east; at West Quincy, with the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; at Kirksville, with the Wabash system; at Milan, with the Chicago, Burlington & Kansas City; at Gault, with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and at Trenton, with the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.—In the early spring of 1887 the great corporation known as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company began the construction of a division of its road from Kansas City to Chicago, through Knox County.

Its line, as located, runs diagonally through the northwestern portion of the county, from southwest to northeast.

The company came into the county asking no subsidies, no subscriptions to its stock, no bonds, and few favors of any sort. When the right of way could be obtained by donation, without much trouble, it was accepted, but generally it was liberally paid for. Citizens of Edina made strenuous efforts to secure a deflection of the line, so that the county seat should become a point thereon. The old grade of the Missouri & Mississippi Railroad, was offered for the use of the new road gratis, and when this offer was declined, a subscription was proposed to meet the expense of the desired curve. The offer, however, was not accepted.

The road is now (November, 1887) well nigh completed through the county. The construction of the entire division has been pushed with almost unparalleled rapidity. Through this county it has been built over stupendous grades, vast "cuts" and difficult streams, between the period when the frost went out of the ground until it came in again. A station called Baring has been laid out, six miles northwest of Edina, and a construction train reached this point November 18. When these lines are read in print, the track of the new road will have been laid through the entire county, and in one year from the date when the first dirt was thrown in this county trains will run over the Atchison through from the city on the Missouri in the West, to the great metropolis on the Lake in the Northwest.

BANKS.

Knox County Savings Bank, Edina, was organized October 22, 1872, but did not begin business till January following. Its original capital stock was \$100,000, 10 per cent of which was paid in. During the panic of 1873, which involved so many business houses throughout the country in destruction, the Knox County Savings Bank never closed its doors. Willis Anderson, H. R. Parsons, Ed. J. Brown, Lewis Wright, C. M. Campbell, Samuel Murphy, William J. Slaughter, Arnold Davidson and Ed. M. Randolph were the first board of directors. The present officers are Willis Anderson, president; Ed. J. Brown, vice-president; H. R. Parsons, cashier; and L. H. Parsons, assistant cashier.

Bank of Edina.—This bank was established August 1, 1876, with a capital stock of \$50,000; the amount paid in was \$10,000, 20 per cent of the original stock. The first officers were P. B. Linville, president; E. V. Wilson, vice-president; J. Q. Adams, cashier, and Benjamin Bowen, secretary. Additional members of the board of directors were F. M. Gifford and R. M. Biggerstaff. The present officers are Philip B. Linville, president; R. M. Biggerstaff, vice-president; James E. Adams, cashier, and Fred J. Wilson, secretary.

INDUSTRIES.

Edina Roller Mills.—The Roller Mill Company of Edina was organized in 1883, and incorporated the following year. The mill was erected in 1884, and put in operation in the fall of the same year, but the venture was not successful, and, in 1886, a change was made, the number of members in the company diminished, and a new charter obtained. The incorporators under the new charter were Ed. J. Brown, T. P. Cook, R. M. Ringer, F. M. Gifford, Shumate & Burk and T. C. Baker, with Ed. J. Brown as president. The present officers are T. P. Cook, president; T. C. Baker, secretary, and William Bowen, superintendent. The mill is a three-story brick, with a basement. It has nine pairs of rolls and a capacity of seventy-five barrels of flour per day. Since the re-incorporation it has been in continuous operation, and employs from six to eight men. The best grades of flour are made, and it is the only flouring mill of importance in the county.

The Edina Creamery Company was organized and duly incorporated in September, 1883. A firm from Osceola, Iowa, under the name and style of Holt & Hall, were the founders. Mr. George C. Holt traveled extensively through Missouri that year, engaged in establishing creameries, and came to Edina in the latter part of August. The incorporators were John E. Walker, Randolph & Cottey, T. C. Baker, Henry Werner, F. M. Gifford and Holt & Hall. The capital stock was \$6,500. The creamery building was completed in the fall of 1883. The present owners are J. E. Walker and William Haselwood; the former was the first manager. Mr. J. H. Hill has been the chief butter maker

from the first. The present secretary and bookkeeper is Miss Dora Wright. Since its establishment the Edina Creamery has produced about 200,000 pounds of first-class butter, all of which has found a ready market.

The Novelty Creamery, at Novelty, was established in 1884, by an association of forty farmers. The present managers and conductors are Hunter Bros. The institution does a fairly good business, but with its facilities its productions are not extensive.

TOWNS.

Newark.—The oldest town in Knox County is Newark, which was laid off in the month of June, 1836. The deed donating the streets and alleys to the public was signed by the original proprietors, who were Sidney P. Haines (and his wife, Diadema), William Blakey (and his wife, Mary L.), and Thomas L. Anderson (and his wife, Russella), June 8, 1836, and acknowledged before Stanton Buckner, clerk of the Marion circuit court. The proprietors were all residents of Palmyra. Haines was a capitalist and speculator; Blakey was a Democratic politician and receiver of the land office, and Anderson was the well-known lawyer and statesman. The founding of the town was simply a business venture or speculation.

The site was entered by Sidney P. Haines, April 7, 1836 (east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14), and by John Watts (east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23), November 26, 1835, and the original plat comprised a part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, Town 60, Range 10, and twenty acres off of the north end of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 23, Town 60, Range 10, "in the county of Lewis," to which the territory then belonged. The proprietors claimed for their town that it possessed several points of attraction. "Newark," said they, "is situated in Lewis County, Missouri, in Township 60, Range 10, in an unusually beautiful and most fertile country, near a constant stream, affording superior water power for machinery of all kinds." The country in that quarter had been fairly well settled, and there was no trading point worthy of note nearer than Palmyra. It was believed that quite a little trade center could be built up

here, and, unreasonable as the suggestion may now seem, there was some hope that it would eventually become a county seat.

But the founders were not able to realize all of their anticipations. The village grew to be a respectable trading point, but the "constant stream" proved to be inconstant after all. The South Fabius failed to furnish sufficient water power to drive the machinery of Fresh's mill, near by, and no manufacturing establishments of importance could be operated profitably, and so none were built.

R. H. Cochran & Co., had a store in Newark as early as in August, 1837, for at that date an election was held there, and Mr. Cochran was one of the voters. The same year D. B. Hughes conducted a "tavern stand," and his house was the voting place for Allen Township in November, and also in the spring of 1838.

In August, 1845, B. F. Snyder kept a grocery in Newark, and the village had perhaps 200 inhabitants. In April, 1851, James C. Agnew and others secured a lease from the county court for a lot on the public square on which to build a church. A year or two prior to the war the Newark Fair Association was organized, and successful exhibitions were held. The marshal of the grounds was Joe C. Porter, afterward the renowned Confederate raider and partisan chieftain. It is said that Porter made a most excellent marshal; he maintained good order on the grounds, and his powerful voice, as he made certain announcements, could be heard distinctly for half a mile. The Newark fairs have been very popular, and generally successful until within the past few years. In 1872 the county court gave the association \$100, and the same amount the following year, under the law for the encouragement of agricultural societies.

The war left Newark much the worse for it. The village had been raided and robbed, a battle had been fought in its streets, and many of its citizens had been swallowed up in the conflict. Yet the people took courage, and in a short time, comparatively, the place wore its old-time aspect, and was even improved. In 1870 the citizens were led to expect that it would become a point on the Q., M. & P. Railroad, but those having that enterprise in charge kept the word of promise to the ear, but broke it to the

hopes, and the road went elsewhere, leaving Newark isolated and in the cold. Its present population is about 300.

Newark was incorporated by the county court August 6, 1872.* The first board of trustees was composed of George G. Morris, B. F. Snyder, Zee Lear, A. A. Towson and David Ringer. In former times the name of the town was often written "New Ark," but both in the original plat and in the order of incorporation it is spelled Newark.

Edina.—The town of Edina was laid out by William J. Smallwood in November, 1839. The declaration of intent was made before J. H. Blair, clerk of the Lewis County court, on the 18th of the month. The land (west half of the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 62, Range 11,) had been entered by Mr. Smallwood the previous September. The survey was made by Hon. Stephen W. B. Carnegy, then of Palmyra, and now a resident of Canton, full of years and honors. Mr. Carnegy named the town. He is of Scotch ancestry, with a full measure of admiration for the land of his forefathers. He had surveyed a town in Scotland County, which he had called Edinburg, and was allowed to name Mr. Smallwood's town, which he called Edina, the classic title of Edinburg, and thus, practically, he named both towns Edinburg.

"Jack" Smallwood was a man of good judgment and penetration. He realized that in due time a new county would be laid off in this quarter, and he knew, too, the boundaries thereof would be substantially as they were afterward fixed. If, therefore, a town were to be laid off at or very near the center of the projected new county, it would in all probability become the county seat. This was the moving consideration inducing him to have the place surveyed and platted, and the result showed that his judgment was correct. The new county was laid off, and Edina became the county seat.

Mr. Smallwood advertised his town abroad, and made considerable effort to attract lot buyers, and citizens. In the old Palmyra *Whig*, of the spring of 1840, he said:

Edina is located on a high and commanding situation—very healthy and salubrious. The Fabius river is near by, and good water can be had by digging.

*The numbers of the land constituting the incorporation were declared to be the east half and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 14, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 23, and ten acres off of the northeast corner of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 23. The corporate limits were further declared to extend "one-eighth of a mile east of the land described."

It is destined to be the *County Seat* of a new county, which will be organized soon, perhaps by the next General Assembly. It is in a fine country, which is fast settling up, and in a few years the land will all be taken and occupied. There will also be a steam Railroad from La Grange to *Edina* before many years. Lots can now be purchased very cheap by calling on or addressing the undersigned, or S. W. B. Carnegy, at Palmyra. N. B.—Persons wishing to buy on time will be accommodated by paying a part down and giving note. ☞ A good Blacksmith and Plow maker can do well here.

The first store of any kind in the place was established by James A. Reid in 1840. It was a small log building on the northeast corner of the public square (Lot 1, Block 13,) and was occupied by Mr. Reid as a dwelling, and afterward, when additions had been made to it, was converted into a hotel. In time it was moved back, and the site covered with the present valuable two-story brick. Mr. Reid's stock in trade was small, consisting of a wagon load of merchandise of all kinds: some coffee, sugar, and salt, a few spices, and other grocery articles, half a dozen bolts of calico, "domestic," and a small assortment of notions, some powder and lead, a little hardware and cutlery, and a barrel of whisky.

In the year 1842 a postoffice was established at Edina, with James A. Reid as postmaster. The mail came once a week from Palmyra, by way of Newark, and James Adams was the carrier. The compensation of the postmaster the first year was \$1 a month, and it is hardly probable that the receipts of the office paid the salary. There were few citizens living in the place, and the patrons, although from a wide radius of country, were not numerous.

The first store worthy of the name was not put in operation until in 1844, when Patrick Cooney sent P. B. Linville in charge of a considerable stock of goods all the way from Perry County, Ohio, to Edina. Mr. Linville first opened the goods in a building which stood on the southwest corner of the northwest corner of the public square, on the site of the present large mercantile establishment of T. J. Lycan & Sons. Here he sold goods for about two years. In 1846 John H. Talbot, the well known merchant and business man of La Grange, Lewis County, sent a large stock of goods here, which was also placed in charge of Mr. Linville, whose acquaintance with and experience in the country made him a most valuable agent. He at first opened near the

Lycan block, but in a short time he built, from lumber obtained on the Chariton, a frame house on the west side of Main Street, opposite the schoolhouse, in the original town. In a year or two Mr. Linville was given a partnership, and the firm became Talbot & Linville.

In 1845 Edina was made the county seat of the new county of Knox, and the town experienced something of a boom. Lots were sold in the county addition, as well as in the original plat, and a number of families came in, and a score or more houses went up. Up to 1851, however, the town was little more than a small, straggling village of not more than 300 inhabitants.

The reputation of the place for sobriety was not the best. It was never without a dramshop, and generally there were two or three. Horace Woodbridge had one in 1845; John Moss another in 1846; John Kiggins, William C. Kiggins, W. G. Bryant and Washington Minter were dramshop keepers in 1847-48. But in December, 1851, there was a remonstrance presented to the county court against granting any more licenses for the sale of intoxicants in Edina. This remonstrance was signed by seventy-eight tax payers, and so far as has been learned this was the first "temperance movement" in Knox County.

At the outbreak of the war Edina had a population of 800. The large brick on the southeast corner of the southwest corner of the square was up, as were some other brick buildings, on the west side. There was a newspaper, a church or two, a schoolhouse, some good stores, the inevitable saloons and "groceries," shops, etc. The war did not hurt the town very seriously, or do it any good. Each side had its turn of occupancy, but no houses were burned, and but little property destroyed.

After the war, there was no substantial improvement until the building of the Q., M. & P. Railroad in 1871. Then the town began to grow, and in a few years had assumed substantially its present proportions. Its progress has not been rapid, but rather substantial. Its business interests are prospering, it is quiet and orderly, and the residence of an intelligent and moral community.

Edina was first incorporated by the county court December 18, 1851. The first board of trustees was composed of David

Debord, Aaron Vannarman, Samuel M. Wirt, Charles G. Shoot and Washington Minter.

The several additions to the town were made in their order as follows:

The county addition, sometimes called the county donation, was really made in 1845, but was not recorded until in February, 1848. The tract, west half of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, was entered by William R. Pye, in January, 1843. The land was donated to the county by Mr. Smallwood, in consideration of the location of the county seat.

Moss & Baker's addition was surveyed by James March, county surveyor, April 16, 1858.

Linville, Wilson & Fulton's addition was made by P. B. Linville, E. V. Wilson and George W. Fulton, October 28, 1869.

John Winterbottom's addition was made August 23, 1875; D. C. Smallwood, county surveyor.

Peter R. Kenrick's addition, sometimes called the Catholic addition, was made by Rev. Father John Fitzgerald, about the 1st of August, 1876.

James Campbell's addition was made June 14, 1881.

Ed. M. Randolph's addition was made in February, 1882.

Greensburg.—The site of the village of Greensburg, Section 2, Township 63, Range 12, was entered by Peter J. Sowers, a Marion County speculator, and others, in 1852. The village was laid out by Joseph Fetters, William Coy, John P. Finch and A. J. Reneker, in April, 1859. The survey was made by James March, county surveyor, April 18 and 19. Morrey & Forrester had a workshop here in 1858, and soon after a store was established and a postoffice. It has never risen much above its condition prior to the war.

Millport.—The village of Millport was originally called Milford. The site, southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Township 63, Range 11, was entered by George Wagner, in May, 1840, but previous to this date Stephen Cooper's mill had caused the locality to be known as Milford. Stephen Cooper and Redding Roberts were the first residents here. In 1846 Harvey H. Beach kept a licensed tavern at Milford, and there was a store, a blacksmith shop and the mill. The latter

institution was not in continuous operation, however, owing to the protracted seasons of low water in the Fabius. The village was laid out in July, 1858, and called Millport; James March, surveyor. The village now contains a population of 150.

Knox City.—Traveling west on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, the first station within the limits of Knox County is the beautiful little village of Knox City. The elevation of its situation affords a magnificent view in every direction. Surrounding it are wide, level fields, dotted with farm-houses, and lined with hedges. Away in the north the woods that border Bridge Creek are visible, and near at hand the clean white town gives a pleasing effect to the landscape. The most prominent objects within the town are the public school building, the church and the residence of Mrs. Cottey. The houses are neat, with well kept surroundings, and the general appearance is thrifty and prosperous.

The origin of Knox City is of comparatively recent date. In September, 1872, the north half of the southeast quarter of Section 28, Township 62, Range 10, was surveyed and laid out as the town of "Knox," by Charles S. Wade and his wife, Melissa, and C. M. Pomroy. December 1, 1881, Nimrod Barnes made an addition on the south half of the southeast quarter of the same section, thereby increasing the plat to one-quarter of a section, or 160 acres. A later addition was made January 10, 1882, by Frederick Layman.

Knox City was at first called "Myrtle," then "Knox," and finally it received its present name. At one time it had a newspaper, the present Knox County *Independent*, of Edina. It is incorporated and has a population of perhaps 500.

Locust Hill was laid out by Cornelius M. Coe, on his land (Section 6, Township 60, Range 12), in August, 1870, on the line of the contemplated Missouri & Mississippi Railroad. Charles Dubois, civil engineer, surveyed the town, which was confidently expected at the time to become an important railroad station on the completion of the railroad. In a year or two it had two dry goods and grocery stores, a drug store and a blacksmith shop.

Hurdland.—The site of the bright little village of Hurdland was entered in the names of Mary A. Ling, J. F. Biggerstaff and

George W. Beehymer, in 1854-55. It was generally classed as swamp land, and not considered of much value. The town was laid out in June, 1872, by John Hurd and Caleb M. Pomroy. The survey was made by Peter Smith, the engineer of the railroad company.

Mr. Hurd (with his good wife Annie) was the owner of the land (northwest quarter of Section 25, Township 62, Range 13), and agreed with Pomroy, as agent of the railroad company, that he would donate one-half of the town site, 160 acres, to him, on condition that it should become a station; a depot and side tracks built, etc., and that no other railroad station should be established within eight miles. So, when Brashear was laid out, it was a violation of this agreement, and the railroad company deeded back to Mr. Hurd one-half of its interest, as a sort of compensation for its breach of contract. Soon afterward Mr. Samuel Surry bought eighty-seven lots of the railroad company, thus leaving it the owner of merely the right of way. The town was named for Mr. Hurd.

The first merchants were Isaac and John Fox, Samuel Clemison, and J. F. Biggerstaff in Samuel Surry's building. Mr. Surry was the first lumber merchant. By the efforts of Mr. Surry, Lewis Buhl, Ambrose Black, Abe Haner, Dr. Crawford and others, a union church building was erected for the use of all denominations of Christians; and the Hurdland Academy was built and established in 1882. The latter institution was built under the supervision of Prof P. D. Holloway, and by him conducted as a private school until the destruction of the building by fire, in the latter part of the month of December, 1885.

Hurdland has passed through two pretty severe fires. The first, on April 16, burned four business houses, and the next, in the latter part of the summer of 1884, destroyed two. It has regained whatever was lost by these disasters, and is now a thriving little village, with a good patronage from a large radius of country. The recent completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, within half a mile of the western limits of the town, will, doubtless, not affect its interests seriously, and may prove of considerable advantage to them in time, despite the efforts of certain parties to the contrary.

The enumeration of the school district for 1887 is 120. The public school has for its principal Mr. Frank G. Gibbons, an energetic, efficient instructor, with two assistants: Miss Kate Holloway, and Miss Ella Cockrum.

Novelty.—The founder of the village of Novelty was Nars W. Hunter, who, in June, 1857, laid out the little town on Section 11, Township 60, Range 12. The land was entered by Cleng Pierson, in October, 1838. In April, 1860, he made an addition on Sections 11 and 14. Mrs. Mary Hunter's addition was made in June, 1877. The place was long a well-known trading point, and during the war was raided as described elsewhere. At present it is a considerable village, with a good trade, an enterprising and intelligent class of citizens, an excellent school, churches, lodges, etc.

Forest Springs.—It is believed that the discoverer of the noted medicinal waters in the northeastern part of Knox County, now bearing the name of Forest Springs, was Dr. Polonzo Conditt, of Lewis County. In 1835 he visited the locality, tasted the water, and carved his name on a stone near the fountain. The land was entered by W. T. Norris in 1838. For many years the place was known simply as the Sulphur Springs, but in April, 1882, it was regularly laid out by Wm. Johnson, and an attempt made to give it the character of a health resort. No well regulated county in the West is without its "medical springs," with more or less of reputation for curative properties, and Knox County is not an exception. Its waters, too, are as good as the best, though its chief spring has failed to become the site of a large town.

Hedge City.—This little hamlet, in the southern part of the county, in the northwestern part of Bourbon Township, was regularly laid out by John Henry Kephart, in October, 1882, but the locality had borne the name for some time previous.

Colony.—The origin of the village of Colony is somewhat uncertain, but it was laid out many years ago, although perhaps never regularly platted. Some of the first settlers of the county lived in the neighborhood, and it is probable that the village had no definite origin.

Jeddo, an extinct village, which formerly stood on the county line, southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 61, Range 10, four miles southeast of Knox City, was regularly laid out prior to the Civil War. The site is now a field.

Goodland, eighteen miles southwest of Edina, Section 25, Town 60, Range 13, in Salt River Township, was formerly a place of some trade, but now has merely a local habitation and a name.

MUNICIPAL TOWNSHIPS OF KNOX COUNTY.

In February, 1840, while the present territory of Knox formed a part of Lewis County, the population here was sufficient to warrant the creation of a distinct municipal township, and, upon the petition of a number of the inhabitants, one was formed. This township was called Central, and its boundary line began at the northeast corner of Township 62, Range 11, and ran thence west to Range 14; then south on the range line to Township 61; then east to Range 10, and then north to the beginning. The territory south belonged to Allen, and that north to Benton.

Upon the organization, at the first session of the county court, in April, 1845, the county was divided into four municipal townships, Benton, Center, Fabius and Salt River, whose metes and bounds were fixed as follows:

Benton—Beginning at the northeast corner of the county; then south to Congressional Township 61; then west to Range 11; then north two miles; then west two miles; then north two miles; then west to Range 12, then north to the county line, then east to the beginning.

Center—Beginning on the line between Townships 61 and 62, where the line between Ranges 10 and 11 crosses; then west to the Adair line; then north to the northwest corner of the county; then east to Range 11, then south seven miles to Benton Township; then east and south with the line of Benton to the beginning.

Fabius—Beginning at the southeast corner of the county; then west to the center of Section 32, Range 11; then north to Township 62; then east to the Lewis County line; then south to the beginning.

Salt River—Beginning at the southwest corner of Fabius Township; then west to Adair County; then north "in the middle of Range 13," to Township 62; then east to the northwest corner of Fabius Township; then south to the beginning.

The first justices of the peace, commissioned in April and August, 1845, were John Stephens, Thomas Robertson, Hiram Beach, and Levi Kizer for Benton; James W. Baker, Henry Callaway and Andrew Chilson for Center; George G. Hawkins, Virgil Pratt, Robert Nelson and William N. Shotten, for Fabius; James Beck, William Saling and John I. Taylor, for Salt River. The first constables who were commissioned in November were Barney Rhodes, for Benton; Henry T. Howerton, for

Center; John Allen, for Fabius, and John Townsend, for Salt River. The first "distributing justices"—whose duties were to divide their respective townships into road districts—were William P. Douglass, for Benton; Montgomery M. Proctor, for Center; Michael Hickman, for Fabius, and Thomas H. Hill, for Salt River.

As at present constituted the several townships of the county were organized July 3, 1872. At first they were designated by numbers, and named November 20, following, viz:

Township No. 1, Fabius, composed of Congressional Township 60, Range 10; Township No. 2, Jeddo, composed of Congressional Township 61, Range 10; Township No. 3, Myrtle, composed of Congressional Township 62, Range 10; Township No. 4, Colony, composed of Congressional Township 63, Range 10; Township No. 5, Bourbon, composed of Congressional Township 60, Range 11; Township No. 6, Bee Ridge, composed of Congressional Township 61, Range 11; Township No. 7, Liberty, composed of Congressional Township 62, Range 11; excepting the southwest quarter of Section 18, and the northwest quarter of Section 19; Township No. 8, Benton, composed of Congressional Township 63, Range 11; Township No. 9, Salt River, composed of Congressional Township 60, Range 12, and the east half of Congressional Township 60, Range 13; Township No. 10, Shelton, composed of Congressional Township 61, Range 12, and the east half of Congressional Township 61, Range 13; Township No. 11, Lyon, composed of Congressional Township 62, Range 12, and the east half of Congressional Township 62, Range 13; Township No. 12, Greensburg, composed of Congressional Township 63, Range 12, and the east half of Congressional Township 63, Range 13; Township No. 13, Center, only a mile square in area, composed of the southwest quarter of Section 18, and the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Township 62, Range 11, and the southeast quarter of Section 13 and the northeast quarter of Section 24, in Township 62, Range 12.

The important step leading to the municipal division of the county into its present townships was the adoption of township organization by the people at a special election, held June 29, 1872, pursuant to a petition presented to the county court by Reuben Rhoades "and more than 100 others." At that time there were seven townships in the county, and the vote was as follows: Center, for township organization, 175, against, 58; Fabius, for, 17, against, 157; Salt River, for, 178, against, 14; Greensburg, for, 104, against, 2; Benton, for, 115, against, 20; Jeddo, for, 29, against, 39; Lyon, for, 82, against, 17. Total, for, 710, against, 307.

The township organization plan met with much favor at first, but it soon demonstrated itself to be impracticable, unwise and not suited to the interests of this county at least. The thirteen

men composing the "board of supervisors," as the county court was called, had thirteen minds, and it was impossible to transact the county business with anything like expedition and satisfaction. In May, 1873, a modification of the extended board of supervisors was adopted, and the county was divided into four districts, from each of which a county judge was to be chosen. The composition of the districts shows that their boundaries were the congressional township lines: District No. 1, composed of Fabius, Bourbon and Salt River; District No. 2, Jeddo, Bee Ridge and Shelton; District No. 3, Myrtle, Liberty, Center and Lyon; District No. 4, Colony, Benton and Greensburg.

In time the district system gave way to the present plan of direct county government of three county judges, chosen one from each of the two county judicial districts, and one presiding justice, elected by the people of the county at large. This is the old system which has been in use in Missouri since its admission as a State, and which was borrowed and brought from Kentucky.

After the four original townships, the first civil township was Greensburg, which was organized May 3, 1859, on petition of Joseph Fetters and forty-four others. Its limits were the same as at present. In October of the same year Jeddo Township was organized on petition of Horace Huce and fifty others. Its boundaries, too, were identical with the present.

Patrick Jarvis is claimed to have been the first Irish settler in the county, and that he made his location here in the fall of 1837. The date of his settlement can not now be determined, but as shown above he did not enter his land until in 1840.

The townships were named for various reasons. Fabius and Salt River were named for the streams; Colony, Greensburg and Jeddo for the villages; Benton was a part of one of the old townships, and named for Missouri's great senator, by the Lewis County court; Lyon was named for Hezekiah Lyon, a former judge of the county court; Shelton, for Medley Shelton, another old-time county judge; Bee Ridge, for the natural elevation within its limits, which in pioneer days abounded in bee trees; Bourbon, for the number of "straight" Democratic voters it contains; and Central for its position in the county; Liberty and Myrtle are fanciful names bestowed for no especial consideration.

The population of the several townships and towns of the county, according to the census of 1880, was as follows:

Townships—Bee Ridge, 669; Benton, 843; Bourbon, 800; Center, outside of Edina, 22; Colony, 945; Fabius, outside of Newark, 791; Greensburg, 1,166; Jeddo, 624; Liberty, 859; Lyon, outside of Hurdland, 1,384; Myrtle, outside of Knox City, 724; Salt River, 1,421; Sheldon, 1,087. Towns—Edina, 1,156; Newark, 304; Knox City, 234; Hurdland, 108. Total population of the county, 13,047.

Here, as well as elsewhere, the race population of the county, according to the last three national censuses, may be given:

Years.	Native.	Foreign.	Total.
1860.....	8,353	374	8,727
1870.....	10,368	606	10,974
1880.....	12,338	709	13,047

In 1880 there were 51 manufacturing establishments in the county, with a capital of \$87,995. They employed 71 operatives, and the value of their products during the year 1879 was \$137,137.

THE COUNTY INVESTIGATION OF 1887.

For some time prior to the spring of 1887 there was much complaint upon the part of the people regarding the condition of the county finances, and of the public and official interests generally. County warrants were below par, and in addition to the large railroad indebtedness, it was known that the county was in arrears with its various funds; affairs were in bad shape. There was no courthouse, no jail; the bridges and roads were inferior and, half incredible as the statement may seem, no statement of the actual financial condition of the county had been made or published, as required by law, for four years. The debt of the county, therefore, was an unknown quantity, its condition an uncertainty.

Charges of mal-administration, and even of corruption, were made against the county officials, and certain other parties were believed to be in collusion with them. The *Knox County Independent* called week after week for an investigation, alleging that there had been most serious mismanagement of the county affairs, if not actual criminality on the part of the officers, and that all

of the facts should be laid before the people as fully, as correctly, and as speedily as possible. The citizens seconded the demand and there was much comment and some controversy over the subject.

The county court considered the matter in February, 1887, and at last on the 9th of April issued an order for an investigation, and appointed a committee for that purpose. The report of the committee, containing as it did important accusations and disclosures, created much excitement throughout the county, and led to public meetings of an intensified character, and to charges and counter charges which yet continue to be reiterated and to stir up bad blood. Severe charges were brought against certain public officials, who issued prompt denials and explanations, in some instances clearing themselves from imputations of criminality or negligence. Law suits of various kinds have been threatened or commenced. Public feeling has since continued high and uncertain. Those against whom corrupt charges have been made uniformly deny criminal conduct. In about this unhappy condition the matter remains to-day. Knowing the importance of not placing upon the permanent page of history the record of incomplete events, comprising corrupt or criminal charges not yet fully substantiated, the publishers deem it prudent not to anticipate what the future may disclose concerning the charges of mal-administration of the county finances, and therefore drop the subject, leaving the future historian to write the final result.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper in Knox County was the *Edina Eagle*, which was established at Edina in the winter of 1857, by Albert Demaree and others. It was a six-column folio, Democratic in politics. It ran about one year, when it suspended. Mr. Demaree was from Illinois, and is presumed to be now a citizen of Quincy. The *Eagle* was succeeded in 1858 by the *Edina Democrat*, of which Robert R. Vanlandingham was proprietor and John M. Robinson the editor. Mr. Vanlandingham, who was commonly called "Jack," was a shoemaker, but at one time county surveyor, and was at all times a politician. He died a year ago in Arkansas.

During the squabble in the Democratic family in 1829 the *Knox County Argus* was founded, by Warner Pratt, the regular candidate for county and circuit clerk, with William S. Bennington as editor. It "died" soon after the "regular" defeat, and was resurrected by Frank M. Daulton and Charles Newnam, who called the new series, or rather the new paper, the *Herald*. The *Herald* was a "red hot" Democratic paper, and when the war came on advocated secession. Late in the summer of 1861, as an informant says, "Daulton and Newnam went to the rebel army, and the *Herald* office went to the devil."

During the Civil War Thomas Reid and John Wirt, two staunch Unionists of Edina, used the material of the *Herald* in getting out irregularly a sheet which they called the "*Rebel and Copperhead Ventilator*." This publication was sometimes printed on brown wrapping paper, and was properly not a newspaper in the correct sense of the term.

In the fall of 1865, John B. Poage and S. M. Wirt having purchased the *Herald* press and material began the publication of the *Knox County Gazette*, a Republican paper, which ran until June, 1866, when the office material was bought by Alfred Cooney and Rev. Father D. S. Phelan, who started the *Missouri Watchman*, an imitable and peculiar paper, Democratic in politics and Catholic in religion. In January, 1869, the subscription list of the last named paper was taken to St. Louis, and Father Phelan established the well-known *Western Watchman*.

On the 15th of April, 1868, the first number of a paper called *The Sentinel* was issued at Edina, by Taylor, Porter & Stephenson. It was a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, and was edited by Gen. T. T. Taylor, who had come to the county from Brown County, Ohio, and who is now a resident of Hutchinson, Kas. In 1869 there was issued semi-occasionally a temperance edition of the *Sentinel*. In 1870 Gen. Taylor became sole proprietor, and in the spring of 1873 sold the entire property to its present editor and publisher, J. C. Claypool. Mr. Claypool is the oldest printer in Edina. He was for a time associated with John B. Poage in the conduct of the *Gazette*, in 1866.

A paper called the *Independent* was published in Edina for six weeks, in the fall of 1870, during the Gratz-Brown campaign.

The editor was Hiram Shamp; the backer William H. Motter, the Liberal candidate for county clerk. Mr. Motter was defeated, and the paper died in six weeks.

On the 4th of March, 1871, Clancy & Coony issued the first number of the Knox County *Democrat*; William Clancy, editor, and Theodore A. Coony, publisher. In September, 1874, Judge Clancy disposed of his interest to his partner, and in January, 1874, the latter leased the office to Griffin Frost, who became the sole proprietor a year later, and is still its editor and publisher. Upon taking charge of the *Democrat*, Mr. Frost states, it had a circulation of 500; its present circulation is 1,128. The proprietor added to the material of the office in 1881 a first-class Campbell press, which has been driven since May, 1885, by a Shipman petroleum engine, a most unique but very practical motor, admirably adapted for its present use. The *Democrat* has an excellent job department, and receives a good patronage.

In 1878 a Greenback paper, *Edina National*, was published in Edina, by R. W. McNeill, who came from Milton, Iowa, to assist the Greenback party of the county in the pending campaign. The party was successful in the county beyond its expectations, capturing the two best offices, but it proved ungrateful, gave Mr. McNeill a meager support, and in a year that gentleman went to Minnesota, where he is yet engaged in journalism as the editor of a Republican paper.

The *Knox City Independent* was established at Knox City, by J. R. Horn, on the 1st of January, 1885. Mr. Horn brought his press and material from Shelbyville. On the 1st of May, 1886, he removed his office to Edina, and changed the name of the paper to the *Knox County Independent*, of which he is still the editor and publisher. Its present circulation is about 1,000, and the publisher asserts that his exchange list does not number twenty-five, leaving about 975 *bona fide* subscribers. The *Independent* has many friends and admirers, and contains few dull and uninteresting paragraphs.

BIOGRAPHICAL APPENDIX.

LEWIS COUNTY.

William E. Agee was born in this county July 12, 1849, the son of Robert L. and Virlinda A. (Brown) Agee, natives of Virginia. The former, coming to this county in 1836, was a brick mason by trade, engaged in farming for several years near Monticello, came to Canton in 1845, and for thirty-five years followed contracting and building, and up to within eight years ago, built nearly every brick building in Canton. He retired from active business in 1879, and is now in his seventieth year, a highly respected pioneer of this county. The grandfather, Joseph Agee, came to this county in 1839, and bought a large farm near Monticello. He died in 1849, in his eightieth year. Jacob Brown, the maternal grandfather, was a pioneer near Canton. Our subject and Reuben M., the youngest son, are the only survivors of three sons and one daughter. William E. was educated at Christian University, and in 1866 entered the dry goods and general store of A. L. Richart, as clerk, remaining in his employ ten years, the last five years as buyer and general manager of the business. In 1876 he began his present business with his brother, Reuben, as special partner, which is now one of the largest establishments in Northeastern Missouri. They dissolved partnership January 8, 1887. Our subject now conducts the clothing and furnishing department, and Reuben M. the shoe and hat department. In 1869 he married Miss Ruth F. Henton. She died in 1872, leaving one son, now deceased. July 15, 1885, he married Miss Louise C. Cluskey, formerly of St. Louis, Mo. They have one child—a daughter—Grace Marie. Our subject is a Democrat, an encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Erasmus P. Allen, farmer, was born August 31, 1837, the son of Richard and Martha A. (Alford) Allen, natives of Kentucky; the former born in 1808. The grandfather, Erasmus, was a Virginian, and a pioneer of Kentucky. The father had few advantages, and was married at the age of twenty-four. He came to this township in 1834, and has since made it his home, where he is

one of the oldest and most respected pioneer farmers. He had nine children by his first wife, and by his second wife he had two children. The latter died in 1863. Both held the faith of the Christian Church. Our subject attended common schools, and in December, 1860, was married to America, the daughter of William and Alvira Stagg, and a native of Kentucky. Their children are John L., Charley P., Rosa, Lizzie, Anna D., William H., Nathan E., Wilbur, Cassie, Blanche and Hugh. He lived for a long time in Marion County, and spent two years in Company E, under Col. Porter, and afterward under Col. McCullough. He fought at Kirksville, Moore's Mill, Palmyra, and other places. After his return he went to Pike County, Ill., and after the war removed to Shelby County, Mo. Three years later he came to this county, and soon after bought eighty acres of his present farm. His estate consists of 200 acres of well improved land. He has been urged to become a justice, but has declined. He was formerly a Whig, and voted for Fillmore, but since the war has joined the democracy. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Williamson G. Allen, retired merchant, was born in 1819 in Garrett County, Ky., the son of Samuel and Mary (Lamb) Allen, the former of Scotch-Irish origin, born in Virginia in 1793. He was a farmer until his later years, in merchandising. He married in Kentucky, and in 1829 went to Marion County, Mo., and three years later, came to this county, with his nearest neighbor, thirteen miles distant. He died in 1838, after a year as merchant in La Grange. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and in the battle of New Orleans. The mother, of English origin, was born in Garrett County, Ky., in 1796, and died in 1832. Our subject, the fourth of eight children, was educated by a private instructor, and when nineteen years old, taught the first school in Knox County. In 1849 he married Providence Carter, of Dubuque, Iowa, born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1831. Their only child, Ida, was the wife of Robert C. Brennan. She died in 1852 in Texas, and in 1858 he married Susan J., a daughter of Robert Muir, born in 1835, in Henry County, Ky. Their children are Mamie; Eva B., the wife of J. E. Thompson; Maggie L., and Cora, the wife of Charles E. Blair. In 1849 he went to California, and mined for two years, going overland on a five months' trip. After a time in Dubuque, Iowa, he spent a year in Texas, and in 1857 located at Williamstown, this county, as a merchant. In 1870 he came to Monticello, was elected sheriff, and in 1882 was elected both sheriff and collector, serving altogether four years. He then resumed mercantile life until June, 1886, when he resigned the postmastership to which he

was appointed in 1877. Since then he has been a retired citizen. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Taylor. He is a Knight Templar, and the entire family are Free-Will Baptists.

William M. Allen was born in Kentucky in June, 1824. He is the son of William and Elizabeth W. (Baker) Allen. Our subject came to this county in 1834, and married Sarah J., a daughter of James and Ruth (Risk) Johnson. Their children are Sarah E., James W., John H., Mary F. (deceased), Robert M., Charles C. and Thomas L. James W. married Mary C., a daughter of George and Lucy Kerfoott; Robert M. became the husband of Sarah A., a daughter of Daniel and Eliza Roberts. Our subject is a Democrat and a granger. His wife was born in 1823, in Indiana, and came to Marion, Mo., in 1832; she died in Lewis County October 27, 1885. He and his wife have been members of the Christian Church for thirty years. He has a fine farm of 340 acres, on which he has made a specialty of stock raising. His son, Thomas L., was married in 1885 to Lillie, a daughter of Daniel M. Roberts.

W. W. Allen, D. D. S., was born in Waterloo, May 25, 1861, the son of Oliver P. and Augusta P. (Kendel) Allen, the former of English origin, born December 9, 1825, in Georgetown, Ohio, and the latter of similar lineage, born in Brown County, Ohio, August 7, 1829. The father's and mother's parents were natives of Virginia. Oliver moved to Waterloo in 1857, and from 1860 to 1863 was jailor. He then farmed for three years, and returned to Ohio, where he is engaged as a contractor for public works. June 4, 1846, he joined Company G, First Ohio Regiment, and was in the Mexican war at Monterey and Saltillo. He was discharged in 1847, at New Orleans. Our subject, the fourth of seven children, was educated in Ohio, and when nineteen began medicine under Dr. O. N. Beck. In 1882 he came to Kahoka, studied dentistry under Dr. F. M. Harrison, and in 1883 and 1884 attended the dental department of the St. Louis Medical College. He located in Canton, but since February, 1886, has been in La Belle, where he has a large practice as the first resident dentist of the place. December 17, 1884, he married Susie, a daughter of J. P. Hampton, of Canton, Mo., born in Alexandria in 1866. Their only child is Edwin H. The Doctor has a cane taken from Commodore O. H. Perry's flag ship, when it was raised, twenty-three years after the Lake Erie fight, in 1813. The ship was occupied by Capt. Perry, and on the cane is inscribed the following; "We have met the enemy and they are ours." The Doctor is a Republican and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife are Baptists.

Coleman R. Ammerman, farmer, was born in 1813, in Bourbon

County, Ky., the son of Joseph and Rebecca (Reed) Ammerman, the former of German and English origin, born in the above county in 1790, and the latter in Virginia, in the same year. The father was a farmer, and after his marriage settled in Harrison County in 1825. He died in 1849. The mother went to Kentucky with her parents when a child, and died about 1863. Our subject, the second of twelve children, was reared, from his twelfth year to his majority, in Harrison County. March 15, 1836, he married Cynthia A. Wilson, who was born in Kentucky in 1819. Their children are Joseph C., Thomas W., Mary R., Lucy A. and Susan C. A few months after his marriage he came to this county, and entered 240 acres of land. He soon traded this for a farm in Dickerson Township, and in 1841 moved to La Belle Township. In 1860 he went to Grayson County, Tex., and two years later to Tarrant County. In 1866 he moved to Franklin County, Ark., but two years later returned and bought his present estate of 257 acres. His wife died in 1859, and the following year he married Mrs. Elizabeth Fugate, widow of John Fugate, a daughter of Stephen Perkins, and born in Kentucky in 1821. Their only child is Wesley. Stephen P. and Zebulon K. Fugate are children of her first husband. Our subject has been very successful, and owned at one time 1,300 acres, most of which he has given to his children. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Harrison. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he has been a member for over half a century.

W. B. Anderson, A. B., M. S., president of Western Academy, was born in Verona, Boone Co., Ky., in 1857. He is the son of Thomas V. and Mary A. (Roberts) Anderson. The father is of Scotch stock, born in Boone County, Ky., in 1823. The mother is of German origin, a native of the same county, born in 1832. His ancestors came to America during the Reformation. The father was apprenticed to the wagon-maker's trade, under his father, William, at the age of seventeen. In 1854 he entered 260 acres near Edina, his present home. For eight years he was justice, and is an influential farmer. The mother, now fifty-five years old, reared three sons: Benjamin L., W. B. and Thomas B. Our subject was educated at the Kirksville Normal, graduating in 1881 in the classical course. He afterward studied languages and mathematics in Missouri University. In 1879 he became a teacher, and was principal of the Knox City High School. In 1882-83 his *alma mater* conferred the degree of M. S., and the same year he purchased Western Academy, which he has made one of the leading institutions of this region, and whose attendance he has doubled. He has students from various parts of the

country, and one from Asia Minor. June 8, 1882, he married Missouri A., a daughter of Eli and Elvira Lyon, born in Knox County in 1861. Rosco F. is the only child. His wife was educated at Oak Lawn College and Kirksville Normal, where she graduated in 1880. She taught in her fourteenth year, and continued ten terms, and is now general assistant in her husband's academy. The Professor is one of the leading educators of this section. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a Presbyterian, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Prof. Anderson is an original investigator in mathematics and languages. He has collected many literary curiosities, and has developed several principles in mathematics.

Judge John C. Anderson, lawyer, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, June 19, 1828, the son of Joseph and Nancy (Johnson) Anderson, natives of Huntingdon County, Penn., and Loudoun County, Va., respectively. The father came to Palmyra in 1835, and soon afterward to this county, where he died in 1847. He was an Old School Presbyterian minister, and a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He spent about half a century as a minister. The mother was the second wife of Joseph Anderson, and our subject, their only child, was an infant when she died. By his first marriage with a Miss Smith, he had two children: Mrs. Nancy Harris, of La Grange, and Elthiza S., of Monticello. Our subject secured a fair education, with some knowledge of Latin and higher mathematics, chiefly by private tutorship and his own efforts. His preceptors were Prof. J. R. Dayton and Rev. W. W. Whipple, now of Yonkers, N. Y. In 1850 he began law, securing considerable assistance from Hon. James Ellison, Hon. A. Reese and Hon. J. J. Lindley. He taught school to enable him to complete his legal studies, and in August, 1853, was admitted, and began practice at Monticello, where he lived until 1859. He was appointed circuit attorney in 1853, and served until 1856, when he was elected to the office for four years. In 1859 he moved to Memphis, Mo., and in 1860 was re-elected circuit attorney, and served for one year, when a war ordinance compelled him to relinquish the office. In 1862 he resumed practice in Monticello, and after the war removed to his farm. He again began practice in 1867, and in 1882 came to Canton, and has since been in partnership with F. L. Schofield. In 1874 he became judge of the Fourth District, serving six years. Eliza R. Pemberton, a native of Frankfort, Ky., became his wife September 12, 1853. Their children are Charles R. (deceased), Matilda P., John C., Jr. (deceased), and Linnie W. He is a Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and a prominent lawyer.

William L. Arnold, Sr., an old resident of this township, but

now of Columbia, was born in Boone County, in 1839, the son of Thomas T. and Lucy Owen Arnold. The former a native of Kentucky, and born in 1807. The father was a farmer, and served five years as sheriff in his native county. After his marriage, in 1831, he came to Lewis County, but soon removed to Boone County. Several years later he returned to Lewis County, and bought about 845 acres of land. He returned to Boone County again, a few years later, and died in 1873. Our subject is one of their six children, and was educated at Columbia. The father gave him about 220 acres of the old homestead, at his majority, and in 1861 he married Clarinda J., a daughter of F. Bourn, and born in Lewis County in 1843. Their children are William L., Jr., Thomas F. and James D. He at once began farming and speculating in stock, in which his shrewdness as a business man led to his being one of the largest land owners in La Belle Township, owning at one time about 1,100 acres. His home was known as "Hickory Grove." His wife died February 23, 1876, and the following year he married Jennie Dralle. They have one child—Annie M. In 1885 he divided his property among his sons, and moved to Columbia, where he now lives in retirement. Politically he is a Democrat, while in religion he holds to the faith of the Christian Church. William L., Jr., was born in 1863, in Lewis County, and was educated in Columbia. He was married April 27, 1887, to Cora, a daughter of B. C. and Mary (Blair) Roberts. She was born in Lewis County in 1865. The brothers now own 900 acres. Thomas F. was born in 1868, and James in 1872. William and his wife are members of the Christian Church, while the family are highly esteemed citizens.

John J. Bader was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1838. He is the son of Joseph Bader, a native of Germany. The mother was also a German. After their marriage the parents came West, where the father was an engineer on the Mississippi River. He then went to Quincy, Ill., and engaged in the same business for a time, and also in farming on Mill Creek. It was about fifty years ago when he sold out and came to this county, and was a prominent farmer of this region for about thirty odd years. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion held to the Roman Catholic faith. Our subject received a good education, and lived with his parents until the age of thirty-three; he then married Matilda, a daughter of George Tuly, a farmer of this county. Their children are Emma E., George, Mattie E. and Henry A. Our subject has lived his entire life in this county, and now owns a fine estate. It embraces 220 acres, and is well stocked and improved. Politically he is a Democrat, while he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

William T. Baley was born in Overton County, Tenn., in 1811, and is the son of George Baley, a native of the same State, and of French descent. Our subject came to Missouri, and settled in Lewis County in 1856. His father having died in early years, his mother married again, and his new relations made it so unpleasant that our subject ran away to Indiana. He farmed there for several years, and was married to Jane T., a daughter of Solomon Osborne, of Martin County, Ind. Ten of their twelve children are living, and all married. His first wife died in 1885, and some time after he married America A., a daughter of H. H. and E. J. (Wellman) Watkins. Our subject owns a good farm of eighty-five acres. He is a member of the Masonic Order, and in politics is a Republican. The faith of the Methodist Church has been held by him and his first and second wives.

Willis T. Ball, revenue collector, was born in this county in 1840, the son of James T. and Margret P. (Smith) Ball, the former of Scotch origin, born in Virginia in 1810, and married in 1831. He was a farmer, moved to this county, and bought 240 acres of land. He was killed at La Grange by a militiaman, during the war. His widow, of French and Scotch descent, was born in 1816 in Virginia, and now lives on the old homestead. Our subject and John T. (living on the home place) are the only children living of six born to her. Willis attended common schools, and lived at home until of age. In July, 1861, he joined Company B, of Greene's regiment, and served at Athens, Lexington, Pea Ridge and other places, being discharged in 1862 at Abbyville, Miss. March 22, 1866, he married Hannah F. Snapp, who was born in this county August 18, 1844. Their children are Margret D., James M., Lulu, John T. and Charles. After marriage he began farming, the following year went to Knox County, and began his career as a merchant. In 1872 he established a drug store at La Belle, but was burned out December 27, 1884. The May following he began again, but in February, 1887, sold out. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Greeley. In November, 1886, he was elected to his present office. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His wife is a Methodist.

O. S. Barker, furniture dealer and undertaker, was born in Grant County, Ky., August 21, 1834. He was reared and educated in that county, and followed the carpenter's trade until about 1862, when he engaged in his present business. He had come to La Grange in 1855, with his father, and at the latter's death, about 1875, he took charge of the business, and in 1883, added a line of furniture. He was married in 1857 to Sarah F. Smith, a native of this county. Their children consist of four daughters and three sons, two of the latter and one of the former

now deceased, as is also the mother. Their eldest daughter is a graduate of La Grange College. The father, Reuben L., was a native of Grant County, Ky., where he was born in 1813. He was a carpenter, and in 1855 came to La Grange, where the mother, Bertha (Brown), a native of the same county, is still living. They have three sons and two daughters. The paternal grandfather, Stephen, was a soldier of the Revolution, and died in Kentucky.

Hon. Jesse W. Barrett (deceased). Among those who figured prominently in connection with the public affairs of Canton and Lewis County is the subject of this sketch. Born May 6, 1822, in Luzerne County, Penn., he acquired a rudimentary education in youth, and later, by his own efforts, was enabled to graduate from Dickinson College. From 1854 to 1856 he officiated as superintendent of public schools of Lycoming County, Penn., and about this time turned his attention to journalism, and conducted successfully the *Independent Press*, of Williamsport. The fall of 1856 he emigrated westward, and for one year was in charge of the Lee Centre Academy, near Dixon, Ill. In 1857 he removed to St. Louis, where for two years he served as minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of that city. The year 1859 witnessed his permanent settlement at Canton, Mo., and for several years was in charge of Canton Seminary under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Through his efforts the *Canton Press* was established in 1862, and during the remainder of his life, he published and edited this paper, making it one of the first local newspapers of the State. He was elected the first president of the Missouri State Press Association, and presided at its regular sessions of 1868, 1869 and 1870. The latter year he was elected to represent Lewis County in the State Legislature, serving as chairman of the house committee on accounts, and member of the committees on printing, education and benevolent institutions. By appointment of Gov. B. G. Brown, he served as curator of the State University, and was favorably mentioned at different times as a candidate for the offices of secretary of State and State superintendent of public instruction. He served twice as mayor of Canton, and also served as one of the city board of education. His entire career as a public official, reflected honor and credit upon himself and constituents, and the same can also be truthfully said of his private life. In 1850 he became an Odd Fellow, in Lycoming, Penn., where he "passed the chairs" and became a Past Grand. Ten years later he became a member of Franklin Lodge, No. 44, at Canton, this State; was elected Noble Grand in 1862, but in 1866 had his membership transferred to Meriden Lodge, No. 162, of Canton. He served Meriden Lodge as Secretary until 1870,

and as Treasurer in 1872 and 1873. He became well known throughout the State as an exponent of Odd Fellowship, and in 1867 was elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, of Missouri, serving one full term. Later he was elected State Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge of the United States, serving as such in 1868, and again by appointment of Grand Master, W. H. Graves, in 1869. Mr. Barrett professed religion early in life, and lived a consistent Christian until he was called to his reward above. His many acts of kindness and charity endeared him to his fellow men, and his unswerving honesty and universal courtesy established him as one of the foremost men of his day. He died September 9, 1886, leaving a widow (formerly Elizabeth C. Hooven, to whom he was married, May 25, 1846,) and two sons: Charles William and Harry H., who are the present proprietors of the *Canton Press*.

Charles William and Henry Hooven Barrett are the sons of J. W. Barrett, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. Charles William Barrett, the elder of the brothers, was born in Beaver Meadow, Carbon Co., Penn., September 28, 1849, and, after living one year in Illinois and two years in St. Louis, came to Canton, Lewis County, in the fall of 1859, and has grown up in and with the place. He graduated at Christian University in 1871, and three years afterward received the degree of A. M. He was associated with his father in the publication of the *Canton Press* almost from its incipiency, having taken the full typographical course, from rolling "devil" to foreman and "artistic" job printer. He was a partner about ten years before his father's death, which occurred in September, 1886. After that the firm was changed from J. W. Barrett & Sons to Barrett Bros., and C. W. assumed the business and editorial management of the *Canton Press*. He has had various opportunities for preferment, but declined them, in order that nothing should interfere with his work of publishing a newspaper. He is deeply enamored with his calling, and is meeting with commendable success. Near Delaware City, Del., October 8, 1874, he married Miss Maggie W. Van Heckel. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has been Sunday-school superintendent for six years. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. The younger brother, Henry H. Barrett, was born in Williamsport, Penn., November 23, 1855, and graduated at Christian University of Canton, with the degree of B. L., in June, 1877. He was brought up in the printing office of his father, being a practical printer and experienced editor, and, since his father's death, has been junior member of the firm of Barrett Bros. December 28, 1881, he married Miss Nettie A. Bushman, of

Canton, who bore him one son—Jesse W. Mr. Barrett is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the I. O. O. F., and has always taken an active part in his Sunday-school and church.

Thomas A. Barr, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., in 1841, the son of Jerry B. and Eliza Ann (Dowell) Barr, natives of the same county. The grandfather, Adam Barr, was a Kentuckian, whose father, Adam, Sr., was a native of Maryland, and went to Boonesboro, where he was a follower of Daniel Boone. Adam, Jr., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Jackson at New Orleans. The father was reared in his native county, and was married in 1839. In 1852 he went to Scotland County, Mo., and the following year removed to Hancock County, Ill. In 1861 he returned and located in Lewis County, but in 1863 removed to Marion County. Since 1883 he has been in Adams County, Iowa. He was justice for several years in Marion County. His second wife, Sarah Cochran, whom he married in Illinois, was a native of Pennsylvania, and is still living. His first wife died in 1856. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject received few educational advantages, and left home at his majority. In 1866 he married Anna L., a daughter of John Wesley and Jane Wright. Their children are Clarence I., Arthur T., Warden T., Adelaide J. and Edgar B. Our subject remained in Illinois until 1868, when he came to Marion County. Six years later he engaged in merchandising at Maywood, where he continued until 1879. Since that date he has lived on his present estate, a finely improved farm of 460 acres, near Maywood. He also owns a third interest in the Maywood Flouring Mill. Politically he is a Democrat, and his first ticket was for McClellan. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife hold to the faith of the Christian Church.

Henry J. Bash was born in Clark County, Mo., December 7, 1842, the son of James and Mariah (Harris) Bash, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Clark County in 1839 and in 1863 came to his present farm in Canton Township. The mother died August 23, 1872. Henry received a common education at his country home, and November 20, 1866, he married Sarah M., the daughter of George S. Marks. He farmed with her father for seven years, and in 1873 removed to his forty-acre farm near that of her father. In March, 1887, he came to his present residence with Mr. Marks. He has the following children: Jennie M., Henrietta F., Mariah E. and Laura V. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, while his family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James E. Bates, a farmer and stock dealer, was born in Troy, Ind., in 1845, the fifth of seven children of James B. and Elizabeth P. Bates, the former of Anglo-Polish ancestry, and born in Virginia. The father, William S., also of Virginia, was a soldier in the early war, and came to near La Grange at an early day. He died in 1859, about seventy-one years old, and his widow died in 1867. James, the father, came with his parents to this State, and afterward went to Troy, and engaged as a merchant. He continued until 1847, although he was married in Kentucky. He then came to this township, where he died in 1853. He was an influential farmer, and a justice of the peace. The mother was born in Kentucky, and now lives in Kansas, at the age of seventy-six; they both adopted the Baptist faith. Our subject attended the La Grange College for a time, and in his sixteenth year took charge of his mother's farm. He was married, in 1871, to Anna L., a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Prentiss, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. His wife was born in Illinois. Their children are Edward P., Harry S., Hattie and James F. In 1873 our subject moved to La Grange, and after two years in the milling business returned to the old farm. Since 1880 he has been on his present estate, a well improved farm of 280 acres. He has also been successfully and extensively engaged in stock dealing. He is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Greeley. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for some years, while his religious society, and that of his wife, is the Baptist Church.

John T. Bayne was born near Canton, Mo., February 26, 1840, the son of Thomas and Letty (Marshal) Bayne, natives of Nelson County, Ky., and Maryland, near Washington, respectively. The father came to a farm near Canton in 1835, and in 1847 moved to that city, but the following year located at the present residence of T. W. Bayne. He was a large slave holder, and owned a half section of the best bottom land. He died May 30, 1878, and in September of the following year the mother followed him. Their children are Sarah G., the wife of Rev. J. Penn; Richard W., of California; Mary A., the wife of L. C. Bevans; Joseph P.; Susan M., the wife of F. G. Browning, of California, and John T. Our subject secured a fair education, and July 24, 1862, he married Martha, the daughter of William Duncan, a deceased pioneer of this county. Her mother, Rhoda, was the daughter of Robert Easton. Since his marriage our subject has been successfully engaged at his present home in farming and stock dealing. His estate consists of 130 acres, nearly all fine bottom land under cultivation. His children are Thomas W. and Walter C. He is a Democrat, and has been school director for

twenty years, of which board he is now president. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject is one of the oldest members of the family bearing his name, and his present home was the place of his birth.

W. H. Beach, agricultural implement dealer, was born November 27, 1840, in Milford, one of eight children of Harvey H. and Isabella (Henry) Beach, the former of English origin, born about 1813, in New York, and the latter of Irish stock, a daughter of Hugh Henry, a descendant of Patrick Henry. She was born about 1826 in Marion County. Her father came to Knox County in 1837, and remained until his death in 1861, the mother having died five years before. Harvey H. was a farmer and a builder, was county judge and president of the county board, and was elected as a Whig in a Democratic county, of 600 majority. He went to California in 1849, but returned in 1851 in ill health. Our subject was fairly educated, and when of age took a trip to Halifax, by way of Boston. He then returned to the homestead in New York, and married and returned to Knox County. Three years later he went to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he was a farmer and teacher for eight years. He then came to Canton, and has since been in his present business. He is agent for the Springfield Threshing Machine Company and the Plano Manufacturing Company. Margret M., his wife, was born in August, 1842, in Saratoga County, N. Y., and was married October 20, 1862. Our subject is a Democrat, and first voted for McClellan. He is a Knight Templar in Masonry, and he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. The father was a lieutenant-colonel in the Missouri and Iowa boundary war, and was an adjutant in the Mexican war.

Ignatius Bevans was born in Maryland, December, 22, 1819, the son of Walter and Mary A. (Summers) Bevans, natives of Maryland, and of English descent. The father was a farmer, served in the war of 1812, and was in Baltimore when Ross was killed. He was a Whig, and in religion was a Roman Catholic. He lived half a century. The mother afterward came with her family to this county in 1842. She spent her last days with her son-in-law, George Black, and died in 1883 at the age of eighty-two, also a Roman Catholic. Our subject lived with his mother until he was twenty-seven, then married Sarah E., a daughter of Warren and Hannah (Hunsicker) Cooesey, natives of Virginia, and of French and German stock, respectively. Our subject's first farm contained 126 acres, on which he lived for thirteen years. This was near Canton. Since 1861 they have been at their present home. His 250 acres is well improved, and used largely for stock-raising purposes. His children are Jacob

L., George, Thomas, Mary, John, William and Annie. He, his wife and all his family are members of the Catholic Church.

Andrew Becker, farmer, was born in 1829 in Bavaria. When sixteen years of age, he came to America, and first located in Pennsylvania. There he learned the baker and confectioner's trade, and in 1850 came to La Grange, and followed that business for three years. His next move was to California, in 1859, where he engaged in mining for about three and a half years. He then returned to this county, and bought his present farm, which embraces 290 acres of fine land. He had married in 1855 a Prussian lady, by the name of Minnie Montag. She came to this country with her parents, and located in Adams County, Ill., in 1850. They have had three sons and three daughters, one of the latter being deceased. In 1865 our subject joined the Union Army, as a member of the Fourteenth Missouri Cavalry, and served through the rest of the war, as commissary sergeant. He is an Odd Fellow, a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and family hold to the Presbyterian faith, while in politics he is a Democrat. The father, Frank, also was a native of Bavaria. He was educated in his native country, and married a French lady, by the name of Catharine Ra Deere. They both died in Bavaria. Our subject is the fourth of six children, all of whom were reared to maturity. His eldest brother came to America, but soon returned again to Germany.

John H. Biggs, born in Belmont County, Ohio, August 8, 1837, is the son of John and Charlotte (Coleman) Biggs, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Ohio. The father came with his family in 1840 to a farm near Canton, where he died in March, 1854, and the mother the following fall. Their children are Joseph L. Coleman, deceased; James D. deceased; William H., of Oregon (in the legislature); Lucinda C., the wife of T. Jeffries, and our subject. John H. was reared on the farm, and after coming to Canton, clerked for his brother in the wharf-boat and commission business. He was educated at the Cincinnati business college. During the war he was one of the H. E. M. M., and then was a freight agent at St. Joe. He clerked for three years on a steamboat of the St. Joe & Omaha Packet Company. In 1869 he returned to Canton, as bookkeeper for N. Wolfing, wholesale grocer, but in February, 1871, engaged in the retail grocery business, with the late E. A. Eagon. In 1881 he sold out, and engaged in his present grocery, provision and queensware business. He has a full and select stock, and controls a large share of the county trade. December 11, 1882, he married Eleanor T. McDaniel, a native of this county. Their children are Emma L., Mattie V. and James W. Our subject is an independent Republican, is also inde-

pendent in his religious convictions, and is a member of the encampment of the I. O. O. F.

James T. Billups was born in Franklin County in 1839. He is the son of Robert H. and Pliny C. (Davidson) Billups, natives of Virginia; the former of English-German, and the latter probably of English-Irish, origin. After farming several years in Franklin County, they came to Scotland County, and remained about twenty years. Since then they have been in this county. The father is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic lodge. He and his wife have both held to the faith of the Baptist Church. When our subject was twenty-one years of age he married Margaret J., a daughter of William Billups, a pioneer of Van Buren County, Iowa. It is said that his wife was the first white child born in Keosauqua, Iowa. After marriage he made his home with his father, for several years engaged with him in the blacksmith and saw mill businesses. After the war he spent the winter in the Rocky Mountains, and after a few years blacksmithing in Scotland County came to his present farm. His place is well stocked and improved, and includes 160 acres. His children are Cynthia O., Johiel F., Sophia C., Charles P. and Rosellie. His wife died in October, 1884, a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject has followed his father in politics and religion.

Greenup Blackwill, farmer, was born May 27, 1815, in Clarke County, Ky., the son of John and Catharine (Hinson) Blackwill, both reared and married in Virginia. Soon after marriage they came to Clarke County, Ky., where they remained until our subject attained his eighth year. They lived in Shelby County, after that until their deaths; the mother died in 1833, and the father three years later. The father served in the Revolution, under Gen. Washington, at Yorktown. Our subject was educated in his native county. He was married at the age of twenty-one, and, in 1837, came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to this county. He now owns a good farm of eighty acres, acquired in spite of considerable misfortune. He is one of the old pioneers, and well informed in his county's history. His wife, Narcisis A. Osborn, was born November 17, 1817, in Halifax County, Va., and came to Kentucky about 1826. They were married April 4, 1837. Their children are George W.; Mary C., the wife of A. Moore; Martha A., the wife of L. Robinson; Sarah E.; Marcus; Deo L.; John W.; James S., and Perlina A., the wife of J. Burns. Our subject voted for the Whig candidate in 1836, but since their dissolution has been a Democrat. His wife is a Missionary Baptist, and his children are mostly members of some church. His wife's parents, William and Mary Osborn, were Virginians, and spent their latter years in this county.

Josephus H. Bland was born where he now lives, July 13, 1833, the son of Isaac and Nancy (Floyd) Bland, natives of Kentucky. The father came to this county in 1828, and entered and bought 520 acres, which included the 300 now owned by our subject. He helped lay out the city of Canton. He died in 1840, and the mother afterward married G. K. Biggs, an old resident of Clark County; her death occurred in 1847. Our subject, the eldest child of two sons and two daughters, was reared on the farm, and attended common schools. When sixteen years old he went to California, and spent two years in the gold mines with success, and in 1852 returned home and bought some more land. February 22, 1855, Mary C. (Duncan) Early became his wife. He has been a successful farmer and stock raiser ever since, and he has from 160 to 170 acres of the best bottom land under cultivation. In 1856-57 he ran a saw mill on his place, but abandoned it. His children are Nancy E., the wife of John Granstaff; William I.; Elizabeth J.; Josephus H., Jr., and Robert M. His wife has one son by her first marriage, John D. Early, of Kansas. Our subject has always been a Democrat, and in 1886 was persuaded to become candidate for tax collector, but finally withdrew. For thirty years he has been a Master Mason, and his entire family are members of the Baptist Church. He organized the school of his district just after the war, and has been a director ever since. He is a progressive man as is shown by the fact that he used the first twine binder in this part of the county.

John H. Bland, farmer, was born in 1836 in Nelson County, Ky., the son of Bryant and Margaret (Bridwell) Bland, both of Irish and German origin, the former born about 1800 in Kentucky, and the latter several years later. After marriage they came to this county, and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Bland. After the father's death, in 1841, the mother married John Devilbiss, and went to California where she died. Our subject was fairly educated, and when twenty-one began as a farmer, where he still lives, and where he has always remained, with the exception of about five years, on the old homestead. At the age of twenty-four he married Mary L., a daughter of John and Quiltinea (Thompson) Roberts. She was born in 1843, in Clark County. Their children are Mary E., the wife of J. W. Johnson, and Quiltinea. His wife died in 1881. In September, 1861, he joined Company A, Tenth Missouri Regiment, and served until June, 1865. His estate of 152 acres is improved and largely under cultivation. Our subject is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. The Missionary Baptist faith has been held by our subject, his wife and daughter.

Joseph P. Bland was born in Kentucky in 1839. He is the son of Hyant and Margaret (Bridwell) Bland, natives of Kentucky. Several years after their marriage, their parents came to this State, and located in this county in 1839. The father was a farmer, and died in this county, while the mother's death occurred in the West, after her second marriage. The father was a Democrat, and both parents were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject, the second of three children, was a boy when his father died. He lived with his mother and stepfather until his majority, and then moved on the farm he had inherited. His estate now embraces over 200 acres. About 1850 our subject married Lizzie, a daughter of John Roberts, a prominent farmer of this county. Their only child is J. W. After his wife's death he spent some time in California. About eight years later he married Lutie, a daughter of Elisha Jackson. Their children are Eugene M., Lena B., Jennie B. and Guy P.; two children are deceased. Our subject served at the battle of Kirksville, under Porter. In politics he is a Jacksonian Democrat. His first wife held to the Baptist faith to which he belongs, and his second wife is a member of the Christian Church.

John P. Bowls, assistant cashier of the Monticello Savings Bank, was born in this county in 1842, the son of Joseph and Juda (Hinson) Bowls, the former of Scotch-German stock, born in Kentucky, where he married. He then came to this county, and settled finally in La Belle Township, and became owner of over 400 acres of land. He died in February, 1880. The mother, born in Kentucky, died in March, 1885, the mother of eight children. Our subject, the fifth, was educated at Christian University, in Canton, Mo., and when twenty years of age became a teacher in this and Knox Counties. October 25, 1877, he married Lizzie, a daughter of Benjamin W. Roberts, and born in 1852, in this county. Their only child is Guy. In 1861 our subject joined the Confederate Gen. Green's command, and was shot in the right arm, at the battle of Lexington, so that amputation was necessary. He was in service about two months. From 1872 he served as county treasurer twelve years, since the expiration of which time he has been in his present position. He is a Democrat who first voted for Greeley, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and are highly esteemed people.

William H. Bowles, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Marion County in 1845, the ninth of twelve children of Jesse and Judith (Schofield) Bowles, the former born in 1805, in Bourbon County, Ky., and the latter in 1808, in the same State. The

father was left with only a mother when he was but a child, and was reared in Marion County, where he spent the most of his life, excepting one year in Randolph County. He was a farmer and stone mason, and died in 1860. The mother survived him twenty-three years, and both were members of the Christian Church from their youth. William H. received a fair education, and was married in 1866 to Elizabeth E., the daughter of Frederick and Martha Benedict, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Kentucky, born in 1845. Their children are Sarah A., Minnie, Martha J., Lillie, Mary E., Addie and Ella. Our subject was a tenant farmer until about 1874, when he bought eighty acres of his present estate. His home now embraces 200 acres of finely cultivated land, near Steffenville, where he is engaged in farming and stock dealing. His first vote was for Greeley, and he has clung ever since to Democracy. He is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

William Raney Bradshaw, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Marion County in 1829, the son of Lewis and Mary C. (Chambers) Bradshaw, the former of English descent, born in Kentucky in 1808, and the latter a native of the same place, born in 1811. His second wife, Salie C. Hayden, was born in 1823, and is now living on the old home place with her son Lewis. The father came to Marion County in 1828, and settled near Palmyra. He bought an estate of 200 acres in this county in 1836, and there passed his life. He died in 1881, one of the oldest pioneers. Our subject, the only living one of two children, was four years old when his mother died, and he continued with his father until twenty-eight years of age. December 23, 1857, he married Mary J., a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy D. (Baily) Bradshaw, and born in 1838 in Knox County. Her parents came to Marion County in 1835, and two years later to Knox County. Our subject's only child is Belle, the wife of S. R. LaRue, of California. In 1865 our subject located on his present estate of 280 acres, and has a fine home, erected at a cost of \$2,100. He is one of the oldest citizens of Northeast Missouri, and is a well informed man. In national affairs he is Democratic. In February, 1862, he joined Company K, Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and became orderly sergeant. After over two years he was discharged at Pilot Knob. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Christian Church.

William H. Bradshaw was born in Kentucky, June 9, 1830. He is the son of Benjamin and Nancy G. (Bailey) Bradshaw, natives of Kentucky, the former of English descent, and the latter of Scotch lineage. They were married in 1825, and ten years later came to Missouri. After a year in Marion County

they came to this county, where the father died near La Belle. The father was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge. He was in the war of 1812. His political principles were Democratic. He died in 1852, at the age of sixty years, leaving a widow and four children. The mother makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. W. R. Bradshaw, and is now a hale old lady of seventy-eight years. She has been a member of the Presbyterian Church for over half a century. Our subject left home at the age of twenty, on account of the "gold fever." He spent three years in California, with fair success at mining, and then returned to his farm in Lewis County, in 1853. In 1862 he became a soldier, and served at Kirksville. In 1864 he was discharged on account of ill health, from which he has never recovered. In 1855 he married Catherine, a daughter of Cyrus McCracken, of Marion County, and they had the following named children: Cyrus M., William A., John, Ella, Edwin, Nannie D. and Thomas W. The mother of these children died in 1885. Our subject has a fine home of about 200 acres. He votes the Republican ticket, and in religion he and his wife hold to the faith of the Christian Church.

Joseph H. Bradshaw, presiding judge of the county court, was born in Kentucky in February, 1832, the son of Smith and Elizabeth (Chrisman) Bradshaw, the former of English origin, born in Kentucky in 1771, and the latter of German stock, native of the same place, born in 1787, and deceased in 1858. The father was a brick mason, and afterward a farmer. In 1832 he came to this county, entered 640 acres and bought 480 acres, and four years later brought his family and settled on the latter. He died in 1868. He was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison, at the battles of Defiance, Miami and Fort Meigs, Ohio. He was on a scouting party of about thirty-five, who were, all but two, either killed or captured by Indians. Our subject, the seventh of eleven children, was four years old when they came to this county, and he remained with his parents until about the age of twenty. He and eight others then started for California on an overland trip, which took them about three months. He farmed for about three years, and in 1857 returned by way of Panama. February 8, 1863, he married Mrs. Sarah Rousseau, a daughter of William Kendrick, and born near Bardstown, Ky., in 1829. Their children are Mary (wife of Samuel Brooking), Hugh and James. Her children by her first husband are James and Fannie. After marriage our subject located on his present estate of 244 acres. He is a Democrat, and in 1880 became associate judge of the county court, and served until 1886, when he became presiding judge. He is an able man, and is a Mason, and a

member of the Christian Church. His wife holds to the Baptist faith.

H. M. Brosius was born in Lancaster County, Penn., on August 8, 1828. He is the son of Benjamin and Phoebe (Booth) Brosius, natives of Pennsylvania. They afterward came to Ohio, where they lived until their deaths in 1871 and 1875, respectively. Our subject left home at the age of twenty years, with a fair education. He first began farming in Ohio, and continued until 1859, when he came to this county. He continued farming for three years, and in 1863 became a merchant at Deer Ridge, the only merchant in the place. He has been very successful, and now has a stock worth about \$2,000, which is double the amount with which he began. He is also postmaster. In 1858 he married Jennie, a daughter of James Starr, of Ohio. Their children are Phoebe E., William S. and Charles H. Our subject has been a justice for several years, and a school director. He served several months in the home guards. His origin is German and Irish. He is a Republican.

William D. Briscoe is the son of Walter D., one of the earliest pioneers of this county, when it required pioneer hardihood to make a home in the forest. He located near Durham, where he became a well-to-do farmer. He was born in 1809, the son of Walter, Sr., a Virginian of German ancestry, who afterward moved to Kentucky. The father died in 1853. He had been married November 5, 1829, and in 1832 came to this county. The mother's name was Eliza A. Waggenner, who was born in Kentucky, January 9, 1813, and died June 20, 1864. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject, the third of seven children, attended common schools, and in 1861 married Nancy O., a daughter of John and Sarah J. (Haycraft) Fisher. He was then twenty-five years of age. Their children are John T., William D., Jr., Maggie L. (the wife of F. S. Ammerman), Anna E. and Sarah B. After some years on his mother's farm he came to this township, and since 1863 has been at his present home. His farm consists of 480 acres, which is one of the best in the county, and a small part of which is inherited. In 1863 he served in the Confederate Army at Kirksville, and for a few months after. He was a Douglas Democrat, and has never deserted that party. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Robert S. Briscoe was born July 7, 1833, in this county, the son of William C. and Amanda (Slaughter) Briscoe, the former of Welsh origin, born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1807, and the latter of English stock, born in 1811 in the same county. He was married in 1833, and immediately came to this county, and

settled near Gilead. He owned 440 acres, one acre of which he gave for the Gilead Baptist Church. The mother died in 1838, and after 1855 the father lived with his son until 1887, since which time he has been with his daughter, Amanda, at Louisville. His children are Robert S.; Abbie, the wife of ex-secretary Bristow, of New York, and Amanda, who married J. F. Weller, of Louisville, Ky. Our subject was educated at a select school at La Grange, and at the Palmyra Baptist Seminary. When twenty years of age he became a teacher, and in 1855 began medicine under Dr. Dimmitt for one year, and then a year under Dr. Taylor. In 1857 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College, and practiced in Monticello until 1865. He then spent four years in Canton, after which he remained in the county seat until 1875. He has since been in Lewiston. April 13, 1857, he married Belle, the daughter of John and Nancy (Lay) Mattingly, and born in Monticello, April 22, 1836. Their children are Lizzie, the wife of Dr. C. R. Ammerman, of Colorado City, Colo.; Nanie, the wife of H. N. Greene, of Ft. Scott, Kas., William and Bertie. The Doctor is one of the oldest resident physicians of the county, and has a large practice. He has sold out, however, and is to move to Colorado City, for his wife's health, where he will resume practice. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Buchanan. For several years he was president of the Lewis County Medical Association, and has also been president of Lewiston Creamery Associations since its organization, March 10, 1884. He is a Knight Templar, and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

James Brooking, retired farmer, was born in Virginia, the son of Edward and Margaret (Andrews) Brooking, the former born in 1782, in Virginia, and the latter in Essex County, Va., in 1794. In 1833 the father came to near Maywood, in this county, and bought a farm near Lewiston, where he died in 1844. He was a soldier of 1812, and was a prominent man. The mother died in 1864. Our subject was seventeen years old when he came to this county, and the following year worked on a farm for \$10 a month, and then went to Mississippi, and after a few months of carpentering went to Little Rock, Ark. He then returned to this county, and bought forty acres, but in 1884 bought his present estate. In November, 1848, he married Sarah, a daughter of Joseph West, and born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1826. Their children are Sarah E. (the wife of J. Russell), Robert, William, Samuel, John, Annie (the wife of R. Seaman) and David. He has now become one of the largest land owners in the county, with an estate of 1,300 acres, which he has given mostly to his children. He has disposed of his estate, and now lives a retired

life. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and are aged, respected citizens.

Benjamin B. Brooks, of the Canton Saw Mill Company, was born in Dalton, N. H., November 4, 1829, the son of Alvin and Lydia I. Brooks, both natives of New Hampshire, where they lived and died. Our subject was educated in his native State, and in 1849 went to California, and spent three years in the gold mines with success. In 1853 he returned, and bought a farm, upon which he remained until 1861, when he began merchandising. In 1872 he came to Canton with Mr. Cummings, with whom he has since been in the lumber business. January 26, 1858, he married Louisa F. Rix, a native of Littleton, N. H. They have an adopted child—Fannie L. He is a Republican, and an encampment member of the I. O. O. F. Charles E. Cummings, the other partner of the above firm, was born in Lisbon, N. H., February 28, 1847, the son of Greenleaf and Hannah (Gould) Cummings, natives, respectively, of New Hampshire and Vermont. The father died in October, 1863, and the mother still lives in Boston. Our subject was educated at Montpelier, Vt., and in the business college of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a bookkeeper in a bank in Wells River, Vt., and then followed merchandising until 1872, when he came to Canton, and engaged in the lumber business. He was largely instrumental in placing the company of which he is a member on its present basis. June 16, 1870, Ellen M. Ayres, a native of Canterbury, N. H., became his wife. Their children are Susan E., Carl G. and Albert E. He is a Republican, and a member of the encampment in Odd Fellowship. The present company was incorporated February 28, 1881, by B. V. Brooks, D. M. Hibbard, C. E. Cummings and F. M. Gifford. This company succeeded the firm Brooks, Cummings & Hibbard, who operated the mill from 1872. Mr. Hibbard sold out in 1882, and Mr. Gifford died in 1886 from drowning in the Mississippi River, so that the present stockholders are Brooks, Cummings and Martha G. Gifford. Mr. Brooks is president, and Mr. Cummings secretary and treasurer. The company owns twenty acres in Canton, where their mills and offices are located. The mill consists of a double circular gang edger, trimmer, and a full set of shingle and lath machinery, giving employment to about seventy men, during the running season. They handle about 7,000,000 feet of lumber per year, which they ship to the West, and whose material comes from Wisconsin. They own an interest in a raft boat.

Massanello M. Buford, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Lewis County, in 1836, the son of Henry and Eleanor (Hardy)

Buford, the former of French-Huguenot stock, born in Bedford Co., Va., in 1798, and the latter born in Maryland in 1800, and deceased in 1853. (His second wife was Eliza Merryweather, *nee* Dodd). The grandfather, Abraham, a native of Virginia was also a farmer, and a soldier of 1812. The father came to this county in 1834, after his marriage, and stopped near Monticello for two years. He then settled near where Colony now is, in Knox County, where he bought eighty acres of land. He passed his last years with our subject, and died in 1877. He was in the Iowa boundary war also. Our subject, the seventh of ten children, was reared in his native county with pioneer advantages, and lived with his parents until the age of twenty. In 1861 he joined the Confederate forces of Gen. Green, and served in the State guards twelve months as orderly sergeant and lieutenant. Then entered the Confederate service for a period of the war. The last six months he was a clerk in the quartermaster's department. He served at the battles of Athens, Shelbina, Lexington and Prairie Grove, where he was wounded in both legs and left hip. He was disabled for eighteen months, and surrendered at the close of the war at Mount Pleasant, Tex. In August, 1863, he married Elizabeth K. German, in Titus County, Tex. She was born in 1836, in Dayton, Ohio, the daughter of Raymond and Katharine German. After the war he spent six years in Hancock County, Ill., and then bought forty acres of his present estate, which embraces 152 acres. He first voted for Fillmore, and has since been a Democrat. He became township collector in 1870, and four years later became county assessor, and served four years. He is a Mason, and the entire family are Baptists, of which church he is clerk. Their children are Kate E., Mildred B. and Henry L.

W. H. Bumbarger, deceased, was born in Harrison County, Ky., December 22, 1817, the son of Michael Bumbarger, a Virginian, of German descent. The father was a farmer in later years. He was a Whig, and both parents were members of the Christian Church. Our subject, the eldest of four children, came to Northeast Missouri in 1870, engaged in the lumber business, and a year later settled permanently on his farm. His estate included 160 acres of land. Politically he was a Whig, but afterward a Democrat. He was a member of the Christian Church. August 21, 1849, Eliza J., a daughter of Coleman and Emily (Rodgers) Reed, became his wife. Her parents were natives of Kentucky, and were of Irish and German origin, respectively. Their children are Mary L., Emma, John C., Nannie, Hattie S., Clarence R. and Jennie L. Our subject died

in August, 1884. His widow still lives on the old place. She and all her children are Christians.

William M. Burford, farmer, was born in Amherst County, Va., April 11, 1817, the son of Daniel and Susan (Lyon) Burford, the former of English origin, born in the above county, and the latter a native of Virginia. The father was a carpenter and boat builder, and served in the war of 1812. Our subject is the fourth of eight children, left home at twelve years of age, and lived with his uncle. He received \$5 per month, and continued with him four years. At the age of seventeen he went to Kentucky, and in 1837 came to Clark County. Two years later he married Nancy Nunn, who was born in Cumberland County, Ky., in 1825. Their children are Elizabeth, the wife of W. Gregory; John; George, a lawyer; Mary, the wife of Mr. S. H. Throckmorton, and Richard. He then came to this county, and bought 200 acres, where he now lives. His wife died in 1858, and in 1860 he married Elizabeth Smith, the daughter of Thomas Throckmorton. She was born in Kentucky, in 1835. Their children are Thomas, Robert, Warder, Nannie, Lucinda, Louis and Addie V. Our subject had but \$100 when he came to this State, but, after rearing twelve children, now owns 600 acres of land, and a residence costing \$3,000. He at one time owned 1,200 acres. He has given seven of his children good homes. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren. He is a Mason, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-one years. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

E. B. Burgess was born in Harrisonburg, Va., in 1856. He is the first son of James H. and Mary (Roller) Burgess, natives of Virginia. The parents have had seven children, all living but one, who became the wife of Charles Fowler. The father came to this county in 1869, and our subject with him. The latter received a fair education, and spent three years at the Kirksville Normal. He then was a teacher for several years in this county, but became weary of that life, and began his present grocery business in Williamstown. He has a large business, and is a promising young man. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Church. His political principles are Democratic.

Hon. Thomas S. Burnett, lawyer, was born in this county, October 14, 1854, the son of George G. and Mary (Stowers) Burnett; the former of Scotch-Irish stock, born in Henry County, Ky., in 1813, and the latter of German descent, born in the same county in 1823. Their ancestors were natives of Loudoun County, Va. The grandfather, Samuel Burnett, went to Henry County, Ky., in 1808, where he died in 1823. George G., the father, lived in Harrison County, Ky., until in November, 1836,

when he moved to this county, and entered 360 acres of land. He was married, January 30, 1840, and was one of the largest land owners of the county, having owned at one time more than 1,200 acres. He is now retired from a very active life of many years in Northeast Missouri; has been living for the last eleven years with his children, and fully merits all the esteem placed upon his honor and manhood. The mother was thirteen years old when her parents, William and Elizabeth (Grant) Stowers, came to this county. She was a woman universally admired for her social, kind disposition and charitable life. Her mother was a daughter of Gen. Grant, of Grant County, Ky., a second-cousin of Gen. U. S. Grant. She was also a niece of Daniel Boone. The mother died in 1876. Her children were Samuel, Elizabeth (deceased), Alexander (accidentally shot in Texas), William S., R. Grant, Washington J., Margret J. (the wife of J. Flowerree) and Thomas S. Our subject was educated at the seminary in Monticello, and graduated from Christian University with the class of 1877. During the last year of his course he was an assistant college teacher, and at the age of seventeen entered that profession for three terms. He then entered the law office of Blair & Marchand, in Monticello, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. Having spent a time in the office of Hon. W. H. H. Russell, of St. Louis, he went to Dallas, Tex., and, after teaching a couple of sessions, began practice at Dallas, in December, 1879, and remained until August, 1883, when ill health compelled him to retire. In April, 1884, he came to Monticello, where he has since been one of the leading lawyers. He is an eloquent speaker, and highly esteemed as a man. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Samuel J. Tilden. He is an Odd Fellow, and has been a member of the Christian Church since fourteen years of age.

E. Burrows, nurseryman, was born August 7, 1836, in Delaware County, N. Y., one of seven children of David and Terressa (Lowry) Burrows, the former of English stock, born January 10, 1800, in New London, Conn., and the latter of similar origin, born at the same place a few years later. After marriage they moved to Delaware County, where they built a house, and engaged in manufacturing shoes. The mother died in 1838, and the father, about ten years later, married Cornelia, the daughter of Gen. James Knox, a soldier of the Revolution. She died about 1850, after which he married again, and this wife still lives. Our subject left home at the age of twenty-one, and came to Illinois, engaging in the nursery business at Bloomington, with F. K. Phoenix. In 1861 he enlisted in the Normal Regiment from Bloomington, and in 1863 joined Company I as a

lieutenant. He was mustered out in 1863, as a captain, at Vicksburg. He returned and resumed his old business as foreman, and in 1871 became superintendent for Haggard Bros., and continued five years. After a time, as superintendent for Spaulding & Co., at Springfield, he came to Canton, and began the nursery business for himself, and has built up a fine trade, having now forty acres under cultivation. He has so large a trade he is unable to fill his orders. In March, 1864, he married Isabelle I. Montgomery, who was born December 4, 1841, in Danville, Ky. Their children are Nellie L., William D., Jennie M., Major F. and Edith F. He is now a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. In the first he is at present Vice Grand. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the eldest daughter of the Christian Church.

Robert S. Byers, farmer, was born in County Down, Ireland, February 17, 1829, the second of five children of William and Agnes (McKitrick) Byers, also of Ireland. The father died in his native country when R. S. was about nine years old. He was the son of David Byers, a Scotchman, and was a linen weaver. The mother came to Pittsburgh, in 1848, and afterward moved to Rochester, Penn., where she died about 1872. Both parents were Presbyterians. Our subject received a good business education, and when fifteen years old came to America. Among other things he learned the marble cutting trade, at which he worked about two years. In 1854 he went to Rock Island County, Ill. He ran on the river for awhile to New Orleans, as second steward. In 1859 he went to Pike's Peak, Colo., but soon returned to this county, where Elizabeth, a daughter of James Clayton, became his wife September 9, 1860. She was a native of England, and was nine years old when she came to America. Their children are Emma L. and Agnes E. In August, 1862, he joined Company D, of the Missouri State Militia, and operated in the northeastern part of the State; he was a sergeant, and served until the surrender. Since 1866, when he abandoned the life of a tenant farmer, he has been on his present estate of eighty acres of choice and improved land. He is a Republican, and his first vote for Lincoln was one of the only two in his precinct. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Capt. John Preston Caldwell, farmer and miller, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1815, the son of Walter and Mary (Breckinridge) Caldwell, the former of Irish origin, born in Virginia in 1777. He was a farmer and speculator, and in his youth went to Kentucky, where they lived in Boone's Fort for a few years, and

afterward settled in Bath County. In 1818 he came to this State, where his brother, Samuel, was one of those who laid out the town of Louisiana, and afterward Palmyra, also. In 1827 Walter located at New London, where he owned a fine farm near by, and afterward died in May, 1842. He was a major of militia, and a county judge, several years. He was a Democrat, and in 1830 he and his son, James D., were rival candidates for the State Senate, the latter being a Whig. Their canvass is a part of history, and it is well known that the father was defeated. The mother was born in Virginia in 1778, and was a cousin of John C. Breckinridge. She died the year before her husband, leaving six sons and three daughters. Our subject, the eighth child, was eleven years old when they came here, and when he was fifteen became a carpenter, serving two years as apprentice and six years as a journeyman. In 1839 he erected a water mill on the Middle Fabius. February 22, 1841, he married Elvira C., a daughter of Silas Reddish, a pioneer, whose name was given to a certain township. She was born in 1823 in Kentucky. Their children are Oliver K., James H., Sarah C., Matilda J., Annie B., Emma J., Minnie and Robert B., some of whom are married. After three years with his mill, he began farming; he was engaged in milling afterward, but in 1861 enlisted in the Confederate service, but soon returned, and became captain of a company he had organized. In 1862 he was captured, and imprisoned a year, but was then exchanged, and remained in service until 1864. For the last eight or nine years he and his son, Robert, have been partners, and have remodeled their mill. He now owns 240 acres. In 1852 he was sheriff and collector, serving two terms, and in 1876 became collector another term. He is a Mason, and the family are members of the Christian Church.

John W. Cason, farmer, was born in 1837, in this county, and was reared on a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in the Confederate service, and continued until he was captured, during the same year. He was held a prisoner in St. Louis, and afterward in Illinois. In 1865 he returned to this county, and resumed farming. He was educated at La Grange High School in his younger days. He afterward married Mary A. Johnson, a native of Marion County, but reared in this county. Since 1877 he has been located on his present estate, near La Grange. They have had three sons and three daughters. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, while in religion he, his wife, three daughters and one son hold to the Baptist faith. The father, John, was born in Kentucky in 1812. He was married to Elizabeth G. Coleman, a native of Kentucky. He then moved near Monticello, this State, about 1836, and is still living in Highland Township. The

mother died in 1884. Three sons and one daughter are the only survivors of their children.

Henry C. Chinn, editor and proprietor of the *Canton News*, was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 15, 1841, the son of Achilles and Dorothy (Longest) Chinn, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. He came to Louisville in 1850, where he commenced the printer's trade, at the age of twelve years, completing the same four years thereafter. He attended two sessions in Christian University, of Canton, Mo., in 1857-58. In 1859-60 he clerked in St. Louis, and until 1861 was in his native State. He then came to Canton, and in 1862 entered *The Press* office as foreman, and was with that paper from its first issue until April 1, 1878, when he purchased a half interest in the La Grange (Mo.) *Democrat*, in charge of its mechanical department, and eighteen months later disposed of his interest and returned to Canton, where he issued the first number of the *News*, February 13, 1880. It is the only Republican paper in this county, and one of the best periodicals in the State. Our subject is an Odd Fellow of twenty-five years standing, and has filled all the offices in both lodge and encampment. October 15, 1860, he married Bettie W. Cleneay, of Canton, and a native of Maysville, Ky. Their children are Lizzie B., Charles C., William H. G., Jesse B., Mollie T. and Julia C. The parents are members of the Christian Church.

D. W. and J. F. Christie, the former a farmer and merchant, and the latter a farmer, were born in 1837 and 1839, respectively, in Frederick County, Va., the sons of James and Elizabeth (Watson) Christie, the former of Irish descent, born in 1797 in the above county, and the latter born in the same county, in 1810. The grandfather, Robert, was a native of Ireland. After his marriage in Virginia, the father came to this county in December, 1855, locating on the farm now owned by J. B. Wallace. He died three years later. Since his death the mother has lived with her son, J. F. Our subjects, the fourth and fifth of six children, came to this county with their parents, and in 1861 D. W. enlisted under Gen. Martin E. Green, and was engaged in the battles of Shelbina, Glasgow, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins Ferry. He surrendered under Maj. Gen. Buckner, at Shreveport. In 1883 he married Mollie F., a daughter of Jerry Glenn, and born in Kenton County, Ky., in 1841. D. W. and J. F. worked together, caring for their mother and sisters, and after the former enlisted J. F. assumed the responsibility of their care. Since 1867 they have been in partnership on their present estate of 280 acres. In 1877 the Patrons of Husbandry organized a stock company and general store,

and three years later D. W. became their manager, but resigned in 1885 on account of ill health. In January, 1887, he was re-elected, and still holds the position. They are Democrats, and are members of the Christian Church, to which they have belonged since 1876. The wife of D. W. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. D. W. is a Master Mason.

J. O. Clapp is a native of Lewis County, Mo., his birth occurring in 1848. He is the son of Lorenzo and Sophronia (Clark) Clapp, of Massachusetts, and of English origin. The father came to this county in 1844, and remained until his death. He died in 1861, leaving a wife and two sons; the family lived together until the mother's death in 1873. Our subject, soon after, married Margaret J., a daughter of Mathias Pugh, a prominent farmer of this county. Their children are Martha H., Emma S. and Elmer E., all of whom are living. Our subject is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He owns a fine estate of 1,200 acres, in this county, and 100 in Clark County, making him one of the largest land owners in this county.

L. L. Clapp was born in Massachusetts in 1842, the son of Lorenzo and Sophronia (Clark) Clapp, who are mentioned in the sketch of J. O. Clapp, and who are said to be descendants of pilgrims of Plymouth Rock. Our subject received the old home estate, and in 1876 was married to Nancy N., a daughter of N. B. and Nancy A. (Turner) McLin, natives of Kentucky. Their children are William A. and Albert A. Our subject has a fine estate of about 240 acres well improved, and one of the best in the county. During the war he served in the Home Guards, but was not in active service. He votes the Republican ticket, and he and his wife hold to the faith of the Methodist Church.

L. B. Clay was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 27, 1820, the son of George and A. (Bainbridge) Clay, natives of Kentucky, the former of Irish and the latter of German stock. The parents were married in Kentucky, and in 1821 came to Warren County, this State. The father ran a tanyard for about ten years, then went to St. Louis, and followed boating until his death, in 1858, at the age of seventy years, and some years after the death of the mother. At the age of fifteen our subject ran away to New Orleans, with the intention of becoming a sailor. The father's vigilance brought him back, however, and he engaged in boating. He soon became an expert pilot, and was so engaged for about twenty-five years. During the winter of 1865 and 1866, he ran the "Cornelia" to New Orleans, and while at work, either as captain or pilot, was never idle. His last trip

was made in 1866. He at one time knew every man, woman and child that lived on the Illinois River. When he moved to Lewis County, Mo., the bushwhackers were numerous, and he was directed, by some prominent men, to send for help, if they became troublesome; he was not bothered, however. While boating on the Mississippi he was married to Barbara Davidson, an adopted child of William Jones, of St. Louis. Six of their nine children are living: Amanda, oldest living; Oliver C., prosecuting attorney; Thomas L.; S. W.; Ella and James H. Our subject was originally a Whig, but is now a Democrat of the Union stamp. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Hon. Oliver C. Clay, A. M., prosecuting attorney, was born in this county May 27, 1849, the son of Little Berry and Barbara Clay, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject, the third of seven children, had charge of his father's farm during the war, and after that conflict entered Christian University, and acted as janitor to pay his expenses. He graduated in June, 1871, with the degree of A. M. In his sophomore year he had two or three classes in mathematics, and the senior year he was a teacher of Greek and Latin. During a greater part of the course he boarded himself, as he was unable to do otherwise, and the small hour of 2 o'clock at night often found him at work. He became a teacher in 1871 in the country, but soon became assistant principal of the high school in Canton, and the following year was made principal. He became professor of mathematics in Christian University two years later, where seven years before he had begun as janitor. He resigned this chair three years later. June 25, 1877, he married Charlotte, the daughter of James Biggs. She is a native of Canton County. She also graduated from this university, and was valedictorian of her class, being the only lady who ever received the degree of A. M. in this institution. She taught in the schools of Canton several years. Their children are William G., Roxana, Horace B. and Mary. He went to Sedalia the day of his marriage, and delivered before the State Teachers' Association his address "The Public Schools our only Safeguard." He began law in 1874, was admitted in 1875, and has opened an office in Monticello. From 1883 to 1885 he was a partner of J. T. Lloyd, and since that time R. W. Ray has been his partner, and the firm have had marked success. He is a Democrat, and has served in his present office since 1882. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, having taken all the degrees of the latter. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, of which he is Sunday-school superintendent.

Elijah Cole, farmer, was born in Fairfield County, in 1816,

the youngest of eight children of Stephen and Elizabeth (Gosage) Cole, natives of Maryland. They came to the above county where the father died in 1821. He was for many years the owner of a grist-mill and carding factory, and was also a farmer. By his first wife he had five sons. The mother died about 1853. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was left fatherless at an early age, and so received, probably, but two months of school advantages. He has largely educated himself by private study, and at sixteen began for himself as a tenant farmer. In 1850 he married Lydia Rutledge, a Virginian, of German ancestry. Their children are William P., Louis E., and Mary E., the wife of B. Sickles. He came to this county about 1854, and has since been a resident of his farm and estate of ninety-nine acres. He has been a Methodist for about fifty-six years—thirty years as class leader, and twenty-five as Sunday-school superintendent. His wife was also a devoted Methodist. Politically he has been a Whig and a Republican, and first voted for Harrison.

James W. Collins, farmer and stock raiser, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1823, the son of James and Delia (Creagh) Collins, born in 1781 and 1803, respectively, and deceased in 1865 and 1839. Our subject, the eldest of eight children, worked on the farm, and in 1849 came to the United States, and here was employed on railways until 1851, when he came to Missouri, and two years later located in La Grange. In 1856 he married Nancy Blackburn, who was born in Kentucky in 1830. Their children are Mary (the wife of G. Westhoff), James, William, Julia, Daniel and Thomas. Our subject lived in La Grange for twelve years, and was engaged as a bookkeeper, and as contractor for grading the streets. In 1865 President Johnson appointed him assistant United States assessor for three counties. In 1869 he came to Canton, and resumed bookkeeping, in which capacity he ranks as one of the best in the county. His wife died in 1870, and four years later he married Nancy Roech, a daughter of William Bennett, and born in 1831, in Springfield. In 1875 he came to Dickerson Township, where he owns an estate of 704 acres. He also owns 220 acres in Clark County. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Roman Catholics.

Frederick Condit was born in Nauvoo, Ill., August 16, 1849, the son of Edward and Mary Condit, who are mentioned elsewhere. After moving East with his parents, our subject came with his father to Keokuk, Iowa, where he was educated. From 1861 to 1880 he was a steamboat pilot on the Mississippi for the Eagle Packet Company. In 1877 he began his present grocery business, which was conducted by his father-in-law until

1880, since which time our subject has managed it himself. Besides his grocery business, he has a very large shoe trade in both city and county. January 13, 1872, he married Hun Nichols, a native of Zanesville, Ohio. Their children are Edward P., Walter and Pansye. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Rev. J. F. Cook, LL. D. Concerning the honored president of La Grange College the following is taken from Duncan's "History of Missouri Baptists:" "Joshua Flood Cook was born in Shelby County, Ky., January 14, 1834. He professed religion, and united with the Baptists, in 1846. In 1852 he came to Missouri, and spent the next five years teaching and attending Howard High School; then entered Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1858, and was married to Miss Sue G. Farmer the same year. In 1859 he became president of New Liberty Female College, which position he held until 1861, when he went South, where he remained during the war. He filled the position of pastor at Eminence, Ky., in 1865-66. At the age of thirty-two he was made president of La Grange College, Missouri, for the term of twenty-six years. For him these years have been years of excessive toil and great anxiety. No more unfavorable time could have been found for establishing a college than in the fall of 1866. When he assumed charge of the college it was encumbered with a debt of \$10,000. The building was in the worst repair, and without a dollar in the treasury. He has expended over \$15,000 in paying debts for building and improvements, and the college has now assets to free it from all indebtedness. As an educator Dr. Cook has no superior in the State, as is fully attested by the many prominent men in various professions, whom he has educated. In addition to his college work he has preached almost every Sabbath, and often weeks at a time. His preaching is characterized by simplicity, boldness and 'the faith once delivered to the saints.' He stays in the old ruts of theology, and cares little for modern progressive ideas. He is a 'self-made man.' Intellectually and morally his individuality is strongly marked. He has a general air of frankness, straightforwardness and honesty. May he long be spared to carry on the good work. Since 1866 he has been actively identified with Baptist interests in the bounds of Wyaconda Association, as well as in other societies of the State. He wears very gracefully and modestly the merited title of Doctor of Laws." Dr. Cook has been continuously the president of La Grange College for twenty-one years, and bids fair to be there

as much longer. He is called the "prince of educators" by many capable of judging of his ability and work. Many of the most prominent men of Missouri have been educated under his tuition. The college is now entirely free from debt, has a surplus of several thousand dollars, a good geological collection, fair apparatus, and a library of 10,000 volumes. Dr. Cook's work in Missouri will live long in the future. He has raised an interesting family. His eldest son is pastor of a church in St. Louis, and bids fair to be more useful than his father. Dr. Cook has a beautiful home, where he entertains many friends, and is never more happy than when they are under his roof. He has educated many poor young men and women, and thus has done much to cause him to be honored and loved.

Jacob E. Cooksey, sheriff, was born in Fauquier County, Va., February 10, 1828, the son of Warren and Hannah (Hunsicker) Cooksey, the former of Scotch stock, born in Fairfax County, Va., in 1803, and the latter of German-English origin, born in 1805 in Virginia. The father married in 1826, and in 1835 came to this county and entered 160 acres in Canton Township. He worked at his trade together with farming, in 1841 moved to Tully, and for two years carried on the cooper business and a distillery. In 1843 he returned to the farm, and five years later moved to La Grange, but returned the next year, and died in December following. He owned 110 acres at the time of his death, and was a man who worked from fourteen to seventeen hours per day. The mother died in June, 1886, in California, where she had gone with her daughter in 1871. Our subject, the second of twelve children, was seven and one-half years old when they came to this State. Jacob remained at home after his father's death, and cared for the family until they matured. In October, 1858, he married Imeld, daughter of Dr. Loring and Mary (Smith) Lusk. She was born in Mercer County, Penn., in 1838. Their children are Warren L., John and Nellie. He erected a stave and barrel factory in Canton, in 1854, and for two years manufactured barrels, to the number of 200 per day, and shipped them to Quincy, Keokuk and Warsaw. After five years of dry goods clerking he followed butchering until 1864, and then was connected with a livery stable for two years, after which he bought a half interest, and continued until 1874, when he was elected constable, serving until his election as sheriff in 1884. He has served efficiently ever since. He is a Democrat, has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-seven years, having taken all degrees, and has been a Methodist since 1850. His wife died March 11, 1887.

N. M. Dacon, of Dacon & Hull, druggists and hardware mer-

chants, was born in this county in 1851, the son of John and Mary (Hamner) Dacon, the former of German-Irish descent, born in Bath County, Va., in 1811, and the latter a native of the same State. After his marriage the father came to this county some time in the "thirties," and a few years later bought an estate of 160 acres in Reddish Township. He died in 1857, four years after the death of his wife. Their children are Thomas and N. M. The latter was six years old at the death of his father, and was reared to his eighteenth year by L. A. Rodefer. When twenty-one he became a painter, and so continued four years. July 20, 1879, he married Mira, a daughter of William and Lucy (Caplinger) Fible, and born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1855. Their only child is Victor F. In 1878 our subject became a salesman in Lewiston, and in September, 1886, he and W. E. Hull established their present business. Mr. Dacon is the only registered druggist in Lewiston. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Isaac W. Day, farmer, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., in 1828, the son of John and Sarah (Lycan) Day, natives of Culpeper County, Va., and born in 1786 and 1796, respectively. The father moved to Morgan County, Ky., in 1816, and with the exception of two years in Sangamon County, Ill., he lived there until his death in 1855. He was a prominent justice, and a sheriff of Morgan County two terms. The mother died in Moorehead, Ky., in 1883. Our subject, the eighth of twelve children, lived in Kentucky from his second year until his father's death, and in October, 1857, came to Adair County, and two years later to this county. In October, 1860, he married Martha, the daughter of William L. and Eliza J. (Dunlap) Graves. She was born in 1846 in this county. Their children are John W., Polonzo, Charles, George W., Samuel and Dora A. He then located on his present estate, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of five years in Williamstown. The farm embraces 180 acres of fine land. He is a Democrat, whose first vote was cast for Pierce. His wife has been a member of the Christian Church for the last sixteen years.

Dr. William B. Dement was born in Cincinnati in 1820, son of Richard Dement, a native of Maryland, of French origin. The mother, Catherine (McDaniel) is of Scotch stock, and a native of Maryland. The father spent thirty years of his life in the Government service. Both parents are now deceased. Our subject is the second son of eight children. The father went to Washington, where he was employed, and where our subject received a good education. William B. then came to this county,

and was a successful farmer for some time, and after his property was destroyed by fire he began reading medicine under Dr. Hughes, of Canton. Two years later he entered the medical department of the State University, and took a two years' course. Since a short practice in Iowa he has been in this county. He has a fine and lucrative practice, and besides owns a large tract of land. His estate consists of 200 acres in one body, and about the same amount in another, near Canton. Soon after his medical studies were finished he married Catherine, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Threlkeld, a Welsh family. After his wife's death he married her sister, Sarah A. Their children are Sue, William, John, Edward and Stonewall J. The Doctor is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic lodge.

George O. Devilbiss, farmer, was born in Washington County, Md., July 21, 1813, the son of John and Mary (O'Ferrall) Devilbiss, whose sketch appears in that of Henry Devilbiss. He was reared on the farm, and when sixteen attended school at Winchester, Va. After studying law awhile, he went to Washington County, Md., and learned the tanner and currier's trade, at which he worked until 1839, when he came to Missouri, and continued at his trade for ten years. He then went to Carroll County, after marriage, and the following year returned to this county, and bought land now owned by the county. He followed farming and stock raising, and in 1872 came to his present farm, a fine estate of about 200 acres. In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barnett, a native of Hannibal, and who died December 22, 1881. Their children are Mary, Anna (wife of W. Beau-drew) and Rebecca. Our subject is a Democrat, and his entire family are zealous Catholics.

Henry Devilbiss, farmer, was born July 9, 1823, in Allegany County, Md., one of nine children of John and Mary (O'Ferrall) Devilbiss, the former of Swiss origin, born in 1775, in Maryland, and the latter of Irish stock, born in 1784, in Virginia. They left Maryland in 1839, and came to this county, settling where our subject now resides, and where they farmed until their respective deaths, in 1846 and 1847. Our subject assumed control of the farm, and at the age of twenty-seven married Amanthis E., a daughter of Lucien and Elizabeth (Bourne) Durkee. She was born in July, 1830. Their children are Louisa (the wife of C. Mays), Josephine (the wife of O. M. Towles), Francis M., Elizabeth (the wife of S. J. Mudd), Henry, Mary, Nellie, Katy and Julia. Our subject now has a fine estate of 360 acres, mostly improved. He has filled the office of justice for the past sixteen years. He is a Democrat, but was formerly a Henry Clay Whig. His family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

F. M. Devilbiss, farmer, was born August 7, 1855, on the place where his father still lives. The sketch of his parents, Henry and Amanthis E. Devilbiss, appears above. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, and finished his education at the Franciscan College, Quincy, Ill. He then returned to the farm in 1876, and the following year began railroading in Saline and La Fayette Counties. In 1879 he returned home, and in 1881 was married, on October 20. His wife, Emma, the daughter of Elisha and Joanna (Bland) Cowgill, was born August 15, 1856, in Clark County. Their children are Joseph F. and Bernard C. His wife was a teacher of the Canton schools for four years, besides one year elsewhere. They continued on the farm until the spring of 1884, when they moved to the farm where they now reside. Our subject now owns a farm of 130 acres north of Canton. He is one of the prominent young farmers of his county. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Tilden. In religion he and his wife are devoted Catholics.

S. P. Doran was born in Iowa in 1853, the son of Simon and Susan (Spicknall) Doran, natives of Ohio. The parents were married in 1847, and the mother was a daughter of Rev. Richard and Annie (Miller) Spicknall, the former a prominent man in church affairs and politics. The parents moved soon afterward to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and in 1854 to Des Moines. The mother came to this county in 1875 with eight children, all of whom are now married. Our subject is the fourth son, and was twenty-two years old when they came to this county. He educated himself by paying his own way in college, and for several years was a successful teacher of Lewis County. He was one of the founders of the *La Belle Journal*, and is now owner and editor of the *Williamstown Banner*. He married Mollie, a daughter of Elisha and Sallie (Selsor) Hicks, natives of Virginia. Their children are Winfield, Elisha, Richard, LeRoy and Mollie B. Our subject became a Mason in 1876. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his political principles are Republican.

Harrison Dowell, farmer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1826, the son of Elijah and Mary (Haden) Dowell, the former of English descent, born in 1800 in Virginia, and the latter of German stock, born in Pennsylvania in 1803. The father went to Meade County, Ky., when about ten years old, and, after his father's death, was reared by his brother-in-law, Robert Hall. After his marriage he moved to Hardin County, in 1859 came to Knox County, and in 1881 came to Lewis County, where he died in 1885. Our subject, the second of seven children, left home at twenty years of age, and worked as a carpenter. In 1848

he came to this county, and began his trade in Canton. He was married, in May, 1852, to Margret, a daughter of Howard and Margaret Brown. She was born in Nelson County Ky., in 1829. Their children are Annie, the wife of J. D. Million, and Bessie, the wife of J. R. Burgess. In 1853 he came to Knox County, and farmed and worked at his trade until 1865, when he bought 177 acres, where he now lives. His estate now embraces 337 acres. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Gen. Cass. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been so since 1863 and 1857, respectively. He is a trustee of the church, and a highly esteemed man.

E. A. Dowell, lawyer, was born in Knox County, in 1858, the son of Elijah B. and Elizabeth (Henry) Dowell, the former born in Wade County, Ky., in 1828, and the latter in Virginia, in 1835, the daughter of Hugh Henry. The father lived at home until twenty-seven years of age, and in 1855 married and went to Knox County. The mother died in 1866. The father bought an estate of 300 acres in Knox County, and in 1866 located near Williamstown, this county, and three years later married Susan Luckett. Their only child is Mary B. He now owns an estate of 327 acres. He served in the Confederate Army from 1862 till the close of the war, and also served in Shelby's raid of 1863, and Price's raid of 1864, and also served in the quartermaster's department. Our subject, the only child, was educated at Monticello Seminary, and at Kirksville Normal. In 1880 he became a teacher, and two years later was appointed deputy collector by J. T. Hutton. He began law in 1878 under O. C. Clay and J. T. Lloyd, of Monticello. He was admitted in March, 1884, and the following month became a partner with R. Minter, at La Belle. The latter attended to real estate and insurance, and the former gave his attention to law. He was the first attorney of La Belle, and in 1884, was made notary public. December 24, 1886, he married Minnie, a daughter of Joseph Glover, of Newark, and born in Knox County, in December, 1864. Our subject is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F., and Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. Duncan (deceased) was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1833. He is the son of Hon. John Duncan, of Scotch origin, and a native of the same State. Our subject was educated at Georgetown College, and in 1853 began reading law under Senator J. Green. He returned to his native State afterward, and finished his studies at the Louisville law school. He then went to what is now Des Moines, Iowa, where he was admitted, and practiced about a year. During this time he married Mattie E., a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Price) Morris, natives of Ken-

tucky, and of Scotch and German descent, respectively. Her father afterward became one of the leading stock raisers of this county. He died in 1858, a member of the Presbyterian Church, while her mother is still living. Before the war our subject practiced law in Alexandria and Monticello. In 1861 he entered service in the Confederate Army, fell ill in Arkansas, and died in 1864. Their children were Joseph, deceased; Selden, a bank cashier, in Compass, Tex.; J. L., druggist, of Denison, Tex.; and Zeta, the wife of Harry Barkeley. Our subject's widow owns a small farm, where her nephew and his wife live with her.

Thomas L. Durkee was born in this county, April 7, 1834, the son of Chauncey and Lucy A. (Lewis) Durkee, natives of Vermont and Kentucky. The father, born in 1803, came to this State with his father, Roswell, in 1808, and located in St. Charles County, where he was killed by the Indians in 1812. He assisted in the surveying of the county, and was one of the company who laid out the town of Canton in 1845. He first helped to lay out the town of Monticello, and was a merchant there, and afterward a miller in this city. He was also a general in the Black Hawk war. His children are Napoleon B., of Lincoln, Neb.; Thomas L.; Julius E., of Los Angeles, Cal.; and Annie E., the wife of Mr. Tasker, of Tombstone, Ariz. The father died in December, 1853. Our subject was fairly educated; in 1846 became a clerk in Canton, and in 1854 established a mercantile business, which he conducted until July, 1861. He then joined Martin E. Green's Northeast Missouri Regiment, serving until September, the following year. In 1867 he became a partner with M. C. Hawkins & Bro., merchants, and in 1870 the firm became Hawkins & Durkee, but in 1876 our subject assumed entire control. He has occupied his present large storehouse since 1870, and has a large stock of staple and fancy goods, notions, hats, shoes, carpets, trunks, etc.; has one of the leading trades of the county, and is probably the oldest pioneer merchant of Canton. October 29, 1856, he married Annie M. Eads, a native of St. Louis County. Their children are Alice B. and Henry K. Our subject is a Democrat, a Knight Templar, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

L. B. Durkee was born January 9, 1842, near Wyaconda Creek, and is the third son of Roswell and Caroline (Hawkins) Durkee. The father was born in this State, and the mother in Kentucky. Our subject lives in this county, as does also one of his brothers; another brother lives in Indian Territory. Our subject lived with his parents until after the death of his father, in 1859, and then entered the Confederate service for three years. He received seven wounds at Oak Ridge, on account of his horse

being shot under him and falling on his leg. He offered to surrender, but the captain ordered them to kill him. They captured him, however, and he, with nine others, was in prison and sentenced to be shot. He cut through the wall with a concealed knife, and for four days traveled without anything to eat except hazel nuts. He is said to be the only man in the county who never took the oath of allegiance. He crossed the plains three times, and worked in the mines in Montana until 1866. In 1867 he married Lucy, a daughter of Nancy (Travirs) Baker. Their children are Pearly, John and May. Then for several years he engaged in the dry goods business, and also farmed from 1868 to 1882. Since then he has been a merchant at Williamstown, and carries a stock of over \$3,000. He has also one of the finest residences in this county. He is a Mason, and politically is a Democrat, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

William G. Ellis, farmer, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1828, the son of William and Sarah (Casseday) Ellis, the former of Welsh origin, born December 27, 1804, and the latter of Irish stock, born in January, 1805. The father lived in Oldham County, Ky., after his marriage in 1827, and was engaged as a merchant there and at Louisville, but in 1836 came to Monticello, and resumed merchandising. He also owned an estate of 160 acres, now owned by J. H. Leeper. Before the war he came to Canton, and established a lumber yard. He followed this until a short time before his death, in 1879. In 1840 he was a member of the Legislature, and also in 1844. He became county judge ten years later, and was re-elected in 1862. January 31, 1830, he laid out the first addition to Canton. He was the first president of the La Grange College, which was organized in 1858. He was also a trustee of Christian University for several years. His wife died in 1874. Our subject, the eldest of eight children, was eight years old when they came here, and he lived with his parents until twenty-five years of age. He was educated at Monticello, and afterward made a trip to California. He drove a herd of cattle through, remained about a year, and returned by way of Panama. December 23, 1853, he married Susan F., a daughter of Howard Roberts, a county judge. She was born in 1832, in Harrison County, Ky., and came to Pike County, this State, in 1834. Their children are Joshua B., Mary K., Sallie M., Lorena G. (the wife of M. Kurtz), William H., John P. and James W. Since his marriage he has lived on his present estate, now increased from 240 acres to 404 acres, and is one of the oldest residents of the county. In politics he is independent. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been steward for the past

quarter of a century, while his wife belongs to the Church of Christ. He is postmaster at his home.

George Ellison, attorney at law, is the son of Hon. James Ellison, whose sketch appears elsewhere. He was born in this county December 9, 1841, and was educated at the Christian University of Canton. He read law with his father, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. Since then he has been in successful practice. In 1874 he became judge of the probate court, and served four years, but declined re-election. He was elected as a Democrat, of which party he is a loyal member. July 10, 1866, he married Elizabeth (Bland) Duncan, who died August 29, 1877, leaving one child—Nillie.

William W. English, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1829, the son of Frosty S. and Nancy A. (Resser) English, the former of English origin, born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1787, and the latter a native of Culpeper County, Va. The father was a saddler and afterward a farmer. In 1833 he came to Ohio, near Zanesville, and eighteen months later came to Marion County, this State. The following year he came to Canton Township, and spent the last twenty years of his life near Williamstown. He died in 1865, and the mother in 1836. His second wife was a Mrs. Brown, *nee* Morrow, also deceased. Our subject, the third of six children, was three years old when they came from Virginia. He lived with his father until his majority, then became a farm hand, at a salary of \$10 per month. He continued this one year. February 16, 1853, he married Sarah A., the daughter of George and Nancy Tate, and born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1833. Their children are Mary C., the wife of W. Anderson; Nancy, A., the wife of B. Craig; Martha E., the wife of J. Glaves; Frances L., the wife of J. Thrasher; Sarah E.; William L.; Elisha W. and Eliza B. He then began farming independently, and since 1865 has lived on his present estate. He began with 160 acres at that date, and now owns 225. He is a Democrat, who first voted for Pierce, and is largely a self-educated man. He, his wife and six children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged thirty-nine years, and of which he is class leader and steward. He served in Gen. Green's and Gen. Price's commands, from June, 1861, and served six months at Lexington, Athens, and other places.

Hardin N. Eversole was born in Washington County, Mo., in 1822. He is the son of Abraham and Barbara (Dean) Eversole, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German origin. The family of Abraham Eversole, consisting of four boys and two girls, first came as far west as Indiana, and afterward to this State, locating

in Washington County permanently. Our subject lost both parents when quite young, but remained in that county twelve years after his parents died. While a mere boy he made his start in the world working for 25 cents a day, and saved the same till he had \$60, with which he purchased a pony he had long wanted; still worked at the same rates till he saved \$25, and purchased with it a saddle and bridle. He went, some time after, to what is now Texas County, and began hauling logs with an ox team; was afterward engaged in the saw mill business, which he followed till 1848, when he went to St. Louis, and the next year drove a commissary team to Salt Lake City, and after a winter in the saw mill business there went to California, and engaged in mining for two years, 1850-51. He then crossed the ocean, and returned to St. Louis, by way of New York City, in 1853. In 1854 he married Maria, daughter of Joseph and Francis (Bramble) Fleak, of St. Louis. They moved to Lewis County in 1855, and have from that time lived on his present farm, which consists of about 700 acres of well improved land. Their children are Georgie, the eldest, who in 1879 married W. S. Rodefer, of Lewiston, Mo.; Josie, the second daughter, in 1885, married J. R. Gregory, of Kansas City, Mo.; Willie H., the next in age, in the same year married Aggie Blair, a relative of ex-Gov. Blair. The two youngest of the family are still at home, namely, Nettie and Lula. Hardin N. Eversole, as was his father, is a Mason, also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. He is a Democrat, and he and wife and their two eldest daughters are members of the Christian Church.

J. W. Ewart was born in Summit County, Ohio, in 1839. He is the third son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Zerbie) Ewart, natives of Pennsylvania. He crossed the plains (to the Rocky Mountains) when eighteen years of age; after returning from the mountains went to Texas. After a short time in Texas he returned to St. Louis, and brought with him some Spanish cattle. After teaching awhile in the southern part of the State, he then went to Tipton, and to Syracuse, where he engaged in the lumber business. While in Syracuse he had charge of the business of McAlister & Beedies, while they were at St. Louis, and succeeded so well that he accumulated several thousand dollars to their credit, which was the beginning of his success. He then engaged in the lumber business at Sedalia, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion went to St. Louis. He then tried to find employment in Alton, Bloomington and Peoria, and finally succeeded at Ottawa, Ill. He then joined the Union Army (Company E, Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry), and reported at Camp Butler, where he was mustered in by Grant. He was sent out with another man to capture a de-

serter, but were themselves captured by the Confederates, held prisoners several months, and then paroled. He served at Corinth and Shiloh. He then went to Nashville, and was in the quartermaster's department, where he served until about the close of the war. He then went to Ohio, and persuaded his father to sell out and come to Missouri. He settled in Lewis County, Mo., where he has resided ever since, and married a daughter of Samuel Matlick, who came to this county in 1865; their children were Florence E., Thomas S., Shirley (deceased) and Claude H. He owns 260 acres of fine land, and pays particular attention to stock raising. He is a Republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

Charles P. O'Ferrall was born in Washington County, Md., December 25, 1814, the son of John and Alice (McKernan) O'Ferrall, natives of the above county and Ireland, respectively. Our subject was reared on a farm, with but little education, and in 1837 came to what is now the Long estate, where the father died in 1846, and the mother the year previous. Our subject is the eldest of four children, and after his father's death, managed the home farm with his brother until the latter's death in 1848. Our subject went to Old Tully, and was engaged in the livery and hotel business two years. He bought 700 acres of timber land in 1840, upon which he still has some valuable timber, and furnished steamers with fuel for four years. January 17, 1855, he married Mary A. Barnett, a native of Ralls County. Two years later he bought 160 acres where he now lives, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has increased his estate to 455 acres, almost all highly improved. He also owns farms in Carroll and Livingston Counties. His children are John C., a Kansas City lawyer; Charles, a St. Joseph physician; Otho G., a real estate man of Kansas City; Alice, the wife of E. S. Monehan, of Kentucky, and Andrew L. and Peter S., farmers. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. He is a well-informed man, and fluent in conversation.

N. Ford was born in Clark County, in 1859, son of William and Mary J. (Fretwell) Ford, both of whom were of English descent. The father was married at the age of twenty-four, and, of the ten children born to this union, there were three pair of twins, our subject and Jasper Ford being the second pair. The parents came from Kentucky, and settled in Northeast Missouri, at an early date, where our subject received a fair education. He remained under the parental roof until he reached man's estate, and then taught school for two years in Clark County. After this he engaged in business with his brother, Elijah, in a drug and grocery store at Williamstown, and at the end of three

years he bought out the latter, and has continued independently ever since. His store and a finely selected stock of goods are worth about \$2,500. Besides this he has a neat residence. He was married May 8, 1884, to Sarah R., daughter of David and Fannie (Richard) Hamilton, of Kentucky. Their only child is named William Raleigh. Mr. Ford is a Democrat in politics, is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Ford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hon. John W. Forman was born in Bourbon County Ky., October 18, 1818, the son of William and Nancy (Rice) Forman, natives of the same county. Our subject was reared in his native State, and received a good education. In 1836 the family came to near Monticello, and the next year to the "Cooper Settlement" near Memphis, Mo., where he resided until 1856, when he removed to Doniphan County, Kas., where the father died in 1859, and the mother eight years later. The father was the first postmaster of Memphis, and for several years a justice. He was a Whig in politics, and he and his wife members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their children are John W.; James F., of Doniphan, Kas.; Harvey W., of Denver, Colo.; Mary L., the wife of Robert S. Kelley, United States marshal of Montana, and Martha A., the wife of Adam Brenner, of Kansas. In 1837 our subject was made deputy surveyor of this county by Judge Richardson, who was then surveyor, and did all the work of that office until 1839, when he became its incumbent and served four years. In 1842, after his marriage, he removed to a farm in Scotland County, and remained one year, when he went to what is now Kansas, in the employ of the Government as superintendent of the Indian Farm at Great Nemaha Agency, but two years later bought out the Indian trader, and engaged in that occupation here until 1854. He then went to Washington with the chiefs of the Iowas, Sacs and Foxes, to aid in making a treaty, and after his return settled on the present site of Doniphan. After ten years there successfully engaged in merchandising and grist milling, and the care of a quarter section of land he had pre-empted, in 1864 he went to Atchison, Kas., where he followed saw milling for five years, and was in the employ of what is now the B. & M. Railway as resident agent. In 1873 he went to Texas, engaged extensively in saw milling, and now has a controlling interest in a large business there of the firm of J. W. Forman & Co., which owns 10,000 acres of timbered land, with mills located on the Texas & Pacific Railway, at Big Sandy. He lived at Dallas, Tex., until 1879, when he came to his present beautiful country residence near Canton, where he spends the summers with his family. September 9, 1841, he married Mary J. Pemberton, a native of Frankfort, Ky. Their only child, Annie

E., is the wife of John Y. Henry, and is living at home with her father. They also have an adopted daughter, Lida E., the niece of Mrs. Forman. Our subject was originally a Whig, and in 1842 was appointed by Gov. Reynolds as judge of Scotland County. In 1855 he represented the First District in the Upper House of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. In 1860 he was a member of the convention that formed the present constitution of Kansas, and represented a district in Doniphan County during 1862-63-64. Since the war he has been a Democrat. His public life was rather forced upon him than sought for, and of late years his entire attention has been given to his Texas lumber interests. His present farm of 100 acres near Canton gives him some occupation in the summer months as he pays some attention to stock raising. His son-in-law principally manages the farm. Mr. Forman is one of the pioneers of Northeast Missouri, and is justly regarded as one of the most successful, able and public spirited of men.

J. W. Forsee was born in this county in 1836, the son of P. N. Forsee, a native of Virginia. The father was of French descent, and the mother of Scotch-Irish descent, and born in Franklin County, Ky. The mother's maiden name was Gray, and after their marriage in Kentucky, where the father had come from Virginia as a child, they came to Clark County in 1835, and crossed the Mississippi in a cotton-wood canoe. The father lived there thirty years, removing to Adams County, Ill., in 1865. The parents lived with our subject after his marriage until their deaths, in 1877 and 1872, respectively. The father was reared a Whig, but afterward became a Democrat, and for forty years was a member of the Baptist Church, of which he served as clerk and deacon. Our subject began working for his father independently at the age of fourteen; four years later he began teaching, and continued four years in Knox and Clark Counties. January 19, 1860, he married Amanda T. Williams, daughter of Thomas Williams. After marriage he settled in Clark County for four years; then, during the war, spent fourteen months in Canada, and then, after a year in Iowa, went to Adams County, Ill. In 1872 he came to this county, where he now owns a farm of 200 acres and forty acres of timber. Their children are Eliza Tompkins, Maggie, Robert B. and Edward W. His wife died in August, 1872, and in April, 1875, he married Miss Georetta Wilson, a native of Cooper County. They had one son, who died at the age of five and one-half months. After this wife's death he married Johnnie, the daughter of E. G. Moseley, a native of Clark County. Our subject is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty years.

William Fible, merchant, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in April, 1833, the son of William and Melinda (Guthrie) Fible, the former of German descent, born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1806, and the mother of Welsh stock, born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1811. The grandfather, Joseph, a native of Virginia, went to Oldham County at an early date, where he was a farmer and merchant. He died in 1867, at the age of eighty-five. The father was a farmer in Oldham County, Ky., and died in November, 1832. Five years later his widow married G. B. Wigginton, of Trimble County. She died in 1871. Our subject, the only child, lived with his mother and stepfather till about seventeen years of age, when he left home, and went off to New Orleans with a stock trader. He soon returned, however, to Oldham County, where he did merchants' collecting, and acted as deputy collector for two or three years; married, at twenty years of age, to Lucy, a daughter of William H. Caplinger, in February, 1853. His wife was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1833. After his marriage he taught school awhile in the same house in which he had attended school. They have six children living: Mira, Willis L., Nora, Annie, Herbert and Arthur. In 1859 he came to Monticello, Mo., and was salesman and bookkeeper for his uncle, Joseph Fible, for about ten years. He then assisted in organizing the Monticello Savings Bank, and served as the first cashier for three years. Since January, 1872, he has been a general merchant in Lewiston, Mo., where he was the first one in that occupation. He has two business houses and a residence in Lewiston, and two grain warehouses also. He voted for Fillmore in 1856, and has since been voting the Democratic ticket. He has, for twenty-five years, been a Baptist, while his wife has been a member of the same church thirty-five years.

Adolphus P. Fishback, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Barren County, Ky., in 1845. He was next to the youngest of nine children of John M. and Elizabeth (Button) Fishback, the former of German ancestry, and born in Virginia. The father went to Kentucky when a young man, and located in Barren County until 1850, when he came to Pike County, Mo. He died two years later, and the mother died at the age of sixty-five years. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Our subject was reared by his mother, and when seventeen began the management of the farm. He had only the ordinary school advantages. The mother came to this county in 1865, and bought a farm near our subject's present home. In 1872 Adolphus P. married Martha J., a daughter of John W. and Sarah A. Robuett. Their children are Anna N., Sarah E. and Walter A. His wife died May 15, 1878, and May 16, 1880, he married her sister, Hettie

M. Their children are William M., Charley and Mary L. He first located on his mother's farm, and in 1880 came to his present estate, which includes the former, making altogether 250 acres. He also owns forty acres of another tract. He is one of the leading farmers of his vicinity, and in politics is a Conservative Democrat. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Fisher, of Seaman & Fisher, general merchants, was born in Knox County, in 1848, the son of William and Susan (Holliday) Fisher, the former born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1815, and the latter, of German descent, born near Winchester, Va., in 1827. The father was a bookkeeper in the bank of Edinburgh, and in 1835 came with his father, Andrew, to Knox County, and bought a large tract of land. Andrew died in 1863, and William married, and located on the old place, where he owned 320 acres. He died in 1850, of cholera, while on his way to California, and was buried on the plains. The mother married her present husband, S. D. Fresh, in 1857; they live in San Jose. Our subject lived with his mother until of age, was educated at Johnson College, became a teacher in 1869, and afterward clerked in Newark. In 1879 he established a general store there, and sold goods for four years. Five years before, he organized the Newark Savings Bank, with a capacity of \$50,000, and became its cashier. He resigned three years later, on account of health, and returned to the farm. In 1886 he came to La Belle, and started their present firm; they carry a fine stock, worth about \$20,000. April 30, 1873, he married Laura M., a daughter of John and Mary Fresh, and born in Hannibal in 1849. Their children are Mary, Nellie, John H., Andrew M. and Frederick K. He is a Republican, a Knight Templar, and for several years has been D. G. M. of the Second Masonic District.

Phillip P. Gaines was born in Culpeper County, Va., April 12, 1831. He is the son of Richard and Delilah (Walker) Gaines, natives of Virginia, and of English-Scotch descent, respectively. The father was a millwright and machinist, and built some of the finest mills in Virginia. He came to this State in 1837. The father engaged in farming as well as his trade, in this county, and died in 1866, four years after the death of his wife. He was seventy-four, and his wife sixty-two at the time of death. The father left home at the age of twenty-two, and in 1853 drove an ox team to California; after spending three years there quite successfully he returned to this county. After ten years of farming he went to Montana on a prospecting tour, but two years later returned to his present home. In January, 1858, he married Nancy, a daughter of William Legg, who is said to be

the oldest man in the county. Six of our subject's eight children are living: Sarah F., John T., George T., Hattie M., Edmond P. and Mary M. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

David Newton Graves, farmer, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1821, the son of Michael and Patsy (Clarkson) Graves, the former of Irish ancestry, and born in Virginia, and the latter a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born about 1801. The grandfather, Michael, Sr., was a native of Ireland. The father came to Pendleton County, Ky., as a young man, and was married in 1819, and died only four years later. He was in the war of 1812. The mother came to this county in 1857, where she died in 1872. Our subject was reared by his mother, chiefly, and with few educational advantages. When nineteen he began farming independently, and caring for his mother. He was married in 1847, to Nancy, a daughter of Graham and Elizabeth Wallace, and a native of Harrison County, Ky. Their children are James H., Elizabeth, John N., Martha, William M., Robert G., and David J. (a lawyer, and present clerk of the State Senate). Our subject came to this county in 1857, and four years later bought 120 acres of his present farm, which now embraces 360 acres of finely improved land. He also owns forty acres elsewhere. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Polk, and is a prominent member of the Masonic order. He and his family are Baptists.

James R. Graves, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1830, the son of Thomas T. and Elizabeth (Dance) Graves, the former of English descent, born in Virginia in 1792, and the latter of the same State, born in 1800. The father came to Pendleton County, Ky., in his youth, and died in 1843. The mother lived in Kentucky from infancy, and in 1864 came to this county, where she died November 6, 1884. Our subject, the fourth of seven children, educated himself, and lived with his mother from his twelfth year to his majority. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and three years later began independently, excelling especially in horseshoeing. In 1855 he came to this county, and farmed with his brother. Olivia N., the daughter of Nimrod Walters, became his wife October 24, 1858. She was born in this county in 1842. Their children are John T., Mary A. (the wife of P. M. Day), William E., Sarah E., Emmet, Robert C., Charles N., Nimrod, Alma and Albert (twins), Archie, Daisy M. and Franklin P. He came—after six years in Highland Township—in 1863 to his estate of 160 acres, and in 1879 traded it for his present home. He has made four farms in this county, and erected many buildings; he owns at present 400 acres, and is an influential citizen.

He is a Democrat, and voted for Pierce. He is a Mason, and he and his wife and three children are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a deacon.

William M. Graves, merchant, was born in Lewis County, September 9, 1858, the son of William M. and Mary A. (Wallace) Graves, the former born in 1820, in Pendleton County, Ky., where he married in 1846. In 1851 he came to this county, and finally became owner of 560 acres of land, and died in August, 1881, as a prominent citizen. The mother, born in the above county in Kentucky, in 1827, has had eleven children. Our subject, the seventh, was educated at La Grange College, and lived at home until twenty-three years of age. January 31, 1884, he married Emma, a daughter of Walton True, and born in Knox County, Mo., in May, 1865. Their only child, Elbert V., was born February 14, 1885. Since April, 1884, our subject has been a merchant at Monticello, the only one in the place, and has met with marked success. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Hancock. He has been a steward and superintendent of Sunday-schools in the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving four years in the latter position. His wife is a member of the same church.

Robert G. Graves is a farmer and stock raiser. He was born April 6, 1859, in this county, the sixth of seven children of D. N. and Nancy A. (Wallace) Graves, the former of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in Pendleton County, in 1821. The grandfather, Michael, was a Virginian, the son of Michael, Sr., a native of Ireland. The younger Michael went to Kentucky, where he married and had two children. He was accidently killed by a horse, when D. N., the father, was about eighteen months old. The father was meagerly educated, and was married in December, 1847. In 1857 he came to this county, and since 1861 has lived on his present farm, which embraces 360 acres. Both parents are Baptists. Our subject attended La Grange College for one term, and was married December 24, 1884. His wife, Sallie T., is the daughter of John N. and Martha A. Turner, and a native of this county. He has since lived on his present farm which includes 160 acres on Oyster Prairie. He is a thorough business man, and has engaged largely in stock raising. He voted for Gen. Hancock, the candidate of his party. He and his wife are Baptists. The grandfather, Michael, was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and his sword and watch are in possession of the family of the father, D. N. The watch has served as time-piece for two generations.

Maj. Albert D. Glover, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Mercer County, Ky. He is the youngest of eleven children of

John and Fannie (Taylor) Glover, natives of Virginia, and born in 1778 and 1788, respectively. The grandfather was a native of England, and came to the United States when a young man. The father attended school in his native State, and when a young man went to Mercer County, Ky. He married at the age of thirty, and in 1835 came to Missouri. After two years as a tenant he entered considerable land in Knox County. He served two years as quartermaster under Gen. Harrison, and was in the battle where Tecumseh, the noted chief, was killed. He was superintendent of the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., and afterward served four years as sheriff. He was a colonel of militia, and State senator for one term. He died in January, 1857, and the mother followed him September 13, 1865. Our subject was educated at the Masonic College, and began reading law under his brother, Hon. Samuel T. Glover, at St. Louis, and was admitted in 1856. He was practicing at the latter place, when he became captain of Company B, Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and in January, 1863, became major. He served in Missouri and Arkansas, and was wounded three times. His first wound at La Grange disabled him for several months. After three years of service his wounds compelled him to resign. In 1860 he was appointed United States commissioner for Knox County. After the war he located on the old homestead, and since 1885 has been on his present estate. After the demise of the Whigs he first voted for Lincoln, but has since been a Democrat. His marriage occurred April 28, 1862, and he has three surviving children.

Thomas A. Graves was born in 1812 in Culpeper County, Va., the son of James and Nancy (Martin) Graves, the former of English stock, born June 5, 1779, and the latter born in Orange County, Va., in 1780. The father married in 1803, in 1815 went to Fayette County, Ky., and in 1832 to Danville, where he lived a retired life until his death in 1857, the year of his wife's demise. Our subject and a brother are the only survivors of ten children. When he was four years old his parents made the removal to Kentucky. He began, when twenty years old, as foreman of a cotton factory in Danville for his father and James Oldham, and continued there about seven years. April 5, 1838, he married Mary Bruce, who was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1821. Their children are William H., Thomas, Laura (the wife of W. B. McRoberts), Alice (the wife of James Penn), Mollie (the wife of James Lloyd), James and Robert. In 1840 he came to this county, and bought 200 acres of land, where he soon after settled and has resided ever since. He lost his wife in August, 1863, and the following year married Mrs. Lucinda McRoberts, a sister of his first wife. Our subject now owns an

estate of 360 acres, and in politics is a rather independent Democrat. He is a descendant of Whig ancestors, and first voted for Harrison. He has been supervisor of registration, and township clerk. He and his wife are members of the Church of Christ, of which he has been a ruling elder for twenty years.

William H. Graves, mayor of Canton, was born November 24, 1840, the son of Thomas A. and Mary P. (Bruce) Graves, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father came from Kentucky to this county with his wife in 1840, and located on his present farm. [See sketch.] Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm, and has been largely self educated. In March, 1863, he engaged in the drug business in Canton, without a dollar of his own, and for twenty years conducted it with unusual success. In 1882 he sold out, and became stockholder, secretary and treasurer of the Canton Planing Mill Company, his present occupation. September 10, 1863, he married Jennie, a daughter of William Montgomery, a native of Maryland. She was born in Ohio, but reared in Kentucky, and married in Bloomington, Ill. Their children are Mary B., William T., Harry B., Charles C., Carrie L., Leta and Virgie. He has been a prominent Democrat, and in 1876 was elected county collector, serving two terms, in which position he inaugurated and perfected the present system of bookkeeping and duplicate receipts, which has saved the county thousands of dollars. For seven years he was a member of the Canton school board. Since April, 1887, he has been an efficient mayor. He has served in Odd Fellowship as Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master, Grand Master of the State, and Representative of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He is now G. S. W. of the Grand Encampment. He is also a Knight Templar, having passed all the chairs in the lodge and chapters, and has been Captain-General in the commandery at Canton, since the organization. His high position as an Odd Fellow is due to his thorough knowledge of the order and his zeal in its behalf. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William L. Graves, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1814, the son of John D. and Catharine (Thomison) Graves, the former of English origin, born in Maryland in 1776, and raised in Virginia, and the latter of Scotch-Irish stock, born in Scott County, Ky. The father was a carpenter, and afterward became a farmer. He went to Kentucky in his youth, and made the trip on foot, with a knapsack on his back. He died in 1848 in Franklin County, Ky. He was married four times, and had nineteen children. The mother was his second wife, and died in 1827. Our subject, the fourth child,

left his father at sixteen years of age, and began the carpenter's trade at Frankfort. In October, 1831, he came to this county, and split rails in part for a salary of \$100 for the first year. He carried the chain in laying out Monticello, and did the carpenter work on the first house of that place. April 16, 1835, he married Eliza J. Dunlap, who came to this county two years before with her uncle Benjamin Williams. She was born in 1819, in Jefferson County, Ky. Our subject's children are Elizabeth; Mary E.; Polonzo; Martha, the wife of Isaac Day; William; Anna E., the wife of J. P. Smith; Fannie, the wife of C. Wilson, and Lucretia, the wife of J. L. Thrasher. The following year he bought an estate of 240 acres, two years later he bought one of 360 acres, in La Belle Township, and in December, 1855, came to his present home, where he now owns 400 acres. He is one of the oldest pioneers of this region. He has led a married life of fifty-two years, and is a highly esteemed citizen. During the war he was unmolested by either side. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren. In 1854 he became justice, and served until the opening of the war. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, to which he has belonged for forty-nine years, and of which he has been an elder all that time but seven years.

Hon. James Green, the most prominent character in the individual history of Lewis County, and whose name is so frequently mentioned in these pages, was born in Fauquier County, Va., February 28, 1817. With very limited opportunities he early acquired a good English education, and, later in life, without the aid of a teacher, he mastered the classics and became a good general scholar. When about eighteen years of age he left Virginia, and went to Alabama, where he remained but a short time. In 1836 he came to Lewis County, and a year or two later he and his brother, Martin E. Green, purchased a mill on the Wyconda, northwest of Canton, which they operated for some years, with but little profit. Throughout his early life, and even in later years, Mr. Green improved nearly all his spare time in reading. So industrious was he in this respect that he took up the legal profession, obtaining his books from the attorneys of Monticello and Canton, and in August, 1840, was admitted to the bar in the old courthouse at Monticello. He at once began to practice his chosen profession, and being a natural politician also embarked on that sea. His party admired him, and in 1844, when he was but twenty-six years of age, made him one of the presidential electors, and at twenty-nine he was nominated with enthusiasm for Congress, and triumphantly elected. In 1848 he was re-elected, but in 1850 was defeated, also in 1852. In 1853 he

was sent as minister of *charge d'affaires* to New Grenada. After a year at Bogota he became dissatisfied with his position, owing to the unhealthful nature of the climate, and resigning, returned to Missouri, and resumed his law practice in Monticello. In 1856 he was again elected to Congress, but upon the assembling of the Legislature the following winter, he was chosen United States Senator, to serve the four remaining years of the unexpired term of Hon. David R. Atchison, who had resigned. He at once sprang into prominence, and became a leader of his party in the Senate, and during the campaigns preceding the civil war, he took an active part in the political issues of the day, having allied himself with the different administrations. After Mr. Lincoln's election, in 1860, Mr. Green became a conditional Secessionist. Unless the constitutional guarantees for the security of slavery demanded by the South should be secured, he was for the dissolution of the Union and the formation of a Southern Confederacy to be composed of all the fifteen slave-holding States including Missouri. When it came to the election of his successor by the Legislature, that body did not deem it proper, owing to the pronounced views of Mr. Green, and the disturbed condition of the country, to re-elect him to that office, but instead selected Waldo P. Johnson as his successor. Upon the restoration of peace, Mr. Green removed to St. Louis, and there resumed the practice of law. His fortunes were broken, he had lost his former prestige, and he had a considerable family to provide for. Worse than all he had become a confirmed inebriate, caused by his former political associations in Washington. He died January 18, 1870, in St. Louis, and his remains were interred in the old cemetery at Canton. Mr. Green married Miss Elizabeth Reese, who proved to him a valuable helpmate through life. Hon. James G. Blaine says of him in his recently published book: "No man among his contemporaries had made so profound an impression in so short a time. He was a very strong debater. He had peers, but no master, in the Senate. Mr. Green, on the one side, and Mr. Fessenden (Republican), on the other, were the senators whom Douglas most disliked to meet in debate, and who were best fitted in readiness, in accuracy and in logic to meet him. Douglas rarely had a debate with either in which he did not lose his temper, and to lose one's temper in debate, is generally to lose one's cause. Green had done more than any other man in Missouri to break down the power of Thomas H. Benton, as a leader of the Democracy. His arraignment of Benton before the people of Missouri, in 1849, when he was but thirty-two years of age, was one of the most aggressive and most successful in our political annals."

W. D. Gregory was born April 1, 1837, near Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., and is the son of Inglefield Gregory, and the grandson of Abel Gregory. The father, Inglefield Gregory, is supposed to be of Scotch-Welsh origin, he was one of eight children born to his parents, viz.: Umbleton, Sandy, Inglefield, Smith, Burrell, Nancy, Margaret and Lucinda. His first marriage was to Miss Bayne, who died shortly after marriage, leaving no issue. He next married Miss Margaret Davis, a native of Kentucky. Five children were born to this union, all deceased except our subject. The father took for his third wife E. Branum, who bore him three children, two now living: T. I. and D. E. Sandy Gregory was sheriff of Lewis County at an early day; Smith Gregory was sheriff of Johnson County in 1861 and 1862, and Umbleton was justice of the peace and judge about the year 1840. Our subject's paternal grandfather came from Virginia to this county at an early day, 1820, and was a prominent citizen.

William T. Griffith, farmer, was born in Virginia, in 1835, the son of Jehu and Martha (Ingram) Griffith, natives of Virginia. The grandfather, Daniel, was a Virginian, of Welsh origin, and served in the war of 1812. In 1833 the father married. He had few advantages of education, and, in 1867, came to this county. He died in July, 1886. He was a prominent man, a farmer, and served as justice. He was elected to the Legislature under the old constitution, but the new constitution required a new election, and he was defeated. The mother was born in January, 1809, and is still living. She has been connected with the Baptist Church since her thirteenth year. Our subject received few advantages of education, and on reaching his majority became a tobacconist. In 1859 he went to Texas, and afterward served four years in the Confederate Company A, Nineteenth Texas Cavalry, under Col. Ben W. Watson, and served in the southwest. In one engagement his horse was shot from under him. After the close of the war he returned to Texas, and in 1886 went to Virginia, and married Julia A., daughter of Andrew J. and Caroline Syms. He started west, intending to go to Texas, but some of the family feared the southern climate, and decided on this county. Our subject left his wife here with his parents, and spent about two years in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain territory. He was successful in his mining adventure, and after his return he bought his present estate of 400 acres of choice land in 1881. Politically he is a Democrat, and voted for Buchanan. Their children are Waller and Blanche.

Frank H. Gross, jeweler, was born in Louisville, Ky., August 22, 1859, the son of Theodore and Anna Gross natives of

Germany. The former is still a resident of Louisville. Our subject was educated at that place, and also learned to read and write German. In 1872 he came to Canton, and learned his present trade, with his brother-in-law, Joseph Goessler. In November, 1882, he began business for himself in Canton, and has been in his present rooms about a year, the most handsomely finished ones of the kind in Northeast Missouri. He carries a large stock of solid and plated ware, watches, clocks, jewelry and diamonds, and makes a specialty of watch making and repairing. October 16, 1883, he married Lona Metz, of Quincy, Ill. Their children are Carl R. and Clarence E. He is a Republican of the liberal order, and a member of the Odd Fellow's fraternity.

James L. Grubbs, farmer, was born June 23, 1838, in Marion County, the elder of two children of Thomas M. and Louisiana (Roy) Grubbs, the former of English origin, born in June, 1808, in Virginia, and the latter of Irish stock, born in April, 1809, in the same State. They were married in Shenandoah County, and in 1833 came near the present site of Taylorsville. After farming ten years he sold out, and rented for about three years, when he bought a farm near Gilead. In 1865 he moved near La Grange, where they lived until their deaths in 1875 and 1877, respectively. Our subject was educated at the college of La Grange, and when twenty-three enlisted in Company B, of Green's cavalry regiment, but in 1862 was transferred to Company A, of the Tenth Regiment. He was paroled at Shreveport June 10, 1865. He was at Pea Ridge, Prairie Grove and on the Red River expedition. He served during the summer of 1862 east of the Mississippi, at Corinth and other places. He returned home, and in May, 1866, married Eunice, a daughter of Zachary and Elmira (Fish) Stevenson. He left the old home in March, 1884, sold out, and moved to his present residence. His wife was born September 18, 1843, in Kentucky. Their children are Thomas Z., William C., Florence and Everett S. Our subject has a fine estate of 168 acres, well improved. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Douglas. He is a member of the Masonic and A. O. U. W. lodges, and a trustee of the latter. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

John A. Guseman was born in Preston County, W. Va., in October, 1833. He is the son of Jacob and Christianne (Wolf) Guseman, the former a native of Martinsburg, W. Va., and of German descent, and the latter a native of Shenandoah Valley, Va., and of Dutch descent. The parents spent their lives in our subject's birthplace. The father was a man of various abilities, and was occupied with grist-mills, carding

machines, merchandising, farming, etc. The father was injured in the knee in early life, but succeeded notwithstanding. He reared and aided a family of nine children, and at his death left an estate of several thousand dollars. He was a Mason, and in politics a Democrat. The father and mother died at the ages of ninety-one and ninety years, respectively. Their son, Abraham, is the fifth of nine living children. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years of age, and was educated at Kingwood Academy, West Virginia. He lived in Preston County for about six years, excepting one year's travel in the Northwest. In 1858 he married Rhoda, a daughter of William and Mary Conner, natives of Preston County, W. Va., former of Irish, latter of Pennsylvania Dutch origin. Their children are Jacob O., Charles D., Mary C., Emma L., Elma C., Rosa M. and Floy R. In 1865 Abraham came to this county, where he has since lived.

Judge William Hagood was born March 3, 1799, near Rogersville, Tenn. He was reared on a farm, and learned the tanner's trade, and in his younger days served as constable in his native county. In 1826 he married Matilda Galbraith; they had two sons: Leonidas and DeWitt C., the latter deceased in infancy. In 1829 he kept a hotel in Hawkins County, and in 1830, with two other families, he went to Hannibal, Mo., by flatboat and steamer, the trip occupying from March 3 to April 17. He and his family were located in Marion County for two years, and in January, 1833, came to the vicinity of La Grange. He bought 160 acres of land, soon after entered forty acres, and purchased eighty acres, and finally 240 acres from the State. He was justice of the peace from 1834 to 1861, and was again elected in 1870, and served until 1874. He was also a judge of the county court from 1838 to 1846. From 1851 until the war, he was in the lumber trade, at La Grange. March 25, 1875, he lost his wife, and has since lived with his children, of whom there are three sons and one daughter living. The parents, James and Martha (LaMar) Hagood, were reared and married in East Tennessee, where the father died in 1840, and the mother during our subject's infancy.

Albert N. Hahn was born in this county in December, 1849. He is the son of Adam Hahn, who was born near the Rhine in Germany. The father came directly to this county, where he has lived over half a century as a farmer. His wife, Amanda S. (Tryon), is a native of Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated at a commercial school, and lived with his parents until twenty-seven years of age. He was then engaged on a farm five miles east of Williamstown, for about five years. Since that time he has

lived on his present estate, which is situated near Benjamin. It is a well-improved farm of 120 acres. He holds to the principles of the Republican party, and is a member of the Christian Church. His sister, Eliza S., cares for his bachelor home.

Nathaniel R. Hall, farmer, was born in New Albany, Ind., in 1821, the eldest of three children of Charles and Mary (Richardson) Hall, the former of Irish ancestry, and born probably in Kentucky, and the latter, a native of the same State, born in 1800. The father moved to New Albany, Ind., and worked as a carpenter for about one year, when he returned to Kentucky, and died about 1825. The mother survived him thirty years. In 1829 she married R. Reddish, and moved to what is now this county, and in 1854 located where our subject now resides. She was a pioneer, and a devoted member of the Christian Church. Our subject was fairly educated, and in 1855 married Mary J., a daughter of James and Elizabeth Christie, natives of Virginia, where she was born. She died about three months after marriage, and in 1859 Sarah, a sister of his first wife, became his wife. She was born in 1840. Their children are James C., Francis P., Charles L., Mary E., John D., Emma H., Eliza P., Malinda L., Nathaniel R. and Virginia. Our subject bought 400 acres of land, his present estate, at \$2 an acre, in 1840. Farming and stock trading have been his chief occupation, and he has succeeded remarkably in both. His farm is highly improved and cultivated. For six years he was deputy sheriff, and has been a lifelong Democrat. He first voted for Polk. He is a member of the P. of H., and he, his wife and two children are members of the Christian Church.

Carl Hamann was born in Holstein, Germany, in 1826. He is the son of Henry and Christianne Hamann, natives of Germany. Our subject came to this county in 1856, and brought with him his aged mother, and settled near Monticello. The mother died six years later, at the age of sixty-seven, while the father had died in Germany. Our subject then moved to Monticello, and began working at his trade as a brick mason and plasterer, and continued for some years. While on the farm he married Margaret E. Hudson, a native of Tennessee. Their children are John H., William F. and Carl W. The second son is preparing for the ministry, and the third is attending the Kirksville Normal. Our subject's wife died in 1868, and two years later he married Mrs. Rachel Johnson, the widow of Moses Johnson. Our subject is an excellent workman, and also has a fine farm of 320 acres, well stocked and improved. He is Independent in politics, and is a member of the Lutheran Church. His first wife was a Baptist, and his present wife and two sons are members of the Christian Church.

J. Hamilton was born in Harrison County, in 1828, the son of Andrew, a native of Virginia. The father was a stone mason in Kentucky, and in 1835 came to this county, where he resided until his death. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church. Our subject was seven years old when he came to this county with his father. When twenty-one he worked for his father and brother also, and lived at home until thirty-two years of age. He then married Sarah, a daughter of David Ragan, a native of Kentucky. Their children are William, Nancy, David, Andrew, Rufus, Margaret, Susan, Dora L. and Sterling. After six years in Dickerson Township he came to our subject's present home. He spent five months in the war under Col. Green and a brother-in-law, Capt. Newman. He now owns a fine estate of eighty acres. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church.

Robert B. Hamner, of the firm of Hope & Hamner, livery and feed stable owners, was born in Monticello in 1855, the son of Thomas and Martha A. (Dacon) Hamner, the former, born in Bath County, Va., in 1822, and the latter in the same county in 1825. The father was a shoemaker, and in 1838 came to this county, and resumed his trade at Monticello. He died in 1857, and his widow two years later. Our subject, the youngest of six children, was but three years old when his mother died, and was reared by Robert A. Beddow, of Monticello. In 1868 latter returned to his native county (Henry County, Ky.). Our subject lived with him until his ninth year, when he began working in a brick yard at 50 cents per day. He then became an apprentice to a carder and weaver, in Eminence, Ky., but four years later, on account of ill health, he gave it up, and at the age of fifteen returned to this county, where he began stage driving between Canton and Edina. For four years he worked on the Q. M. & P. Railway as brakeman and baggage master. In February, 1874, he married Melinda L., a daughter of David and Sarah Rodefer, and born in this county in 1855. Their only child is Florence P. After a few years of farming, and two seasons of dairy business, he became partner in his present business in November, 1885. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Tilden. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John P. Hampton was born in Fauquier County, Va., October 17, 1827, the son of James and Susan F. (Peyton) Hampton, natives of Virginia, and both deceased in our subject's childhood. John P. came with Henry Peyton, the maternal grandfather, in 1839, locating in Clark County, where our subject was reared. He served as deputy clerk six years, and as county clerk and circuit clerk, each for the same length of time.

In 1865 he engaged in the lumber trade at Alexandria, and since 1867 has been so engaged in Canton, where he has met with marked success. In 1855 he married Mary R. Musgrove, a native of May's Lick, Ky. Their children are William D., Thomas, Elizabeth, (wife of W. S. Pemberton, of Los Angeles, Cal.,) Susan P., Mary T. and Annie B. Our subject is a Democrat, but before the war was a Whig. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Bigger J. Hardin was born on his present farm July 27, 1838, the son of Thomas A. and Nancy E. (Head) Hardin, natives of Washington County, Ky., where they were reared and married. The father came to this county in 1835, entered 160 acres of our subject's present land, and his family followed the next year. He was a successful deer hunter, and died in 1844, leaving a wife and six children. Our subject, the only son, was reared on the farm, the only support of his mother from the age of fourteen until her death in August, 1873. Her children were Elizabeth, the wife of R. W. Bayne, of California; Jane, the present wife of J. Kaster; Harriett, the wife of Levi Auker, of Sacramento, Cal.; Josephine, deceased wife of the late J. Naylor, of Illinois; Ann R., the wife of A. J. Stout, and our subject. Before his marriage the latter spent the years 1865-66 prospecting in the Northwest as far as the British possessions. November 1, 1870, he married Mary A., the daughter of John White; their children are James H., Lutie B., Mollie W., Nellie J. and Ann E. Our subject is an active Democrat, while his father was an old line Whig, and a magistrate. Our subject has been secretary of the school board for fifteen years, and overseer of roads for five years. He and his wife are prominent members of the Christian Church, of which he has been a deacon since the establishment of his congregation at Buena Vista. He is a Master Mason. He owns 244 acres, forty of which is rich bottom land, on which is one of the best residences in the county. He is a director and stockholder in the Bank of Lewis County. He has an itemized merchant's account, belonging to his father, dated June 20, 1837, and including some items of interest.

John Huffman Hardin, president of Christian University, was born November 1, 1848, in Trimble County, Ky. His parents were poor, and he received but little education in youth, but afterward acquired a collegiate classical education by his own efforts. In September, 1868, after having attended a high school in his own county for two terms, he taught a country school, and then spent three years in Kentucky University. He then became professor in Columbia (Kentucky) College, where he continued the

study of Greek and other branches under the president of the institution. He afterward further continued his studies in Missouri University. In August, 1864, he became a member of the Christian Church, and began preaching before he was twenty years of age. In 1871 he was ordained to the ministry, and served one year as evangelist for the Eighth Missionary District of Kentucky, and then was pastor at Columbia, one year. After two years at Madison, Ind., he was pastor for two years at Mexico, Mo. While attending Missouri University he was chosen Sunday-school evangelist for the Christian Church in Missouri, and continued in this position for four years. He resigned this work in 1882 to become pastor of the Christian Church at Hannibal, Mo., and in June, 1886, accepted his present position. The institution is already greatly improved under his management. December 8, 1870, he married Willie A. Doolin, of Lexington, Ky. Their children are Mattie C., William Q. and Allie L. *The Disciple of Christ*, a prominent church periodical published at Cincinnati, says, "Mr. Hardin is a constant reader and close student of the Bible, and most of his themes are suggested by the Scriptures themselves. His sermons are carefully written, for fullness of thought and freshness of phraseology, yet they are generally delivered without the aid of manuscript. His delivery is graceful, at least easy and natural. His style is plain, illustrative, sympathetic and hortatory. He has been quite successful as a preacher to children. He devotes much time to pastoral visitation, and considers it a great aid to his ministerial success." He is now approaching the prime of life, and in his chosen double work, that of preaching the gospel and the education of the young, he has before him a career of usefulness calculated to inspire the heart of any enthusiastic man to noble efforts.

Dr. Madison C. Hawkins was born in Bath County, Ky., July 19, 1818. At the age of twelve years he removed with his parents, Gregory and Sarah Hawkins, to Missouri, and settled near the town of Tully, in what is now Lewis County. Pioneer life afforded but little opportunity of developing the fondness for books, early evinced by the young subject of this sketch; his school education was accordingly limited to the curriculum of the log schoolhouse, from which he graduated at the end of a few midwinter terms. Circumstances, rather than any decided taste in that direction, led him to pursue the study of medicine under old Doctor Alfred Frazier, an early practitioner of Lewis County, who lived some seven miles south of La Grange. After attending the Lexington (Kentucky) Medical College during the years 1842 and 1843, he returned to his home in Lewis County,

where, within the few years of his practice here, he easily pushed his way to the front ranks in his chosen profession. In 1843 he was married to Miss Phebe E. Rees, in whom he found throughout the course of his subsequent life a helpmeet possessing in an eminent degree all those qualities of mind, graces of the womanly character, that stand as a tower of strength to further the husband's most cherished enterprises. Their union bore no issue, but an adopted daughter, now Mrs. F. L. Schofield, whom they reared and educated, shares with her, who still survives, the cherished memories of husband and foster-father. In 1847 Dr. Hawkins removed to Camden County, where he engaged in the practice of his profession some four years, during which time he also represented that county in the General Assembly of the State. In 1858 he returned to Lewis County, determined to abandon the profession; it afforded inadequate scope for his aggressive and enterprising spirit. At once launching important mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, he also commenced and pursued with great delight the study of the law. After a preparation of several years he attended the Cincinnati (Ohio) Law School, in 1853 and 1854, and, returning, practiced at the bar of Northeast Missouri with success and distinction, till within a few years of his death. Having accumulated a competency, he retired from the practice and from active business, about 1870, but not to devote his remaining years to aimless leisure. About this period new problems were engaging the scientific world, which, if solved after the formula then fast gaining popularity, must needs demand some important changes in the current interpretation of the Bible. Dr. Hawkins, profoundly believing that the Holy Bible and the book of Nature were but the handwriting of a single author, determined to dedicate the years that remained to him to labor on the side of those who maintained that science was indeed the handmaid of the religion of God, and between whom there was and could be no conflict. Here he pursued his studies with great zeal and devotion. His writings upon the subject were on the main fragmentary, a number of which were collected and published for private circulation after his death. Unfortunately, however, several of his most important and able papers were lost. While thus engaged he collected, at his own private expense, a museum of natural history for the college at Canton. He was a Democrat in politics, but aside from making a race for Congress at a time when there was no hope for electing a Democrat, the Drake constitution being in force, he never sought political preferment. He was a prominent Freemason, very active in church, in Sunday-school and educational matters, being president of the board of trustees of Christian

University, and of the board of education of the town of Canton, for a number of years. Public-spirited, far-sighted and courageous, he led in enterprises, public and private, and perhaps did more than any other one man in promoting local interests and building up his town. A prominent characteristic was his interest in a sympathy for young men, ever ready to aid with his counsel as with his purse; he placed many on the high road to a successful career, who must otherwise have utterly failed. The leading literary society in the university bears his name. He died April 15, 1872.

Felix A. Hawkins was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1820. He is the son of G. F. and Sarah (Cannon) Hawkins, both natives of Kentucky. They came to this State, and settled near Canton, where they lived until their death. Our subject followed farming for two years after he began independently, and then began brick-making with his uncle, Harvey Hawkins, and continued for many years. He has been on his present farm for some time. It is a fine estate of about 200 acres, and nicely situated. In 1849 he married Sarah E. Blessing, the daughter of David and Nancy (Tarter) Blessing, both natives of Virginia, who moved to Lewis County, Mo., forty-four years ago. To our subject and wife were born these children: Roswell H., James H., Susan I., Frances M., Perry M., William L., Jacob B., Milton G., an infant unnamed, Edward M. and John W. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and his estimable wife is a member of the Christian Church.

John W. Hawkins, M. D., was born in Bath County, Ky., May 15, 1828, the son of Gregory F. and Sarah (Cannon) Hawkins. The father came to this State in 1830, and located on a farm near Canton, where he died. Our subject attended select school, and for a time taught in the country. When eighteen he began reading medicine under the late Dr. M. C. Hawkins, his brother, and others. In 1854 he graduated from the American Medical College of Cincinnati. Since then he has been practicing with deserved success at Canton, where he stands high in his profession, and for the last twenty years taught anatomy, physiology and hygiene in Christian University, at Canton, Mo. September 20, 1853, he married Mary A. Coryell, a native of Indiana. Their children are Amy, the wife of N. J. Cameron, of Saline County; Sallie, the wife of J. H. Findly, of Harper County, Kas.; Mary L.; John J., a physician; Carrie A., the wife of W. S. Perrin, of Platte County; Elizabeth and Cornelia W., the latter being the wife of R. B. Preston, of Larned City, Kas. Our subject has been a Democrat since the war, but, before, advocated Whig principles. He has been a member of the County Medical Society for twenty

years, and is Past Master of Canton Lodge, No. 100. He and his wife and all their children are members of the Christian Church. The Doctor is the oldest male inhabitant of Canton and the township, and is a highly esteemed man.

Milton H. Hawkins, president of the Bank of Lewis County, was born in this county, October 11, 1834, the son of Gregory F. and Sarah (Cannon) Hawkins, already made mention of in above sketches. Our subject was reared with country advantages, and followed stock dealing for several years after his majority. During 1865-66, he was in Montana, mining and prospecting; he then engaged in merchandising and produce dealing for about five years—both together until 1872. In 1875-76 he was in California, but returned and resumed farming. In September, 1885, he came to Canton, to educate his children. He is one of the incorporators of the bank of this county, and has been vice-president since November, 1885. From May, 1887, he has been its president. October 18, 1870, he married Ellen (Devilbiss) Sublett, a native of this county. Their children are Hubbard A., Cora B., Ella C., Jessie D. and Milton H. Our subject is a Democrat, a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Lowry W. Hawkins, postmaster, was born in Lewis County, May 30, 1846, the son of Lewis C., and Mary (Beard) Hawkins, natives of Woodford and Fayette Counties, Ky. The parents were reared and married near Lexington, and, in 1827, came to this State, and located on the site of Hannibal. They afterward came to this county, and settled near Lewiston, but, in 1864, the father finally became a lumberman in Canton. He was a Whig before the war, and a county judge of those times. He was county assessor also, several terms. He was a Democrat, a brother in the Masonic order, and a member of the Christian Church. The mother still survives him, now aged eighty-two years. Their children are Moses J., of Shelby County.; Oscar D., a newspaper man, of Harrisonville; Martha O., the wife of H. W. Purpin; David M., a cotton and commission merchant, of Cincinnati; and our subject. Lowry W. was fairly educated, and has spent the most of his life in the dry goods business, having been a salesman for over twenty years. He is a Democrat, and was appointed to his present office by President Cleveland, March 10, 1887. December 12, 1872, he married Mary W. Anderson, a native of Pike County. Their children are Mildred D., Emma W. and Harry J. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W.

Lewis Hawkins (colored), farmer, was born in Bath County, Ky., in 1829, the son of Jordan and Dorcas (Fletcher) Hawkins, natives of Bath County, where they were reared and married, and

where they died when our subject was about ten years old. The father was born a slave to William Ersmith, and the mother was owned by a Mrs. Wilson, until about fifty years of age. She then bought herself for \$400, by borrowing the money at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest of a Mr. Mitchell, for whom she afterward kept house, at a salary of \$75 per year, until she paid both principal and interest. At this time she was living with her second husband, William De Shay. They removed to Missouri in 1867, where the mother died in December, 1885. Our subject was owned by Mrs. Wilson until sixteen years of age, when he was inherited by her son. He was afterward sold to a Mr. Johnson and a Mr. Fox, whose property he was at the emancipation. He was married, about 1854, to Angeline Travis, who was owned by Mr. Small, of Mason County, Ky. Their children are Mariah (the wife of J. Miller), Martha, Iowa, William, Lewis, Drusilla, Frederick, Angeline and Emma. In 1864 he moved to Brown County, Ohio, and the following year to Marion County, and farmed as a tenant for five years. He then bought forty acres of his present estate, which now embraces 146 acres of well-improved land. He is a man of business ability, has been very successful, and is recognized as a leader among people. He is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Gen. Grant. His entire family are prominent members of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Stephen E. Haycraft was born in Lewis County, in 1848, the second of eleven children of Capt. Samuel M. and Mary J. (Briscoe) Haycraft, natives of Elizabethtown, Ky., born in 1822 and 1827, respectively. The father was of English origin, the son of Rev. P. N. Haycraft, whose sketch appears in that of E. M. Haycraft. Samuel M. received a good education, and was a fair Latin scholar. He came to this county with his parents, and about 1842 located in Highland Township. In 1854 he went to Grundy County, and remained eleven years. He then came to this county, and at his death owned 600 acres. He was a strong union man during the war, and became a captain in the militia. He returned home in 1865, when he and a friend in the army were made rival candidates for Representative, and both agreed to use no personal influence on the election. He was defeated, however, and, it is said, by fraud. He was captain of an expedition of 150 men who captured the famous Ballou guerillas. He died October 14, 1886, of blood poisoning from an injury. Both parents were prominent Baptists; the mother is still living. The Doctor was educated at Lindley, this State, chiefly. In 1868 he married Alice, a daughter of Thomas and Mary Brookover, of Williamstown, W. Va., where she was born. Their children are Mary L., Hattie A., Ella B., Margaret E., Sallie, Gracie and Hal-

bert. He first spent about twelve years in Salem Township, when he entered the drug business at Steffenville. In 1884 he entered the Quincy College of Medicine, and graduated in 1886. He immediately began practice in Minneapolis, but the following year came to Steffenville, where he has already a large and lucrative practice, and is a promising young man. Greeley received his first vote, and he still holds to Democratic principles. For eighteen years he has been a Baptist. His wife was a graduate of Marietta College, Ohio, and died July 22, 1884. She was also a faithful member of the Baptist Church.

E. M. Haycraft, farmer and stock raiser, is the youngest of six children of Rev. Presley N. and Elizabeth (Kennedy) Haycraft, the former of English and Dutch origin, born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1797. The grandfather, Judge Samuel, was a Virginian, born September 11, 1752. He served in the Revolution as an orderly sergeant, and was engaged by the Government in boat-ing for a time. While at Pittsburgh he married Margaret Van Metre, and in 1779 they all started for Kentucky, and settled in what is now Hardin County. He built a fort, which he used as a pioneer home. He served for many years as sheriff, judge of quarter sessions, and assistant judge of the circuit court, at Elizabethtown. In 1801 and 1809 he represented his county in the Legislature, and was one of the most highly respected pioneers. He died October 15, 1823. The great-grandfather, James, was a sailor in the British Navy, and as his vessel touched the Virginia shore, about 1740, he concluded to remain in the country. He and his wife died a few years after their marriage, leaving James, Samuel and Joshua, who were reared by Col. Nevil. Samuel began for himself at his majority, and served in the Revolution. The father attended common school, and was married September 3, 1818. Ten years later he moved to Scott County, Ill., where he remained until 1835. Since then he has been in this county, excepting one year in California, and since 1853 has been in Salem Township. He was a Baptist minister, ordained about 1834, and was engaged in missionary and pioneer ministerial duties, over forty years. His retirement was a great loss to the church. Our subject was born in Morgan (now Scott) County, Ill., in 1834, and since childhood has lived in this county. He was compelled to care for the family at an early age, and was deprived of educational advantages. In 1859 he went to Colorado, for eighteen months worked in the gold mines, and then returned. He entered the Confederate service in 1862, in Capt. Hicks' Company, and after about two months they disbanded, and he returned to Illinois, and a year later to his home. He was married, in October, 1877, to Rhoda,

a daughter of Hiram and Jane (Kincaid) Terrill, of Marion County. Their children were Rowena, Leona, Hermie (deceased), Edna A. and Kittie S. He has lived on the old homestead ever since, engaged as a successful farmer. The estate was originally 120 acres, and now embraces 300. He voted for John Bell, but since Whig times he has been a Democrat. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are Baptists.

George W. Heckrodt, farmer, was born in Adams County, Ill., in 1853, the fifth of eight children of Martin A. and Mary A. (Zange) Heckrodt, natives of Germany, and both born in 1820. They came to the United States, and were married in Adams County, Ill., at about the age of twenty-four. The father had learned the wagon-maker's trade, but followed farming chiefly. He died in 1882, and the mother still lives on the old farm. Both adopted the faith of Luther. Our subject attended common schools, and left home at the age of twenty-four. In 1878 he married Matilda, a daughter of Fred and Rachel Hufnagle, natives of Germany. His wife was born in Adams County, Ill. Their children are Lillie E., Charles E. and George H. He lived in Adams County until 1882, and since then has lived on his present farm, a well-improved estate of eighty acres, near Steffenville. His first vote was for Hayes, which indicates his Republican tendencies. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Oscar Helbig, M. D., was born in Saxe-Weimar, Germany, in 1834. He was educated at Jena, in a medical school, and in 1864 came to St. Louis, where he also attended medical lectures, and began practice soon after in Franklin County. A year later he went to Bay City, Mich., but in 1868 went to Dodge County, Wis., and spent two years. Since 1870 he has been in La Grange, where he has had a large and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Lewis County Medical Society. In 1864 he was married to Louise Bockey, a native of Bavaria, and they have reared four sons and four daughters. The father, Godhold H., a native of Germany, was mayor of Neumark, Germany, for many years. He died in 1846, and the mother, Eva Jahn, also a native of Saxe-Weimar, died in 1884. They reared two sons and two daughters, one of the latter now deceased. The father's brother is at present a hotel proprietor in Bay City, Mich.

Elder D. P. Henderson, eldest son of James and Margaret (White) Henderson, was born in Fayette County, within three miles of Lexington, Ky., on May 18, 1810. His grandparents emigrated from the State of Virginia to Fayette County in 1782 or 1783, and the father of the subject of this brief sketch was among the first male children born in Lexington; probably the first. His ancestors on all sides were Scotch, some of whom set-

tled in the North of Ireland. He was placed in school at the age of six years, and at the age of seventeen his teacher gave him a certificate of qualification in all the branches of an English education, including geometry, trigonometry, engineering, surveying, navigation, etc. In January, 1829, he adopted the profession of a teacher, and continued teaching until failing health caused him to abandon the schoolroom. In company with his father and uncle, Archibald, he left Kentucky May 1, 1831, and arrived in Jacksonville, Ill., May 12. In the fall of 1831, with his father and family, he settled in Morgan County, near Jacksonville. Ill health caused him to return to Kentucky in June, 1832. In July he was baptized by Elder Barton W. Stone, near Georgetown, Scott County, and took membership in the Christian Church, in Georgetown, Ky. In September he returned to Illinois, in company with Elder B. W. Stone, and Dr. M. A. Feris. In October, 1832, the Church of Christ, in Jacksonville, was organized with eighty-seven charter members. He was one of the number, and commenced public speaking in November of that year, and from that day until the present his life has been devoted to the cause of Christianity, the salvation of sinners, and the up-building of the church. Having studied the elementary principles of jurisprudence, he entered the clerk's office under Dennis Rockwell, then clerk of all the offices in Morgan County, and for many years attended to the business. His fellow citizens, without his solicitation, presented him the office of judge of probate, which he accepted and filled for four years. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Smedley, in Jacksonville, by Elder Barton W. Stone, on January 19, 1837. In 1841 he became partner and associate editor of the *Christian Messenger*, a religious monthly, with Elder Stone, whose death in November, 1844, left him alone, to fill out the remaining time to their subscribers. In the month of May, 1848, he visited Missouri with his wife and adopted daughter, Mary Ellen Johnson, and preached almost daily in the counties of Marion, Monroe, Howard and Boone. During this visit he was invited to take the pastoral charge of the Christian Church, in Columbia, Boone Co., Mo. He accepted the invitation, and entered upon the work in February, 1849, remaining until the spring of 1853. He was the projector and chief laborer in obtaining from the Legislature of the State a most liberal charter for the Christian Female College, to be located in Columbia, Mo., to place females upon an equal footing with the males, so far as a liberal education was offered to the youth of the Nation. The subject of this sketch traveled extensively through the northern portion of the State, delivering lectures on female education, and

succeeded in raising funds to start the college on a firm basis. That institution is an ornament to the State, and a blessing to the females, hundreds of whom have received, meritoriously, their diplomas. Before leaving Columbia, in conjunction with able scholars and philanthropists, he determined to erect a substantial building for the co-ordinate instruction of the sexes, in which both male and female students could pursue the same course of studies, recite in the same classes, and be free from political and religious partyism and changes, which too often occur under legislative administrations. Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., was selected as the site for such an institution, and the building was completed in 1856. James Shannon, LL. D. the distinguished scholar, was elected president of the university, with an able corps of professors. The Legislature of the State having granted a very liberal charter for Christian University, located near Canton, Lewis Co., Mo., the subject of this sketch traveled and labored to build up the institution on a firm basis. For his labors and marvelous success he has never received a cent. "*Pro bono publico*" is his motto, and he looks for a heavenly reward. In 1853 he removed his family to Canton, and devoted himself to raising funds for the university, traveling, lecturing and preaching. As the president of the board of trustees, he chose Elder Jacob Creath, of Palmyra, to travel with him, and their success, both in Illinois and Missouri, was most gratifying. In 1855 he was called to be pastor of the Christian Church, corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, in Louisville, Ky. During his pastorate, without solicitation, or his knowledge, he was nominated, and his name sent to the Senate of the United States, by the President, and confirmed consul to Carrara, Italy. He declined the honor, and remained at his post until the year 1868. He resigned his charge in Louisville, and was appointed corresponding editor of the *Christian Standard*, published in Cleveland, Ohio. On this mission he visited Washington City, D. C. The struggling band of Christians in that city was reorganized during the winter, and he remained there until June, the church having obtained his release from the *Christian Standard*. He left Washington City, met his family in Jacksonville, Ill., and accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Christian Church in Chicago. He removed his family from Louisville, in October of the same year, and entered upon his pastoral labors. He remained in Chicago until July, 1870, when he returned home to Canton, Mo. While in Chicago he organized the Central Christian Church, and, soon after his removal to Canton, he was called to St. Louis, where he organized the Central Church, and preached for that church nearly two years. He was unwilling to

remove his family from Canton, and resigned his pastorate in St. Louis. Since then he has preached for many churches, holding protracted meetings, and spending nearly six months in Oakland and San Francisco, Cal. He was president of the board of trustees of Christian University for fifteen years, and resigned, having succeeded in raising in lands, bonds, notes and money, more than a million of dollars. But the civil war swept away the prospects of the endowment, and left only the building, apparatus, and campus. During the war he was secretary of the United States Sanitary Commission, one of the hospital inspectors, and labored day and night for the relief of the afflicted. His wife died January 7, 1875, in Canton. Her remains are interred in Diamond Grove Cemetery, near Jacksonville, Ill., where in youth she and her husband were married, and held their church membership.

W. H. Henderson was born in Augusta County, Va., October 23, 1816. He is the son of Robert and Hannah (McClung) Henderson, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father was a carpenter, but made farming his principal occupation. He died in 1828, and the mother followed him several years later. Our subject began for himself at the age of twenty-three, and made a trip to Mississippi, where he spent the winter. The following spring he came to this county, and worked on the farm for \$15 per month. After about nine years in this way he purchased 300 acres of his present farm, which he has now increased to 460 acres. In 1842 he married Nancy L., a daughter of John McCuthan. Their children are Hanna E., Virgin A., Robert J., William S., Joseph, McC. and Nancy L. His wife died in September, 1854. On the 24th of April, 1855, he married Susan A. Montgomery, daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Montgomery, of Clark County. His children by her are Martha A., Nathaniel M., Helen T., James B., Ida L., Matilda F., Franklin W. and Mary S. This wife died in September, 1874, and on November 16, 1875, he married Sandusky Mitchell, of Pike County, daughter of John and Patsy Mitchell. He is a Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Walter B. Henton was born September 29, 1840, in this county, the son of Alexander K. and Mary (McHenry) Henton, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father came to this county in 1832, and was a prominent pioneer farmer for many years. He died in 1851 in California, and the mother in 1872. Their children were Elizabeth, the late wife of J. B. Kurtz; Mary J., widow of G. E. C. Marks, a Confederate officer; Amanda (deceased wife of G. A. Mayberry); John W. (M. D.), of Montana; Walter B.; Katharine (deceased wife of E. Bozarth);

Sarah M., the wife of J. A. Mitchel, and Alexander M., of Wichita, Kas. Our subject was fairly educated, and attended the La Grange College, and also the old seminary of Canton, and the public schools of Monticello. In 1861 he came to Canton as a merchant's clerk for five years, and in April, 1886, became a partner with W. H. Graves, in the drug business, continuing until 1880, when he conducted the business alone for a year. Having been instrumental in organizing the Bank of Lewis County, in 1884, he became its cashier, serving until the present in a faithful manner. September 25, 1866, he married Lizzie, a daughter of Perry Nichols, of Canton. Their children are William W., born July 3, 1867, a bookkeeper for F. R. Condit; Daisy M., born in November, 1871, and Ora L., born in August, 1882. Our subject is a Democrat, and has served in the city council and on the board of education. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are Baptists. For two years he was State secretary of the Baptist Sunday-school Association, and has been local Sunday-school superintendent for sixteen years. He is recognized as a man of irreproachable character.

Joseph Hildmann, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Germany in 1858, the only child of Joseph and Sophia (Webber) Hildmann, who never left the fatherland. The father was born about 1837, and received a good education. He was married twice, his first wife being the mother of our subject. He was president of several manufacturing corporations, and was a leader of the fire department of Freiburg. He was prominently engaged in the oil business, and in agriculture. He died about 1877, and the mother, born in 1841, died when our subject was but two weeks old. Both parents were Catholics. Our subject was educated at the citizens' high school, at Freiburg, and when sixteen became bookkeeper in a large establishment, but after about two years he spent the same length of time as an employe on Bismarck's large farm. His knowledge of America led him to come here in 1878, and he at once went on a farm in Adams County, Ill., where, with exception of the year 1880 spent in his native country, he remained until 1882, when he came to this county, and bought his present estate of 160 acres. It is finely improved, and lies near Lewiston. He is one of the most promising young farmers of this region. In September, 1882, he married Marie C., the daughter of Charley and Marie Baugard, of Quincy, Ill. Their only child is Joseph. Our subject is a Democrat, and a Catholic, and his wife is a member of the Lutheran Church.

David M. Hibbard was born in Monroe, N. H., October 20, 1840, the son of Horatio and Johanne (Moulton) Hibbard, both natives of New Hampshire. Our subject was reared and edu-

cated in his native State, and for four and a half years was a sailor. In 1861 he joined Company G, Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and served two years. He then followed blacksmithing in New Hampshire until 1872, when he came to Missouri, and engaged in saw milling, at Canton, with Brooks & Cummings, until 1881. In 1883 he engaged in his present grist-mill business. The company is known as the Crescent Roller Milling Company, and was incorporated July 21, 1884, by D. M. Hibbard, A. B. Sipes, A. J. Smith, A. D. Lewis, A. F. Poulton and R. L. Agee. The two last have sold out, and Reuben Brown has become a stockholder instead. The first mentioned is president, the second, superintendent and miller, and the third, secretary and treasurer. This was the old Olive Mill, which was bought out by Hibbard and Sipes; and, in 1884, the present company put in seven sets of Stevens rolls, and furnished the mill with the Hungarian system, making it one of the best mills in the county. with a capacity of 150 barrels per day, and giving employment to seven hands. They have a large local market, and also ship to St. Louis. September 24, 1864, he married Sarah C. Fisk, of New Hampshire, and their children are Cleon M., George F., Josie L. and Fred C. Our subject is a Republican, a Knight Templar, and a leading man of his city.

George E. Hinson, farmer, was born in 1822, in Harrison County, Ky., the son of George and Jane (Williams) Hinson, the former of English-Scotch origin, born in 1776, in Fauquier County, Va., and the latter a native of the same county. The father made thirteen flat boat trips to New Orleans in his youth, and returned on horseback. In 1794 he went to Harrison County, Ky., and in October, 1835, located where his son George now resides. His death, in 1843, was caused by falling and striking the back of his head. The mother died in 1861. Our subject, the fifth of eight children, was thirteen years old when they came to this county, and lived with his parents until their death. March 13, 1849, he married Henrietta, the daughter of Morton and Tabitha (White) Bourn, born in Virginia in 1783 and 1790, respectively. Her parents came to Kentucky, and in 1830 settled near La Grange, Mo., where the mother died eight years later, and the father in 1856. His wife was born in 1828, in Kentucky. Their children are Amanda A., the wife of E. J. Thompson; Demarious, the widow of W. Robinson; Morton B.; William P.; Rebecca, the wife of T. H. Brightwell; Alma, the wife of R. L. Brightwell; Beauregard and Charles W. Our subject lived on the old home place, and bought out the heirs as he could, and now owns 275 acres, and has given 120 acres to his children. He and his wife are among the oldest pioneers. He

has been a Whig and Democrat, first voting for Henry Clay. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He enlisted in the Mormon war of 1828, and in the Iowa boundary line war, two years later.

Robert Holloway was born in Virginia in 1822, the son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hunsicker) Holloway, the former born in 1793, in Virginia, and the latter, of German origin, born in Virginia in 1803. The father was a farmer, and in 1834 came to a place now owned by his wife, Mrs. Sallie Holloway, in Canton Township. He was the owner of an estate of 220 acres, and was one of the early settlers of this county. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but was too late for service. He was noted as a hunter. After the death of his first wife, in 1855, he married Sallie Job, *nee* Edwards, also of Virginia. Our subject, the eldest of eleven children, was twelve years old when they came to this county. He left home at his majority, and went to Louisiana, where he engaged in raising cotton. In 1850 he went, by way of Panama, to California, but was compelled to go by land through Mexico, in a company of about 600 persons, and occupying about six months on the trip. After mining until 1853 he returned by water, and stopped in Louisiana as an agent for a large cotton plantation, receiving a salary of \$25. The war at this time made great havoc with his business, but after peace was declared he again resumed his work for three years. In 1860 he bought his present estate of 320 acres, and eight years later settled upon it. The place now includes 480 acres. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Polk. He is a member of the Grange.

John T. Holmes, loan and real estate dealer, of the firm of Agnew & Holmes, was born in Marion County, in 1848, the son of Thomas J. and Mary J. (Coons) Holmes, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1832 and 1825, respectively. Our subject lived at home until thirteen, and in 1862 went with his grandfather, T. J. Holmes, to Newark, and became a clerk in his uncle's store. In 1865 he hired to his partner, and in 1867 became a member of the firm. In 1870 our subject was at Kansas, as cashier and assistant bookkeeper for Bullne, Moores & Emery, and in 1871 he worked for T. J. Lycan, in Edina, and finally, in 1872, again became a partner with Mr. Agnew. They carried a fine stock, and a large trade, and for twelve years have done a large and satisfactory business. In September, 1872, he married Henrietta, the daughter of H. V. and Isabella Flagler, and born in Peoria, Ill., in 1853. Their children are Floreen F., Maisy B. and John T. He has been real estate and loan agent for the last three years. He is a Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Frank Homrighausen, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Prussia, in 1840, the son of Frank and Mary (Riedesell) Homrighausen, both born in 1806, and married about the age of twenty-one. They passed their entire life in their native country. The grandfather, Frank, was a well-to-do farmer. The mother died in 1874, and the father in 1876; they were both Presbyterians. Our subject received a good business education, and at the age of twenty-three entered the army as a corporal. He came to the United States in 1867, and for seven years was employed on a farm in Randolph County, Ill. He came to this county in 1873, and, excepting one year, has been remaining here ever since. In 1874 he married Mary, a daughter of Casper A. and Martha E. Steffen, natives of Adams County, Ill. Their children are Caroline and M. Kate. His wife died in 1880, and the same year he married her sister Caroline. Their children are Lewis F., Anna L. and George H. Since his first marriage he has lived on his present estate, which embraces 350 acres, and is one of the finest in all the county. He is a Conservative-Democrat, and voted for Greeley. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, while his wife is a Baptist.

John C. Hottel was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1840, the son of Gideon Hottel, a native of Shenandoah County, Va., of German descent; the mother's maiden name was Kendle, and her native State, Tennessee. The father went to Indiana in an early day, and in 1845 moved to Lee County, Iowa; after six years there he came to Clark County, and spent twelve years, and in 1863 moved to California; he spent about twenty years in that State, and then came to this county. The mother died in 1885, at the age of sixty-nine years, but the father still lives at the hale old age of seventy-six years, and makes his home with his children. Our subject is the second son of four children, all of whom have lived to be married. He was but five years old when the family went to Iowa; he received a good education in Clark County, chiefly. At the age of fourteen he was kicked by a horse, which has affected him through life. He began as an apprentice in a plow factory at Athens, at the age of eighteen, and continued until 1861. The following year he entered the Confederate service, and after having a horse shot from under him in a skirmish he was detailed as a mechanic. After the war he moved to Bunker Hill, in this county, and followed blacksmithing for seven years with success. It was here he married N. E., a daughter of Washington and Harriet (Graham) Morgan, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of Tennessee. After the birth of their child, Hattie B., our subject moved to California; two years later he went to live with an uncle in Iowa, and after the

latter's death, came to his present home, where he has been engaged in farming. Since 1886 he has been a judge, elected as a Democrat. He is a Mason, and a member of the A. H. T. A., while he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. His second and third children are Lena and Ada L. He has a splendid estate embracing over 360 acres.

Joseph Cyrus Hubbard, farmer and stock dealer, was born in 1838, the fifth of six children of Elijah and Nancy (West) Hamilton, natives of Kentucky. They were married in that State, and then removed to this county. The father was a farmer and merchant, and was twice married, his last wife being Sarah Bickett, to whom he was married in 1841, soon after the death of his first wife. He died soon after his last marriage. Our subject was early left an orphan, and was adopted into the family of Elijah and Polly C. Hubbard, by whom he was reared and educated, and whose name he bears. In 1861 he joined Col. Green's regiment of State troops, and, after nine months of service, ran the blockade from Quincy, and made his way to Chattanooga, where he joined Gen. Bragg's command, and after the fall of Vicksburg he joined the command of Gen. J. E. Johnston, and with him remained. He served at Championville, Vicksburg, Shiloh, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, and many other places. He received eight gunshot wounds—in the right shoulder, back of the head, left side, right knee, right hand, right arm, right thigh and hip, the latter of which disabled him from further service, and from whose effects he has never fully recovered. After his return he began studying medicine, and in the year of 1866 he entered McDowell College, at St. Louis, and graduated three years later. He was then so improved in health that he preferred to return to his old calling as a farmer and stock raiser. He has been very successful, and now owns a farm of 275 acres. September 1, 1869, he married Mrs. Sarah S. Sublett (*nee* Barclay). She died in 1871, and three years later he married Matilda, a daughter of Andrew and Betsey Williams. She was born in this county in 1835. Our subject has been a Democrat since the demise of the Whig party, and first voted for Bell. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, which he joined thirty-two years ago. Our subject has lead a temperate life in every respect.

Louis Huebotter, farmer, was born in Germany in 1826. He is the third of seven children of Henry and Anna Huebotter, also natives of Germany, where they spent their whole lives. The father was born about 1797, and served under Gen. Blucher at the famous battle of Waterloo. He died in the prime of life, while his widow lived to an advanced age. Our subject received a

good education in his native land, came to the United States in 1847, and landed in New Orleans. He soon came to near St. Louis, where he worked on a farm for a time. He then went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and was married in 1849. His wife, Minnie Urban, was also a native of Germany. Their children are Minnie, the wife of A. Knapp; Lizzie, the wife of H. Meyer; Louisa, the wife of A. McElhiney; Lewis H. and Henry L. After a time at Fort Madison, in saw milling, he moved to Pontoosuc, Hancock, Co., Ill. He ran a saw and flouring mill for two years, and for seventeen years was proprietor of a hotel. In the meantime, he and Mr. Schramm built a large flouring mill at the cost of \$10,000. In 1871 he sold out and went to Quincy, where he again engaged in the same business. Since 1873 he has been in Lewis County, where he has adopted farming, and now owns over 340 acres of fine land. His estate is well improved, and shows an able manager in its owner. He is a Republican, who first voted for Fremont, and is a prominent Mason. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

W. T. Hull, of the firm of Dacon & Hull, druggists and hardware merchants, was born in Knox County, in 1858, the son of William M. and Lovina A. (Rowe) Hull, the former born in Pennsylvania, in 1826, and the latter in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1831. The father came to Hamilton County, Ohio, when five years old, and about 1850 settled on his present estate in Knox County, where he owns 300 acres. Our subject, the third of six children, was educated at Oak Lawn College, in Knox County. At the age of twenty he entered upon a career of six terms as a teacher. He was principal of the Lewiston graded schools, in 1886-87, and was very successful. March 19, 1884, he married Edda, the daughter of Samuel and Amanda (Buckner) Rodefer, and born in this county in 1867. Their only child is Rowland R. In April, 1886, he came to Lewiston, and established the hardware store, and in the following September, the present firm was formed. They have a fine stock of hardware, tinware, stoves, cutlery, barbed wire, pure drugs, groceries, cigars, tobaccos, etc. They have a large trade, and are a successful firm. Our subject is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William T. Humphrey, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1832, the second of eleven children of Henry M. and Rebecca (Wallace) Humphrey, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1809 and 1811, respectively. The grandfather, William, a native of Virginia, was born of Irish parents. Henry was married about 1830, five years later moved to Rush County, Ind., and in 1839 came to his present residence. The mother died

in 1875, and both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject received pioneer advantages of education, and in 1853 married Elizabeth F., a daughter of William and Emily Smith. She died in 1858, and in 1859 he married Mary S., a daughter of David and Sarah Rodefer, and born in 1840, in this county. The children by his first wife are William H., Mary J. and James T., and by his last wife, David G., Alice, Jesse S., George W., John R., Rebecca E., Alexander R., Cora E., Mattie C. and Amelia B. Our subject has lived in this county, excepting a few months in Rush County, Ind., since he came with his parents. After renting, several years, he finally, in 1885, located on his present estate of 270 acres, which is highly improved, and on which there is a fine residence. In 1862 he joined Capt. Hicks' Company of Confederate Volunteers, served at Kirksville and Walnut Grove, and after an unsuccessful attempt to get south, they disbanded. He went to Quincy, Ill., where he was arrested by the Federals, and taken to LaGrange, and afterward to Palmyra, where he was paroled by the Provost-Marshal, on bonds to the city limits. He was afterward released by the Confederate troops, but he refused to leave until his bonds were released. The Federals occupied the city, and in retaliation for a supposed Confederate murder, selected ten men to be shot, and our subject was one of the number. The petitions of his wife and friends, however, and the payment of \$300 secured his release. For several years he has been president of the F. M. B. A. He has been a Whig and a Democrat. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., A. O. U. W., and P. of H. He and his wife have long been members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and for twenty years he has been Sunday-school superintendent, at Corinth.

John M. Hutchison, farmer, was born in Monroe County in 1846. He had four brothers and five sisters, and is the fourth child. His parents, Joshua and Ellen (Murphy) Hutchison, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, the former of Irish origin, born in 1819, and deceased in 1873, and the latter born in 1822, and deceased in 1880. The father was married in 1840, and nine years later came to this county. He made this his home, with the exception of two years in Marion County and one in Clark County. He was a successful farmer. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The common schools furnished our subject with an education, and in 1867 he married Alzada, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Cason, and a native of this county. Their children were James R., Perlonzo C., Albert L. (deceased), Eva (an infant, deceased), Rufus E., John E. (deceased), William (deceased), Elizabeth

(deceased) and Milton. He remained in Union Township until 1870, since when he has been on his present farm, which consists of 160 acres, and which belongs to his wife and children, all being well improved and cultivated. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour.

James T. Hutton, grocer, was born at Portsmouth, Ohio, May 27, 1832. In October, 1847, they came to La Grange, where he learned the marble trade. He followed this until about 1859. After several years of clerking he became deputy-collector, in 1877. He continued this for six years, when he became collector for a term of four years. In March, 1877, he began his present business. E. M. Hatten, a native of Marion County, became his wife in October, 1864. Their daughters are all living, and one is a graduate of La Grange College. His wife died in 1859, and he afterward married Mrs. J. V. La Fon, a native of Western Virginia. They have had two sons and four daughters. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. fraternities, while he and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church. The father, James T., was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., where he was reared, and married Elizabeth Degear. They moved to Portsmouth, and then to Illinois, where they died in 1853 and 1854, respectively. The father's family was of Irish origin, while the maternal ancestry of our subject was French. The father served in the war of 1812.

William N. Jenkins, farmer, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1842, the son of George W., Sr., and Martha (Cravens) Jenkins, the former of Welsh-Scotch descent, born in Kentucky in 1809, and the latter of English stock, born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1820. The father left his native county after marriage, and lived in his wife's native county until his death in 1874. The next year the mother moved to Scotland County, near Memphis, and a year later came to this county, where she has lived with her children. Our subject, the eldest of ten children, was educated in Kentucky, and in 1861 came to Scotland County, where he lived until his father's death. In 1865 he went with his mother, brothers and sisters again to Scotland County, but, three years later, came to this county. In 1871 the brothers bought 254 acres in Lyon Township, and, in 1884, a division was made, giving our subject eighty acres. In March, 1873, Mary E., the daughter of John J. and Frances Board, became his wife. She was born in 1852, in Loudoun County, Va. Their children are Brisco, George J., Virginia B., Hattie, Renie and Leotte. In 1877 our subject settled where he now lives, and his estate embraces 260 acres. He is a Democrat, and first voted for McClellan, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James Jenkins was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1849. [A sketch of his parents appears in the history of our subject's brother elsewhere]. Our subject came to this State, and the following year located in Lewis County, where he has been ever since, excepting three years in the Nevada Mountains. He made two trips there, from 1872 to 1876. Since then he has been farming, and has been on his present estate since 1885. He was married in 1880 to Abbie A., a daughter of Warren Leslie, of Kentucky. Their children are Gertie A. and Maynard F. Our sketch is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

George W. Jenkins, farmer, was born in 1852, in Nelson County, Ky., the son of George W., Sr., and Martha (Cravens) Jenkins, who are mentioned in the sketch of William N. Jenkins. Our subject is one of ten children, as follows: William N., John, Franklin, Percilla, James, George W., Charles, David, Wesley and Mary. He was thirteen when they came to this State, and the following year located in this county. In 1876 he went to Nevada, but in 1880 returned. November 20, 1881, he married Lizzie J., a daughter of John Fisher, and born in this county in 1861. Their children are John F., Jesse B. and George W. In 1871 the Jenkins brothers bought 254 acres, and, in 1884, George W. received 154, on which he erected, in 1886, a good dwelling, at a cost of \$1,500; one of the most beautiful situations in this region. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Missionary Baptists.

D. B. Jeter, postmaster, was born in Marion County, October 14, 1850; he came to La Grange in 1858, and in 1872 graduated from La Grange College. He had charge of the Alexandria schools for three years, and, from 1875 to 1884, superintended the La Grange schools. He then entered the drug trade with J. B. Sudduth, and June 22, 1885, took his present office. He was married, August 1, 1878, to Dora P., a native of Alexandria, Mo., and a daughter of C. D. Eberhart, a grocer at that place. Our subject is an Odd Fellow; he and his wife are of the Baptist persuasion. The father, A. F., was a brother of the noted J. B. Jeter, a Baptist divine at Richmond, Va., and author of "The Baptist Mirror." He was pastor of the First Baptist Church at that place for thirty years. The father graduated from Hampden Sidney College, and also from Philadelphia and St. Louis Medical Institutions. He practiced in Virginia, and also at Palmyra, Mo., and in 1858 came to La Grange. In 1855-56 he represented his county in the Legislature. He had a large practice, and lectured before the Keokuk Medical School. He died February 3, 1862. The mother, Sarah B.

Dudley, was a native of Kentucky, and a relative of Col. Dudley, who was killed at Fort Meigs in 1812. She died July 14, 1886. Our subject is the only son in a family of three children. The Jeter family are of Scotch origin, and the Dudleys came from English stock.

Dr. W. S. D. Johnson was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1824, the son of John S. and Lucinda (Poague) Johnson, the former, of Irish stock, born in Scott County, Ky., in 1792, and the latter in Mercer County, Ky., in 1796. The grandfather, Joseph, was a native of Ireland, and served under Washington in the Revolution. He was an eccentric man, who never allowed laughing at his table, never became in debt, never wore boots, and although a Christian, did not belong to any church. In 1828 he came to Marion County, and died in 1842. The father located near Palmyra, and bought eighty acres, and died in 1862. His first wife died in 1838, and his second wife, Sarah F. (Haley), survives him. Our subject, the third of seven children, was educated in Marion County, and in 1845 came to this county, and engaged in teaching. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Polonzo Conduitt, January 6, 1846, and after four years with him, and a course of medical lectures at Jacksonville, Ill., and at McDowell's College, St. Louis, he graduated at the latter in 1850. December 19, of the same year, he married Rebecca, a daughter of Elisha and Sarah Williams, and born in Kentucky in 1830. Robert is their only living child. The doctor began practice in 1848 near La Grange, and in 1860-61 attended lectures at what is now Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tenn., and regraduated in 1861. His wife died in 1860, and March 2, 1865, he married Sarah F., a daughter of Rev. T. J. Starr, a member of the Missouri Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church South, and born in Jacksonville, Ill., in 1839. He has been a successful physician at La Belle since 1871, the next oldest in the county. He bought 320 acres near and in La Belle, forty acres of which he gave to the railroad. He is a Democrat, a Mason, chairman of the First District Medical Association, member of the County Medical Association, and of the State Medical Association. He is steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, to which his wife also belongs.

Hamilton Johnson was born in Culpeper County, Va., July 20, 1830, the son of Clayton and Mary (Miller) Johnson, natives of that State. The father came to Perry County, Ohio, in 1834, and there lived until his death. Our subject was reared near the home of the Shermans and Gen. Sheridan. At sixteen years of age he left the farm, and learned the tinner's trade,

which he followed in Canton from 1851 to 1854. He married then, and bought out Harlan & Son, his former employers, and conducted the business as Johnson & Co., with his father-in-law and brother-in-law. Five years later he began his present business, and since 1869 has occupied his present store room with a large general hardware and tinware stock. He controls a large share of the county's trade. Mary Clow, a native of Leeds, England, became his wife June 3, 1854. Their children are Allett D., Carrie J. (the wife of H. Ferguson) and Hattie L. Our subject was a Union Whig during his early years, but since the war has been a Republican. He assisted in recruiting a company for the Thirty-ninth Missouri regiment, and was a member of the home guards. He has served four terms as city recorder, several years on the city council, twice mayor of Canton, and in 1869 was an unsuccessful candidate for county tax collector, but ran 300 votes ahead of the ticket. He was an organizer of the first public school of Canton, and is now one of the board of education. He is a Knight Templar, is W. M. of the Masonic lodge, and has passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F. Lodge. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is probably the oldest business man now doing business in Canton.

John W. Johnson, farmer and blacksmith, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1833, the third of eight children of Jeremiah and Jane (Humphrey) Johnson, born in the above county in 1809, on October 5 and October 9, respectively. The grandfather, Nelson, came to this county in 1835, and located near Monticello as a farmer. The father was reared in the above county, and married in 1830. He removed to this county with his father, and in 1844, went to Canton, where he engaged in blacksmithing. He was a captain in the militia, and started to help to adjust the Missouri-Iowa boundary line question, but which was settled before his arrival. He died in January, 1849. He held to the Methodist faith, while his wife belonged to the Baptist Church. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age, and received a good business education. In his youth he was the main support of his father's family. He was married in 1857 to Christenah, a daughter of William and Frances Cave. She was born in Marion County in 1836. Their children are Frances Mary, the wife of F. M. Wagner; Rebecca, the wife of J. S. Shackelford; Walter D.; Edna; William; Jerry; David and Abner. He lived for a time at Barr's mill, and since then has been on his present farm, with the exception of three years at Durham, where he has been engaged in blacksmithing. Farming has been his chief occupation, and he has also been suc-

cessfully engaged as a teacher. In 1878 he became a justice, but resigned about a year later. He was reared a Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and he, his wife, and six children are members of the Baptist Church.

James H. Johnson, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Marion County in 1832, the son of James and Ruth (Risk) Johnson, the former of Irish stock, born in Scott County, Ky., and the latter of the same county, born in 1802, and deceased in 1881. The father, who was a farmer, moved to Indiana, and about 1830 came to Marion County, and bought 160 acres of land, where he died in 1840. The mother afterward married W. S., a brother of her first husband. Our subject, the fourth of five children, was about eight years old at his father's death, and remained with his mother until the age of twenty-nine. He came to this county when fourteen years old, and December, 1861, married Sarah E., a daughter of Elder John and Elizabeth F. Shanks. She was born in 1838. Their children are Bettie R., the wife of John C. Bumbarger, and James H. Since 1866 he has lived on his present farm, now increased from 120 to 460 acres. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Fillmore. He is a member of the Grange, and he and his entire family are members of the Church of Christ, he for the past twenty-five years, and his wife for thirty-nine years. He has been a deacon for four years.

Jacob C. Jones, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1828. He is the eighth of ten children of Capt. Asher and Mary (Coleman) Jones, the former of Welsh ancestry, and born in Virginia in 1785. The grandfather was a spy in the Revolution, and some years after settled in Ohio as a farmer. Asher went with him, and for several years was a keel boatman on the Ohio and Kenawa Rivers. He volunteered as a captain in the war of 1812, but, owing to sickness, did not serve. He located in Belmont County, and in 1843 came to this county, and spent the remainder of his life near Canton. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died January 7, 1886, in her ninety-second year. Our subject was fairly educated, and after the death of his father, the support of the family fell upon him and an elder brother. In 1850 he started with a cattle train to California, and was over five months on the journey. After some success at mining, he returned by way of Panama and Cuba. Soon after he and his brother-in-law and brother erected a flouring and saw mill, south of Canton, and familiarly called Jones mill. In 1856 Fanny E., a daughter of Obediah and Martha Koch, became his wife. She is a native of Monroe County, Ohio. (Her parents

were natives of Pennsylvania and England, respectively.) Their childrens are Mary M., the wife of W. Gordon; Fanny E., the wife of W. H. Turner; Charles A.; William H.; Addie M., the wife of J. W. Anderson; Lottie H.; Reuben J. and Jessie L. He soon sold his mill, and went to Moundsville, W. Va., where he had married, and engaged with his father-in-law in merchandising. After two years of this, and on a farm near by, he went to Ohio, and three years later bought a farm in Washington County. He has been in Lewis County since 1876, and is now the owner of 190 acres of valuable land, besides ninety acres in another tract. He took a course in bookkeeping, which has been of service to him, and during his travels he kept a journal. He is a thorough business man, and a successful farmer. Pierce received his first vote as a Democrat, but since the war he has been a Republican. He is a prominent Mason. His entire family, with two exceptions, are Baptists; one is a Methodist.

James Kaster was born near Hodgenville, Ky., February 13, 1824, the son of Nathan and Nancy (Gray) Kaster, natives of Kentucky, where the mother died in 1842. The father married again, and in 1855 came to Missouri, and died ten years later in Adair County. Our subject was reared with country advantages, and in 1853 came west to Missouri. He located in Schuyler County, where he bought land in 1854. He married Mary A. Henton, of this county, and settled on the above farm. In 1865 he came to this county and purchased eighty acres, where he has since lived, and has added land from time to time, until he now owns nearly a section of the best prairie land. His success is due largely to his ability as a stock raiser. He also has ninety-five acres in Adair County. His first wife died March 30, 1879, leaving the following children: Louisa D., the wife of J. A. W. Rogers; Mary J., the wife of T. A. Davis; Richard W.; Nathan P.; Minnie B., the wife of W. Bland; James W.; Cora A.; Alexander and Bettie. October 31, 1833, he married Jane Hardin Bowers, the daughter of Thomas Hardin, deceased. He and his wife are Baptists, as was also his former wife. Our subject is a Democrat.

Rev. William Kaylor, minister, farmer and mechanic, was born in Virginia, in 1812, the son of John and Sarah (Calvert) Kaylor, the former of German origin, born October 9, 1778, while his parents were *en route* to this country. He was left an orphan in infancy, and was educated in Little York, Penn. He also served as an apprentice to a gunsmith there, and afterward went to Harpers Ferry, Va., where he worked, and became inspector of the armory. In February, 1803, he was married at Little Washington, Va. In 1835 he left there, and came to Shelby

County, Mo., where he entered several acres of land, and settled permanently. He served as justice for several years, and died at the age of eighty-seven. He became a Baptist preacher in 1840, and exhorted more or less until his death. The mother was born in Virginia, in 1786, and died about the age of sixty years. Her father, John Calvert, was a direct descendant of Lord Baltimore, the founder of Maryland. Both parents were Baptists from their youth. Our subject was fairly educated, and came to this State with his father, and helped lay out the town of Newark, whose first building he erected. He learned the carpenter trade, and followed it for many years. His wife, Emmeline G., to whom he was married in 1836, is the daughter of Samuel and Delita (Griffith) Manning, and a native of Baltimore County, Md. She was born January 8, 1818, and distinctly remembers the first train that entered Baltimore, and which was run by her uncle William. Her family were early pioneers of Newark. Her children are Maggie, widow of John Fresh; Cecilius C.; Stephen G.; James B.; William F.; Mattie, the wife of W. Allen, of Newark; and Lulu. Since 1860 he has been on his present estate of 190 acres, which is well improved, and was bought when he was not able to pay down a dollar, but he has succeeded finely. He was an earnest Unionist, and furnished three sons, who served in the Federal Army. His eldest son, Wesley M., died in the Union service, at Pilot Knob, Mo., in 1863. Mr. Kaylor was a Jackson Democrat, but since the war has been a Republican. For fifty years he has been an active Methodist, and for twenty years has been a minister of that church. He assisted in organizing the first Sunday-school, in Newark, and was the superintendent. His wife was converted at the age of fifteen, at a meeting near Baltimore. Their children are also members of the same church. The fiftieth anniversary of their wedding occurred October 13, 1886, and was attended by four generations.

William Kendrick, farmer and stock dealer, was born in this county, in 1846, the elder of two children, Hon. William W. and Jane H. (Bradshaw) Kendrick, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1813 and 1823, respectively. The grandfather, William, also a Kentuckian, made his permanent home in this county, in 1835. The father came with his parents, after having received a good business education in his native State. He was married in 1843, and settled in La Belle Township, in 1867. After that, he spent the remainder of his life on our subject's present farm. He was an influential man of more than ordinary ability. In 1874 he was elected to represent this county in the Legislature, but died at Jefferson City, April, 1885, soon after the adjournment of that body. He was a prominent mem-

ber of the I. O. O. F. The mother is still living on the old homestead, and was the daughter of S. Bradshaw, an early pioneer of this county. Our subject finished his education at St. Paul College, in Palmyra. He was married in 1867 to Fanny, a daughter of Richard and Fanny Rousseau, a native of this county. Their children are Granville H., Jennie, William W. and Joseph R. With the exception of a short time in La Belle Township, he has been a resident of the old home farm ever since, and has increased its proportions from 200 acres to 645 acres. The estate has a fine residence, and is well suited for his large stock breeding purposes. He has the largest and finest herd in the county. He began his successful duties as a justice, in 1872, and has never had a case appealed. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his vote for Seymour. He is a brother in the Masonic Order, and his wife is a sister in the Baptist Church.

George A. Kerfoot, deceased, was born near Winchester, Va. in 1814. He was the son of William G. Kerfoot, also a Virginian, and of English-Irish descent. Our subject came to this country in 1835, and settled in Clark County. Here he married Lucinda, a daughter of Leonard and Nancy (Timberlake) Fretwell, natives of Virginia. He then came to his place in Lewis County, and began life in a log-house. They have nine children living, six in Lewis and Clark Counties, and all married. Our subject died in 1881, soon after making his will. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church. His widow was born in 1818, and lives with her son.

Lieut. William H. Kirschbaum, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Prussia in 1834. He is the eldest of seven children, and his parents were Henry and Gertrude (Springmann) Kirschbaum, also natives of Prussia, where they were married, about 1832. The father was a dissenter, and fearing persecution came to the United States in 1849, and landed in New Orleans, but soon went to St. Louis, where he remained until 1857. He then resumed mining, but removed to this county, near Tolona, also as a farmer. He died July 3, 1886, at the age of about seventy-six years. The mother had died April 17, 1883. Both were German Methodists. Our subject received some education in his native country, but his father's zealous assistance, in aiding others to come to this country, left the family without means on their arrival, so that our subject received no further education. He came to this county with his parents, and assisted on the farm until 1862. On January 5 of that year he married Catherine J., a daughter of Col. Charles and Nancy H. Dance, formerly of Kentucky. Two of their children are deceased, and those living are

Nancy E. the wife of Prof. D. W. Prichard; Martha; Rebecca, the wife of M. B. White; Charles H.; John W. and Harmon E. He soon entered Company D, Sixty-ninth Missouri Mounted Infantry, as Second Lieutenant, and served until the fall of 1865 in scouting and guarding on the Indian frontier. Since then he has been on his present estate, which is well cultivated, and embraces 280 acres of fine land. He is probably one of the most progressive farmers in the county, and has been very successful. He was reared as a Democrat, but since the war has been a Republican. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dr. George P. Knight was born in Monticello in 1852. He is the son of Dr. Z. T. Knight, a native of Maine, and of English descent, and for many years a prominent physician in Northern Missouri. The mother's maiden name was Rossiter, and her native State, New York. Our subject is the second son of three children, all of whom are living. One brother is a prominent physician near New Orleans, and the other train dispatcher at Hannibal. The father died in 1882, and the mother still lives at Canton. Our subject was educated at Christian University, and graduated in 1869. He then read medicine for three years in his father's office, after which he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. He then spent four years of practice in Louisiana, but on account of his health returned to his native county in 1878. After eight years of successful practice at his birthplace, he chose the more central location of Benjamin, where he has since had a large and lucrative practice. While at Monticello he married Udocia, a daughter of T. M. Howard. Their only son, Z. T., is seven years old.

Louis F. Koch, merchant, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, November 7, 1844. He was ten years old when they came to Muscatine, Iowa. They moved to Scott County, Minn., in 1856, and three years later came to Canton. They remained there until March, 1864, and since then have been in La Grange. At the opening of the war he joined Company A, Second Regiment Northeastern Missouri Volunteers, and served as aide to Col. Woodyard, and was mustered out in January, 1862. He served as city clerk of La Grange in the years 1865-66 and 1876-77-78. He has also been an alderman and notary public since 1867. From 1866 to 1868 he was enrolling clerk of the State Senate, and from 1868 to 1870 was also house clerk of the committee on internal improvements, and senate clerk of the committees on ways and means, banks and incorporations, and internal improvements. In 1871-72 he was house clerk of the committee on accounts. He was city attorney of La Grange in 1870, and mayor

in 1882-83. In all this time he has been in the general merchandise and real estate trade. In November, 1869, he married Elizabeth Werly, a native of La Grange. They had seven children, but four are now deceased. His wife died June 3, 1884. William, the father, was treasurer of Canton, and also had a fine mercantile trade there until 1864. He then came to La Grange in the same business, and also engaged in the fruit, vineyard and wholesale wine business until his death February 15, 1880. The mother, Catharine (Goll) Koch, died July 30, 1884. The father was a prominent member of the A. O. O. D., K. of H., A. O. U. W. and I. O. M. A.

Marcus L. Kurtz, druggist and book-seller, was born in this county October 19, 1860, the son of John B. and Elizabeth A. (Henton) Kurtz, natives of Kentucky. The father came to Missouri about 1848, and after a trip to California, located on his farm until 1864. Then he spent ten years in Clark County, farming, and after a residence of four years in Lewis County, went to Kirksville for the purpose of educating his younger children, Alice M., James M. and Walter Henton, and came to Canton in 1883, where he now lives. Our subject was reared in Clark County, and in 1876 came to Canton, and secured a fair education. He clerked for Graves & Henton, six years, and in 1882 built and established his present business house, in which he keeps a full stock of everything in the drug line and book department, and controls the leading trade. September 8, 1886, he married Lorena G., a daughter of W. G. Ellis. They have one daughter, Roxy Robbins. Our subject is a Democrat, and is secretary of the Masonic lodge of Canton. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Silas Lake, farmer, was born in Lewis County, Mo., December 8, 1855. He was reared on the old homestead, in the northern part of Marion County, and resided here until 1879, at which time he was united in marriage with M. B. Creasey, a native of Lewis County, and the daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth P. Creasey, with whom they have lived ever since. Her father was a native Virginian, and died March 7, 1884. Her mother is now living. The father of our subject, S. K. Lake, is an old pioneer of Marion County, where he has resided the greater part of his life. He married Miss Elizabeth A. Wiseman, a native of Marion County, who died July 11, 1886. Of their family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, our subject is the eldest. He owns a tract of 200 acres of land, and is one of the county's enterprising and successful farmers. To this marriage were born two children, an infant daughter, deceased, and one son, born June 21, 1887. The paternal grand-

parents of our subject were natives of Ohio, and the mother's parents came from the "Old Dominion."

William T. La Rue, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1839, the son of Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Thurman) La Rue, the former of French origin, and the latter born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1801. Three brothers left France in the sixteenth century among the Huguenots, and came to Maryland. One brother came to Virginia, and then to Kentucky, and founded our subject's family. The father was born in La Rue County, Ky., in 1799, the county being named in honor of the family. Jacob went to Hardin County when a young man, and worked at his trade of blacksmithing in Elizabethtown. In 1838 he came to this county, and bought 300 acres now owned by his heirs. He died in 1884. Our subject, the eldest of three children, was educated in his native county, and in 1861 joined the Confederate State Guards, and fought at Lexington, Pea Ridge, Perry Grove and Helena, where he was captured and taken to Alton, Ill. In 1864 he was taken to Fort Delaware, and a year later to Richmond, where he was exchanged, and rejoined his army. In 1865 he taught school in Dallas County, Tex., but returned in September. November 1, 1866, he married Margaret C., a daughter of Charles H. and Lucinda (Williams) Stevens, and born December 19, 1842. Their children are Gustavus L., Jacob H., Charles S., Margret E. and Thomas L. After marriage he located on the home place, and in 1879 bought 160 acres of his present home, now increased to 200 acres. He is a public-spirited man, and is secretary of the Grange Store, and a stockholder in the Lewiston Creamery Association. He is a Democrat, but was formerly a Whig. Since 1882 he has been a justice. He is Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, and he and his wife are members of the United Missionary Baptist Church, of which he has been a member twenty-eight years, a deacon three years, and moderator one year.

Joseph Layton, retired farmer and stock raiser, was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1820, the son of James and Susan (Moore) Layton, natives of England, born in 1767 and 1770, and deceased in 1863 and 1855, respectively. Our subject, the youngest of eleven children, and the only living one, worked on a farm in boyhood, and in 1847 came to America, and became a teamster in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1851, under the influence of the "gold fever," he, with a friend, went to California by way of Central America. He spent eighteen months at mining, and returned by the way of New York; then went to Racine County, Wis., where he bought a farm of 160 acres. In 1856 he returned to his native place, and the following year married Emma, the daugh-

ter of William and Dinah Chapman, and born in 1833 in Cambridge, England. Of their eight children are living Louisa, the wife of R. Johnson; Eliza, the wife of J. Thompson; William; John and Annie. He at once returned to his Wisconsin farm, but in 1869 sold out, and went to Knox County, and bought an estate of 640 acres. Since 1883 he has lived at his present home, the possessor of 960 acres of fine land, a large share of which he has given to his children, retaining for himself 397 acres and two houses and three lots in La Belle. His brick residence is the only one in the city. He is independent in politics, and he and his wife and four children are members of the Baptist Church.

John H. Leeper, farmer, was born in 1834, in Marion County, the son of James W. and Nancy (Low) Leeper, the former of Welsh stock, born in 1810 in Harrison County, Ky., and a blacksmith. The father learned his trade in Cynthiana, Ky., when fifteen, serving six years, and then was three years a journeyman. In January, 1834, he married, and came to Marion County, and cleared a tract of eighty acres. In 1844 he rented his farm, and moved to Monticello, and resumed his trade until 1875. He is now retired, the owner of 320 acres, and a house and lot in town. His wife was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1815, and was the mother of the following children: John H., Mary F., Anna E., Sarah C., Preston E., William G. and Susan M. Our subject lived with his parents until he was thirty-two years old, and in September, 1872, he married Hester, a daughter of William M. Davis, and born in Kentucky in March, 1843. Their children are James W., John S., Mary I. and Nannie L. In 1865 he bought 160 acres near Monticello, some of which he has sold. His wife died in January, 1882, and his sister, Mrs. Dunbar, with his niece, Jessie Roberts, is living with him. He is a Democrat, a Royal Arch Mason, and an Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

W. D. Legg, was born in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1840. He is the son of Harrison and Caroline (Bibb) Legg, natives of Kentucky. The grandfather was born in Georgia. Our subject came to this State in 1847, and after living about twelve years near Canton moved to Monroe County, where he died about three years later, leaving a widow and seven children. One of these, J. B., lives in St. Louis, and is the architect of the exposition building there, and of the State capitol. The mother died in 1868. Our subject is an enterprising farmer of this county, and also postmaster at Williamstown. He was fairly educated, and lived at home until his majority. He then served in the Confederate Army for two years. He afterward went west, but soon returned and settled on

the site of the old homestead. After several years here he began the grocery business in Canton. He again spent some time west, and returned to this county. He was married in 1867 to Alcinda, the daughter of Benjamin and Betsy Hunsucker, natives of Virginia. He has been a Mason since 1871. He is a Democrat, and became postmaster in 1885.

Warren Leslie, farmer, was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1826, the son of David and Annie (Cravens) Leslie, the former of German origin, born in Pennsylvania. The father came in youth to Nelson County, where he married, and spent his life as a farmer. His wife, born in Virginia, died in 1862, aged sixty-four. Our subject, the fourth of ten children, lived at home until twenty-six years of age, and, after his father's death, in November, 1852, he married Sarah A. Neafus, born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1828. Their children are Beverly M., Abbie A., David H., Lizzie, Mollie, John T. and Alice. After marriage he came to Scotland County, and in 1865 bought 200 acres in this county, where he has since lived. He is a successful farmer, and now owns 340 acres. He is a Democrat, formerly a Whig, and first voted for Taylor. He and his wife are Missionary Baptists, of which church both have been members for forty-seven years.

A. C. Levengood was named in honor of Alexander Campbell. His birth occurred in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1843, he being son of Rev. Peter and Catherine (Orr) Levengood, natives of Bourbon County, Ky. The father was a minister of the Christian Church until his death in 1848, having spent his entire life in Kentucky. Our subject came to this State when he was about seventeen years of age, and, after ten years in Scotland County, he moved to his present home. His estate embraces 200 acres of fine land, well improved. He was married in Scotland County to Nancy, a daughter of James Hook, a native of Kentucky. Their children were Lillie M., Lizzie, Stella (deceased), Sarah C., Oral and Eva. Our subject is a Democrat, and is of Irish-German origin.

Aaron D. Lewis was born October 12, 1841, the son of Aaron J. and Nancy C. (Lovelace) Lewis, natives, the father of Virginia, and the mother of North Carolina. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Lewis, came to this State in 1818, and located in St. Charles County, and a year later in Marion County, where he helped build the first house in Palmyra. He was a farmer and gunmaker. The father came to Lewis County in 1836, and located near Canton, as a farmer, and died in 1863, aged sixty-four years. He owned a large tract of land. The mother, four sons and three daughters now survive him. Our subject was well educated, and, after studying law, graduated from the law

department of Kentucky University, at Lexington, Ky., in 1868. He practiced in Canton for ten years. After assisting in the organization of the Bank of Canton, in 1879, he became cashier in 1880, and still holds the position to the satisfaction of all concerned. He is also a stockholder in the Canton Ice Company, and the Crescent Roller Milling Company. June 12, 1873, he married Katie H., the daughter of B. H. Smith. She died October 22, 1882, leaving three children: B. S., Callie and Lura. January 1, 1884, he married his present wife, Luta, the daughter of John O. Wood. Their children are Mabel and James O. Our subject is a Democrat, and a Master Mason. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an able and influential man.

James P. Lewis, city attorney, was born in Lewis County, Mo., December 10, 1846, the son of Aaron J. and Nancy C. (Love-lace) Lewis, who are mentioned in the sketch of A. D. Lewis. Our subject was reared in Lewis County, and graduated from Christian University in 1873. In 1874 he began reading law with his brother, A. D., and two years later was admitted to the bar, where he has met with deserved success from the first. He is a Democrat, and has been city attorney for ten years. He is a member of encampment I. O. O. F. November 1, 1877, he married Annie K. Knight, a native of Macomb, Ill. Their children are Howard M. and Helen A. He is a director and stockholder in the Bank of Canton, and is a lawyer of high standing.

Daniel Ligon was born May 3, 1845, in this county, Canton Township, the son of Daniel, Sr., and Priscilla (Head) Ligon, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. The father, born December 22, 1799, left his native State at the age of fifteen, and, after traveling extensively through the south, engaged in the livery business at St. Louis. About 1833 he came to this county, and bought a tract of 1,920 acres, 1,160 in Lewis County, and 760 in Clark. He resided in Lewis until his death, July 30, 1885. He was a Jeffersonian Democrat, and was one of the largest land owners in the county. The mother was first married to Whitfield Browning, who died, leaving the following children: John B., Francis G., Dr. James H. W. and Mary J., the deceased wife of J. Bayne. The children by her second husband are Anne V., Daniel and Caroline C. E., the wife of Perry Munday. Our subject was educated in his native county, and February 11, 1868, married Isabel E., the daughter of Thomas G. and Cynthia J. (Hardy) Baker, early settlers from Kentucky. Since 1868 our subject has been farming and stock raising on his present farm, an estate of 320 acres. He also owns 240 acres of timber land in Clark County. Their children are Daniel T., Cynthia P.,

Richard H., Stonewall J., Neddie L. and Mary B. Our subject is a Democrat, and a prominent citizen of this county.

Elias W. and David S. H. Lillard, farmers and stock raisers, were born in this county in 1842 and 1846, respectively, the sons of Hamilton and Elizabeth A. S. (Thompson) Lillard, born in 1817, in Rappahannock County, and in 1822, in Fauquier County, Va., respectively. The grandfather, Benjamin, was born in 1767, in Culpeper, Va., and came to Marion County in 1836, and the following year to this county. He died in 1839, and his widow ten years later. The father came to this county when twenty years old, and in 1838 was married. His children were William B. (deceased), Elias W., Thomas J., David S. H., Lucy A. (deceased), James S. (deceased), Sarah N. (the wife of W. Lasswell), John A., Henry A. (deceased), Mollie E. (the wife of T. C. Wallace) and Ida Lee. The father located where he now resides, in 1852. The mother, deceased in 1874, was the daughter of Elias and Diana (Holloway) Thompson, and in 1880 the father married Mrs. Martha Washburn, a daughter of Benjamin Hill. She was born in 1838. The father's estate consists of 360 acres, and he is one of the oldest pioneers of this region. He has been a Baptist for thirty years, and for the last eight years a deacon. Our subjects were educated at La Grange College, and both became teachers at about the age of twenty. Elias taught in Clark County, and in Illinois, while David taught altogether in his native county. Anvira, a daughter of John and Mary (Dale) McReynolds, became Elias's wife in December, 1880. She was born in 1848, in Knox County. In 1875 David married Artie M., the daughter of Addison and Nancy (Thompson) Corder, and born in 1856 in Lafayette County. Their only child is Elias Addison. Since 1876 our subjects have been in partnership, and own a fine estate of 500 acres, on which they both have beautiful homes. Both are Democrats, and both families are members of the Baptist Church. Both our subjects are stockholders in the Bank of Lewis County; they are directors, and E. W. is vice-president.

Thomas J. Lillard was born in this county, in 1843, the son of Hamilton Lillard, a Virginian, of Irish descent. The mother, Susan, was a daughter of Elias Thompson, also of Virginia. The father was an early settler of this county, where he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. The mother died in 1874, after half a century's existence, while the father has passed the hale age of seventy years. His second wife was Mrs. Martha (Hill) Washburn. Our subject is the third son of ten children, and received a good education. In March, 1867, he began farming at his place in Clark County; he spent some time in traveling

through the South, and March 9, 1871, he married Maria L., a daughter of Robert and Eliza (Price) Morris, natives of Kentucky. He then moved to Lewis County in March, 1872. Their children were Cora B., James E. (deceased), Archie H., Elias W., Brinkley M. (deceased) and Grover C. Our subject was with Col. Porter during the war, but was not in active service. He is a Democrat, while he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He has a fine home farm of 200 acres, and 120 elsewhere.

Rev. James M. Lillard, a pioneer minister, was born September 27, 1806, in Mercer County, Ky., the son of Rev. David and Mary (Spencer) Lillard. Before the Revolution, three brothers came to Virginia, and John, the grandfather, was a son of one of them, and about 1785 settled in Mercer County, Ky. The father was born in 1784, in Orange County, Va., and from infancy to 1815 lived in Mercer County, Ky.; from then until his death in 1861, in Boone County. He was a first lieutenant in the war of 1812, and in 1816 was ordained a Baptist minister, whose duties he performed until within a few months of his death. The mother was born in Virginia, and died in 1824, the daughter of J. D. Spencer, a soldier of the Revolution, who died at the age of one hundred and seven years. Our subject, the third of ten children, was nine years old when they went to Boone County. September 7, 1827, he married Martha, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Cox, of Grant County, Ky., and born November 15, 1804. Their children were Mary S. (deceased); Nancy C., the wife of Dr. Hubbard; Narcissa, the wife of T. Wallace; David S.; James M. (deceased); Artemissa, wife of Dr. Smith, a dentist at Pine Bluff, Ark.; Martha A.; and Virginia, the wife of J. Garnett. He left Gallatin County, Ky., in 1833, and bought his present estate of 360 acres. He is a pioneer minister of Northeast Missouri, and the first resident Baptist preacher of this county. He became a Christian at nineteen, and in 1826 he became a Missionary Baptist minister. His first preaching was in the groves, private houses and log schoolhouses; he traveled in the northeast counties of Missouri, organizing churches, and such work as leaves his impress upon the whole region. He has organized twenty-seven different churches, and baptized twenty-six different persons, who have become eminent ministers. He was a member for ten years of the Bethel Association, which embraces a membership of nine ministers. In one year he baptized 410 persons, and for many years averaged 100 annually. His chief work was as a missionary, but for a time he had charge of four churches. After the war he resigned his appointment, and for many years was a general missionary, wherever he could do the most good. He

restored many organizations that had died out during the war. His age and ill health have compelled him to retire partially. Such a career as his is a bright spot in the annals of mankind. He and his wife have lived together for sixty years, in happy wedded life, and are now nearing their end. David S., their eldest son, was born in this county in 1834. In January, 1864, he married Ellen, a daughter of Hiram Yates, and born in 1836, in Kentucky. Their children are James M., Mary G. and Minerva. In 1857 he bought eighty acres, and now owns an estate of 600 acres, with a \$2,700 residence built in 1882. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Baptists.

Jermiah V. Lillard, deceased, was born in Mercer County, Ky., in 1808. He is the son of David and Mary (Spencer) Lillard, natives of Virginia, and of English descent. The parents lived in Kentucky from their childhood, and the father was a prominent farmer and slave holder in Gallatin County, for many years. He was a devoted Baptist minister, and preached for over thirty years. He died at the age of seventy-nine. Our subject received a good education, and lived at home until manhood. At the age of nineteen he married Lovisa, a daughter of Baldwin and Nancy Bane, natives of Virginia, and of Scotch-English and English descent, respectively. Mrs. Bane was a sister of Gov. Thomas Reynolds, of Missouri. Our subject left Kentucky in 1834, and bought a farm ten miles north of Monticello, where he spent the rest of his life. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land, and a number of slaves. He was a Democrat, and held to the religious faith of the Baptist Church for many years. He died in 1863. All of his eleven children grew to maturity, and all but one are now living. His widow is still living on the old place, at the age of eighty-one years. Her youngest living son, Jermiah V., and her widowed daughter, Mrs. Carlisle, live with her.

Joseph Little was born in White County, Tenn., in 1825, the son of Hosea and Susan (Walling) Little, natives of the same county. The father was a farmer until his death in 1834, after which the mother moved with her children to her native county, where she married W. G. Gordon. They soon after came to this State, and during the war moved to Iowa, and then to Texas, where Mr. Gordon has lived since his wife's death. Our subject lived with his parents until maturity, and began life as a farm hand at \$6 per month; he continued until his marriage with Martha, a daughter of Jansing Elisha Jackson, a native of Kentucky. He rented land, but soon abandoned this for an agency. Two years later he purchased a farm in Pike County, which

he sold at the expiration of one year, and then moved to Lewis, where he has since resided. Their children were Andrew, Alice (deceased), C. M., L. B., Susan, H. P., Joseph and Harmon. Our subject now owns a fine estate of about 400 acres, on which he has some fine thoroughbred stock. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church, of which all but one of his family are members.

Charles M. Little was born in Tully, now Canton, in 1853. He is the son of Joseph, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of this county. Our subject lived with his parents, and received a good education, until, in January, 1876, he married Nannie, a daughter of John C. and Jane (Hardin) Henton, the former a native of this county, and of Irish-English descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky. Her father was a prominent stock raiser, and died in 1860. Her mother afterward married Jacob Bower, and after his death became the wife of James Kastor. The children of our subject are Bessie D., Walter L. and Lou E. Our subject owns a fine estate of about 240 acres. He is a Democrat, and a member of the A. H. T. A. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Jerimah Lloyd was born in Sussex County, Del., July 3, 1826, the son of Zachariah and Elizabeth (Spicer) Lloyd, natives of Delaware. The father came to Missouri in 1838, and the family followed two years later, and settled near the site of Christian University, where the mother died in 1854. The father died while with our subject, at his home, in 1876. Their children are our subject, John T. and Samuel M. Our subject learned the cooper's trade, and was reared on the farm. In 1850 he went to California, and spent five years in the gold mines, when he returned, and for a year followed his trade, together with teaming, in Canton, and finally, in 1860, rented a farm near that place, where he remained until 1866, when he bought his present estate of 200 acres. One hundred acres are highly cultivated, 140 are cleared, while the rest are chiefly in white oak timber. He married January 24, 1856, Frances, a daughter of the late William Jones. Their children are James T., a lawyer; Samuel R., also a lawyer, and Frisby L. (named in honor of Frisby McCullough, a Confederate colonel, who was court-martialed and shot by Federal soldiers, and also named after Gen. Lee, our subject's ideal military hero). Our subject, formerly a Whig, is now an earnest Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and an Odd Fellow, and his entire family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin L. Logan, proprietor of the Canton House, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., October 2, 1844, the son of James and Mary (Potter) Logan, natives, respectively, of Pittsburgh, Penn.,

and Kentucky. Our subject was reared in Sangamon and Morgan Counties, Ill., and secured a fair education. In 1863 he came to this county with his father, who afterward located in Chariton County, where he died in 1877, and where the mother still lives. Our subject followed farming until 1880, when he moved to La Grange, where he engaged in dealing in stock and hardwood lumber, together with farming. He took charge of the Tremont Hotel there in May, 1885, and successfully continued until the spring of 1887, when he bought his present hotel. He has so refitted it that it is now one of the best in Northeastern Missouri. It has free sample rooms, and a free "bus" to and from the depot. After the death of his first wife, he married on March 16, 1876, Sarah E. Mitchell, a native of La Grange. He is a Democrat, a Master Mason, and a member of the encampment, I. O. O. F.

H. L. Long was born in Hawkins County, Tenn., in 1825. He is the son of David and Jane (Larkins) Long, natives of Tennessee, and of German and Irish origin, respectively. The parents left their native State in 1836, and came to this county, and the tales of their pioneer hardships are interesting. The father was a farmer of this region for over twenty years, and reared to maturity a family of eleven children. The mother was first a member of the Presbyterian Church, but in her pioneer home she joined the Methodist Church. The parents died in 1853 and 1859, respectively, both aged sixty-seven at the time of death. Our subject, the only surviving son, remained at home until he was twenty-three years of age. He worked three years for his father before marriage. His wife N. E., is a daughter of John Galahar. Eight of their nine children are now living. Our subject has a fine farm of 320 acres. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Grange.

Nathan Longfield was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1826. He is the son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Acley) Longfield, both of German descent. They came to this country August 4, 1818, and went directly to the above county, where they settled on a farm. In 1835 they moved to Ohio, and in October, 1843, to Wisconsin. His wife died September 11, 1846, and he followed her November 3, 1853. Both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject received a good academic education, and at the age of twenty-one began for himself. Two years later he began running a threshing machine, and afterward about the same length of time was engaged in the lumber business in the pineries of Wisconsin. He also farmed until the fall of 1851, when he went to Jefferson County, Mo., and helped clear, break and fence a farm for D. N.

Hunt, and ran the farm for the proprietor until the fall of 1853, when he returned to Jefferson County, Wis. He attended school there, and in 1854 was married to Lucy J., a daughter of Lyman Johnson. Three years later he sold out and came to this county with his wife and two children: Orrilla M. and William H. Their later children are Mary M., Luvina J., Edwin U., Alvan L. and Rufus L. As there were but three schoolhouses in his township on his arrival, he became prominent in organizing schools. He owns a small but well-improved farm.

Hon. Francis L. Marchand, lawyer, was born in Armstrong County, Penn., June 12, 1840, the son of Dr. George W. and Isabella (Kerr) Marchand, the former of Huguenot descent, born in Westmoreland County June 4, 1813. He was a physician, and was educated at Greensburg Academy, Pennsylvania, and graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, in 1853, he left Armstrong County, and began practice in Burlington, Iowa, but several years later located on his farm (160 acres), six miles from the city, where he died in 1864. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, two years, and was State collector of railway and canal duties for three years. His wife was of Irish origin, born in Washington County, Penn., March 9, 1823, and died May 13, 1877, the mother of eight children. Our subject, the eldest, was educated at the Baptist University of Burlington, Iowa, and after teaching, in his eighteenth year, he began law under Hon. W. F. Conrad, of the above city, and Hon. M. D. Browning. After two and a half years' study, he was admitted in 1862, and the following year came to Monticello, where he has since practiced, and has been a partner with J. G. Blair since 1875. Mr. Blair had charge of their Edina office for the last year. He is a Democrat, and first voted for McClellan. In 1869 he represented his county in the twenty-fifth General Assembly, in which he was on the committees on criminal jurisprudence, (special) revenue laws, blind asylum, and (special) bribery and corruption. March 27, 1865, he was appointed county attorney, and served two terms, and also one year as county counsellor. The firm are leading attorneys, and have a large practice. Our subject is a Mason. January 1, 1868, he married Susan M., a daughter of James W. and Nancy Leeper, and born in Monticello January 26, 1847. Their children are Ruby, George W. and Mary F. His wife is a member of the Christian Church; he is not a member of any.

George S. Marks was born in Loudoun County, Va., June 17, 1807, the son of George and Mahala (O'Neal) Marks, natives of the same county, and of German and Irish origin, respectively.

They came to this county in 1839, locating near the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, where the mother died September 19, 1856, aged sixty-seven years. The father died at the home of our subject, April 4, 1869, aged eighty-two years. Their children were George S., John N., Margaret J. (the deceased wife of M. E. Green), Matilda A. (the deceased wife of J. W. McDaniel), Isaiah, Letitia E. (the deceased wife of I. Johnson), Sarah M. (the wife John Rush) and George W. A. (deceased). Our subject secured a fair education in the country, and in 1833 came to Quincy, Ill., where he followed carpentering for two years. He then went up the Mississippi to Iowa, and a year later bought a farm in this township, where he has since been a successful farmer and stock raiser, as he was in earlier years a carpenter. March 12, 1829, he married Nancy C. Cunard, a native of Virginia, born February 27, 1809. Their children were George E. (deceased,) John W. (of Kansas), Ann M. (deceased), Henrietta D. (the wife of L. W. Summers, of Monticello), Luther M. (deceased), Sarah M., James M. and Elijah S. Mr. Marks first voted for "Old Hickory," and has always been a Democrat. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over half a century, and both are hale old people yet.

John Neal Marks was born December 20, 1809, in Loudoun County, Va., the next youngest brother of G. S. Marks, whose sketch appears above. Our subject was reared in his native State, and in 1838 came to this county, and entered 160 acres of land. He worked at his trade of tanning for a while, and, later, he married Mary C. Brown, also a native of Virginia. Excepting eighteen months' residence near Canton to educate his children, our subject has lived on his present farm. He has added land from time to time until his estate has embraced 400 acres, partly divided among the children. His wife died July 8, 1868, leaving the following children: James M., Mahala E., Robert N., John N., Jr., and Hanson Isaiah, deceased March 24, 1874. Our subject is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which faith his wife also held. He is one of the oldest citizens of the county.

Robert F. Marks, a son of John Neal Marks, Sr., was born in this county February 8, 1843. The father was born in Virginia, and came to this State in about 1838; the mother, Mary C. (Brown), was born in the same State, and died in 1868; their children are James N., Robert N. and John N., Jr. Our subject was reared on a farm, with few educational advantages. January 31, 1866, he married Susan P., the daughter of W. H. Durrett, of this county. He then bought his present farm, on which he has been engaged in stock raising and agriculture, and which con-

sists of 260 acres of fine land, mostly improved; he also owns 120 acres in Section 4. His children are Charles D., Mary E., Lutie P., Peachie N., William N., Ida L. and Oscar J. Our subject is a Democrat, and for several years has been school director and road overseer. He is a member of the Grange, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William Marks, grocer, was born in England in 1841; he came to America in 1869, and located at La Grange, where he followed the carpenter's trade and contracting. He continued until 1880, when he embarked in his present business, in which he has met with marked success. He employs one clerk, and carries a stock worth \$1,600. He was married, in 1868, to Marianna Snow, also a native of England, and their family consists of three sons and two daughters. Our subject's parents were of England, where the father died in 1880, and the mother still lives; their family embraced six children, one of whom is deceased. Our subject and his brother John are the only ones that came to America; the latter is a carpenter and contractor at La Grange.

Simeon S. Martin, retired farmer, was born in Tyler (now Wetzel) County, Va., in 1813, the son of John and Millison (Manning) Martin, the former born in New Jersey, in 1757, and the latter also in that State. The father was about fifteen when they went to Virginia, and in 1849 moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, where he died in 1859, ten years after the death of his wife. Our subject, the seventh of eleven children, lived at home until twenty years of age. March 8, 1835, he married Dorinda, the daughter of Charles Wells, born in Virginia in 1815. Their children are Adeline, the wife of Richard Ewalt; Dorinda, the wife of C. Bowls; Presley; Cynthia, the wife of S. Buckner; Lerh, the wife of H. Hawkins; Lot, and Ella, the wife of H. Koch. In 1848 Mr. Martin went to Iowa, but in 1857 sold out, came to this county, and bought an estate of 600 acres. Since 1880 he has lived at his present home in retirement. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Van Buren. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of ten years' standing, and are highly-esteemed people.

George W. Martin, farmer and teacher, was born in Marion County in 1844, the seventh of eight children—Louisa, James L., our subject and Leroy being the only survivors. The parents, William and Susan (Roy) Martin, were natives of Virginia, born in 1801 and about 1816, respectively. The former was of Scotch-Irish origin, the son of William G., a native of Scotland, who came to Virginia. The father was reared in his native State, and was married in 1832. He then settled permanently as a farmer in Marion County. He served

in the Black Hawk war, and died in 1877. The mother died in 1859, and both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject's education has been mostly by private study. He was the only one of his family who favored the Federal cause. He served in Company A, Third Missouri Cavalry, for thirteen months, and was discharged on account of disability. He spent some years in traveling in the North, after the war. In 1865 he began teaching, and has been successfully engaged during the winters for about fifteen years, chiefly in Marion County. He lived in the latter county until 1883, and has since resided on his present estate, which embraces about 100 acres of well-improved land. His chief occupation has been farming, and since 1886 he has been a justice. His first vote was given for Tilden, his party's candidate. His religion is to do all the good he can, with as little harm as possible.

Jacob Martin was born in Germany, March 31, 1837, the son of Peter and Charlotte (Kuhboers) Martin, both natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1849, and located in Pennsylvania. In 1856 he came to Hancock County, Ill., where he and wife died. Jacob came to Canton in 1858, and worked at the blacksmith's trade until the war. In 1861 he was a member of the Home Guards under Gen. Moore. Since 1862 he has been in the blacksmith business, together with wagon-making. In 1878 he added agricultural implements, and now carries a full line. He is also agent for the McCormick Self-binding Harvester, and the Studebaker wagon, and has a full line of buggies and carriages. He has been in business twenty-five years, and has established a large trade. December 13, 1861, he married Mary E. Schneider, a native of Maryland, but of German parentage. Their children are Henry W., George L. and Charles F. Our subject is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel Porter McCrackin, farmer and stock raiser, was born where he now resides in 1837, the third of five children of Osborne and Sarah (Porter) McCrackin, born in Kentucky in 1794 and 1800, respectively. The father was of Irish ancestry, the son of Seneca M., a Virginian, and a brother of Capt. Virgil McCrackin, who was killed in the war of 1813, and in whose honor a county in Kentucky was named; it is supposed he was the first white person buried in Cincinnati. Seneca removed to what is now Franklin County, Ky., at an early day, and reared a family of seven children. Osborne was first married to a Miss Carter, and had two daughters. In 1831 his second marriage

occurred, and he soon moved to Marion County. In 1833 he went to Shelby County, and also entered land in this county. Since 1834 this has been his home. He was one of the earliest pioneers and largest land owners of his county, possessing about 1,000 acres at the time of his death. This event occurred in 1871, his wife having died the year previous. The father had been a Baptist deacon for about twenty-five years, and the mother was a member of the same church. Our subject's school advantages were ordinary, and at the opening of the war he joined Capt. McCullough's company, and served six months. The following year he served in Capt. Kendricks' company, of Gen. Porter's command. He received a wound at Kirksville, which disabled him from further service. He then went to Henry County, Ky., and in 1863 married Matilda, a daughter of Richard and Elvessa Johnston. They have had nine children, and those living are Katie, the wife of E. Bradshaw; Sallie, the wife of J. Haldeman; Elvessa D.; Earnest O.; Cyrus P. and William Porter. He left Kentucky in 1865, and has since been on the old homestead. His estate embraces 480 acres of well-improved land, on which he has engaged in stock dealing as well as farming. Two of his children have taken a collegiate course. Since the Whig days, when he voted for John Bell, he has been a Democrat. He is a Mason and a K. of H. For thirty years he has been a member of the Baptist Church, to which his wife also belonged. The latter was born in 1842, and was buried on the forty-third anniversary of her birth.

John A. McElroy, farmer, was born June 30, 1848, in Armstrong County, Penn., one of nine children of John and Julia (White) McElroy, the former of Scotch-Irish stock, and born in 1804, probably in Ireland, and the latter of English origin, and born in 1811 in Pennsylvania. The father came to America when about fourteen years old. He went directly to Pittsburgh, where he was educated, and became an excellent teacher. He was married in 1829, and then afterward moved to Armstrong County, and engaged in merchandising. At the opening of the war he devoted his time and money to the Union cause. He and his wife were prominent and devoted Presbyterians. Soon after the war they came to Clayton, Ill., where the father died in 1879 after a few years of retired life. The mother is now living with our subject. The latter was educated by his father, and graduated from Duff Commercial College, at Pittsburgh. He came west with his parents, but located at Keokuk, Iowa, where he served as bookkeeper for Ruddick, Kiser & Co., pork packers. He then went to Montrose, Iowa, and engaged with Wells, Felt & Spaulding, lumber dealers. Two years later he came to Can-

ton, and became general agent for the railroad company. In 1883 he came to his present farm, where he has been engaged in agriculture, and as bookkeeper for the Canton Saw Mill Company. His wife, Lillie W. Jones, was born September 25, 1862, on the farm now owned by our subject, the old homestead of her father, William H. They were married May 25, 1881. Their children are Jonn H. and Julia A. He is an excellent bookkeeper and a scientific farmer, with one of the best equipped farms in the county. He is a Republican, and served two years in Company M, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Battery. He was but fourteen when he went out, and was engaged against the guerrilla, Col. Mosby. He is a Knight Templar.

Dr. Joe McReynolds (deceased) was born in Buncombe County, N. C., in 1811. He came to Marion County with his parents, when a young man. He received a good academic education, and then began the study of medicine, and graduated at Keokuk, Iowa. He soon after located in Knox County, and began practice. About a year later, however, he came to this county, where he afterward resided. His children are Josiah R., Ruth A. and Joseph B. Our subject died January 6, two years ago. He and his wife long held to the Baptist faith.

William B. McRoberts, farmer and stock raiser, was born January 1, 1845, in Lincoln County, Ky., the son of Hayden J. and Lucinda R. (Bruce) McRoberts, the former born in 1810, in the above county, and of Scotch-Irish stock, and the latter of the same county, born in 1813. The father came to this county in 1853, and bought the present farm of Robert Holloway. He died in 1855. He was a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and was also sheriff of Lincoln County, Ky. His first wife, Martha J. Helm, died in 1842, and his second marriage occurred two years later. His widow, after his death, sold the farm in 1859, and four years later bought 180 acres in Lyon Township. She lived with her children here until 1864, when she married T. T. Graves. Her parents, William and Catharine Bruce, were natives of Virginia. The former was a soldier of the Revolution, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, the sheriff of his county for six years, and president of a national bank. He was also a prominent politician. Our subject, the eldest of five children, was nine years old when the family came to Missouri. Soon after his father's death he began farming the place, and after the mother's second marriage assumed full control. He then began to buy out his brothers and sisters, and in May, 1870, he married Laura, a daughter of T. A. Graves. She was born in this county in 1848, and was educated at Christian University, Canton, Mo. Their children were Mary L., Hayden J., Nora A. (deceased),

Archie V. and Edith B. His share was forty-five acres, but at present he owns 1,200, acres and is one of the largest land owner of his township. His occupation is that of general farming, but the leading feature of his business is that of growing and feeding cattle, and his experience is that the best grades of cattle are the most favorable for growing and feeding. He is a Democrat, and has been a member of the Church of Christ for the past twenty-six years. His wife belongs to the same denomination.

Ex-Judge T. H. Meriwether was born in Monroe County, Ind., in 1832. His father was a native of the Blue Grass State, and was a tanner by trade, which occupation he followed while living in Indiana. When a young man he crossed the Ohio River, going to Monroe County, Ind., where he was joined in wedlock to Miss Eliza Ann Dodd, a daughter of a prominent family of Monroe County, and here he resided for a number of years, engaged at his trade. In 1838 he removed to Northeast Missouri, locating in Lewis County, engaged in farming and opened a tan yard. While in Monroe County, Ind., he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church. In 1841 he moved to Knox County with his family, where he resided the remainder of his days. His death occurred in 1847, his widow surviving until 1868. In February, 1888, our subject will have resided in this judicial district half a century. He was reared principally in Knox County, also in Lewis County. In May, 1861, he was joined in matrimony to Miss Henrietta Thompson, daughter of Jackson Thompson. From 1861 to 1886 our subject was engaged in farming and stock raising, at which he has been successful. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and enterprise, which qualities have been appropriately recognized by his fellow citizens. He has been honored with the position of county judge, three terms, and has served with high credit to himself. Previous to his becoming twenty-one years of age, he crossed the plains twice to California, and on the second trip was made the captain of a wagon train, a responsible and dangerous position. To himself and wife have been born three children, two of whom are living: Joseph W. and Henry B. Since 1886 our subject has been a citizen of La Belle, where he owns valuable property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was once Master of the lodge. He is now actively engaged in buying and trading in fat of all kinds. He has probably handled more stock than any other citizen of the county before him.

James M. Miller, circuit clerk of Lewis County, Mo., was born at Millersburg, Ky., October 19, 1829, the son of James and

Nancy W. (Baker) Miller, the former of Scotch-Irish stock, born in 1791, in Kentucky. The grandfather John, came from Ireland, about 1774, with two brothers and a sister, the latter and one of the former being killed by the Indians. John located on the site of Millersburg, Ky., in 1778, where he built the first brick house in the State. He erected the "Irish Fort," at the third settlement in the State. James came to this county in 1838, and bought 600 acres of land, but soon became the owner of 2,000 acres, and engaged in stock raising. He was a soldier of 1812, and his second wife, Rebecca Johnson (Trotter), still draws a pension. His first wife, Nancy W. (Baker), was born in Kentucky in 1793, and died in 1860; he died in 1878. Our subject, the seventh of eleven children, was nine years old when the family came to this county, and lived with his parents until twenty years of age. December 9, 1849, he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Francis Richardson, and born January 12, 1833, in Franklin County, Ky. Their children are John C.; Nannie, now Mrs. Frank Ransom; Fannie, the wife of Samuel S. Hyett; and Hettie, the wife of Joseph Offutt. Our subject was a farmer and stock raiser in Lyon Township, until 1870, when he moved to St. Louis, and became agent for Alexander & Patterson, in buying hogs, and for five years he was a partner in the firm of Miller & Allen, of Broadway Stock Yards. In 1876 he returned and settled in Canton County. From 1882 he was a circuit clerk eight years, elected over a popular opponent by a majority of 723 votes. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Pierce. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Judge James P. Mitchell, whose residence is in La Belle Township, near Lewiston, was born in Pennsylvania in 1815. He came to Missouri in 1841, read law, and was admitted to the bar, about the commencement of the war with Mexico, in which war he volunteered as a private, and was marched to New Mexico under the command of Col. Sterling Price. At the expiration of the time for which he volunteered, he came to Lewis County, and located and purchased a part of the lands on which he now lives, broke prairie, split rails, and commenced raising stock, in which he is engaged at the present time. He held the place of county surveyor, for twelve years; that of county justice, about the same length of time; was elected from this Senatorial District a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, which held its session in St. Louis in 1865. Judge Mitchell has the reputation of being a prompt and reliable man, and careful and correct financier. He is a member of the Christian Church, and in all respects appears desirous and qualified to spend the remainder of his days in peace and quiet.

L. D. Mitchell was born near La Grange in 1842. He was reared on a farm, and spent three years in La Grange College, and also a few months in St. Louis University. He has been a farmer and stock raiser since the spring of 1865. He came to La Grange in 1881, and the following year became an alderman. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. The father, Erasmus W., was born in Prince George, Md., in 1808. In 1834 he came to near La Grange, where he lived until his death, January 28, 1877. The mother, Mary A. (Painter), was a native of Frederick County, Md. Our subject and Albert G. were their only children. The mother died in October, 1856, and Albert G. followed her the next year.

Gen. David Moore was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 3, 1817, the son of John and Sarah (Clark) Moore, natives of Ireland. The father came to Virginia about a century ago, moved to Ohio in after life, and died in 1840. He was a farmer, and a soldier of 1812. Their children were Martha, the widow of John Noftzgar; our subject and the late Dr. W. C., of Wooster, Ohio, who died in 1877. The father's first marriage was with Nancy McMunigle. She and a large family of children are all deceased. David removed to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1830, and learned the carpenter's trade until his eighteenth year. He was fairly educated, and entered the Mexican war, in what was known as the Wooster Guards. He was its captain throughout the war. In 1850 he came to Missouri, and engaged in farming and merchandising until the civil war. In 1861 he organized the first Northeast Missouri Reserve Corps, by order of Gen. Lyon. He was its colonel, and was at the battle of Athens, at Lancaster and other places. In February, 1862, he organized the famous Twenty-first Missouri Regiment, and was elected colonel, serving until 1865. He was then breveted brigadier-general, and in the following spring organized the Fifty-first Missouri Regiment, and commanded this and the post of St. Louis, and the First District of Missouri, until the close of the war. His gallantry and bravery are matters of history. He was wounded three times at the battle of Shiloh, from the effects of which he lost his right leg, but after only a ninety days' absence he resumed command. Since the war he has resided in Canton, Mo., leading a retired life. By his first marriage, with Diademia Schnabel, of Pennsylvania, he had the following children: William W., a physician; Eugene, an editor at Memphis, Mo.; John C., a lawyer at that place; Frankie, the wife of Col. Joseph Best; Charles A., a newspaper man, and Thomas, a Denver lawyer. The mother dying in 1865, Mr. Moore married his second wife, Mrs. Mary (Mattingly) Carnegy, a native of Union County, Ky. Their children were Katie (deceased), Katie D. (a gradu-

ate of St. Mary's Institute, at Quincy, Ill.), and Nellie. Mrs. Moore's children, by her marriage with J. W. Carnegy, resulted in these children: Barney K., Jennie, Mary M. (the wife of W. Eagon), Lucinda, Nannie B., and Stephen (deceased). Gen. Moore was originally a Democrat, but since the war has been a liberal Republican. Four years from 1869 he served in the State Senate with distinction. He is a Master Mason, and a member of the G. A. R.

Robert Morris (deceased) was born in Scott County, Ky., in 1810. His wife was born in 1815 in Fayette County, that State, and is of Scotch origin. Our subject was educated in Kentucky, and about 1834 was married to Eliza, a daughter of Thomas Price. They then became pioneers of this county, where they afterward lived. He was one of the leading stock dealers of the county, and at his death in 1859 left an estate valued at \$60,000. He was a Democrat in politics, and a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He had ten children, all of whom but one were living at his death. Those living are T. W., of California, the son-in-law of Hon. David McCoy; M. E., the widow of J. Duncan, a lawyer; M. L., the wife of T. J. Lillard; B., a wholesale druggist, at Fort Worth, Tex.; E., the wife of D. W. Ellis, a farmer and stock raiser, and L. E., the wife of L. Price. The widow of our subject now owns the old farm, where her son-in-law, D. W. Ellis, and wife, also make their home. She is a devout Christian, and has reached the age of seventy-three years.

Robert S. Morris was born in Howard County, February 28, 1826, the son of Robert W. and Catharine (Small) Morris, who died when our subject was a child. The father came to this State in 1818, and settled in Old Franklin. He was known as Capt. Morris. The mother, second wife of R. W., was a native of Kentucky. Our subject, the only survivor of four children, went to New Orleans in 1838, and lived with his uncle, Joel Small. He was in the commission business, and became a competent book-keeper. In 1844 he became clerk on a river steamer, and afterward captain. In 1849 he went to California, and came back in 1851. He joined the Confederate Army in 1861, and finally became one of Gen. Stein's staff, with the rank of major. He was in the infantry, cavalry and artillery, being a lieutenant in the latter, and afterward commander of a battery, and surrendered at Shreveport, La., in June, 1865. He then became a traveling salesman for Pratt, Fox & Co., of St. Louis. Two years later he returned to the river as agent for "The White Collar Line," but in 1870 came to his present home at Canton, and was engaged in civil engineering for a time, and afterward as a railroad agent. Since

1878 he has been a justice of the peace, and is also notary public. He is a real estate and fire and life insurance agent, representing among others the Masonic Life Association. October 23, 1851, he married Mary M., a daughter of Gen. T. D. Grant. Their only son is Willie M. Robert S. Morris is a radical Democrat. He is a Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Prof. Jere T. Muir, lawyer, was born in Kentucky, in 1847. He came to this county in childhood. He was educated in the Illinois State University, in the years 1871-72-73, after which he returned to Lewis County, and taught the Monticello public schools. In February, 1874, he entered La Grange College, and graduated with the class of '77. While at college he had charge of one or more classes, and, in 1878, taught the department of mathematics. He then organized the Windsor public schools. After spending two years there, he returned to La Grange, and has since filled the chair of mathematics in the college. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and has practiced ever since, in connection with his other duties. He has been alderman and also city attorney. In October, 1879, he married Elma Hay, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Hay, and a cousin of Col. John Hay, one of the authors of the life of Lincoln, now appearing in the "Century" magazine. She has been a music teacher in La Grange College since 1882. The grandfather of J. T. Muir was named Robert. He was reared and married in Virginia. His wife was a relative of Valandingham. They afterward moved to Kentucky, where they lived until death. The father was born in that State in 1804, and after his marriage with Ann M. Bartlett, of Kentucky, he moved to this county, and from here to Illinois, in 1865. He died in that State in 1872. The mother is now residing with our subject. She was born in 1805. The maternal great-grandfather was born in North Carolina, and served throughout the Revolution. The maternal grandparents were also natives of North Carolina, but died in Kentucky. Our subject is the youngest son of five sons and two daughters. He had two brothers in the Confederate service, who were captured at Louisville, Ky. One escaped, but the other was in prison at Camp Chase and Rock Island, until released by President Lincoln.

C. W. Mulinex, proprietor of the *La Belle Star*, was born in Lake County, Ind., in 1857, the son of L. B. and Sarah (Peterson) Mulinex, the former of French stock, born in Scranton, Penn., in 1825, and the latter of Scotch origin, born in the same place. The father was a college man and a teacher, and in 1853 moved to Blue Island, Ill., and afterward to Porter County, Ind.

In 1856 he went to Lake County, that State, where he died two years later. The mother is now half a century old, and lives in Chicago. Our subject, the third of four children, was but a year old when his father died, and was reared until 1867 by H. W. Huling, of Lowell, Ind. His guardian died then, and his widow married J. Thorn, with whom he lived until his majority. His guardian mother died in 1879. He entered a printing office at the age of eleven, and after four and a half years began as journeyman, working chiefly on the *Chicago News*, and *Inter Ocean*, but from 1880 to 1882 he had control of the *Greene* (Iowa) *Press*. In 1882 he came to La Belle, and September 20 married Mattie, a daughter of William and Martha Zimmerman, and born in this county in 1864. Their children are Clio H. and an infant. After returning to Greene, Iowa, and working about seven months, he came to La Belle, and established his present paper April 14, 1883, and six weeks later had 400 subscribers. He now has a paying list of 550, gained without solicitation. His motto is "Our Aim—to work for Democracy, Lewis County and Cash—not Glory." He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Perry Munday, general trader and real estate dealer, was born June 24, 1846, in this county, the only child of Horace S. and Sarah (Huner) Munday, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1812, and the latter of German origin, born in 1816, in New York. They were married in this county, where they had come with their parents, the former in 1835, and the latter a year before. They lived in St. Louis until 1849, when the father, after leaving the mother in this county, went to California, and engaged in mining until 1851. He returned and engaged in various things, such as shipping beef, ferrying across the river, and running stage lines by way of Memphis, Waterloo and West Quincy, until 1860. He owned the "Louis Adams" boat. He then farmed in Putnam County until 1864, when he started West, and reached Boise City, Idaho, September 5, 1864. Here he engaged in butchering, but in 1865 moved to a farm near Middleton. After a time at merchandising there he sold out, in 1867, and moved to Middleton, where he and our subject became merchants until former's death, May 14, 1868. Our subject continued the business, and added blacksmithing and wagon-making, ferrying and heavy teaming until 1875. Before this he had been a grain contractor through Idaho and Nevada, supplying the Northwestern Stage Company. He then exchanged his stock for 292 head of Spanish horses, and located at Munday's Ferry, which ferry he bought, and continued raising horses until 1879. In 1880 he returned to this county, and after

farming two years came to Canton to educate his children. He owns about 1,500 acres of land, and more city real estate than any other person. In February, 1871, he married Kate E., a daughter of Daniel Ligon, and born August 5, 1851. Their children are Horace, Bert, Missouri B., Emma and Fritz. Our subject is a Democrat. He is an Odd Fellow of the encampment, and has passed through all the chairs. His wife and mother are members of the Christian Church.

David E. Musser, liveryman, was born in 1851, in Holmes County, Ohio, the son of William P. and Malinda (Parsells) Musser, the former born in the above county in 1830, and a resident since 1859 of this county. In 1879 he became proprietor of the Lindell Hotel, in Monticello, and ran it for five years. He is a farmer now, and owns 120 acres. The mother, born in Holmes County, Ohio, is now over half a century old. Our subject, the eldest of four children, was nine years old when they came here. After five years of farming he was a teamster four years, and engaged in carrying the mail from Monticello to Lewiston, which he has also carried on the past three months. In 1879 he established his present stables, the only ones in the county seat, with an outfit of nine horses, one single, and four double buggies. He is a Republican. He owns a house and lot and stables in Monticello.

George B. Nelson was born in 1809, in Fayette County, Ky., the son of James and Elizabeth (Boone) Nelson—the former of English stock, and born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1769, and the latter born in 1776, in King George County, Va. The father lived in Fayette County, Ky., after 1807 as a farmer, until his death in 1827. The mother died in 1855 in this county, and was a distant relative of Daniel Boone. Our subject, the only one living of ten children, began the saddler's trade at the age of seventeen, and in 1829 he came to Marion County, and established his business in Palmyra. In 1830 he moved to Monticello, and, in 1836, began with a partner, Franklin Garrett, with whom he was engaged fifteen years. He then abandoned his trade, and bought his present estate of 240 acres, now increased to 280 acres. In 1848 he married Rosanah, the daughter of Francis and Sarah Richardson, and born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1827. Their children are William F., George C., James M., Emma (the wife F. J. Kluthe), John H. and Sterling D. Our subject has been a resident of the State for over fifty-eight years, and is an esteemed pioneer. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Jackson in 1832. He became sheriff in 1856, without opposition from his own party or political opponents, and two years later was re-elected. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William H. H. Nichols was born in Lewis County, September 1, 1842. He is the son of Ninion and Mary (Bane) Nichols, both Kentuckians, natives of Grant and Boone Counties, respectively. The father was of German and the mother of Scotch lineage. They came to near Williamstown in 1835, where the father followed farming for about half a century. After marriage our subject began farming in Clark County, and in the fall of 1882 came to Lewis County. His farm is well improved and stocked, and contains 140 acres. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. The names of their children are Cassius, Eugenia (deceased), Sarah F., Ninion, Mary E., Julia A. (deceased) and Lydia.

Dr. Joel Westwood Nixon was born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 13th of May, 1849, the son of Jonathan Westwood and Mary Nixon, the former of Scotch origin, born in Loudoun County, Va., on the 19th of December, 1807, and deceased in 1874. He (Jonathan Westwood Nixon) lived the greater portion of his life on his farm, containing 350 acres, seven miles north of the famous battle fields of Manassas, and ten miles south of Leesburg, the county seat. He was a man very retiring in his nature, quiet and unsophisticated; was often solicited to become a candidate for office, but preferred the quiet life of a farmer. He was a member of the order of Freemasonry, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was a brother of Lorenzo D. Nixon, who was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the son of Joel Nixon, who lived in Loudoun County, Va., for many years, and deceased in 1856. He came to Virginia when a small boy, from near the city of Philadelphia, with his parents. The wife of Jonathan W. Nixon, whom he married in Washington, D. C., was of Spanish origin, born in 1810, and deceased in 1864, the daughter of Edmond Castile, who owned a tract of land east of the Capitol building which made him a handsome fortune. Our subject, the only son of a family of twelve children, was educated at Dover Institute, in Loudoun County, Va., and graduated in 1866. He became a teacher at twenty years of age, and spent seven years in that work in Prince William County, and his native county. In 1875 he came to Monticello, Mo., and commenced the study of medicine and surgery, under the tutorship of Dr. R. J. Christie. In March, 1878, he graduated from the medical department of the State University of Maryland. He then commenced practice in his native county, in Virginia. He located in Monticello, Mo., January 1, 1880. In February, 1881, he married Bettie, a daughter of Jephtha D. Million. She was born May 3, 1856. Dudley Westwood, their only child, was born July 15, 1882. Our subject is

the only resident physician in Monticello except Dr. J. B. Marchand. He has a fine reputation for many miles adjacent to Monticello. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Horace Greeley. He has been secretary of the Lewis County Medical Society for four years, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James W. Nunn was born in Adair County, Ky., in 1849. His father, John M., was of English-Welsh descent, and a native of the same county. The grandfather, John G., was a judge of this county for about twenty years. The mother, Jane C. (Breeding), is a native of Kentucky, and of English lineage. The father was but eight years old when they came to this county, where he lived to manhood. He then spent several years in his native State, where he was a farmer and merchant. In 1858 he and his family came to this county, where they still live; the father aged sixty-six, and the mother sixty-two years old. Our subject, the second of six children, received a good education, and at the age of twenty-three was married. His wife, Emma, is a daughter of David and Mary (Roberts) Johnson, natives of England and Kentucky, respectively. Our subject lived at his father's home, and taught school for several years. After renting land for four years he bought his present farm in 1879. It is a well-stocked estate of 160 acres, and well improved. Mr. and Mrs. Nunn have had five children, but the twins, Edda and Edith, are the only ones living. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William G. Oldham was born in Danville, Ky., June 2, 1837. He is the son of James Oldham, a native of Maryland, of English and German descent. The father came to Kentucky at an early day, and married Lucy, a daughter of James Graves. They had three children, one of whom is now living—Mary A. His first wife died in 1833, and about a year later he married her sister, Mary E. They had two children: Mrs. L. Turner and our subject. His second wife died in 1837, and A. W. Clarkston became his wife about a year afterward. Their children are James, H. C., Sarah, Laura, Nannie, Julia and Carrie. The father was a cotton and carding mill owner for about twenty years in one part of Kentucky, and was engaged in a flour and carding mill for about ten years in another part. He then came to this State, where he died in 1874, and left a widow, who now makes her home with her children in Canton. Our subject received a fair education, by attending school, and clerking mornings and evenings for his brother-in-law, with whom he lived from his fifteenth to his eighteenth year. This brother-in-law was a merchant in Lincoln County, Ky. Our subject came to this county, was employed on

a farm, and soon became the heir of some property. About five years later he came to his present farm, where he has been ever since, with the exception of three years as a merchant at Benjamin. The farm embraces 150 acres. In 1858 he married Susan F., a daughter of Rev. John Shanks. Their children are John S., James E., Lou A., William H., Eliza E. and Nannie S. The entire family are members of the Christian Church.

John S. Oldham was born in this county in 1860. He is the son of William G. and Susan F. (Shanks) Oldham, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of this State. The father's ancestry was Scotch and Irish. The parents were married in this county, where they have lived for about thirty years. The father is a granger, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Politically he is a Democrat. Our subject is the second son of seven children, and made his home with his parents until the age of about twenty. He then married Nannie, a daughter of W. H. and Eliza (Reed) Bum-barger, natives of Kentucky, and of German and Irish descent. Our subject began by renting a farm for four years, and since that has been a blacksmith at Benjamin, where he has met with fair success. His children are Nannie G. and William C. Our subject followed in the political footsteps of his father, and is also a member of the grange. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

Charles S. Orcutt, county treasurer and editor of the *Lewis County Journal*, was born June 10, 1855, in Wyoming County, Penn., the son of O. DeWitt C. and Lyda (Cook) Orcutt, the former of Irish descent, born in 1806, in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The father was for many years a teacher and cabinet-maker, and in later years spent a part of his time in shoemaking; and being a splendid scribe did much clerical work at the county seat. In 1850 he married in Pennsylvania, and in 1865 moved to a farm in Shelby County, Mo., and finally came to Monticello, where he died in April, 1870. The mother, of Welsh and Scotch origin, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., in 1826. September 12, 1872, she married G. Merton. Our subject, the third of five children, was educated at Monticello, and at his father's death was compelled to help maintain the family, which he did, assisting to educate a brother and sister at the seminary in Monticello. When fifteen years old he became an apprentice as a tinner, and three years afterward worked as a journeyman, until in 1874, he established a hardware store at Monticello. In 1879 he bought his present paper, and made his first issue September 10, and its large circulation since proves its success. He is a Democrat, and on December 30, 1886, was

made county treasurer, to fill an unexpired term. He is an Odd Fellow, and also a member of Canton Encampment No. 24. He is also a member of the Christian Church. His first vote was for S. J. Tilden.

George W. Patee was born near Auburn, N. Y., August 30, 1811, the son of Eliphalet and Sallie (Tripp) Patee, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Pennsylvania. Our subject grew up on the farm, was fairly educated, and at twenty years of age left his home in New York, where the father died in March, 1877, aged eighty-eight years, and the mother about two years previous. Our subject started out with \$2.50, and spent some time in selling fanning mills through Virginia and the Southern States, and also in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. In 1838 he came to Missouri, and established a manufactory for these mills at Cincinnati, this State. He was probably the first to introduce these mills in Northeast Missouri. In 1843 he came to this county and bought 240 acres, where he has since lived, one of the largest land owners and tax-payers, probably, in Northeast Missouri. By his first marriage, with Clara Dixon, his children are Mary, the wife of A. J. Miller; Naomi, the wife of W. C. Bradshaw; George E.; Frank H.; Lucien D.; Ella, the wife of W. Strickland, of St. Paul, Minn., and Wallace H. After her death he married Mariah L. (Brown) Black. June 26, 1877, after this wife died, he married Mary J. Beach, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., and an intelligent lady. Their children are Rena, widow of Hon. J. J. Louthan, Clara C. and Elizabeth B. Our subject, originally a Whig, has been, since the war, a Democrat in his views. He has been a Mason for over forty years; his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church, which church he aided in establishing. Our subject is a self-made man, and very vigorous and hale for his years. He has spent most of his life as a farmer and stock raiser, with especial attention to breeding fine horses. He introduced the famous Bashaw stock. It should be mentioned that his cook-stove, buggy, piano and revolving horse-rake, which were the first brought to this county, created great curiosity for miles around.

Elijah S. Patterson was born January 9, 1859, the son of Joseph and Clarissa (Lewis) Patterson, natives of Kentucky and this county respectively, and whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared to manhood in this county, and educated at Christian University, of Canton, and Christian Brothers' College, of St. Louis. He became a clerk in the clothing business in 1876, and in 1880 began in Canton, where he now has the largest establishment of the kind in the county, if not in all Northeast Missouri. He carries a large and well-selected stock

of clothing, boots, hats, and furnishing goods of all kinds. He is a Democrat in politics, and an encampment member of the I. O. O. F. He has some valuable real estate also in Kiowa County, Kas. He is also interested with the wholesale firm of Peter & Patterson Hat Co., of Quincy, Ill., of which he is vice-president.

David W. Peterson, farmer, was born in Luzerne (now Wyoming), County, Penn., in December, 1835, the son of Jarius and Hannah (Post) Peterson. At an early day three brothers came from England, and located in Orange County, N. Y. The father, a descendant of theirs, was born in 1803, in that county, and the mother in 1809 in Luzerne County, Penn. She died in 1854, and the father married Clarinda Sprague, who now lives in Lake County, Ind. The father was a farmer, and in 1850 left Pennsylvania, and went to the latter county. He died in 1869. Our subject, one of twins in a family of eleven children, lived in Indiana after his fourteenth year, but had lived with his grandparents from his eighth year. He worked at various things in Indiana, and in 1856 went to Iowa and the following year removed to this county. March 10, 1859, he married Mary E., a daughter of John and Annie E. Wright, and born in Scott County, Ky., in 1833. Their children are Eliza A. and James H. He then began farming in this township, where he bought property. In August, 1865, his wife died, and seven years later he married Eliza A., a daughter of G. B. Sharp, and born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1850. Their children are Lucretia, Janie, Jarius, David, Ollie and George. She died in October, 1886. He had begun the carpenter's trade in 1865, which he has continued, until about three years ago. Since 1870 he has been on his present estate, which embraces 207 acres. He first voted for Bell, has since been a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist Church, and of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

William A. Pierce, farmer and stock dealer, was born in this county in 1845, the son of John D. and Matilda J. (Woods) Pierce, the former a native of Mercer County, Ky., born in 1820, and the latter of the same county, born in 1824. It was about 1842 when the father came to LaBelle Township, and six years later he entered 160 acres of prairie land. About 1858 he sold and went to the Lone Star State, but soon returned and bought a farm in Union Township. Nine years later he sold there, and bought 320 acres, where he finally settled. He was a successful stock dealer, and owned at one time 718 acres. He died in 1883. The mother has been living with her son for the past three years. Our subject, the second of eight children, was educated

at Palmyra, and in October, 1868, married Kate, the daughter of William W. and Jane (Bradshaw) Kendrick, and born in 1851 in this county. Their children are Cora, Fannie and Johnnie. Our subject has a fine estate of 400 acres, where he has lived since 1869. He deals in stock largely, and especially in the Shorthorn breed. He is a Democrat, and during the war was a member of the home militia. He is a Mason, and his wife and daughter, Cora, are members of the Baptist Church.

J. B. Pierce, druggist and grocer, was born in this county in 1858, the son of John D. and Matilda J. (Woods) Pierce, who are mentioned in the sketch of W. A. Pierce. Our subject, the fourth child, was educated at La Grange College. He was employed on the farm until 1882, when he came to Lewiston, and with D. G. Humphrey engaged in the livery and feed stable business here. A year later he bought the drug and grocery store of John James, and has ever since had a large trade, and carries a fine stock in both departments. His brothers and sisters are as follows: William A.; Ellen, the wife of T. J. Terry; Sarah J., the wife of S. R. Wright, and Nannie L. Politically he is a Democrat, and is a promising young business man.

James W. Porter, farmer, was born in Salem Township, in 1858, the fourth of ten children of William P. and Nancy W. (Robinson) Porter, the former a native of Franklin County, Ky., born December 10, 1815. The father, William, came to Missouri when a young man, and in 1840 purchased a farm in Salem Township. In early days he was an extensive brickmaker, but in later years he was a prominent farmer. He was married in 1851, and died August 1, 1874. The mother was born June 1, 1832, and died in April, 1880. Both were devout Christians, the former a Presbyterian and the latter a Baptist. Our subject was educated at Newark and at La Grange College. He then taught very successfully for two years. In September, 1880, he married Mary A., a daughter of John and Lucy Throckmorton, the former a Kentuckian, and the latter a native of this county. His wife was born in 1861, in Lewis County. Their children are Eola M., Edith M. and John W. He has since lived on the old homestead, which embraces 160 acres of well-improved land, besides which he owns twenty-five acres of timber. He is an excellent business man, and a good farmer. His first Democratic ticket was for Hancock, and his latter ones have been of a similar tenor. He is a Baptist, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Alfred F. Poulton, lawyer, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 4, 1849, the son of Alfred and Lydia (Lyder) Poulton, natives of Loudoun County, Va. The father came to Pal-

myra in 1857, where our subject was reared to manhood; he was educated at St. Paul's College and Episcopal school of that place, under Dr. W. B. Corbyn. Our subject was deputy circuit clerk of Marion County for three years, and read law somewhat, but finally studied under Hon. W. M. Boulware, of Palmyra. Since he was admitted in 1870 he has been in successful practice at Canton, and made a specialty of real estate law, collections, and probate business. He was city attorney of Canton for two terms, and served as mayor for three terms, the debt of the city being placed on a sound basis during his administration. Our subject is a Republican, and in 1878 was their candidate for judge of probate court, and although he failed of election he ran 300 votes ahead of his ticket. He aided in founding the *Canton News*, and was its political editor in 1880. He has been chairman of the county Republican committee, and from 1874 to 1878 was United States commissioner for the Eastern District of Missouri, but soon resigned the office on account of private business. He is Past Master, a Royal Arch Mason, and Past High Priest of same, and Past Grand in the I. O. O. F. lodge. During his temporary absence from the county, in 1884, he was made the Republican candidate for representative, and requested his opponent to make a joint canvass of the county, but the latter declined. He lead his ticket, but his party were too much in the minority, and he was defeated. He has represented the county in several Republican State conventions, and is well known in Northeast Missouri.

G. H. Pratt was born in St. Louis in 1848. He is the son of Ezekiel and Harriet L. (Hequembourg) Pratt, the former a native of Boston, and of English origin, and the latter born in Albany, N. Y., of French stock. The parents were married in St. Louis. The father was an architect by profession. He came to this county in 1855, and purchased a farm. After his death the mother came to Canton in 1863 for the purpose of educating her children. She remained there for twenty-two years, and during that time she married M. W. Sweet, a carpenter and machinist. Mr. Sweet died in 1872, and the mother returned to the farm. Her children by her first husband are Sarah A., the wife of J. A. Barkelew, a carpenter and machinist; George H. and Harry W. The sons managed their mother's farm, a fine estate of 320 acres, and 240 elsewhere. The paternal grandmother was the daughter of ex-Gov. Lincoln, of Maine. The mother is a descendant of Samuel Morse, of electricity fame, and is also a descendant of the French Huguenots. Her father, Judge Hequembourg, was for many years, and until his death, a justice of the peace in St. Louis, and has now two sons in the city and

vicinity, both in Government employ until the last year: Col. Alex. and Maj. W. A. Hequembourg.

Prof. Alberto B. Price, superintendent of the city schools, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., September 9, 1843, the son of John and Catharine (McElheney) Price, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent, respectively. In 1850 the father came to Fulton County, Ill., where he farmed until his death in 1866; the mother's occurred nine years later. Of their seven sons those living are John, Joseph and George R., all able farmers of McDonough County, Ill. Their daughter, Anastasia, is the wife of Louis Bottenberg, of that county. Our subject, the youngest, received the usual country advantages, and after a youth of studious habits prepared for college, and in 1869 graduated from Abingdon College, Knox County, Ill., in the classical course. He had taught two terms of district school in Illinois, and in 1869 came to his present position. In 1871 he was elected county superintendent, but resigned on account of ill health and went to Texas, where he spent five years in teaching at Lockhart, and seven years at McKinney. In 1883 he returned, and became professor of mathematics in Christian University for two years, when he resigned, and in 1886 became city superintendent of schools again. July 20, 1869, he married Ella, a daughter of Dr. Alanson Mosher. Their children are Albert R. and Benjamin B. Our subject is a Prohibition Democrat and a Master Mason, while in the Christian Church he is a leader and superintendent of the Sunday-school, which position he has filled for many years. His wife, a member of the same church, has been a fellow teacher with him ever since their marriage.

James Price, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wales in 1844, the eldest of three surviving children of Robert and Jane (Thomas) Price, natives of Wales. They came to this country in about 1850, and located in Ohio, where the father has made his home, except a part of 1859, in this county. He lived in Columbus, but now lives in Licking County, Ohio, engaged in teaming and contracting. He has been married three times, and his first wife, our subject's mother, died about 1857. Both parents were Baptists, but the father is now a Presbyterian. Our subject received but few advantages, and began independently at sixteen on his farm. He has been in this county mostly since 1859, and in March, 1869, he married Aphthia, a daughter of William and Mary Elston, formerly of Kentucky. Since that he has lived on his present farm, whose broad acres he has increased from eighty to 320. His estate is well improved and cultivated. He is a man of financial ability, and one of the leading stock men of his county. He served from 1862 until 1864 in Company I, Eleventh Missouri Militia,

and August 2, 1862, was captured and paroled. In 1864 he joined the Third Ohio Cavalry, and served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. He was one of the company that captured the Confederate President. With Republican principles he first voted for Lincoln. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

James K. Price was born June 12, 1849, the son of James Price, and of English origin. The father came to Missouri in 1835 at the age of twenty-three. He has lived in this county ever since, with the exception of two years in Quincy, Ill., and has made his home with our subject. From a poor beginning he has acquired one of the finest farms in the county. The mother, Mary J., to whom he was married in 1843, was the daughter of Benjamin Roberts. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Christian Church. Our subject, the only child, was educated at the university at Canton. After some time farming he was engaged in the drug business at Sherman, Tex. After a year there he returned home and went to Quincy, where he kept a hotel for about two years. Here he married Lizzie, a daughter of John Costeel, a stock agent at that place. They have one child, an infant. Our subject now has charge of our father's farm, a fine estate of over 800 acres. His political principles are Democratic.

Parks Pruet was born in St. Louis County, Mo., in 1832, and is the son of James and Mary (Price) Pruet, natives of Missouri and Georgia, respectively. The mother died about 1872, and the father still lives in this county at the age of eighty-four years. Our subject is of French and Irish origin, and is the first son of seven children, three of whom survive. He was eighteen years of age when they came to this county, and at his majority married Susan, a daughter of Preston Burford, of Clark County. Their children were Mary I., the wife of R. Tucker; Alzaba (deceased) Malinda J. (deceased), Jefferson D., Walter L., an infant unnamed, and Ettie M. After his first wife's death, he married Emma, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Hunsucker) Holloway, natives of Virginia. Their two children died in infancy. Our subject is a successful farmer, and owns a fine estate near Williamstown. He is a Mason, and holds the principles of the Democratic party. He and his wife and daughter are members of the church.

Matthias Pugh was born July 4, 1820, the second son of John and Jane (Moody) Pugh, the former of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. They came in a four-horse wagon from Ohio to Monticello in 1840, and after renting a farm for about a year came to the west part of this county, where they died at the ages of sixty-five and eighty-one, respectively. Our sub-

ject was but a boy when they came here, and continued to live with his parents until he was twenty-four years of age. After about three and a half years in the lead mines of Wisconsin he returned with his accumulated money, and bought land in Lewis County. He made his home with his father until 1852, when he married Hannah, a daughter of James and Susannah McWilliams, natives of Kentucky. Their children are Margaret J., Martha E., Sue and Mary E. (deceased), Sarah F., John J., Sophronia A., Emma, Aaron (deceased), and David W., two of whom are married. Our subject was in the militia from 1861 to the close of the war. He is a member of the grange, and of the A. H. T. A. Previous to the election of Lincoln he was a Democrat, but has since been a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. His estate consists of 500 acres, well stocked and improved.

John Quinn was born July 27, 1823, in Franklin County, Ky. His father died when our subject was but a week old, and two weeks later the mother also died. About the same time his grandfather, Benjamin Quinn, and eight of his thirteen children died. Our subject was one of a family of five children, who were left helpless, the eldest one being only ten years of age. They were taken in charge by their maternal grandfather, Rev. Mordecai Baulware, who thought it best to go to another country with his own large family, now increased by the addition of his daughter's children. He disposed of the principal part of his own and his grandchildren's property, and moved to Missouri in 1825, settling seven miles north of Palmyra, Marion County. He entered part of the land where our subject now resides, in 1828. Mordecai, the eldest brother of our subject, settled on this land in 1837, and two years later, in August, he married. He died in January, 1840. Our subject lived with his grandfather until fourteen years of age, and as there were no schools in this new country, the grandfather would teach school during the winter in his own house, and the neighbors' children attended free of charge. From the age of ten to seventeen our subject attended school most of the time, living one year with his brother, Mordecai, and two years with his uncle, Hon. John N. Boulware, now of Clark County. In 1842 our subject went to Wisconsin, and tried his luck for three years in the lead mines, meeting with only moderate success. In 1845 he located where he is now residing, and in 1849 he went to California, and joined his brother, Franklin, who had been a resident of that State for seven years. In 1852 he returned to his farm, and in September, 1853, he married Miss Margaret A. Murrell, the eldest daughter of Abner Murrell, a native of North Carolina, but a pioneer of Lewis

County. Two children, James A. and Mary A., were born to our subject's marriage. Mary A. died in infancy. James A. lives with his father, and has charge of the farm, which consists of 600 acres, and all the business. He has been married nine years.

Mordecai Quinn, farmer, was born March 22, 1842, the first born of Benjamin Quinn's family. He was reared on the old homestead, near La Grange. In 1869 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of H. P. Wood, whose sketch appears elsewhere. After marriage they located on their present estate of 160 acres, a few miles from La Grange. They have had one son and five daughters, but two of the latter are deceased. Our subject is one of ten children, six of whom are sons, and but three of whom survive—our subject, John and William. The father was born October 13, 1817, in Franklin County, Ky., and when a young man came to Marion County, this State. In 1841 he married Annvira Gash, and the same year located on the farm where the mother still resides. He was a successful farmer until his death, December 19, 1880. He was a respected citizen, and a member of the Baptist Church. Politically he was a Democrat. The paternal grandfather, John, was born in North Carolina and after his marriage to Leah Culbertson, they moved to Marion County, this State, where they spent their lives.

Silas Ramsey (deceased) was born in Woodford County, Ky., in September, 1806. He is a descendant of Seth Ramsey, of Culpeper County, Va. Our subject was employed as a mechanic in his native county until he was twenty-four years of age. He was twice married, and had a numerous family. After his first marriage he came to this county near to what is now Canton. He made the boards that were used to build the first clerk's office. In 1837 he bought the P. G. Womack farm, whose papers of entry are now owned by his son, Silas M. Mr. Ramsey lived there for about half a century. His children now living are John B., Martha, Robert L., Samuel H., Silas M., James W., Mary H. and Newton. Silas M. married Mary A., the daughter of Henry A. Barkelew, and she died, leaving four children: Francis M., Archie B., Florence and Zetie A., who are living with their father at the old place. Our subject died in 1887 at the age of eighty-one years. He was a devoted Christian, and left a widow at the age of seventy-three. She and her son, Silas M., live together at the old place. The estate is a large one of 240 acres. Silas M. is a Democrat, and a member of the F. & A. M. and of the A. H. T. A.

Robert L. Ramsey was born in this county in 1836, the son of Silas and Elizabeth (Brown) Ramsey, natives of Kentucky. The father came to a farm near Canton about 1830, and in 1837 settled

permanently on a farm near Monticello, where he died February 8, 1887, aged eighty-one years; he was a Baptist. The mother died when Robert L. was about five years old, and the father married Henrietta (Baker) Swartz, who with her four children survive him. By his first marriage the children living are John B., of California; Martha, the wife of A. Nesbitt; our subject and Samuel H. Robert L. grew up with country advantages, and was a successful farmer in this county until 1868, when he came to Canton. Since 1873 he has been a successful grocer, and since October, 1886, has been in his present large store room, with a full stock of groceries and provisions; is also engaged in packing and handling a large amount of pork and salt meats. February 3, 1858, he married Sarah E. Ray. Their children are M. Beatrice, a graduate of La Grange College in 1879, since a successful teacher in Canton public schools; Lula E., a graduate of Christian University, in 1886, and married to W. H. Wells March 23, 1887; Sarah and Bettie (Pet and Pone, twins). Our subject is a Democrat, and a R. A. M.; he and his wife are Baptists.

J. W. Ramsey was born in 1848 near Bunker Hill, in this county, the sixth son of Silas and Henrietta (Baker) Ramsey, of Kentucky. The father came to this county in 1829, and was one of the oldest pioneers. He was a successful farmer, and died at the age of eighty-one years. Our subject is one of eleven children, and received a fair education. He left home when twenty-seven years of age, and began the grocery business. He followed that for a few years, and then began farming again. He soon after returned to Williamstown, and since 1882 has been a successful merchant with a large business. He was married in December, 1872, to Mary D., a daughter of Samuel and Elisabeth (Pile) Athey, formerly of Kentucky. Their children are Lillian A., Robert M., Lucy L., Fannie P., John P., James R. and Henrietta E. M. Our subject is a Mason, and is a follower of the Democratic party. In religion he, his wife and two children hold to the faith of the Christian Church. The family is of Irish, German and Scotch descent.

W. L. C. Ratherford was born in East Tennessee, October 24, 1836, and was left an orphan when an infant. His mother's maiden name was Lucinda Rogers, and otherwise he was left with no knowledge of his parents. After his father's death his mother came to Jefferson County, Ill., and he came to Lewis County in the fall of 1855. He soon after came to Deer Ridge with G. F. Baltzell. Since then he has been engaged as a mechanic, and with fair success. He was married to Elizabeth Seaman, of Knox County, Mo., on June 10, 1858. Elizabeth Seaman was the eldest daughter of Harrison and Louisa A. Seaman, of

Knox County, Mo. W. L. C. Ratherford and Elizabeth Ratherford's children are Ida L., Harrison S., Lizzie E., John L. and William W. Our subject served in the militia for several weeks, and has served as justice for ten years, and school director for thirteen years. He is a Mason, a member of the grange, and a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish.

J. P. Richards was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1835, the son of Samuel and Mary (Livingston) Richards, natives of Loudoun County, Va., the former of German and the latter of English origin. The parents came to our subject's birthplace in 1831, and lived there until their deaths, in 1852 and 1876, respectively, the father at the age of fifty-nine, while the mother reached the years of seventy-eight. Our subject began for himself at sixteen years of age, and at twenty engaged in clerking. He soon went to Adams County, Ill., where he taught one winter, and afterward clerked for a time at Quincy, Ill. About the beginning of the war he was married to Lou, a daughter of Robert Thompson. He then served in the war for three years, and was at Vicksburg, Pea Ridge and other places. His wife died in 1865, and three years later he married Maria E., a daughter of John Richards, of Adams County, Ill. He then moved to Lewis County, Mo., in 1869. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and the A. H. T. A., and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Moses M. Risk was born in Scott County, Ky., November 25, 1804. His father, John Risk, or Risque, as the name was spelled in Scotland, was a native of Virginia, a soldier in the Revolution, a surveyor of land, who immigrated to Kentucky, settling among the Indians, and whose life was full of adventure and peril. Moses M., the youngest son of a large family, was brought up to the tailor's trade, and spent his early life as a merchant tailor in La Grange, Ky. After marriage he and his brother, William, bought a mill on Elkhorn, selling their flour in Frankfort. Finally he bought a farm near Versailles, Ky., and cultivated it until he immigrated to Lewis County, Mo., in May, 1842, settling near Antioch Church, where he secured a farm of 600 acres, and raised grain and stock for thirty-three years. Mr. Risk was a deacon in the Christian Church at Antioch, a good neighbor and useful citizen. In politics he was a Whig; was greatly annoyed during the war, and after it voted with the Democratic party. He was a Freemason, a member of the grange, and hospitable and social to a fault. He was fleshy, had dark hair, which became quite gray, and was a well favored gentleman. In his seventy-first year, January 13, 1875, he

went alone to a stream near his home, in his usual health, to cut the ice for his stock to drink. His family had gone on that day to visit a married daughter. When they returned in the evening he was not to be found. His wife and daughter gave the alarm to the neighbors, when he was found, about 10 o'clock at night, dead, lying partly on the frozen stream, with his hat under his head. He probably had dizziness of the head, occasioned by a heart trouble. His children are John C., William H., James T., Ferdinand G., Robert C., Henry C., Mary F., Annie E., now living, and Charles Edwin, deceased. His widow, Mrs. Fannie Risk, is a daughter of John and Nancy Crosby, natives of Fauquier County, Va., who removed at an early day to Shelby County, Ky., where she was born January 31, 1813, and married, October 1, 1829, in the seventeenth year of her age. She is a woman of remarkable industry, and a consistent member of the Christian Church at Antioch. She governed her family with wonderful ability, and now, in her seventy-fifth year, slender in form yet in good health, resides on the old farm, a noble, hospitable mother in Israel, beloved of her kindred, brethren and neighbors. James T. and Miss Mary F. Risk, who authorize this publication, reside with their mother at the old home, are members of Antioch Church and of the grange, and are highly respected and honored in the community. James spent several years in the gold mines of Montana, but returned, at the death of his brother, Edwin, and took charge of the farm. He has occupied responsible positions in the grange and in the county. This is one of the sweet homes of Lewis County, honored of God and respected of men.

Dr. R. C. Risk was born in the blue-grass region, in Kentucky, the fifth son of Moses M. and Frances (Crosby) Risk. The father was a merchant tailor, and afterward became a farmer in Woodford County, Ky. He came to Lewis County in 1842, and died in 1875, at the age of seventy years. He farmed during his later years. He left a family of eight children, all of whom are living but one. Our subject has been in this county since infancy, and attended Christian University, at Canton, and then graduated from the Christian Academy, at Hustonville, Ky., in 1861. He then returned to Missouri and afterward to Ann Arbor, Mich., where he graduated from the medical department of the university. After five years of practice near Williamstown, he moved to the latter place, where he has since practiced and carried on a drug store. He does nearly all the business of his profession in that place. He is a Mason and a Democrat.

John Calien Risk was born in La Grange, Oldham Co., Ky., October 14, 1830. His father, Moses M. Risk, was of Scotch de-

scent, a native of Scott County, Ky., and his mother, Fannie (Crosby) Risk, was reared in Shelby County, Ky. His parents moved to Lewis County, Mo., May, 1842, and settled on a farm near Antioch Church, where they raised a family of nine children. J. C. Risk, the eldest, was trained to farming, but during leisure seasons of the year was kept in the country schools, and at the age of twenty entered Missouri University, at Columbia, where he graduated July 4, 1855. During his first session, 1851, he joined the Christian Church, under the preaching of President James Shannon and Elder D. P. Henderson, and studied the Bible as opportunity offered through his college course. The vacation after graduating, at the solicitation of President Shannon, he taught a private school in Columbia. In September, 1855, he was chosen by President John A. Williams as a teacher in Christian Female College, Columbia, Mo. A year later he returned to Lewis County, and founded Monticello Institute. In 1858 he took charge of Christian Academy, Hustonville, Lincoln Co., Ky., which he successfully conducted for three years, until the academy was interrupted by the civil war. Mr. Risk removed to Harrodsburg, Ky., and spent a year studying the Bible under President J. A. Williams, in Daughters' College. In July, 1861, he was ordained to the Christian ministry by President Milligan and Dr. Richardson, in the Bible College of Kentucky University. In 1861 he returned to his father's home, in Lewis County, and devoted himself to preaching the gospel, which he had been doing, as opportunity offered, until the close of the war. In September, 1864, he located in Canton, Lewis County, and took charge of De Soto Institute, a female school, and continued in it for three years. Mr. Risk was chosen trustee of Christian University, located at Canton, and was made its financial agent, and for years has been its secretary. At his suggestion, De Soto Institute was united to the university, and became the female department. In 1872 he was chosen principal of the Canton public schools, and in 1873 was elected to the chair of English language and literature in Christian University; but he finally gave up teaching, and devoted himself to preaching the gospel. He has since lived in Canton, and has preached for churches in the county, has organized congregations, has secured the building of meeting houses, and has been engaged in other ministerial work, having baptized 424 persons, and has received by letter, and otherwise, many others. He has also married 137 couples, has been president of the county and district Sunday-school conventions, and is actively engaged in temperance work, now hoping to secure local option in the county. He has devoted himself to missions, having taken a life membership in the State, the

general and foreign societies, and has for years been secretary of the county missions. He has written considerably for the press, and is the author of several pamphlets on the church and the gospel. Elder Risk was happily married, February 4, 1885, to Mrs. Eliza F. Bumbarger, an estimable Christian lady, widow of Judge John F. Bumbarger, and daughter of Elder John Shanks. They have a comfortable home, are in good health, and can say that "goodness and mercy have followed us all the days of our lives."

John E. Roberts, Jr., farmer, was born in this township in 1851, the son of Quiltincy (Thompson) Roberts, the former born in Baltimore in 1808, and the latter in Virginia in 1824. The father was a teacher, and merchant, and afterward a farmer. In 1837 he came to Clark County, and became a merchant at Waterloo. In 1839 he married, and about 1850 came to this county. His estate in Union and Canton Townships embraces 280 acres. He died in 1873, and the mother in 1879. Their children are John E., James A. and Julius W. Our subject left home in 1877, and was educated at La Grange College. He began teaching at the age of twenty-five, and continued six sessions. In 1872 a severe accident befell him, so as to disable him for several years. February 10, 1876, he married Demarious B., the daughter of George H. and Mildred B. (Thompson) Sheckells, and born May 22, 1856, in this county. Their children are Edgar S., Roy E. and Jesse J. After marriage he remained on the home place three years, and in 1884 bought eighty acres of his present farm. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Greeley. He is a member of the grange, and for the past twenty-seven years has been a Missionary Baptist, while his wife has been a member within ten years of as long. He is an esteemed man.

James Addison Roberts, farmer and broom maker, was born in Union Township in 1855, the son of John Roberts, whose history is mentioned in the sketch of J. E. Roberts. Our subject, the fourth child, left home when of age, and February 24, 1876, married Anna, the eldest daughter of William and Mary (Cowgill) Turner. She was born in England in August, 1854, and came with her parents to Canton at the aged of three years. Their children are Arthur Addison, aged ten, and Maud Musa, aged five. In 1881 he bought Locust Shade, a farm of 102 acres, where he has since resided. He began the manufacture of brooms in the winter of 1886-87 in connection with his farming. He has made about ninety dozen up to the present, and has on hand at the present time ninety dozen brooms. He is a Democrat and first voted for Tilden. He is a granger, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, having

joined thirteen years ago. He was ordained as a deacon in 1886. Since 1883 he has been school trustee, and is a promising young citizen.

Benjamin W. Roberts was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1830, the son of Benjamin, Sr., a Virginian, and Sarah (Henry) Roberts, a Kentuckian. The father went to Kentucky at an early day, and in 1833 came to this State. He settled in Marion County, where his wife died in 1834, a devoted member of the Methodist Church. After several years of carpentering, and living with his sister, he died in Canton at the age of sixty-five. He was both a Whig and a Democrat. Our subject, the youngest of six children, was but three years old when they came to this State, and after the mother's death, when the family broke up, he went to live with his sister, Mrs. A. Smith. Eight years later she died, and he then went to live with another sister, Mrs. Price. With her he received an education, and worked on the farm until he accumulated enough to buy a land warrant from a Mr. Sears. That purchase was his present land. During this time he married Jane E., a daughter of Rev. John Shanks. Their children are Sarah E. (the wife of J. P. Bowles), J. J., E. J. (the wife of J. Bruner), W. H., Minnie S. and Benjamin A. Our subject's estate consists of 260 acres of well-improved land. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and his wife and four children are members of the Christian Church.

Prof. George Root, the Missouri weather prophet, was born within 100 miles of Paris, France, April 11, 1837. He secured a good education in his native land, and made a specialty of meteorology and astronomy. In 1848 he came to New York, where he followed veterinary surgery until the late war. He enlisted in the Twenty-fourth New York Infantry, and served three years in his professional capacity most of the time. He then began his extensive weather observations, and in 1865 located in this county on a farm. Ten years later he bought his present estate of 120 acres, where he has since resided at his home, Pleasant Grove. He has devoted his entire time to making planetary and weather observations and forecasts, which have been published extensively in the metropolitan press of the United States. He was employed in 1883 by the Government as a tornado reporter. It may be said that all his prognostications have been fulfilled, notwithstanding the fact that he forecasts for a whole year in advance. The *St. Louis Republican* of April 21, 1887, contains a very interesting interview on this subject, in which the Professor states some excellent facts. By his first marriage, with Eliza Nicholson, he had two daughters, both deceased. She died ten years before the death of her children. Prof. Root married his present wife, Sarah

Powers, in 1886. He is a Democrat, but of an independent order. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is recognized as very prominent in the sciences of meteorology and astronomy.

Dr. Robertson M. Royalty was born in Washington County, Ky., September 1, 1824. His father, Thomas Royalty, was born July 4, 1797, and August 19, 1821, he was married to Margaret Robertson. In 1834 he immigrated to Illinois, and remained there until 1853, when he came to Missouri. He died in the autumn of 1862, the mother in the fall of 1871. The grandfather, Thomas Royalty, Sr., a Virginian of English lineage, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and lived to an advanced age. The maternal grandfather, George Robertson, was of Scotch parentage, and brought up a Presbyterian. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but was educated in Virginia, where he married, and settled on a farm. After a few years he with his family set out to make the trip overland to Kentucky; but the snowstorms of the memorable hard winter overtook them, and they were obliged to encamp in the wilderness. On the breaking up of winter, his horses and cattle were all swept off by the floods, except one small horse. With his wife and three little ones mounted upon the horse, and himself on foot, he finally reached "Astin's Station," where he met his brother, Alexander, who had come out the preceding year. Some time after this the two brothers, while out on an exploring trip, were surprised by a party of Indians. Alexander had his elbow shattered by a bullet, but escaped, and reached the settlement. George's horse was shot dead under him, and an Indian instantly struck him on the head with his tomahawk, and was in the act of scalping him, when the wounded man grasped the savage by the throat, and held him until the chief came up and released him. From motives of future reward and admiration of the white man's courage, perhaps, the chief resolved to hold him captive. After suffering incredible hardships he was delivered to the British in Canada, and held a prisoner of war until the close of the Revolution. The father then, completely broken down, returned to his family in Kentucky, where he died in the early part of this century. Our subject was largely self-educated, and in early life was a successful teacher. He began reading medicine with Dr. Witty, at Mount Sterling, Ill., in 1847, and in 1850 entered the medical department of the University of Missouri, and the following year, located at Versailles, Ill. He came to Missouri in 1853, but in 1855, his health failing, he accepted the position of editor of the *Democrat*, at Macomb, Ill. The following year he founded the *Macomb Eagle*, but soon sold his interest in that paper, and came to Mar-

ion County, where he subsequently resumed the practice of his profession. In March, 1874, he married Mary E., a daughter of William and Elizabeth Yarbrough. She was born in Indiana, in December, 1844. Their only child is deceased. Early in the summer of that year he located at Maywood and entered at once upon an unusually large practice. In 1879 he removed to Durham, but has for several years been on his farm near the latter village, to the superintendence of which he devotes his principal attention. He is a Democrat of the old school, and cast his first vote for Lewis Cass. He is a member of the Christian Church, but his wife is a Baptist.

Emilius Kitchel Sayre, A. M., LL. B., farmer and stock raiser, was born in Battle Hill (now Madison), N. J., in 1810, the son of Baxter and Elizabeth (Kitchel) Sayre, both of English descent. Her ancestor, Robert Kitchel, one of the first settlers of Guilford, Conn.; he came with Rev. H. Whitfield, in a company of Puritans, in the first vessel that ever landed at New Haven. His son, Samuel Kitchel, was one of the first settlers of Newark, N. J. The father, a descendant of Joseph Sayre, one of the first settlers of Elizabethtown (now Elizabeth), N. J., was born in 1786 in Battle Hill. Moving to New York in 1828, he was one of the active builders of Chatham Street Chapel. He returned to New Jersey after a ten years' residence in that city. He was a zealous and active temperance and anti-slavery advocate, and a most earnest Christian worker. He was one of the first voters with the liberty party. He moved to Rock County, Wis., in 1851, and died in 1857, on a visit to his birthplace. The mother, born in Hanover Neck, N. J., in 1786, died in Wisconsin in 1854. Her father was Aaron Kitchel, a member of United States Congress, from New Jersey, from 1791 to 1793, from 1794 to 1797, and from 1799 to 1801; voting for Jefferson against Burr, and United States senator from New Jersey, from 1805 to 1809, when, his wife dying, he resigned. Our subject is the eldest of nine children; was educated at the common schools of his birthplace, and at the private schools of Moses Smith, in Elizabethtown, N. J. He joined the junior class of Amherst College, in October, 1826, and was graduated in 1828, third in a class of forty-two. He then served for three years as professor of Latin, geography and arithmetic, in Washington Institute, New York. He graduated from the law department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1833, was admitted to the bar there, and remained in active practice, in all the courts, State and Federal until July, 1852. He came to Monticello, in April, 1836, purchased about 3,500 acres of land, and commenced the extensive improvement of it. He moved his family upon it in July, 1852, and engaged in farming

and stock raising. In 1874 he lost his estate by loaning the use of his name to a firm of pork packers in St. Louis. Through the kind and wise providence of his uncle, David A. Sayre, of Lexington, his family now reside upon a part, about 1,500 acres, of his old farm. In 1861 he was a delegate to the State constitutional convention, voting against secession, but for active resistance to the war measures of the Government. In June, 1844, he married Elizabeth Pierson, born in 1823, daughter of Elijah Pierson, of New York, a descendant of Abraham Pierson, son of the first president of Yale College, from whom also her husband is descended through his daughter Grace Pierson, and of Col. Ebenezer Condict, of Morristown, N. J., who died there of small-pox in 1779, while in command of his regiment, in active service under Gen. Washington. Their children are Charlotte J., the wife of Thomas H. Boorman, of New York; Elizabeth S., the wife of William Frank Smith, of this county; David E., of Arkansas, who married a daughter of Gen. Joseph Porter; Emilius K., Jr., who died, a member of the St. Louis bar, in 1875; Thomas Dolan, resident of this county, on the old farm; John S., named after his maternal great-grandfather, Dr. John Stanford, of New York, assistant-surgeon in United States Navy; Hannah Meeker, and Farrand, second lieutenant of the Eighth United States Cavalry.

Samuel Sayer, retired farmer and stock dealer, was born in Miami, County, Ohio, in 1829, the son of James and Eleanor (Goodin) Sayer, the former of Dutch stock, born in Washington County, Penn., in 1798, and the latter a native of Tennessee, and born in the same year. The father went to Miami County, where he married, and in 1841 moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he bought an estate of 300 acres; his wife dying in 1863, he married Mrs. Mariah Hamlin. He died in 1880. Our subject, the fifth of nine children, received a common-school education, and in 1852 married Nora Dodds, the daughter of John and Susan Dodds, she being born in Jefferson County, Ill., in 1833. Their children are V. N., mayor of the city of Richfield, Kas.; Ida, the wife of Judge B. F. Thompson; Emma, who died in her twenty-fourth year, and D. D., attorney at law and probate judge of Morton County, Kas. Our subject bought 120 acres in this county in 1857, and now owns 350 acres adjoining and near the town of La Belle. He has practically retired, but gives some attention to stock raising. He was one of the charter members of the La Belle Savings Bank, and one of its directors for several years. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Louis Schneider, merchant, was born in Prussia in 1852. The

family came to America in 1853, and located at Quincy, Ill., and, in 1865, moved to La Grange. After a few years' attendance at school, he entered his father's store, and in 1876 became a partner. Eight years later his father's death occurred, and he soon controlled the business. In February, 1887, his growing business caused him to have a separate room for his clothing department. He has served as mayor for two terms, and held the offices of city clerk and auditor, one and two years, respectively. He was married in 1882 to Carrie Strouse, of Quincy, Ill., by whom he has one son and two daughters. He and his family are members of the Hebrew Church, and he is a member of the F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. fraternities. The father, Oscar, was mayor of La Grange three years, and the mother, Theressa Samuels, is still a resident of this place. Our subject carries a stock of about \$20,000, and employs six clerks.

August Schoppe was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840. His parents came to St. Louis in 1845, and after three years moved to Hannibal. A year later they came to La Grange, where he was educated in the public schools. At the opening of the war he entered the Third Missouri Cavalry, and two years and four months afterward he was discharged on account of disability. He was elected county assessor at the close of the war, and served four years, and in 1866 also became a grocer. In 1868 he began dealing in grain, and continued three years. From that time until 1883 he was engaged as a merchant, and then built his present grain house, and has since been buying grain, hay, etc. Hannah M. Fletcher became his wife in 1864. She is a native of Kentucky, but was reared in this county. They have one son and two daughters. Our subject is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he has been financier since its organization in 1877. The father was born in Hanover, Germany, and after his marriage followed the cooper's trade until they came to St. Louis. After living in Lewis County from 1849 to 1864 he returned to St. Louis, and died the same year. His wife had died in 1859. He had been, in Germany, an officer corresponding to our justice of the peace. Our subject is one of a family of four sons and one daughter.

John F. Schulz, of the firm of Schulz & Carroll, grain dealers, and dealers in hay, seeds and live stock, was born in Prussia in June, 1835. He came to the United States in 1854, and worked at manual labor in Wisconsin and Nebraska until 1861. He was a Confederate soldier, and after the war came to Canton, and farmed three years. He was a merchant until 1880, when he became a fruit grower, but two years later began the present business, the success of which has been largely due to him.

He lost his first wife and child by death, and December 10, 1874, he married Ursula (Werly) Weber, a native of Switzerland. Their children are Ella C. and Clara E. By her first husband, John Weber, her children are Charles W. and Anna C. Our subject is a Democrat, and has been a member of the city council and school board. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He was reared a Lutheran, while his wife is a Methodist. William F. Carroll, the other partner, was born in Canton, February 1, 1858, the son of Patrick and Mary J. (Withington) Carroll, whose sketches appear elsewhere. Our subject was reared on the farm, and attended country schools. In 1879 he began dealing in live stock, and in February, 1884, came to Canton, and engaged in his present business. The firm succeeded Friend & Schulz. They have a fine large brick warehouse 50x100 feet. They are agents for the St. Louis & St. Paul Packet Company, and have exclusive use of the company's property at Canton. They do as large a business as any firm in Northeast Missouri. April 29, 1884, he married Cora D. Northcraft, a native of Hancock County, Ill. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Granville Scott was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1824, where he lived until twenty-eight years of age. He was educated in the pioneer log schoolhouse. After renting a farm awhile in Kentucky he came to this county, and rented sixteen acres of land. He again returned to Kentucky, and soon after settled upon the same place he had entered, which now embraces 600 acres of fine land, one of the finest estates in the county. In February, 1855, he married Ellen, a daughter of Francis and Emily (Laswell) McMillan. Their children were Georgian, Cicero, Rhoda E., Emma A., Louisa (deceased), Laura E., Mary A., William, Felix and Ida M. Our subject is a Republican. His ancestry is English.

Robert H. Seaman, of Seaman & Fisher, general merchants, was born in Knox County, in 1856, the son of Harrison and Louisa (Bates) Seaman, the former of English stock, and born in Ohio in 1812, and the latter born in 1815 in Virginia. The father went to Indiana with his parents, and afterward to Missouri. When twenty-five years of age he came to this county, and in 1842 moved to his present estate of 400 acres in Knox County. The mother was sixteen years old when her father came to this State. Her children are Elizabeth, the wife of L. Rutherford; Hulda, the wife of J. Rouse; William; John; Annie, the wife of H. B. Beckner; Robert H. and Lucy. Our subject was educated at La Grange College; in 1878 became a clerk for Agnew & Holmes, and in April, 1884, began his present

business, in which Mr. Fisher became a partner in 1886. They have a fine general stock, and a large trade. January 3, 1883, he married Annie L., a daughter of James and Sarah Brooking, born in this county in 1862. Their children are Nina and Adella M. He is a Democrat, a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Albert W. Selway was born in Clark County on the 6th of August, 1858. He is the eldest son of Napoleon and Ann (Walker) Selway. The father was born in St. Louis July 5, 1826. His parents were Joseph and Theresa (DaZotell) Selway. The father was left an orphan at the age of nine years, and received a limited education in St. Louis. At the age of twenty-one he went to Bridgetown, and followed blacksmithing; two years later he returned to St. Louis, and worked in the foundries. He then soon came to Lewis County, and three years later married Ann, the eldest daughter of John and Tamer (Tummonds) Walker. Their children are Albert W., Charles H., Walter W., Archibald G. and Arthur E.; the deceased are Tamer, John S. and Oscar. He is a Methodist, a member of the G. A. R., and is a Republican. Our subject, A. W. Selway, left home at the age of twenty-three years, when he married Julia, a daughter of Elijah and Mary (Bowen) Loafman, of Greene County, Penn. After a short time at farming he became a clerk in the grocery and hardware business for W. T. Morris, at Williamstown, but soon after commenced business for himself in the same place, and is now doing a good trade in groceries, glass and queensware. He owns a residence in the west end of town, and is counted one of the stanch men of the place. His children are Claude R. and Wilbur F. He is an Odd Fellow, a Republican, and he and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles A. Shackelford, who died in February, 1884, was born in Kentucky in 1826, the son of John and Elizabeth Shackelford. Our subject, the fourth of seven children, was seven years old when the parents came to Palmyra and engaged in the hotel business. July 19, 1846, our subject joined Company I, of Capt. David Willock's battalion, and served until October, 1847, in the Mexican war. He then came to this county, and lived with his brother near Durham. In 1849 he went to California with an ox team, and spent two years in the gold mines. April 8, 1855, he married Mary Rebecca, a daughter of Colman R. and Cynthia A. Ammerman, and born in 1839 in this county. Their children are Susan A., the wife of G. W. Wallace; Thomas R.; Mary H., the wife of A. P. Wallace; Joseph W.; Sarah E.; James R.; Lucy B.; Edward H. and Nat H. He lived on his estate of 200 acres in Salem Township until 1860, when he moved

to near Fort Worth, Tex. He was in the Confederate service for three years, and was captured at Arkansas Post, and sent to Fort Douglas. Three months later he was exchanged, and continued to serve until the surrender. He was at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He returned to Texas in 1865, and three years later came to this county and bought the present estate of 200 acres. He afterward increased his farm to 610 acres. He was a member of the Christian Church for ten years, of which church Mrs. Shackelford has been a member for thirty-three years. Since his death his widow has been on the old place with her children.

John S. Shackelford, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Palmyra in 1836, the eldest of nine children of John B. and Sarah (Abell) Shackelford, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1815, the former in January, and the latter in October. The grandfather, John, was a pioneer of Palmyra, where he was a hotel proprietor, and spent his later years. The father was reared in Kentucky, and married in 1835. He then came to this State, and after a year at Palmyra came to this county. The following year he bought several hundred acres of land near the site of Durham, where he became an influential farmer. He died February 1, 1881, and the mother followed him October 9, 1886. Both were members of the Baptist Church. The common schools gave our subject few school advantages, and in 1858 he married Mary, a daughter of John and Julia Wallace, formerly of Kentucky. She was born in 1838, in this county. Their only child, Sarah, is now Mrs. Quinn. Our subject has been on his present estate since 1869. It comprises 520 acres of well-improved land at his home, and 160 acres not far distant. He has been a successful stock raiser as well as farmer. He was on Porter's raid in Northeast Missouri, was captured in 1862, taken to Palmyra and St. Louis, and finally imprisoned at Alton. He has always been a Democrat, and he and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

Elder John Shanks, Sr., was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1808, the son of John and Sarah (Gaines) Shanks, the former of Irish origin, and the latter a native of Virginia, both deceased in about 1811 and 1814, respectively. They were pioneers of Lincoln County, and our subject is their only living child. He was but three years old at the death of his father, and when his mother died he lived with an uncle, William Whitey, three years, and was nine years old when he went to live with his uncle, David Shanks. May 1, 1828, he married Elizabeth Farris, who was born in Lincoln County in 1811. Their children are William, Eliza (the wife of John Risk), Jane (the wife of B.

Roberts), John, Susan (the wife of W. Oldham), Sarah (the wife of J. H. Johnson), James H., Issachar, Cyrus and Joseph. Our subject left his native county in 1834, when he came to this township, and bought his present estate of 800 acres, for which he paid \$1,000. Our subject was one among the first white settlers in Lyon Township, and has seen the country transformed from a wild prairie to its present condition. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding May 1, 1878, and all their descendants, down to their great-grandchildren, were present. The company formed a group of sixty-three, and had a picture taken. They have thirty-five grandchildren, and seventeen great-grandchildren, forming the largest family in this county. Our subject has been an expert hunter and fisher, having killed, the first year of his arrival, 200 deer, and, for the first fifteen years, he averaged 100 per year. About 1839 he, J. Lillard, D. Lillard, N. Nichols and H. Black were out on a bear hunt, and during the day secured a bear, a panther, and several wild cats. Our subject now owns an estate of 530 acres, besides having aided his children. In 1837 he became a member of the Church of Christ, and in 1839 was ordained as their minister, and for forty years was actively engaged in that work. He traveled over a radius of seventy miles in organizing churches, and in doing the other duties of a minister. He and his wife have both been devoted members since 1837, and have lived to see all their children members. In politics he was formerly a Whig, but is now a Democrat.

John Shanks, Jr., was born in Lincoln County, Ky., in 1834. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Shanks, natives of Kentucky. The father came to this county in 1834, and spent over half a century as a farmer and stock raiser. He has reared eleven children, all but one of whom are living and married. Our subject is the second son, and graduated from Christian University in 1857, in the classical course. He taught for several years in Kentucky, and in this county. About 1864 he married Susan L., a daughter of John Bayne, a native of Kentucky, who came to this region in 1829. His wife graduated in Canton, from the De Soto Institute. After marriage he continued teaching for some time, in connection with farming, but soon devoted himself entirely to the latter. In 1857 he was ordained as a minister, and has baptized a large number, among whom is the present judge of this county. His children are Elizabeth, Madison H., Anna L., Grace S., John Milton and Cyrus R. Our subject was administrator for about eight or ten years. His political principles are Democratic.

James H. Shanks was born in this county in 1840. He is the

son of Rev. John Shanks, Sr., whose sketch appears above. Our subject lived with his father until his majority, and received a good education. In 1861 he moved to a farm which he had partly inherited and partly purchased, and the following year married Amanda, a daughter of L. B. and Barbara (Davidson) Clay, natives of Kentucky. After a year with their father, they came to their present home. Their children are John C., Mamie, Eugene, Elizabeth E., Carrie S. and James H. Our subject's home embraces 180 acres of fine land, which is well stocked and improved. He holds to the principles of Democracy, and is united with the grange society. His entire family except the youngest child are members of the Christian Church.

Joseph W. Sharp, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1844, the eldest of four children of William and Eliza A. (Shannon) Sharp. The father was born in Fayette County, Ky., about 1820, the son of James, also a Kentuckian, who was the son of William, a Virginian and a soldier of the Revolution. The grandfather died when William was quite young. The father was a shoemaker's apprentice from his thirteenth to his twentieth year. He began for himself, and finally owned an establishment which employed eleven hands. In 1840 he married Eliza A. Shannon, who died in 1863. He then married Ann Wisner, and by her had three children. At the time of his first marriage he was worth but little, and thirteen years later, when he was worth about \$15,000, he lost all by security debts. He then came to this county and began again, and acquired 240 acres of land where he now lives. Our subject received but little education, and that before his eleventh year. When seventeen he entered Capt. Kendrick's company, and served about six months on the Confederate side. He was at Kirksville, Palmyra and other places. He entered the Iowa State Militia, and afterward joined the Federal regiment, Second Iowa Cavalry, fought at Tupelo, Nashville and other places, and was mustered out in 1865 at Selma, Ala. He returned home, and in October, 1867, was married to Anna, the daughter of John R. and Josephine B. Wilson, and a native of Lexington, Ky. Her parents were of Scotland and Kentucky, respectively. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are Joseph L., Thomas J., John W., Mary and Lula (twins), and an infant. Our subject has since been a resident of his present farm of eighty acres, which, with two other tracts, reaches 380 acres. He is a well-informed and traveled man. He is giving his children collegiate advantages. He is a Democrat and a Mason, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

James F. Sharp, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Nicholas

County, Ky., in 1848, the youngest of four children of William and Eliza (Shannon) Sharp, who are mentioned in the sketch of J. W. Sharp. Our subject attended common schools, and remained at home until he was twenty-six years of age. In 1873 he married Lizzie, the daughter of Evaline Noel, natives of Henry County, Ky. Their children are William B. and Mattie. He at once located on his present farm, which is a good, well-cultivated home of eighty acres. Besides farming, he has been extensively engaged in stock raising. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. His wife has long been connected with the Baptist Church.

G. B. Sharp, farmer, was born in Lexington, Ky., in 1820, the son of James and Jane (Calahan) Sharp, the former of English stock, born in 1797, in Kenton County, Ky., and the latter in North Carolina in 1793, of Welsh-Dutch origin. The father lived in Fayette County till 1827, when he moved to Kenton County, where he died two years later. He was a soldier of 1812. The mother died in 1852. Their children are Margaret A. (the widow of J. P. Hughes), G. B., Louisa J. (the wife of L. Van Landingham), and Anna M. (the wife of W. Van Landingham). Our subject was seven years old when they went to Kenton County, and made his home with his mother for twenty years after. In April, 1847, he married Harriet Norton, of Grant County, Ky., who was born in 1831. Their only child is George B. In 1852-54 our subject taught penmanship, and then moved to Schuyler County, Ill., in the same work. In 1856 his wife died, and he returned to Kentucky, and in February, 1858, married Mary J. Lummis, who was born in Grant County, Ky., in 1839. Soon after marriage he went to his 120-acre estate in Illinois, but in 1868 sold out and bought eighty acres of his present home, which now embraces 247 acres. He is a Mason; as a Democrat, he first voted for Polk. He and his wife and four children are members of the Baptist Church, of which he is a trustee. His children are Arnold D., James O., Newton E., Ollie E., Richard E., Charles W. and Martha A.

Elder B. H. Smith was born in Richmond, Va., March 1, 1829, the son of William N. and Ann C. (Brown) Smith, natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The former came to this State about 1838, and settled in Howard County, where he followed contracting and architectural work for a great many years. He afterward moved to Trenton, where he died in 1875, in his eighty-sixth year. The mother died when our subject was eight years of age, and the father married Ann Lewis, of Howard County. By his first marriage his children are Thomas P., William H., Ben H. and James K. Our subject lived in

Glasgow until seventeen years of age, having a fair education, with some knowledge of Latin. He then became a deputy clerk at Trenton, and studied and practiced law there for six years. In 1854 he became a member of the Christian Church. He graduated from Bethany College, Virginia, with the degree of A. M., which included the theological course. In 1859 he became president of the Bloomington (Ill.) Female College for a year, and then for a year had charge of the Christian Church at Brunswick, Mo., and a year later became pastor of the First Christian Church, of St. Louis. After four years he went to Chicago. He resigned the pastorship of the First Christian Church to become president of the Christian University of Canton, serving ten years. In 1875 he became president of the Hesperian College, at Woodland, Cal. After serving three years, he preached a year at Oakland, Cal., and in 1879 returned to Canton, and became president of the Bank of Canton. He has preached also ever since. His first wife, Drusilla Merrill, of Trenton, Mo., gave birth to four children, two living: Robert M. and Adamantine J.; and his second wife, Mrs. Sarah (Hunt) Ralphe, was the mother of one daughter, Sallie S., the wife of Dr. J. H. Patton, of Trenton. In 1867 Mrs. Lura (Bradley) Hall became his wife. Their only son is Ben H. Our subject is a Democrat, and at the solicitation of his friends was a candidate for Congress in 1886. He considers the ministry and college work the glory of his life. He has baptized about 3,300 people, and graduates of his school are filling the highest positions in the State. He is a Knight Templar, and a Past Eminent Commander of the Star of Bethlehem Commandery, No. 37.

Alex. Smith, cashier of the La Belle Savings Bank, was born in Miller County, Mo., in 1833, the son of Scudder and Elizabeth (Miller) Smith, the former a native of Scotland, born about 1770, and the latter of German stock born in St. Charles County in 1805. When about three years old the father came to Rhode Island with his parents, and when of age moved to St. Charles County, where he married. In 1825 he moved to Polk County, where he died in 1849, and the mother ten years previously. Our subject, the fourth of nine children, educated himself at home, and was self dependent at a very early age. In 1857 he married Lucretia West, who was born near Indianapolis, about 1836. Their children are Belle, the wife of O. H. Allen, and Lucretia, the wife of S. D. Mattingly, Jr. He became a carpenter after his father's death, and two years later took up cabinet-making. In 1868 he came to this county, and became a merchant at Jeddo. He continued this, together with farming, until 1876, when he became president of the bank of which since

1878 he has been cashier. His wife died in 1861, and in October, 1865, he married Catharine Huse, a native of Iowa, born in 1843; their children are Charles F., Lillie, Catharine, Alexander, Horace, Carrie D. and Laura D. Our subject is a skillful financier, and in politics is a Democrat. He is a Mason, and his wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John Austin Smith, superintendent of the county infirmary was born near Lancaster, Ky., December 22, 1833, the son of Flavius J. and Permelia (Long) Smith, natives, respectively, of Garrett and Madison Counties, Ky. The father came to Monroe County in 1834, and removed afterward to Randolph County. He was a farmer and brickmaker, near Paris, Mo., in early days, and in 1855 bought a farm six miles west of La Grange, where the mother died in 1865. Our subject is the only living child of four sons and six daughters, and since the father's retirement in 1875, he has lived with our subject, and although at the age of seventy-three years, he still retains his mental faculties. He tells an incident of how our subject, when a little child, was sitting in the dooryard, and was approached by a large black bear. The mother saw it, however, and ran with the child into the house, and stayed bruin's appetite with scraps from the window until the father came with dogs and a gun, and succeeded in shooting the animal. Our subject came to this county a year before his father, and two weeks later bought some land in Section 9, which he finally increased to 150 acres. Since 1877, however, he has been in his present position, managing the institution with marked success. December 16, 1852, he married Margaret E. Loudermilk, a native of this county. Their children are Albert C., a millwright and carpenter; Clarence N.; Elizabeth P., the wife of G. W. Selves, and Maggie J., the wife of James Patterson. Our subject is a Democrat, and member of the A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Peter Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in November, 1837, the son of Peter and Mary (Staub) Smith, natives of Germany, the former born in Bavaria in 1809. The father was an overseer of a German estate, and in 1836 came to near Cincinnati, Ohio. Three years later he went to Decatur County, Ind., and in 1840 moved to Burlington, Iowa, where he remained eight years. After two years as a merchant in Van Buren County, he sold out and bought a farm near Keosauqua, consisting of 320 acres. In 1850 he returned to Burlington, whence his eldest son went to California, where he was engaged in furnishing provisions to miners, but he returned home two years later. He bought a farm of 320 acres near Burlington,

and was extensively engaged in stock dealing until the opening of the war. In 1864 he filled out a wagon train, and made a trip of three months to Montana Territory, where he speculated in stock. After about eighteen months' absence he came to this county, where he owned an estate of 400 acres, now occupied by his son, Stephen. For the past twenty years his home has been in Burlington. The mother died in August, 1807, at the age of sixty-nine years. Our subject, the fourth of nine children, was about three years old when they came to Iowa. March 18, 1863, he married Charlottie A. Coad, who was born in Pennsylvania June 16, 1841. Their children are Susie B., Clarissa and Frank L. In 1863 our subject went to Idaho on a four months' overland trip. After two and a half years of mining he came to this county, and for the eight following years was farming with his brother, Stephen. Since 1874 he has lived on his present estate of 400 acres, on which his residence is situated, erected in 1881 at a cost of \$1,000. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are Missionary Baptists.

Henry Steffens, farmer and carpenter, was born in Germany about 1838. Casper A. and Martha E., his parents, came to America about 1840, and in 1846 located seventeen miles east of Quincy. The father was engaged as a day laborer, and, while grading the streets, was buried under a caving bank. While he was being dug out he received such injuries on the head from the workmen's tools that he was prostrated for a long time. He was in debt after this, and immediately began clearing some land he had bought. In 1863 he went to Knox County, but in a few months came to Salem Township, where he bought a large farm, and became one of the wealthiest land owners of the county, and owned about 2,000 acres. In 1868 he erected a brick flouring and saw mill and wool carding factory, and the following year furnished the means for the first store in the town which received his name. He was the real father of the place. He died in 1873, and the mother followed him seven years later. Our subject received few school advantages, and in January, 1860, he married Evaline, the daughter of John and Emaline Lirley, of Adams County, Ill., and Mrs. Steffens increased our subject's financial means with \$3,000. Two children are deceased, and those living are Alice (the wife of A. L. Rife), John F., Lillie M., Edward L. and Ervin C. He remained in Adams County, Ill., until from 1866 to 1876, when his home was in Knox County. He then bought the mill and factory at Steffenville, and after six years operating that he engaged in farming and carpentering. He is one of the largest land owners of the county, with an estate of about 1,600 acres, 520 of which are in Knox County. In

politics he is entirely independent. He is an able financier, and a good manager.

Frederick Steffan was born in Quincy, Ill., June 15, 1844, the third of eight children of Casper A. and Martha E. Steffan, who are mentioned in the sketch of Henry Steffens. Our subject received few school advantages, and September 5, 1867, he married Caroline, the daughter of John and Catherine Fox, natives of Germany. His wife was born in Philadelphia. They have had nine children, and those living are Mary (the wife of A. Darley, a merchant), Edward, William, Christena, Anna and Josephine. Our subject was married in Lewis County, Mo., and for seven years was here devoted to farming. In 1874 he erected a store building, and began mercantile business. He soon put up another building, and began handling agricultural implements, and continued both trades for ten years. Since then he has been managing his estates. He first located near town, and in 1884 built his present fine residence in Steffenville, where he has since made his home. He owns about 475 acres—240 near Newark, and the rest near his home. He is an able manager, and an earnest, hard-working business man. His first vote was cast for Seymour, and he has since clung to Democracy.

Adam Steffen, farmer and breeder of thoroughbred Polangust cattle, is the fourth of twelve children of Casper A. and Martha E. Steffen, who are mentioned in the sketch of H. Steffens. Our subject was born in Quincy, Ill., in 1848, and received few educational advantages, perhaps three months' school attendance. He was married October 26, 1873, to Ann, a daughter of Peter and Mary Wiggins, and natives of this county. Their children are Mary A., Casper, Martha J., Zackarius and Grover. He has been a resident of his present farm ever since his marriage. It is a fine estate of 320 acres, which, together with two other tracts, make an estate of 640 acres, one of the finest in the county. He is a man of energy and financial ability, and has acquired his property since the age of twenty-three. He has been engaged extensively in stock raising, as well as farming, and is one of the leading men of his region. He voted for Tilden in 1876, which was his first vote with his party.

Rev. Conerd Steffen, of the German Baptist Church, a prominent farmer, was born in Germany in 1846, the son of Casper A. and Martha E. Steffen, who are mentioned in the sketch of H. Steffen. Our subject was reared at home, and June 21, 1852, married Mary L., a daughter of John and Catherine Fox, natives of Germany. His wife was born August 3, 1841, in Pennsylvania. Their children were John C., Katie E. (the wife of J.

Abbett), Martha M., George C., William F. (deceased), Conerd (deceased), Frank E., Lula F. and Anna M. Our subject left Adams County in 1867, and has since been a resident of the vicinity of Steffenville. He owns a fine estate of 245 acres, and also eighty acres in Illinois. He is a successful and wealthy farmer and stock raiser. He served fourteen months in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, as teamster. He has had but a few days of school advantages, and could neither read nor write until the last six years. His teacher has been his wife, an intelligent lady. His studies of the Bible have been so thorough that he can quote and locate almost any passage in the New Testament. He is so able an expounder that the German Baptists authorized him to preach soon after joining them. He has since been preaching in four different counties and five regular appointments, so that he travels about 250 miles a month. In addition to this he manages his farm. He is rather independent in politics, and first voted for Lincoln. His wife is also a German Baptist.

Capt. William O. Stewart, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Henry County, Ky., in 1836, the son of Charles and Mary (McCrackin) Stewart, the former of Scotch origin, born in Virginia, November 2, 1788. The grandfather, John, was a Virginian, and lived in Henry County, Ky., until the ripe age of a century. The father was married in that county to a Miss Davis. They had three children, and after her death he went to Virginia and married a Miss Norman, who died soon after marriage. By our subject's mother, his next wife, he had two sons. He was a volunteer in 1812, and served several terms in the Legislature and one in the State Senate. He was representative-elect at the time of his death, August 22, 1841. His son, Madison, who died at New Orleans in 1847, was a member of the Lower House. The mother was born in 1799, in Kentucky, and died in Henry County July 2, 1871. Both parents were active members of the Baptist Church. The necessity for caring for the family at an early age deprived our subject of school advantages after his father's death. He was married, December 17, 1857, to Mary C., a daughter of Richard and Elvessa Johnston, and a native of Henry County, Ky. Their children were Charles D., Maggie L., Richard J. and Mary L. (deceased February 9, 1884). Our subject left the homestead in 1881, since which time he has been on his present estate, which embraces 332 acres of choice land near Steffenville. In 1861 he joined the Confederate service in Company A, of the Sixth, and afterward Third, Kentucky Cavalry. He was first lieutenant, and then became captain in 1862. He served under Gens. Morgan, Wheeler, Breckenridge, Forest and

others, and fought at Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and other places, surrendering at Mount Sterling, Ky. His eldest son is a graduate from Bethel College and from the Louisville Law School. Our subject first voted for Douglas, and still votes with the same party. He is an old and prominent Mason, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Hon. S. H. Stuart, a retired merchant and farmer, was born in April, 1815, in Allegheny County, Penn., the son of Alexander and Rebecca (Peck) Stuart, the former of Scotch stock, born about 1785 in Ireland, and the latter born in New Jersey. The father came to Pittsburgh, where he married, and remained near there until about 1820. They went then to Montgomery County, Ohio, where the father was a millwright until 1848, when they came to this county, to the present site of Canton. Two years later they moved to Moline, Ill., where they died in 1860 and 1858 respectively. Our subject was educated in Ohio, and at the age of twenty-five began for himself as a merchant at Tully. He moved to Canton in 1855, where he was a merchant, and also engaged in farming. In 1875 he retired from business, but still remained president of the branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, at Canton. In 1860 he was elected State senator from the Twelfth District, and filled many other offices. In 1841 he married Jane Taylor, who was born in 1822 in Kentucky. Their children are Alexander J., Mary (the wife of G. F. Patee), Mima (the wife of F. C. Cain), Benjamin H., Samuel H., Lettie (the wife of M. Thompson), Charles and Margret. Our subject has been a prominent citizen of Canton ever since its origin. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Gen. Harrison, and before the war held Whig principles. His wife, Samuel and his daughters, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

James H. Sudduth, farmer, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1818. At the age of twelve years he moved to Ralls County, Mo., and in 1840 came to Marion County. Since 1857 he has been a prominent farmer of Lewis County, and for many years has been president of the County Agricultural Association. Aletha Carson became his wife in Marion County, of which county her parents were pioneers. Of their two sons and five daughters, one of the latter is deceased. Our subject is a Mason, while in religion he and his wife hold to the faith of the Christian Church. His parents, Francis and Sarah (Musick) Sudduth, were natives of Virginia, and were married in Kentucky. They came to Missouri in 1830, and died in 1863 and 1853 respectively. Our subject and one sister are the only survivors of seven children. Their transfer to this State was done by team. Mr. Sudduth has been connected with the La

Grange Savings Bank since its organization, being director from the first, and most of the time holding the position of vice-president.

L. W. Summers, deputy collector, was born in Washington County, Md., in 1836, the son of Nathaniel and Mary (Wade) Summers, the former of English origin, born in Prince George County, Md., in 1790. After his marriage in Washington County, that State, he became a farmer. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for many years a justice, and died in 1855. His widow, born in 1806, in that State, came to Missouri in 1864, where she died two years later. Our subject, the sixth of fifteen children, was educated in private schools, and lived at home until twenty years of age. He taught one term, the year before, and in 1856 came to this county, where, in November, 1858, he married Henrietta, a daughter of George S. and Nancy C. Marks, and born in 1837, in this county. Their children are Mary M., the wife of Joseph West; Alice, the wife of J. F. Bradrick, and Mina E. He then began farming. In 1872 he left the farm, and came to Monticello to educate his children. He was deputy sheriff for four years, and also deputy circuit clerk the same length of time. In 1880 he became sheriff, and served two terms. In 1885 he was appointed deputy collector, and served four years. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Breckinridge. He is a Knight Templar, and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife are Methodists, of which church he has been steward twenty years, Sunday-school superintendent four years, and a member twenty-nine years. For eight years he has been a member, and for four years president of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association, and is highly esteemed Christian.

Dennis Sutton, farmer, was born in Fayette County, Penn., February 14, 1814, the son of William and Catharine (Bryan) Sutton, the former of Irish stock, born in the above county, in 1789, and the latter of similar nativity. The great-grandfather, Isaac, was a native of New Jersey, and was a minister of the Baptist Church at Uniontown, Penn., the first one west of the Alleghanies. The father passed his life as a farmer in his native county, and died in 1845, and the mother in 1817. Our subject, the third of four children, lived with his father until his majority, when he began the stone mason's trade, and continued until 1857. He then came to Reddish Township, Lewis Co., Mo., and began his career as a farmer, but in 1866 bought his present estate of 240 acres, now increased to 480 acres; besides this he has given largely to his children. November 8, 1838, he married Margret Calhoun, who was born February 26, 1821, in Fayette County, Penn. Their children are James, Fuller, Mary A. (the

wife of John Brownfield), and Louisa, the wife of W. Brooking. He voted for Martin Van Buren, and has since been of the same political faith, and was elected, in 1852, county treasurer of Fayette County, Penn. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hugh Templeton, farmer and notary public, was born in Scotland in 1831, the son of John and Marian (Lee) Templeton, also natives of Scotland, the former born in 1808, and the latter about 1806. They were married in 1830, and the mother died in her native country in the winter of 1876-77. Both parents held to the Presbyterian faith. The father was fairly educated, and became a tanner. He came to this country about 1862, and spent his remaining years with our subject, and died in January, 1887. Hugh was meagerly educated, and at the age of twenty came to the United States, and after a year at Buffalo, N. Y., engaged in his trade as a molder. He went to St. Louis, and then to Quincy, then to Jacksonville, and then to Memphis, where he was superintendent of foundries. After a time at Quincy he returned to Scotland, and married Mary A., the daughter of John and Mary Paton. He then returned and resumed his superintendency, and in 1868 came to this county. Since then he has been on his present estate of 240 acres of well-improved and cultivated land. He is a man of more than ordinary ability, and served as justice both by appointment and election, and never had a case appealed. During the war he was hospital steward for eight months at Quincy. He has been a notary public since 1881, and the year previous he was a census taker. Politically he is a Republican, and first voted for Lincoln. He is an Odd Fellow, a Royal Arch Mason, and has filled all important offices in both. Their children are Mary J., John L., Hugh and Susie M.

William H. Thomas was born in Ontario County, N. Y., in 1840, and remained there until seventeen years old. In 1857, with his parents, he moved to Cairo, Ill. In April, 1861, he enlisted under the call for three months' volunteers, in Houghtalling's battery, Tenth Illinois, Col. B. M. Prentice, commanding. At the close of that service he re-enlisted as second lieutenant of an independent company from Alexander and Pulaski Counties, Ill., commanded by Capt. George W. McKenzie, which company was afterward attached to the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Some time after this he was placed in the quartermaster's department, where he remained until near the close of the war. After leaving the army he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Cleveland, Ohio, and, after graduating from that institution, returned to Cairo, Ill. In 1866 he married Miss Mary A. Lufkin, a native of Maine, and in the

following year started in business as a commission merchant, building up a successful trade in flour and grain throughout the Southern States. Retiring from that business in 1875, he moved to La Grange, Mo., and engaged in the small fruit business. He now has about twenty-five acres in these fruits, besides his other well-improved farming grounds, known as "River View Fruit Farm," adjoining La Grange on the north. He has four children—two sons and two daughters—the eldest of the former being a graduate of La Grange College. The father, William Thomas, was a native of Wales, and came to New York when a mere boy. He married Mary A. Hillyard in that State, and in 1857 moved to Illinois, where the mother died in 1864. The father afterward moved to Chicago, where he now resides with his children, but eight of them are living, three being deceased.

Julius E. Thompson, lawyer, was born in Lewis County, November 19, 1858, and is the seventh child of Elias and Mary A. (Finley) Thompson, whose sketch appears in another place in this book. Our subject was educated at the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo., attending school during the winter, and working on the farm during the summer seasons. In the spring of 1879 he went to California, where for three years he was in the schoolroom nine out of the twelve months. In May, 1882, he returned to Lewis County, and began reading law, teaching school in the winter of 1883-84. In March, 1884, he was admitted to the bar, and at once began the practice of law, locating at Monticello. He is a safe and reliable business man, and a promising lawyer. On October 26, 1886, he was married to Eva L. B. Allen, who was born in Lewis County May 4, 1861, and is a daughter of William G. and Susan I. (Muir) Allen. Mr. Allen is an ex-sheriff and collector of Lewis County. Our subject is a self-made man, a Democrat and an Odd Fellow. His first vote for President was for Cleveland. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Hon. Bushrod F. Thompson, A. B., cashier of the Monticello Savings Bank, and judge of probate, was born in Lewis County, Mo., and is the son of Elias and Mary A. (Finley) Thompson, (whose sketch appears elsewhere), and the grandson of Eli Finley (deceased), who was a prominent and successful business man of this county, and one of the early settlers to whose timely and substantial assistance Judge Thompson attributed much of his success. Our subject, the third of eight children, was educated at La Grange, where he received his degree in 1871. He began as a teacher at the age of twenty, and taught more or less for eight years. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent

of schools, and two years later was made school commissioner. He began the study of law in 1871, was admitted to the bar in 1875, and at once began practicing. On the 1st of January, 1874, he married Ida A. Sayer, a daughter of Samuel and Nora Sayer (whose sketch also appears elsewhere in this history). Their children are Nora B., Britton A. (who died December 20, 1882), Jesse S., Vera V. and Audra D. Thompson. Our subject was elected judge of probate in 1882, and was re-elected four years later. He was elected director of the Monticello Savings Bank in 1882, and in 1884 became assistant cashier. The first day of the following year he was made cashier, which position he now holds. He is an able lawyer and judge, and a citizen of high standing. He is one of the ablest financiers in the county, and a very successful business man. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He and his wife have been members of the Baptist Church for years.

William B. Thompson (deceased) was born in Virginia in 1818. He is the son of Elias and Diana (Holloway) Thompson, who are mentioned in the sketch of Elias Thompson. Our subject was eighteen years old when they came to this county, and soon began for himself as a farm hand. He continued in this way until he was twenty-five years of age; he then married America J., a daughter of Eli and Sarah Finley, natives of Kentucky, who came to this county in 1833, and lived here until their death. Their children are Dianna F., Elizabeth S., Alice V., Nathan A., William O., Olivia, Sylvester H. and Claude E., all of whom are married except one. Our subject began in a log hut, and acquired an estate of 700 acres, which is one of the best farms in the county. He was a member of the Masonic lodge, and of the Baptist Church to which his wife still belongs. His death occurred June 5, 1872.

Elias Thompson was born in Virginia in 1820, the fourth son of Elias and Dianna (Holloway) Thompson, natives of Virginia, and of English stock. The parents came in a four-horse team, and settled in this county near Canton, where they lived until their death, the former occurring in 1865. Both were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject was sixteen when he came to this county, and continued with his parents until his marriage in 1842. His wife, Mary A., was a daughter of Eli and Sarah (Finley) Finley, formerly of Christian County, Ky. Our subject first began on a small farm in Lewis County, and has acquired a large estate of 670 acres. His children are Sarah A. (the wife of G. Witt), Eli J., Bush F., Rosa J. (wife of Robert Bondurant), Oliver M., Addie C. (deceased), Julius E. and Ida M. Our subject has been in this county over half a century.

His children are all educated and started in life, except one who is at Kirksville Normal. His son, B. F., is a judge and banker, J. E., a lawyer; Oliver a graduate of Kirksville Normal, and Ida the salutatorian of her class in 1887, in the same institution.

Samuel Horatio Throckmorton, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1847, in this county, the son of Thomas and Lucinda (McKim) Throckmorton; the former, of German origin, born in Nicholas County, Ky., in 1803, and the latter of Scotch-Irish stock, born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1809. The father was nine years old when his father, John, a native of Virginia, went to Bourbon County, Ky. Five years later he began clerking in Millersburg, where he remained until he was of age. In 1825, after his marriage, he bought an estate of 160 acres, and in 1838 moved to Boone County, Mo., but three years later came to this county. It was then that he bought our subject's present estate of 440 acres. He died September 10, 1886, and gave all but about 160 acres of his land to his children. For over half a century he and his wife had been members of the Christian Church. Since his death the mother has been living with our subject, who is the twelfth of her thirteen children. Samuel was educated in the common school, and September 5, 1872, married Mollie C., a daughter of William and Nancy Burford, and born in 1852, in this county. Their only child is Nettie E. After marriage he located on 110 acres, near his father-in-law. After the year 1876 in Newtonia, he returned to his birthplace, where he now owns 200 acres. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Seymour. He and his wife are Methodists.

Junius Tompkins, M. D., was born in Albemarle County, Va., October 20, 1833, the son of Samuel W. and Sarah E. (Gilmer) Tompkins, both of whom died in our subject's childhood. Our subject was reared in his native State, and educated with some knowledge of Greek and Latin. In 1850 he came to this county, and lived on a farm with his brother, and two years later began reading medicine with Dr. Henry F. Hughes. He afterward attended the medical department of the State University at St. Louis, where he graduated in 1855. He then began practice in Canton, where he has remained ever since, attended with extraordinary success. In 1857 he married Mary Cleneay, of this county, who died in 1865, leaving the following children: Benjamin, Walker G. and Catharine (the wife of Horace G. Linn). In 1867 Margaret McClain became his wife. Their children are Charles, Mary, Elizabeth, John and Fannie. Our subject is a Democrat, a member of the A. O. U. W., and is a man of experience and ability.

Oliver M. Towles was born in Saline County, April 29, 1846,

the son of Alfred L. and Jane P. (Vaughan) Towles, natives of Virginia. The father came to Saline County in 1840, and in 1865 moved to La Grange, where he practiced medicine until his death in October, 1884. The mother, three sons and four daughters survive him. Our subject in his youth was engaged in the tobacco trade at Quincy, Ill., Macon, and La Grange, Mo., and was a carpenter in the employ of the Keokuk & North Western Railway, about seven years. After coming to Canton in 1884, and working for Graves & Turner a year, he began his present successful grocery business. With his complete selected stock of groceries, provisions, fishing tackle, etc., he controls a large share of the trade of the county. In 1875 he married Josephine M. Devilbiss, of this county. Their children are Henry A., Oliver M., Eugene and George M. At La Grange he was a prominent local Democrat, and served in the city council two years, and one term as tax-collector. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

William M. Travis was born in this county June 21, 1838, on his present place. He is the son of Adam M. and Elizabeth (McCutchan) Travis, natives of Virginia, and of French-Welsh-German and of Scotch-Irish origin, respectively. The father was a carpenter in Virginia for some years, and was a natural mechanic. He came to this county in 1836, and followed agriculture until his death. He was particularly a stock raiser. He died in 1872, at the age of seventy-six years. He was a Democrat, politically, and was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which his wife was also a member. The latter died in March, 1854. Our subject, the youngest son of six children, was born on the farm where he now lives, and was educated in the common schools. He began for himself in 1859 by teaching school. He soon began farming, however, and now owns a fine estate of 370 acres. The farm is well stocked and improved. In 1865 he married Mary A., the daughter of R. Smith, of Clark County. Their children are Mamie E., Mattie L., John E., Addie E. and Sidney R. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a granger, and a member of the A. H. T. A. W. M. Travis is the principal founder of a high school situated on his farm, at which place his children get a liberal education.

Alonzo True, hardware merchant, was born in Lincoln County February 9, 1846, the son of Abner and Emily (Palmer) True, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Virginia. The father came with his parents to this State about 1825, and located in Lincoln County, where Abner is a highly esteemed farmer. Our subject was reared in his native county, and followed farming until about

1872, when he sold out and came to Canton, and was engaged in the ice business for two years, and in the grocery business for about two and one-half years. In 1879 he engaged in his present business, in which he carries a large stock, and also sells the New Home Sewing Machine, being the only agent in the city. November 28, 1867, he married Susie A. Allen, of Lincoln County. She died December 18, 1884, and left the following children: Jennie, Charles and Sidney A. Our subject is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and F. & A. M. fraternities, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Samuel Tucker was born in England in 1822, the son of William and Elizabeth (Howard) Tucker, natives of England. The father was engaged for several years in various pursuits, such as marketing in Exeter, England, and working upon his farm. Our subject lived with his parents until their deaths, which occurred within a few years of each other, and then in 1848 went to Canada. A year later he came to the United States, where for the first two years he was engaged in Ohio in a distillery. In 1851 he went to California, and spent about eight years in the mines with excellent success. He lost all, however, in speculation, and then made a visit to his native land. He soon returned to Lewis County, where he has since resided. In 1861 he married Martha, a daughter of William and Margaret Arthur, natives of England. Their children are William H., James T., Samuel A., John W., Rose A. and Maggie E. Our subject has been a resident of this county for over twenty-seven years, and now owns a fairly stocked farm of 400 acres. Our subject is a Republican, and in religion was reared an Episcopalian. His wife is a Methodist. In 1851 our subject drove a team of six oxen from Independence to Chihuahua, Mex., and was six months on the journey. He then went on to Durango, a distance of 600 miles, and attempted to cross the mountains, but failed. The purpose of his trip was trading.

Henley S. Turner was born in Marion County November 29, 1839, the son of Stephen B. and Martha (Jones) Turner, natives, respectively, of Tennessee and Kentucky. The father came to Palmyra in 1829. In 1847 he came to this county, where he died in 1872. He lost two wives by death, and the third now survives him in this county. His children that survive him are Henley S., Mary F., John W., Martha A., Dr. R. B. and Sarah J. Our subject was reared on the farm, and fairly educated. When nineteen years old he began the carpenter's trade at La Grange, and in 1867 engaged in contracting and building in Canton. In 1872 he started the planing mill, which he and his brother conducted successfully. In 1882 this was merged into the Canton

Planing Mill Company, of which Mr. Turner is president and superintendent. His management and experience is largely the cause of their success. January 21, 1865, he married Lou A. Oldham, of Lewis County. Their only son is William N., born March 8, 1868. Our subject is a Democrat, a Knight Templar and an Odd Fellow. He and his wife and son are members of the Christian Church.

Robert B. Turner, M. D., was born in this county, July 7, 1850, the son of Stephen B. and Sarah A. (Beckett) Turner, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Marion County in 1827, and for seven years was a farmer. In 1834 he removed to this county, and was a Highland Township farmer, until his death in June, 1881. The mother, two daughters and our subject are the only survivors of this marriage. By his first marriage he had two sons and one daughter. Our subject was reared in his native county, and at the age of seventeen, began reading medicine with Dr. Junius Tompkins, and afterward attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating in March, 1874. He began practice at Canton, and in July, 1877, removed to Adams County, Ill., where he practiced until 1882, since which time he has been successfully engaged in Canton. He is a member of the County Medical Society of Quincy, Ill. and of the First Congressional Medical Society of Missouri. December 23, 1875, he married Mary M. Newman, a native of Pike County. Their children were Laura L., Mary B. (deceased) and Grace R. The Doctor is a Democrat of the younger school, and a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he is prominent. He is president of the State Convention of the Daughters of Rebecca. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Luther J. Vandiver was born at Warren, Mo., November 10, 1833, the son of Jacob and Frances (Kennan) Vandiver, natives of Virginia. The father first visited Missouri in 1828, and in 1830 located in Northeast Missouri, and died in Shelby County, in 1876, aged eighty-four years, and the mother the year previous. They came to that county in 1840. Their children are Thomas L., William A., Adam C. (a newspaper man), Susan C. (the wife of W. Singleton) and Mary F. (the wife of Benjamin Singleton). Our subject was reared on a farm, and secured a fair education, with some knowledge of the sciences, Latin and Greek. He taught school five years, being principal of the Monticello School from 1859 to 1861. He then engaged in the mercantile business. In 1869 he helped to organize the Monticello Savings Bank, and two years later became cashier, continuing until 1884, and is still one of the largest stockholders, and a director. In 1884 he came to Canton, where he owns and

manages the White and Emerson farms. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Canton, and is a prominent citizen. August 28, 1860, he married Victoria, a daughter of the late M. W. Plant, a pioneer merchant. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has been a successful business man, and has secured a competency, being now a large real estate owner, as well as a large holder of corporation stocks.

John B. Van Metre, farmer, was born in Hardin County, Ky., January 12, 1844. He is the third of eight children of Nathan and Elizabeth (Bland) Van Metre, natives of the same county, where they spent their entire lives. Their father was of German ancestry, and the grandfather, Joseph, was a Virginian, whose father's name was Nathan. The latter's second wife was Mary M. Buckler, to whom he was married in 1856. He was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy years. The mother was a daughter of John H. and Mary (Trigger) Bland, pioneers of Kentucky. She died January 20, 1856, a member of the Baptist Church. The common schools gave our subject a good education, and in 1865 he came to this county. He was married, October 16, 1867, to Mary E., a daughter of William H. and Malinda Schofield, natives of Kentucky. Their children are Ida A., Linnie V., William T., John R., Joseph C. and Mary A. After living for a year near Durham he came to his present farm. His estate comprises 261 acres of well-improved land, also near Durham, and another tract of 160 acres. Besides farming, he has been engaged in threshing. He has been roadmaster, and for a number of years has been on the school board. He served for a time in the Confederate Army. He first voted for Seymour, his party's candidate for President. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Daniel V. Van Sykel, M. D., was born in Sussex County, N. J., June 25, 1824, the son of Daniel V. and Susan (Bird) Van Sykel, also natives of New Jersey. In 1836 the father moved to Michigan, where our subject was reared to manhood, and received his education. In 1840 he began reading medicine with a relative in Ohio, and in 1849-50 graduated from the medical department of Hudson (Western Reserve) College at Cleveland. He practiced in Michigan until 1863, when he entered the Union Army as assistant surgeon, and served in hospital duty at Gallipolis, Ohio, but, chiefly, at Quincy, Ill., for about two years. In 1866 he began practice in Canton with marked success. He had studied the Homœopathic system, and after practicing the old school for twenty years, became convinced that the former was the correct system, and has since been successful in his prac-

tice. He is a member of the Missouri Institute of Homœopathy, also of the Western Academy of Homœopathy. In November, 1855, he married Caroline A. Spaulding, a native of New York. His first wife was Mary Swart, and she and her three children are deceased. Our subject has an adopted daughter—Nellie Van Sykel. The Doctor is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder.

George B. Vaughn, farmer, was born October 6, 1831, and was reared on a farm in this county. In 1858 he married Ellen Washburn, of Montgomery County, Ind. They have two children: George W. and Rufus B. His wife died April 15, 1885. Our subject located on his farm in 1859. It is a fine estate of 200 acres, located partly in Highland, partly in Union Township. Our subject is a Republican in politics. George, the father, was born in Virginia, and was reared in Kentucky, where he married Ann Brodrick, of Maysville, Mason County, and in 1830 they moved to Lewis County, settling on the farm now owned by James Lay, in Highland Township. The only child born in Kentucky was John J. When our subject was nine years old the father died, and the mother followed her husband four years later. They had four sons and three daughters, but our subject and William H. are the only survivors. The father was a Mason, and he held the religious faith of the Methodist Church.

J. F. Wagner was born in Carter County, Tenn., in 1847, the son of Daniel S. and Catherine (Berry) Wagner. The maternal grandfather, Capt. John Berry, was in the Revolution. The father is a native of Tennessee, and of German descent, while the mother was born in Virginia, and is of English stock. The parents came to this State in 1856, and located in this county, where the father died in 1872, leaving a widow and eight children, seven of whom are still living. The mother is still living, and resides in the northern part of Lewis County. Our subject, the third child, was but nine years old when they came to this county. He began for himself at his majority, and rented a farm until his father's death. He then returned home to aid the family, and continued for about six years. Since then he has been on his present estate. He is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. His wife, Mollie E., to whom he was married in 1877, is a daughter of William and Hannah Thurmond. They have three children: Lee M., Mattie May and Pearl C.

James Walker was born in this county in 1845. He is the son of Jacob and Mary (Snodgrass) Walker, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Tennessee. The parents came

to Missouri in 1832, and settled in Monroe County. They came to this county the following year, where the father farmed until his death in 1859. He left a widow and ten children. The mother died in 1872. Our subject lived with his mother until his majority, and then married Ann A., a daughter of Lillburn and Sarah (Huffman) Mussetter, formerly of Ohio. Their children were Arthur S., Eddie (deceased), William A., Clarence (deceased), Truman S. and Emmet P. Our subject served in the Federal Army during the whole war. He was at the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and afterward returned home. Since then he has been successfully engaged in farming. He is an Odd Fellow and a member of the G. A. R.

Hon. R. M. Wallace, editor and proprietor of the *La Grange Democrat*, was born in this county in 1846. He was reared on a farm, and graduated from La Grange College in the class of 1872. The *Democrat* was founded the same year by T. O. Towles & Co., with our subject as local and Mr. Towles as managing editor. Three years later our subject purchased the entire outfit, and has since published the paper as an advocate of Democratic principles. Mr. Wallace was public administrator from 1876 to 1880, and was a member of the Legislature from the latter date until 1884. He is at present clerk of the Agricultural Committee of Congress. The year of his graduation he married Hattie A., a daughter of Henry H. Downing, a pioneer of Scotland County. They have had two sons and one daughter. Our subject is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. The paternal great-grandfather, a Scotchman, located in Virginia. Graham, the grandfather, was reared and married in Kentucky, and long after came to this county, where he died. He was in the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. The father, John, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1812, and there married Julia A. McCann, and in 1832 came to what is now Dickerson Township. They afterward settled in Highland Township, where they died in 1864 and 1868, respectively. Our subject is one of twelve children, eight of whom grew to maturity.

William H. Wallace, farmer, and breeder of Shorthorn cattle and good stock generally, was born in 1849, in this county, the fifth of seven living children of John and Julia (McCann) Wallace, natives of Pendleton County, Ky., born in 1812 and 1815, respectively. The father was of Scotch ancestry, the son of Graham, a Virginian by birth, and a lieutenant in the war of 1812, from Kentucky, who served in the Northwest and afterward in the South. He headed a company to New Orleans, and arrived the day after the battle. He had few advantages, and spent his

young manhood in Kentucky, learning the millwright trade, with a Mr. Makemson, whose daughter he afterward married. His wife taught him to read, and his studious habits afterward made him well informed in history. He died about 1870. He had erected mills in Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. The father was reared and married in his native State, and in 1835 came to this county, where he soon became a prominent farmer and stock grower. He died in 1864, and his widow five years later. Both were devoted to the Baptist faith, and the father was a deacon of the church for many years. Our subject lived with his parents until their deaths, and received few school advantages. On December 25, 1872, Anna E., a daughter of John B. and Sarah (Abell) Shackelford, became his wife. Their children are John R., Mellie, Elbert, James, Sallie, Hester and Maggie. He soon removed to Salem Township, and in 1875 bought his present estate, a fine farm of 326 acres. He also has about 100 acres in another tract. A part of this was inherited. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Greeley. He is Master of the A. O. U. W. lodge, at Lewiston, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

James B. Wallace, farmer, was born in 1814, in Pendleton County, Ky., the son of Graham and Elizabeth (Makemson) Wallace, the former of Scotch descent, born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1789. He was a millwright, and in later life a farmer, having married in Harrison County, Ky., and moved to Pendleton County, and then to this one, where he became owner of 240 acres. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in 1870. The mother was of Irish descent, born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1792, and deceased in this county in 1861. Our subject, the second of eleven children, was educated in his native county, and lived at home until of age. In 1836 he married Parthena, a daughter of John and Cleopatra (Clay) Turner, and who was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1815, and deceased in June, 1882. Their children are Lucretia, the wife of Thomas Piner; Lizzie, the wife of W. H. Brisco; Graham S.; Cleopatra F. and Thomas C. He then began farming, and in 1857 bought 440 acres, where he has since resided. He has been most successful as a farmer and stock raiser. His two-story brick residence was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,400. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Harrison as a Whig. He was a captain in the militia, and is a Mason. He has been a deacon for the past twenty years, and for thirty-five years a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

James W. Washburn, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Oldham County, Ky., in 1833, the son of Samuel and Lucinda

(Muster) Washburn, the former of French-Scotch blood, born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1833, and the latter of German-Scotch origin, born in 1813, in Oldham County, Ky., and deceased in 1873. The father was a farmer, and in 1856 moved from Oldham County, Ky., to Knox County, where he passed his life on his estate of 300 acres. He died in February, 1872. Our subject, the second of eight children, was educated in his native State, and when twenty-five years old began for himself. December 2, 1858, he married Mary C., a daughter of George and Laura A. (Bostic) Seever, and born in Louisiana in 1837. Their children are Annie L., the wife of Samuel Hildeman, George S., Lurilla and Nettie K. In 1856 he bought 160 acres of his present estate, and has been so financially successful that he now owns 1,250 acres, 530 of which are in this county, and the rest in Knox County. It is well improved, and he devotes it largely to stock feeding and raising. He is a Democrat, a Mason, and he and his wife are both of the Baptist persuasion.

W. M. Weber, merchant, was born in this county in 1844. His father, Edmund Weber, was born in Virginia in 1803, and went with his parents to Kentucky at the age of fourteen. He there married Louisa A. Bibb. In 1830 the father came to this county, and entered 540 acres of land which our subject and his three sisters now own. In 1837 the father moved to this place with his family consisting of wife and eldest son, Elijah B. Weber, which son died at the age of twenty-two years. The mother was one of the constituent members of the Dover Baptist Church, which was organized in 1837; she continued a faithful member of the same until her death in 1876. The father also was one of the pillars of the Baptist Church. He was called home at the age of eighty-one. There are two sons and three daughters now living. W. M. Weber was married to the youngest daughter of James Meriwether in 1871. They have four sons. The postoffice was established at Weber May 1, 1882. He was appointed postmaster, and still holds his appointment.

John Welsch, farmer, born in Prussia, December 28, 1847, the youngest of four children of George and Mary E. (Hines) Welsch, also natives of Prussia, and born in 1811 and 1806, respectively. They were married in 1837, and about 1849 came to this country. They located in Sullivan County, N. Y., and three years later came to this county and bought a farm of 160 acres. He died October 15, 1875. The grandfather, Daniel, was a soldier under Napoleon, in 1815, and afterward received the honor of knighthood. He came with the father of our subject to America, and died in this county at the age of ninety years. The mother is still living with our subject, and both parents belong to the

German Methodist Church. Our subject was educated chiefly by his parents, and attended school a little before his eighth year, and probably a year after he was fifteen. In 1873 he went to Illinois, and soon after to Colorado. After spending a year there he returned to this county again. In 1875 he bought land in Highland Township, and improved a farm. In 1883 he sold his farm, and located in Tolona; he has spent a part of the last four years in the western part of this State, and in Dakota Territory. He was married, in January, 1886, to Catherine, a daughter of Peter and Philipine Kaiser, natives of Prussia. She was born in Illinois. Our subject is Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant.

Joseph West, farmer, was born in 1827 in Marion County, the son of Jacob and Rebecca (Anderson) West, the former born in the State of Kentucky, in 1802, and the latter in the same State, and deceased in 1874. The father took up a claim where Canton now stands, and that too, at a time when he was much troubled by the Indians, one of whom attempted to kill his wife. He soon after removed to Marion County, near the county seat, where he died in 1848, one of the pioneers of this part of the State. Our subject, the eldest of five children, left home at twenty-seven years of age. In October, 1854, he married Sarah C., a daughter of Benjamin Holloway, and born in Virginia in 1832. Their children are George, Lizzie (the wife of Robert Barnett), Benjamin, Irene, Robert and Mattie J. Our subject came to this county in 1859, but during the war lived at the old Marion County place. In 1867 he returned and bought 192 acres, where he has since resided. His estate now embraces 272 acres. In politics he is a Democrat, and first voted for Cass. He is a member of the grange and of the Baptist Church, to which denomination his wife also belonged.

John W. Williams, farmer and stock raiser, was born in this county in 1834, near his present home, the son of Benjamin and Margret (Kiser) Williams, the former, of Welsh stock, born on the Harrison County line, in Kentucky, in 1797, and the latter born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1815. After his marriage in 1833 he came to this county, and in 1853 located where John W. now resides. He came with horses, making a journey of twenty-one days' length. In 1876 his death occurred. He was the owner of 640 acres, and assisted in raising the first courthouse of the county. Since his death the mother has been living with her only child, our subject. He was educated at Christian University, and July 13, 1861, enlisted in Capt. Richardson's company, in Gen. Green's regiment, Pason's division, Price's command, and served at Athens, Lexington, Prairie Grove, Helena, Pleasant Hill

and other places. He was an orderly sergeant, and afterward first lieutenant. He was wounded at both Prairie Grove and Pleasant Hill—by a shell at the former place, and with a shot through the ankle at the latter. The shell wound in the thigh disabled him for about four weeks, and the other wound about eight months. He surrendered at Shreveport. April 12, 1866, he married Sallie, a daughter of Thomas T. and Martha (Dacon) Hamer, and born in Monticello in 1845. Their only child, Louis I., was born in 1867. Our subject has lived all his life within a radius of one mile of his present home. A part of his present residence was built before 1833, and his son is the only person ever born in the house. He now owns about 700 acres of land, and is proud of the fact that he never had a law suit, never served as a witness in court, never had a difficulty of any note with any one, and has never been under the influence of any kind of intoxicating drink. He is a Democrat, and first voted for Fillmore, in 1856. He is a Mason, and he and his wife hold to the belief of the Christian Church, of which his mother has been a member since 1851.

Charles S. Williams was born in Franklin County, Ky., on December 11, 1828. He is the son of Andrew P., a native of the same county, and of English descent. The mother was born in the same county, and of English-Irish origin. The father came to Marion County in 1830, which was then a part of this county. With the exception of several years as constable and sheriff, he was employed as a farmer. Politically he was a Democrat. He died in 1845, at the age of forty-two years, while his widow survived him thirty-eight years, and died at the age of eighty. Our subject, the first son of eight children, managed the farm after his father's death for thirty years, after which the younger brother lived with the mother until her death. Our subject then moved to a farm owned by him and his brother, of which he has since become sole possessor. In December, 1875, he married Ann M., a daughter of James and Harriet Stone, formerly of West Virginia. Their children are Andrew P. and Joseph B. Our subject's estate embraces 447 acres. His principles are Democratic, and he is a F. & A. M.

Hugh P. Wood, farmer, was born in West Virginia, January 22, 1812. He was reared on the farm in that State, and in 1833 married Eleanor Matthews, a native of West Virginia. In 1837 they started with his father's family overland to the Ohio River, then took boat, and landed in La Grange on Christmas day. He entered eighty acres of his present land in 1838, and began clearing the forests. He now has a fine estate of 240 acres. They have had six sons and three daughters, of whom but six children

are living. One of the sons, Stuart M., was in the Confederate service, having joined a Texas regiment. His wife died July 7, 1873, and he married for his second wife Martha Wright, a native of Shelby County, Ky. John Wood, the father, was born in West Virginia, where he reared his family, and came to this State. He located in Monroe County, where he died in 1858—his widow following him about 1867. Four sons and one daughter are the only survivors of ten children, of whom our subject is the third. His wife was a daughter of William Wright, a native of Shelby County, Ky., and born December 30, 1780. He married Virilinda Boswell, a native of the same county. They moved to Illinois in 1836, and the following year came to this county, where the father died April 27, 1839, and the mother followed him August 16, 1860. But four of eight children reared to maturity are now living.

Jesse Workman was born in Davidson County, N. C., in 1820. He is the son of Henry and Sarah (Grady) Workman, natives of North Carolina. The parents came to Illinois in 1836, and settled in Adams County, where they lived until their deaths, within six days of each other, and at about the age of eighty-four. Our subject, the second son of ten children, was about sixteen when his father came to Illinois. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-six years of age, when he was married to Sarah A., a daughter of James and Polly (Ross) Stokes, of Bourbon County, Ky. Their children are Edward B., Georgia A., Mary J., Lundy M. and Clement A. Our subject served three years in the war, was at the battles of Nashville and Pleasant Hill, was captured by Gen. Forrest, and imprisoned for about one year. At one battle he received a wound which injured him for life. Since the war he has been in this county, where he owns a fine estate of 290 acres. He is an Odd Fellow, a granger, and a member of the G. A. R. His political faith is Republican.

John H. Wright, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1830, the son of John and Ann (Poague) Wright, the former of English origin, born in the above county July 4, 1799, and the latter born about 1804 in the same county, and deceased in 1881. The father came to (near) Jacksonville, Ill., in 1833, and seven years later entered 160 acres in Lewis County. He died in April, 1885, one of the earliest pioneers, and at his death owned 260 acres. Our subject, the second of eight children, was ten years old when they came to this State, and he remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age. In January, 1855, he married Martha, the daughter of John and Catharine Graves, and born in 1825 in Franklin

County, Ky. Their children are Thomas J., Emma (the wife of W. Rudd), Charles, Lewis and Richard. He entered 160 acres after marriage, for which he paid \$1 an acre. It is a part of his present home, which now embraces 500 acres, and includes a beautiful home, besides other improvements. He has been especially successful in stock dealing. He is a Democrat, whose first vote was for Pierce. He is an Odd Fellow, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, the latter of twenty years' standing.

Thomas J. Wright, of the firm of T. J. Wright & Co., dealers in lumber, farm implements, lime, etc., was born in this county in 1856, the son of John H. and Martha (Graves) Wright, who are mentioned in the sketch of J. H. Wright. Our subject, the eldest child, was educated at the Kirksville Normal, and in 1877 became a teacher. In 1878-79 he clerked in the La Belle Savings Bank, and for the following five years was his father's partner in farming and stock dealing. In April, 1885, he bought the La Belle lumber yard, and afterward added a line of agricultural implements. In November, 1883, he married Ida, a daughter of T. S. Steele, and born in Carroll County in 1858. Their only child is Floy. Mr. Wright is a Democrat, and voted for Tilden. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Judge Hiram Yates was born in Scott County, Ky., July 17, 1807. He was reared and married in that county, and in 1831 moved to Woodford County, that State. Five years later he came to Missouri, and since 1842 has been a resident of this county. He located first in Salem Township, but since 1849 has been on his present estate of 150 acres. In 1846 he was elected county judge, but in 1848 he resigned to become the Whig candidate for sheriff, and was defeated. He was a justice for several years. His first wife, Margaret (Porter) Yates, was a native of Woodford County, Ky. Their family consisted of four sons and four daughters, and but one of the former and two of the latter lived to maturity. The son lives in Springfield. The mother died in 1847, and in 1849 our subject married Sarah M. (Robards) Barkley, a native of Kentucky. Minerva L. is the only survivor of their two sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1870. He has been a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was formerly a Henry Clay Whig, but since the war has been a Democrat. Joseph, the father, was of Irish descent, and born in Virginia. He married Mary Thomas, of Ohio, and then moved to Washington County, Md., and soon afterward finally settled in Scott County, Ky., where he resided until his death in 1814. His wife had died two years previous. Our subject, the

youngest child, and a brother, are the only survivors of eleven children, nine of whom were reared to maturity. Five brothers of the Yates family came from Ireland to New York, where they engaged in the flaxseed business, but soon returned. Three of them came back, however, and one of them was governor of New York, and all were in the Revolution. Yates County was named in the Governor's honor. Our subject's great-grandfather was one of these brothers.

Peter Young, farmer, was born in Germany, in 1824, the son of Cabel and Margaret (Miller) Young, who were born in Germany in 1797 and 1800, respectively. They reared seven children, of whom three are now living. The father, who was a farmer, died about 1845, and the mother followed him seven years later. Our subject attended common schools, and was reared in his native country. He married, in 1851, Marquette Kaiser, and has had ten children. Those living are Jacob, William, Laura, George and Elizabeth. He came to the United States in 1858, and has since been a resident of this county. For the last seventeen years he has been on his present estate near Tolona. It embraces 233 acres of fine land well improved. He first purchased 100 acres without paying a dollar down, and has added little by little ever since. He was a Union militia man; first voted for Lincoln, and has since voted with the same party. He and his children belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife was a German Methodist. She died in 1869, at the age of forty years.

James Young was born in Monroe County in 1836. He is the son of Thomas and Susanna (Price) Young, natives of Franklin County, Va. The father was a natural genius in mechanical matters. In 1830 the parents came to this State, but lived their latter days in Indiana. The mother died in 1861, and the father four years later. Our subject is the sixth of fifteen children, and began for himself when of age. He first rented land in Clark County, Ind., from 1858 to 1861, and then lived in Hancock and Adams Counties, Ill., until the close of the war. He then came to this county, and rented land for the first six years, but since then has been on his present estate. His farm consists of 160 acres well improved. In 1858 he married Mary, a daughter of William and Martha (Dixon) Jett, natives of Kentucky. Their only child is the wife of F. H. Kilkenny, of this county. He was not in active service during the war, but was a prisoner for a short time. His fraternities are the I. O. O. F. and A. H. T. A., and his political favorite is the Democratic party.

Frederick Zahn was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 29, 1819, the son of Andrew Zahn. Frederick came to the United

States in July, 1837, and married and farmed in Ohio until 1864, when he moved to Cass County, Ill., where he was a large landowner and farmer. Since 1876 he has lived a retired life at Canton. He owns about 1,000 acres in Illinois, and two farms in this county, of 200 and 150 acres, respectively, all of which is deeded to his children. By his first wife, Christina Krick, his children were John A., deceased; George P., of Illinois; Frederick, of Illinois; Magdalena, the widow of Frank Hamman; Henry; Christina, the wife of Theowald Roan; Rosina, deceased, and Jacob. His first wife died in 1853, and October 4, 1855, he married Margaret Hohenstein, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Their children were George W., deceased; Andrew; Margaret, deceased; Elizabeth and Louis. Our subject was formerly a Democrat, but now holds the Republican faith. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed citizens.

Alexander F. Zimmerman, farmer, was born in 1847, in this county, the son of William and Martha J. (Judy) Zimmerman, the former of German lineage, born in 1811, in Augusta County, W. Va., and the latter a native of Montgomery County, Md., born in 1822. The grandfather, Jacob, was a distiller, and in 1835 moved to Vigo County, Ind., and two years later came to this county. The father was one of thirteen children, and came to this county in 1835, where for several years was engaged in splitting rails, at which he was very skillful. His largest day's work was to cut the timber and split 245 rails, or 475 with timber already cut. He was married in 1841, and his children are Alex. F., Winfield H., Cornelius E., Florence D. (the wife of G. B. Mulinex) and Martha A. (the wife of C. W. Mulinex). After marriage he bought 450 acres, where he now lives, and has given much to his children. He is one of the oldest pioneers of the county. Our subject, the eldest child, was educated in the public schools, and lived at home until twenty years of age. After his marriage he located near the homestead, and now owns 137½ acres. In politics he is a Democrat. August 11, 1867, he married Vesta G., the daughter of David and Jedidah Foor, and born in Lebanon, Ky., August 1, 1847. Their only child is Willis E. He and his wife are respected members of the Christian Church.

CLARK COUNTY.

S. H. Allgood, present surveyor of Clark County, is a native Kentuckian, born in the year 1825. He was united in marriage in 1848 to Miss Ascenith Bratcher, of Breckinridge County, Ky., and daughter of Fielding and Elizabeth (Meredith) Bratcher. Mrs. Allgood was born in the year 1832, and to her union with our subject were born eight children—two sons and two daughters now living. They are named as follows: Manly H., Jr., Celia. A., Charles L. and Parrylee. She is a good woman, and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Allgood moved to Clark County, Mo., in the year 1855, and in 1875 located on his present farm, which consists of 100 acres, lying on the Wyaconda River, all well cultivated and improved. In 1884 he was elected to his present office, which he has filled in an able and efficient manner. He joined the Confederate Army during the war, and was in service about three months. His sympathies were with the South to the end, and he is an uncompromising Democrat. He is the son of Manly H. and Priscilla (Powers) Allgood, both natives of Virginia.

Rufus C. Anderson was born in Allegany County, N. Y., April 4, 1833, the son of Ezekial and Clarissa (Sisson) Anderson, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. Our subject came to Indiana with his parents when he was quite young, and lived in Dearborn County until 1847. His father died there, and the mother afterward married Eli Corson. Boone County, Ky., was his next place of residence, and he was there reared as a farmer. At the opening of the war he enlisted in Col. Jesse's battalion, under Gen. Morgan, and continued until he was captured in 1862. He was held as a Federal prisoner from July to October. He re-entered service as a commissary sergeant, and afterward conducted the blacksmithing department for three years. He had learned that and the machinist's trade in Dearborn County, Iowa. After the war he located in Washington County, Va., where he followed farming until 1877. He then came to Clark County, to the rural districts below Alexandria. In 1885 he engaged in the drug business, which he has since conducted with success, and carries a full and well-selected stock of goods. He owns 115 acres of good bottom lands, and has been a real estate owner in this county since 1852. He was married in 1856 to Ann E. (Duncan) Smith. His wife and three sons are all deceased. In 1865 Mary J. H. Clark, of Washington County, Va.,

became his wife. She died March 17, 1887, and left the following children: Cora L., Gertru C., Edward B. and Hubert W. Our subject is a prominent Democrat in local affairs, and for seven years has served on the school board. He is a Master Mason, and is treasurer of his lodge. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. Arnold, farmer, was born in York County, Penn., July 13, 1831, the son of Peter and Barbara (Lehman) Arnold, natives of Pennsylvania, and born in 1803 and 1809, respectively. They were of German stock, and the father was occupied at the farm until his death, in 1869, but the mother still survives him, in the county of our subject's birth and education. Our subject worked independently, about two years after his majority, before he married. From that time he was a farmer in York County for about seven years before he began in wood and stone work. It was in 1871 that he came to Clark County, and settled on his present estate, where, in connection with farming, he was engaged burning lime for about fourteen years. His wife, Sarah A. Stouffer, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., December 9, 1836, and married in 1854. Eight of their thirteen children are living, and are as follows: Emma, a deaf mute, educated at the Pennsylvania Deaf and Dumb Institute, at Philadelphia; Jacob, Winfield, David, Anna C., Reuben, Franklin, and Christopher, also a deaf mute. Our subject's good business qualities have made him the possessor of 114 acres of good land, acquired by a self-made man. He first voted for Gen. Scott, in 1852, and votes the straight Republican ticket still. He and his wife hold to the religious faith of the Methodist Church, although they are not members at present.

Jacob Ball, one of Clark County's prominent citizens, was born in Kentucky in 1822, and is a son of Samuel and Mary (Cole) Ball, natives of East Tennessee and Virginia, respectively. The death of the father occurred in Indiana in 1852. Our subject left the State of Indiana in 1849 and went to Lee County, Iowa, where he remained for two years, at the end of which time he came to Clark County, Mo., and settled on a farm in Sweet Home Township, and has lived in that township ever since, with the exception of the time he served his country during the war. He enlisted in Company C, Twenty-first Missouri, and took quite an active part until the close of the war, returning home in 1866. He was married in 1846 to Rebecca Nelson, daughter of William and Sarah (Corsealus) Nelson, natives of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Ball ten children have been born, of whom nine are living: George W., Mary C., Henry C., Sarah F., John A., Emily J., Jacob E., Milo E. and Minnie. Mr. Ball

is a strong Republican, and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Barnett Brothers, general merchants, embrace Charles and Gurden C. Barnett. They began business in Wayland, in March, 1885, and now carry a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, groceries, queensware, etc., and control a large trade. Charles, the senior member, was born in St. Francisville, February 26, 1851, the son of Andrew and Sarah (Chamberlain) Barnett, natives of Maryland and New York. The father came to Missouri in 1849, and located at St. Francisville, was a farmer by occupation, and died across the river from that place about six years ago. The mother still resides in Keokuk, Iowa. Their children are Josephine (the wife of S. F. Sackett, of Marion, Kas.), Charles, Frederick P., Mary A. (the wife of J. W. Bibb), Gurden C. and Frank H. Charles was reared on the farm, and educated at St. Francisville. When twenty years of age he began mercantile life as a clerk. He afterward acted as deputy sheriff under his brother-in-law, and then engaged in business with that gentleman at St. Francisville for one year. The next year he was employed by the Keokuk Pickle Company, and in 1885, as above stated, he started in his present business, in which he has been successful. Mr. Barnett is a Democrat. Gurden C. is twenty-eight years of age, and was reared at St. Francisville. He spent some time in mercantile life in Keokuk before they started in their present business. He is married, and has one daughter. Like his brother, he is a Democrat in politics, and in business has contributed equally with his brother to the success of the firm. Barnett Brothers have been agents for the Keokuk Pickle Company ever since they have been at Wayland. They buy and ship on an average from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels every summer.

Mrs. Lucy T. Bartlett was born in Anderson County, Ky., March 11, 1812, the daughter of Richard D. and Mary J. (Terrell) Phillips, natives of Virginia. The father came to this county in 1834, and followed farming until his death. The mother is also deceased. They had four sons and eight daughters, and those living are Mrs. Lucy T., Marilles, James and Julia A. (the wife of Frank Martin, of Keokuk). In 1829 our subject married Jeremiah Riley, a native of Anderson County, Ky. In 1832 they removed to near Wayland, where Mr. Riley followed farming until his death in 1846. He was also a silversmith by trade. Their children living are Richard D. and Martha E. (the widow of James S. Shaffer, late of Alexandria). In 1848 our subject married William Bartlett, a native of Kentucky, and a brother of Samuel Bartlett. He was one of the earliest settlers, and entered the land where our subject now lives. He was very successful, and

owned about 1,600 acres at the time of his death, which occurred March 19, 1876. Their children are Henry C. and Lucy F. (the widow of S. J. Morris). By his first marriage, with Sarah Beaucamp, one daughter survives—Louisa A. (the wife of John Roberts). After her husband's death Mrs. Bartlett lived on the old homestead, which she managed for seven years. She now rents it, however, and is spending her life in retirement.

Henry C. Bartlett was born in Des Moines Township, August 30, 1848, the son of the late William and Lucy T. (Phillips) Bartlett, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the common school. March 10, 1869, he married Martha Gray. He soon removed to his present farm near the old homestead. He has been very successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and now owns 440 acres of good land, over half of which is cleared and highly improved, and on which is one of the best residences in the township. His children living are Lizzie, Addie, Della, Albert, Nora, John, Maggie and an infant girl unnamed. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and is the president of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

William F. Bartlett was born in Clark County, October 17, 1865. He is the son of Richard F. and Margaret (Fifer) Bartlett, natives of this county and Indiana, respectively. The father was the son of William, a brother of Samuel Bartlett, an early pioneer of this county. Richard F. had five children, two of whom are now living: Our subject and Hattie. The father was a successful farmer and stock raiser, and owned 760 acres at the time of his death. This occurred in February, 1877, and the mother survived him but five years. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received an ordinary education. He now owns 300 acres of fine land, his share of the old estate. December 19, 1886, he married Ella, a daughter of John Murphy. His residence is situated on the Alexandria and Bloomfield road, about five miles from the former. Politically he is a Democrat.

Samuel Beaird was born in Clark County, Mo., on the Des Moines River, and is a son of Joel and Catherine Beaird, natives of Kentucky, who came to Clark County in 1840, and remained there until their respective deaths. Our subject was united in marriage to Mary E. Hogan, daughter of Enoch and Catherine Hogan. Enoch died in 1884, and his widow is now living with our subject. He and Mrs. Beaird have had two sons and two daughters: Myrtle, Ivy, Joel and Burel. The subject has lived upon his present farm of 120 acres for about ten years, during which time he has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He is identified with the Democratic party, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Frederick I. Beard, M. D., is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1840. He came to Clark County with his parents in 1851, and located near Waterloo. April 4, 1861, he married Miss Mary A. McCoy, who was born in the year 1837, and who was the daughter of James and Sarah A. (Fite) McCoy. To our subject and wife were born six children—four sons and two daughters—one daughter deceased. Mrs. Beard died March 1, 1868. February 20, 1879, he married Miss Naomi Payne, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza A. Payne. She was born in Clark County in 1843, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, both of whom died when quite young. In 1865 Mr. Beard moved to his present farm, which is located on the Wyaconda River, and consists of 600 acres of good land, all well improved. Previous to moving on his present farm he began the study of medicine (in 1858), and in the fall of 1859 entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in the spring of 1861. His practice has been large, but of late years he preferred the free and independent life of a farmer. He is a good citizen, as his many friends can testify. Our subject is a Democrat, a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic Order. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Ira and Lorena (Matthews) Beard, the parents of our subject, were born in Vermont and Connecticut, respectively.

Woodford Beckett, one of the prominent citizens of Clark County, was born in Kentucky in 1809, and is a son of Nelson W. Beckett, a native of Virginia, and of English descent. The Beckett family are descendants of Thomas à Becket, who was assassinated at Canterbury, England, under the reign of King Henry II. January 29, 1832, our subject was married to Duranda Taylor, daughter of John Taylor, a Baptist minister, and a native of Virginia. Her mother, Polly (Williams) Taylor, was a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Beckett was born in Kentucky in 1811, and remained with her parents until her marriage with our subject. She is now a well-preserved woman of seventy-six, and can read without the aid of glasses. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett have had five children, of whom four are dead. The one living is Selina, wife of Patrick Dunlavy. After their marriage our subject and his wife remained in Kentucky until 1837, when they moved to Hannibal, Mo., where they resided one year, after which they came to Clark County, and settled on their present farm, which was at that time a vast wilderness. Mr. Beckett has been a resident of Clark County for forty-eight years, and is perhaps the oldest settler in the county. He has made the study of geology one of his chief amusements, and his conversations on that subject are very interesting and instructive. He is a Demo-

crat, has been elected surveyor three times, and has also assisted in that office for two terms of four years each, and is very familiar with all the duties pertaining to that position. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife belong to the Baptist Church. Our subject is also a wood mechanic of the first order, having learned the cabinet business in Kentucky, and has since been able to compete with the best workmen he ever met.

John B. Bedell was born in Athens, Clark Co., Mo., in 1857, and is the son of Samuel Bedell and Margaret (Gray) Bedell, natives of Kentucky. His father was a resident of Clark County for about fifty years, finally going to California for his health, and died there about three months after his arrival. His wife was with him at the time of his death, but afterward returned to Athens. Our subject also made frequent visits to California, while he was interested in mining. He married Flora Daubenbiss, daughter of John and Sarah (Lard) Daubenbiss. Mr. Daubenbiss is a native of Germany, and his wife a native of Missouri. Mrs. Bedell was born in 1864, and lived with her parents until her marriage with our subject in 1883. Two children, Georgie D. and John H., have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bedell. Our subject is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic Order.

Peter Bender was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, April 12, 1825, the fifth of six children. His parents, Frederick and Mary Bender, never left the fatherland, and although the father was a baker, he was chiefly engaged in farming. Our subject received a German education, and embarked for America at the age of nineteen. He traveled some in New York, and located at Baltimore, Md., where he engaged in farming and railroading, until about 1856. He then brought his family to Alexandria, Mo., and there engaged for about three years in working for a former employer, and in renting land. After about sixteen years at two different places, and four years at a third, he came to his present home. He now owns a good farm of eighty acres, well improved and cultivated. Politically he holds to the faith of the Democratic party, and cast his first vote with them for Buchanan. He and his wife were reared as German Lutherans.

John W. Bibb was born in Scotland County, Mo., January 27, 1851, the son of David and Nancy (Ewing) Bibb, natives of Kentucky. The father was one of the early settlers of Scotland County, and a prominent farmer. He died in 1861, and the mother survived him about three years. They reared four sons and four daughters, and those now living are Eliza A. (the wife of S. E. Wayland), Mattie A. (now Mrs. Taylor), John W., and Robert M. (of Idaho). Our subject was reared on the farm, and was educated at La Grange College. He has made St. Francisville his

home for the last twenty years. In 1876 he engaged in merchandising, and has continued with well-deserved success. He carries a well-selected stock of groceries, notions, drugs, paints, oils, tobacco, toilet articles, etc., and controls a large trade. July 3, 1878, he married Mary A., a daughter of the late Andrew Barnett. Their children are Florence, Ethel, Leila H. and Gurdan. Our subject is a Democrat, and became the St. Francisville postmaster eight years ago. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a reliable man.

Hon. George K. Biggs, farmer, was born May 31, 1812, near Paris, Ky., the second of twelve children of William and Elizabeth (McCune) Biggs, the former of Welsh descent, and born about 1787 near Portsmouth, Va., and the latter of Scotch-Irish stock, born a few years later in Bourbon County, Ky. His father was reared in his native State, and in manhood went to Bourbon County, Ky. He was married about 1809, and settled three miles west of Clarksville, Mo., in 1817, and a year later moved seven miles north of Bowling Green. He was a farmer, and a politician. After his death, in 1847, the mother continued at the old home until 1878. The father served in the war of 1812-14, and in the Legislature about twenty years; although he lost considerable in Kentucky, he afterward became quite wealthy in Missouri, and was a very prominent man. Our subject received little education after his tenth year, when he went to work in his father's distillery at fifteen, in which he continued until his majority, although he never drank a gill of whisky in his life. He then attended school about six months at an academy near Louisiana, Mo., but soon after entered his present land which has since been his home. His estate embraces 520 acres all that is left of about 1,000 acres that he owned before the war, from which he has sold and given away. About 1834 he married Margaret Jackson, who died in 1839. Their only child is Margaret E. In 1842 he married Mrs. Nancy (Floyd) Bland, by whom he has two children: William H. and Nancy. His wife died in 1846, and in July, 1847, he married Louisa (the daughter of J. Wayland, who was Gen. Washington's fifer, and the widow of Samuel Bartlett, also prominent in Clark County history). By this marriage his children were John and George (both deceased). Her first husband's children are Fielden, Elizabeth, Mary, Julia and Ann. Our subject has reared eighteen children, natural and adopted, and has given them both property and education. He has been politically prominent as well as financially, having settled within the limits of Clark County previous to its organization. In 1872 the Democratic party elected him representative, and from 1874

to 1878 he served as States senator. His political principles before the war were of the Whig party, and he cast his first vote for Henry Clay. He has been a Bourbon Democrat since 1860. He served through the Black Hawk war in 1832, also the Federal Army during the last war, and was robbed of over \$30,000 worth of property. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Henry Black, farmer, was born in Fluvanna County, Va., December 9, 1819. His parents, Burrell and Kittie (Johnson) Black, were natives of Virginia. They went to Oldham County, Ky., in 1829, and there remained on their farm until they died in 1837 and 1840, respectively. The father was also engaged as a millwright and wagon-maker. He and Thomas Jefferson were boys together, and were well acquainted. Our subject was educated in Oldham County, and came to Clark County in 1841, and here married and settled on his present farm. His wife, Malinda, is a daughter of Hezekiah and Frances (Ford) Foree, and was born April 22, 1822, in Oldham County, Ky. She came with her parents to Missouri in 1837, and was married July 1, 1841. Two of their children are deceased, and those living are George W., Albert R. (M. D.), Benjamin F., Hezekiah L., Frances, Emily, Jane, Lucy and H. L. Our subject has converted his farm from a wilderness into one of the best estates in the country. It embraces 475 acres, well improved and cultivated. Our subject first voted for Harrison, and is now a staunch Democrat. He first became identified with the F. & A. M. order in 1874. His wife and most of the children are members of the Baptist Church.

A. R. Black, M. D., was born December 16, 1850, in Clark County, on the banks of the Wyaconda. He is the fourth of several children of Henry and Malinda (Foree) Black, the former a native of Fluvanna County, Va., and born in 1819, and the latter born in Kentucky in 1822. The parents were married in Clark County, and soon settled at their present home in Union Township, where they are spending their declining years in retirement. Our subject was educated at Excelsior College, Alexandria, under the instruction of Rev. T. J. Musgrove. At the age of twenty-one he began his professional studies, which he continued until his graduation in 1875. He at once established himself at Winchester, where he has now one of the leading practices in the county. September 30, 1875, he married Terrisa Wolfe, who was born in 1851 in Lewis County. Our subject is a highly respected man, and a physician of ability, and besides his elegant home owns about sixteen town lots. He first voted for Greeley, and is now a Democrat. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and his wife, hold to the faith of the Baptist Church.

His wife's parents, John and Elizabeth Wolfe, were natives of Ireland and Kentucky, respectively, and were early pioneers, of Lewis County.

Zachariah T. Boyd was born in Ohio, in 1848, and is a son of John R. and Elizabeth (Wardlow) Boyd, of German and Scotch descent, and natives of Ohio. John R. came to Iowa in 1853, where he ranked as one of the best farmers of that State. Our subject remained with his father in Iowa until 1872, when he came to Clark County, Mo., and located on a farm of 272 acres, upon which he is living at present. His educational advantages were very limited. He married Mary Calvin, daughter of William and Katie Calvin, and this union was blessed with three sons: John W., Oliver and Louie. Mrs. Boyd died in 1871, and our subject afterward married, in 1887, Frances Riffle, a daughter of George and Mary Riffle, citizens of Clark County. Our subject is identified with the Republican party, and is a liberal contributor to all public enterprises.

Charles P. Brown, one of Clark County's young and prosperous citizens, was born in Athens County, Ohio, June 16, 1848, and is a son of Daniel T. and Maria D. (Foster) Brown. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. The father of our subject was born in Athens County, Ohio, August 7, 1822, where he remained until 1856, engaged in mercantile business, of which he made a great success. From Athens County he went to Lee County, Iowa, and there settled on a farm of 240 acres, where he carried on quite an extensive business, dealing almost exclusively for the last few years in stock and dairy products, achieving quite a reputation as a cheese maker. Mr. Brown gave up farming in 1870, and went into the business of selling books, wall paper, stationery and sewing machines, but afterward sold out the book store, and has since led a more quiet and retired life. He is a man of intellect and fine business abilities, and has made a success of almost all his undertakings. He and his wife are now living at Fort Madison, and is a large stockholder in the paper mill manufactory. Charles P. came to Iowa with his father, and remained with him until he became of age, when he took charge of his father's farm and remained there until 1876, when he came to Clark County, Mo, and located upon the farm which he now owns and upon which he is at present living. This farm contains 190 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. From boyhood our subject has been greatly interested in farming, and has successfully followed this business almost all his life. He was married, in 1871, to Eliza J. McCabe, daughter of Arthur and Susannah (Christ) McCabe, natives of Delaware and Virginia, respectively. The parents of

Mrs. Brown left their native States and moved to Ohio, where they engaged in farming. They left that State about 1842 for Lee County, Iowa, thus becoming early settlers of that State, and engaged in farming and stock raising. Mr. McCabe was considered one of the best farmers of that region, and was well liked and respected on account of his good principles and character. He died in Iowa in 1883. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty years. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have been blessed with two boys and two girls: Charles E., Florence E., Daniel A. and Mabel. The last two named are dead. Mr. Brown has been a farmer of Clark County for eleven years, and, although an active Republican, has never aspired to any public office. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are both earnest Christians, and are always interested in the general welfare, prosperity and educational enterprises of their country.

Edward Bruner, farmer and retired blacksmith, was born June 15, 1816, in Dearborn County, Ind., the son of Samuel and Abigail (Higby) Bruner, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. They were married in Dearborn County, Ind., where they lived until our subject was eighteen years old. They then moved to Ripley County, where the mother died in 1843, and the father in 1861. The father married the second time. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county, and when eighteen years of age became apprenticed to the blacksmith trade, and served two years. He established himself then in Ripley County, and at his majority was married, and settled on a farm in that county. He continued there engaged in blacksmithing and farming until 1855, excepting the years 1846 and 1847 in Rush County. He then went to Lee County, Iowa. He soon crossed over to Clark County, and settled where he has since resided. His wife, Mercy, the daughter of Rev. Andrew and Nancy (Bryant) Baker, was born December 3, 1819, in Virginia. She lived in Tennessee, Ripley Co., Ind., and Rush County, where they lived for some time. They were married February 1, 1838. Of the eleven children the following are living: Nancy, Margaret A., James P., John M., William R. and Edward E. Our subject began when his farm was a forest, and has now converted his estate into one of the finest in the township. It embraces 160 acres of fine land. He is a skilled mechanic, and worked at his trade for about thirty-three years. He cast his first vote for Harrison, and has been successively a Whig and Democrat, of which latter party he is now an active supporter. He has served as trustee for several terms, and is identified with the I. O. O. F. fraternity. He, his wife, Nancy, Margaret A. and Edward E. are members of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Arthur J. Buckner, a prominent physician of Peakesville, Mo., was born in Georgetown, Ohio, in 1837, and is a son of Dr. William T. Buckner and Margaret (Thome) Buckner, both reared and married in the State of Kentucky. Dr. William T. Buckner gained quite a reputation as a physician in his native State, but, in 1842, came to Clark County, Mo., and located at Waterloo, but remained there only a short time, when he moved to what is now known as Athens, then but a vast wilderness. To this place he gave the name of Athens, which it has since retained. Owing to the lack of educational advantages at this place the family moved to Farmington, Iowa, where the father died. Our subject attended the Iowa College, at Davenport, in 1850, and when within one year of graduating was compelled to abandon the idea of completing his course on account of ill health. He then traveled for about two years and eight months, visiting all the European nations and a great many islands in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The places he visited were so many that we regret not having time or space to specify them. After returning home he attended two courses of lectures given in the medical college at Keokuk, after which he attended one course given in St. John's Medical College, at Cincinnati. After this he returned to Clark County, where he practiced about two years. He then attended the Bellevue Medical College, in New York, for about four months; then returned to Clark County, and continued his practice. A short time after that our country was called to arms, and he enlisted in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry, serving under Gens. Blount and Scofield until 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability. He returned home, and, after regaining his health, enlisted in the Third Ohio Cavalry in the winter of 1863-64. He received a wound (which necessitated the amputation of a leg), and returned home in 1865. August 5, 1868, he was united in marriage to Florence V. West, and to this couple six children have been born, five of whom are living: Margaret M., William W., Charlie T., Florence A. and George L. Dr. Buckner takes great interest in trotting bred horses. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and G. A. R.

James T. Buford was born in Bedford County, on Goose Creek, Va., near the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountain, in the year 1827. His father, Abraham Buford, was a native of Virginia, and of French descent. His wife, whose maiden name was N. Erdson, was a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. The parents were married in their native county, where he was engaged in early life farming. During the war of 1812 he was appointed to superintend the buildings for winter quarters, etc. He resided

in Bedford County, Va., all his life, and was engaged in farming, carding wool, burning lime, etc. His politics were old line Whig. He was a member of the Baptist Church for more than forty years, and died a happy death, trusting in Christ until called home to meet his reward, which was in the year 1846. His widow, N. Buford, lived afterward for nearly twelve years. She passed away in 1857, in the triumph of faith, to meet her companion who went before, dying in Bedford County, Va., and was buried in the graveyard on their farm. Our subject, while yet in his teens, left the parental roof in Bedford County, Va., and immigrated to Knox County, Mo. After staying for a few years he returned to his place of birth, Bedford County, Va., remained there for a short time, then returned to Missouri, and in 1852 he emigrated to California, and spent the most of his time in mining for four years. Receiving word that his mother was not expected to live, he returned to old Virginia (but she had passed away before he arrived), spent a few months with sister and brother, and then returned to the northern part of Missouri, and the following year he married Miss May L. Glasscock, a native of Loudoun County, Va., and the daughter of Bailey Glasscock, whose sketch appears elsewhere in these pages. In 1860 our subject was mustered into service, and was made captain by the vote of the men enrolled in the service of State guards under Gov. Jackson, then governor of Missouri. His sympathies were with the South, but he loved the old flag, not the principles of the North. He was in several battles; some he was on the winning side of, others he lost. In 1862 he was sent back to Northern Missouri, recruiting, and was captured, placed under bond of \$12,000, not to aid the South—a hard price, yet he took it, and never shouldered a gun in behalf of the South again. He remained a paroled prisoner during the war, and for the safety of his family and himself he moved to Iowa in 1865. In December, following, he came back to Knox County, Mo., remaining there farming for two years, then located on the place where he now lives in Clark County, Mo., farming for a living. He lost all he had during the war. To our subject and wife were born eight children, all of whom are yet living: Fanny E. Buford, Virginia E., Lutz T., Wellington M., Mary, Nanny A., Robert W. and Joseph L. Buford. Mr. Buford is a Democrat, politically, and he and wife have been members of the Missionary Baptist Church for twenty-eight years.

Dr. T. A. Bull, a native of Wood County, Ohio, was born in 1842, and is the son of T. J. and Nancy Ann (Westcott) Bull, both natives of the State of New York, and both of English descent. After marriage the father followed agricultural pursuits

until 1858 or 1859, then began the study of dentistry under an uncle, Dr. Alonzo Bull. After reading for two years he moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and was there a practicing dentist several years. He then returned to Hancock County, Ill., and here practiced for over fifteen years. In 1884 he sold out, and moved to Iowa, settling in Pella, Marion County. He is a Republican in politics, and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years, as had also his wife. She died in 1886. Although Dr. Bull has arrived at the ripe age of seventy-six, he is yet vigorous in mind, and is still following his profession. Our subject is the fourth of a family of nine living children. He remained with his parents until his nineteenth year, when he enlisted in the Federal Army, and was in many important battles: Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Gettysburg, and numerous others. In the spring of 1865 he was mustered out, and returned to Warsaw, Ill., where he began the study of dentistry under his father. He afterward practiced in that town for about nine years, and then crossed the Father of Rivers, and settled in the village of Fairmont, Clark County, where he has had a good practice. In the spring of 1868 he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Boscow, a daughter of Dr. T. H. Boscow, a prominent physician in Warsaw, Ill. To Dr. and Mrs. Bull four children have been born: Frances I., Burt, Frederick A. and Giles E. Frances I. is the wife of James E. Pulliam, the other children are single, and make their home with their parents. Dr. Bull is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

William L. Burkheimer, an able attorney at Kahoka, Mo., was born in the year 1840, reared in Lewistown, Penn., and educated in the University of Pennsylvania. He adopted the profession of his father, in 1869 went to Monticello, Ind., and in 1870 was admitted to the bar. Four years later he located for a short period in Boone County, Mo., and in 1876 came to Kahoka where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since. In 1874 he married Mrs. Mary A. (Burns) Gridley, widow of A. J. Gridley, who was a lawyer and real estate agent at Monticello, Ind. By his marriage Mr. Gridley became the father of two children: Bert and Ada. The latter died in 1879, and Bert is associated with his stepfather in the law office. Mrs. Burkheimer is a native of Indiana, born in the year 1840, and is the daughter of Liberty M. and Amanda Burns. Our subject is the son of John and Mary Jane (Kinney) Burkheimer, both native born Americans, though of German-Irish parentage. The father was a well-known and very successful attorney of Lewistown, Penn., and died in 1879, his wife having preceded him to the grave about four years. While living in

Indiana our subject was elected prosecuting attorney, and filled the office in an able and efficient manner. He is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

Louis Buschling, farmer, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 22, 1822, one of nine children of Frederick and Sophia (Fieldmann) Buschling, natives of Germany. Our subject was educated in his native country, and at the age of nineteen entered the army. He served ten years, chiefly as sergeant. At the age of thirty years he crossed the Atlantic to Baltimore, and then went to Johnstown, Penn. Six months later he moved to Louisville, Ky., where he was married, and engaged as a drayman for three years. He then went to Columbus, Ind., and after two years of farming went to Keokuk, Iowa, where he engaged as teamster. Three years later he came to Clark County, Mo., and rented a farm, and two years later moved to one he had bought. He remained there three years, and then came to his present home. His wife, Caroline Baurrichter, is a native of Germany, born in 1832, and was about sixteen years old when she came to this country. They were married in 1854, and their children are H. Louis, Sophia, Lizzie, William, Tilda, Charles, Frederick and John. Our subject has now a fine estate of about 240 acres. He has led an adventurous life in his native country, especially as a soldier. He first voted for Pierce, and is now a Republican. He served during the war as lieutenant of militia. His entire family are members of the Lutheran Church.

John G. Caldwell, a native of Monroe County, Va., born in 1818, is the son of John Caldwell, a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. The mother, whose maiden name was Drummond, was also a native of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They were married in Botetourt County, Va., where the father followed blacksmithing all his life. The mother was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Monroe County, Va. Our subject is the eldest of a family of four children, three of whom are living. He received a fair education, and in 1835 moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he began life for himself by working out on a farm. He afterward rented land during his eight years in Wayne County. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Hampton, the daughter of Jacob and Sarah Hampton, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Thirteen children were the result of our subject's marriage, ten of whom are now living. In 1842 our subject and family immigrated to Lee County, Iowa, where for a period of twenty-three years he followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1866 he moved to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Clark County, where he has

ever since resided, a respected and honored citizen. He owns a two-hundred-acre farm, well stocked and well improved. He is a Republican in politics, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are worthy members of the Congregational Church.

Isaac R. Campbell, deceased, was born in Oneida County N. Y., May 2, 1798, contemporaneously with the erection of the first house in Utica. At the age of eighteen he left home, intending to go to sea. He stopped with an uncle at Pittsfield, Mass., however, and was induced to abandon his intentions. After working on the Erie Canal for a time he went to Pennsylvania, and soon after to the vicinity of Wellsville, Ohio, where he was employed in a still-house for some time. The following explains his departure from that place: One evening in the excitement of prospective courting he accidentally fed his employer's hogs some hot food, which, on his return early the next morning, proved too much for the "porkers" and he found them dead. He objected to having his happiness spoilt by his employer's displeasure, and without waiting for a settlement, packed his trunk, which in this case proved to be his pocket-handkerchief, and became a "wanderer on the face of the earth." He first became cook on a keel-boat, and in 1812 landed in Missouri Territory. Here he became Jack of all trades, and in 1823 married Sarah White. He at once settled on forty acres of land, and two years later moved to the present site of Nauvoo. He remained here until 1830 engaged in keeping boarding house, shoemaking and keel-boat-ing to the lead mines at Galena. He then sold out, and returned to what is now Nashville, Lee County. The following spring he moved to what is now Keokuk, and engaged with Dr. Muir as an Indian trader. He held slaves while in Illinois and Iowa, and in 1834 persuaded a Pennsylvania congressman to secure the passage of an act enabling the half-breeds to dispose of their land in Lee County. After this act was passed our subject organized the St. Louis Land Company, consisting of J. and E. Walsh, of St. Louis; J. H. Overhall, of St. Charles; Col. Crossman, United States Army, and himself. They purchased the first claim ever sold, from Isaac Antyer. In 1836 he sold his half interest in the original town of Keokuk, which then consisted of a "potato patch" of a few acres. In 1838 he disposed of his interest in the half-breed tract, consisting of one-thirteenth of 119,000 acres and Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was one of the buyers. Two thousand dollars of the \$14,000 were paid down in old chairs, horses, carriages, etc. He held the notes of the three buyers at the time of his death. He removed to St. Francisville in 1837, on account of anti-slavery sentiments in Iowa, and remained there until his death, August 26, 1882. He was a very liberal man, and

probably out-lived 50,000 men who were his cotemporaries. By his first wife his children were James W. and Isaac R. (deceased); and by his second wife, Emily Davis, his children were Sarah A. (deceased), Robert T. (deceased), John R. (deceased), Helen E. (the wife of Judge McClintock), Henry C., Eleanora L., Laura I., Cora R. and Eugene M. His first wife died January 8, 1831, and his second wife September 10, 1883.

C. H. Carothers, M. D., was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1825, and is the son of John C. and Anna (Roe) Carothers. The father is a native of Northumberland County, Penn., and is of English descent. The mother was a native of the city of Philadelphia, and also of English descent. Her father was an architect from London. The father previous to his marriage followed the coppersmith's trade which he also continued to follow after moving to Pittsburgh, Penn. About 1806 he moved to Westmoreland County, and purchased a farm, where he passed the remainder of his days. He was at that time one of the most enterprising and wealthy men of West Pennsylvania. He was a Democrat in politics. Our subject is the youngest of a family of nine children, all of whom lived to be grown, but only four are now living. He received a liberal education in the common schools, and took a more complete course at Allegheny College, Meadville, Penn. He then began the study of medicine, and read under Dr. Boyd for three years, during which time he practiced some, and took a thorough course in Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He immigrated to Adams County, Ill., in 1851, and in 1852 he married Miss Julia Wood, a daughter of L. and P. (Pack) Wood. She is a native of New Brunswick and is of French and German descent. To our subject and wife were born seven children, five of whom are living, and three of whom are married. Ida is the wife of S. Dare, a farmer in Lewis County; Anna is the wife of Edwin Breckenridge, a teacher in Clark County; Brittie is the wife of B. Morris; Lottie and Charles H. are at home. In 1855 our subject moved to Northern Missouri, and settled in Clark County. Here the Doctor has remained ever since, and is considered one of the most successful physicians in the county. For several years of his life he followed merchandising in connection with his practice, but during the last seven years he has given up the practice of medicine, and has devoted his time and attention to merchandising. He is a Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and during the late war, was in the Home Guards and militia, and served as assistant surgeon.

J. W. Catlett, the son of Louis H. and Eliza A. (Kerfeott) Catlett, was born in Rankin County, Miss., in 1839. His parents

were both natives of Virginia. They were married in Frederick County, Va., July 30, 1829, and they soon afterward immigrated to Kentucky, and purchased land on the Cumberland River. After improving this, he sold it and immigrated to Mississippi, where he remained for several years as overseer. He next moved to Texas, and from there to Louisiana, where he passed the remainder of his days. With the exception of his overseer life in Mississippi, he has always been engaged in farming. He was a Democrat in his political views, and died in the year 1848. His widow and five children moved to Clark County, Mo., in the spring of the same year, and here the mother taught school for several terms and also did some needle work. In 1857 she married Richard Shacklitt, a widower and a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Scotland County. In that county they lived happily for eighteen years, when death claimed her for a victim. She was a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject, at the age of nine years, was placed in the care of an uncle, Ezra Kerfeott, of Clark County, where he remained for five years, working for his board and clothes, and any extras went to help his mother. He then worked for a man eighteen months, but for some reason or other neither he nor his mother received a cent of money for this work. He next worked for a man named Johnson for \$6 per month, and then worked for William Fee for \$5 per month, and then contracted to work a year for him for \$30, with the privilege of going three months to school. He worked on in this way, until twenty-two years of age, and assisted his mother all he could with the money he received. He got his education by working for his board and going to school winter months; tallow candles and tuition costing \$6 for three months' school, there being no free schools then in Missouri. He then began working for himself. In 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lasswell, daughter of William Lasswell, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere. To this union one child was born, and soon after its mother departed this life. This child's name is William R., and he is now farming in Kansas. In 1866 our subject married Miss Mary A. V. Lasswell, and after farming in Scotland County, one year, moved to Clark County, where he has ever since remained. To this last union seven children were born (two deceased), five of whom are living at home. Mr. Catlett is one of the most extensive stock dealers in Northeast Missouri, and has on hand now several hundred head of stock, mostly cattle, on his farm of over 400 acres. His first wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his last wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

I. B. Chamberlain, dealer in staple and fancy groceries at Luray, established his business at this place in 1885. He was

previously located at Neva (in 1880), and was postmaster at that place. He is a native of Indiana, born in the year 1836, and moved to Clark County, Mo., in 1851, where he engaged in farming, and followed this occupation up to 1880. In 1855 he took for his companion in life Miss Amelia Harrison, of this county, and the daughter of Jabeth and Mary Harrison. Mrs. Chamberlain was born in the year 1832, and died in 1857, leaving one child, a daughter, named Mary E. In 1861 Mr. Chamberlain married Miss Rebecca Shannon, daughter of E. Z. and Elizabeth Shannon. She was born in Ohio, and by her marriage to our subject became the mother of three children, two of whom are deceased; Samuel, their son, is living. Our subject's second wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Mrs. Marietta (Rowe) Crane, widow of Farris Crane. She died in 1878, and in 1880 he married Miss Lucy I. Johnson, of Clark County, born in the year 1857, and the daughter of Daniel and Teney Johnson. To this union were born to our subject and wife three children: James E., Teney A. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Chamberlain is a member of the A. H. T. A., and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

Nathaniel T. Cherry, lawyer, was born in Columbus, Franklin Co., Ohio. He is the son of Thomas and Susan (Perrin) Cherry, natives of Zanesville, Ohio, and Laurel Hill, Md., respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1856, and located on a farm in Clark County, where he followed farming and stock raising for several years; he also followed merchandising at Alexandria for two years, and is now spending his declining years in retirement. The mother and the following children are now living: Lyne S., Nathaniel T., Daniel P., Eliza J. (the wife of W. W. Allen) and Amelia R. Morella is the deceased wife of W. H. Busey. Our subject secured a good education at St. Francisville Academy, and during the war followed mercantile business for two years. After the conflict was over he engaged in general insurance, and also followed farming. He began his professional studies in 1868, in the law office of N. F. Givens, of Waterloo. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and has since practiced at the Clark County bar, and also in Keokuk. He practices likewise in the Federal courts of Missouri and Iowa, and has attained a high professional standing. Mr. Cherry is a prominent Democrat, and served three sessions as clerk in the Missouri Legislature. He is a Mason, and has passed all the chairs in the Alexandria Lodge, and is a lawyer of experience and ability.

G. G. Childers' (Kahoka, Mo.) autobiography boiled down; being a concise account of the life of G. G. Childers as dictated by himself: My parents were Oliver P. and Catherine Childers.

To begin the boiling down process with my name, I am called by my friends, by its middle and shortest third, Guy. I first discovered the Christian era when it was 1853 years, two months and fourteen days old. The world, therefore, had a big start of me, but I have managed (at the expense of some hard knocks) to hold my own with it since. Taking Winchester, Clark Co., Mo., as a starting point in the race of life, I proceeded, in the first four years, as far as Waterloo, then the county capital of Clark County. Here eight more uneventful years of my early career were passed, and in my twelfth year I removed to Fort Madison, Iowa. I lost my mother there when near the sixteenth year of my age, and the family of six boys, of whom I was the eldest, being broken up, we boys were equitably distributed among our friends. I fell to the lot of Col. Peter A. Hitt, a lumberman of Alexandria, Mo., and the biggest man (weight 375 pounds) ever in Clark County. Being once again on my native heath, and in most excellent hands, I enjoyed a flourishing period of three years, during which I acquired a limited knowledge of lumber, Latin and life. I had been sent to school more or less every year from childhood, but to that time had made study a mere mechanical routine. I now became suddenly enamored of science and the classics, under the vigorous training of that model educator, Rev. Thomas J. Musgrove, and his excellent assistants, Profs. Ellery and Farmer. I here attained that highest pinnacle of literary eminence since Cicero—that which David Copperfield worshiped in his youth—the position of head boy in school. When in my nineteenth year I lost my benefactor, Col. Hitt, by death, and launched out upon life on my own account. Several years of unassisted toil were next colored with impracticable visions of fame. Vague ideas of being a self-made man left the point undetermined whether the finished product should be a president of the United States or a professor in a college. Yet, with all the latent egotism implied in this state of mind, practically a lack of self-confidence was the source of more difficulty than any real obstacle. For ten years I worked at a variety of callings—in lumber yards, in the school room, and on farms—but never lost a spare moment from poring over the college curriculum, which I was destined not to finish. In my twenty-eighth year, becoming tired of this mixed menu of life, I fell out with the classics, and in love at the same time; became engaged to Miss Cordelia T. Wood of Clark County; took to the law at the lady's suggestion, and was admitted to the Kahoka bar after six months' study. I never practiced a day, but immediately bought a newspaper without money; got married the same week, and have prospered ever since, being at this time the editor and

proprietor of the *Kahoka Herald*, and the father of two fine boys: John Julian, born September 24, 1882, and Lapsley McKee, born January 21, 1884.—*Moral*: When you find difficulty in paddling your own canoe, get a good sensible woman to hold the helm.

George W. Christy was born in Kentucky in 1827, and is a son of James and Hannah (Roice) Christy, natives of Kentucky. The father of our subject moved to Missouri in 1848, but finally permanently located in Clark County, Mo., near Kahoka, where he died in 1877. Our subject remained with his father until 1846, and then returned to his native State, where he engaged in the mercantile business for three years, but at the expiration of that time went to Clark County, Mo., and settled upon his present farm, which he had purchased from his father. In 1853 he married Martha Shaffer, daughter of John and Paulina Shaffer. This union has been blessed with eleven children, ten of whom are living: John J., George W., William, Amanda E., Mary C., Laura A., Hannah P., Geneva A., Sarah J. and Lullie M. Our subject is an active member of the Democratic party, but has never sought public office.

Franklin A. Clark, a first-class citizen of Clark County, Mo., was born in the State of Massachusetts in the year 1841, and came to Clark County, Mo., with his parents in 1853. In 1858 he located upon his farm, which consists of 160 acres of as good land as is to be found in Clark County. In 1869 he led to the hymenial altar Miss Elenor R. Robb, of Illinois. She was born in the Keystone State in 1846, and by her union with our subject became the mother of six children, named as follows: Edwin Augustus, born October 11, 1870; Benjamin Robb, born June 5, 1874, and died November 5, 1875; James Albert, born August 30, 1876; Thomas Irving, born December 26, 1878; Walter Luther, born June 22, 1884; and Franklin Rice, born June 4, 1884. Our subject is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits, and is also engaged in the raising of live stock. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is the son of Adison and Mary (Clark) Clark. Mrs. Clark was the daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Ferguson) Robb, both of whom were natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and of Irish lineage.

Samuel Clough was born in Stockport, Cheshire, England, in the year 1832. His father, Charles Clough, was also a native of Cheshire, England, and was a farmer by occupation. In 1840, at the age of forty-five, he emigrated alone to the Dominion of Canada, having left his family (two sons) with an aunt, as their mother had died some time previous. He remained in Canada for ten years, in the meantime sending for

his sons, and at the end of five years they moved to Syracuse, N. Y., and here the father died. The sons were then thrown upon their own resources. They engaged in farming in Jefferson County, N. Y., where our subject, Samuel Clough, lived about five years. He then moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and farmed there for a short time, when, in the fall of the year 1856, he made a prospective trip to Clark County, Mo., where he purchased a small farm. He then returned to Keokuk, Iowa, and after remaining there a short time returned to Jefferson County, N. Y., where he married Miss Harriet Hastings, a native of Jefferson County. To this union was born one child, who died when only four years of age. In 1859 Mr. Clough and wife moved from their farm in Clark County, Mo., to Jefferson County, N. Y., and here the wife died. After remaining there several years Mr. Clough married Miss Jane R. Gardner, a native of Canada, and the daughter of John Gardner. In the spring of 1865 our subject moved with his family to Clark County, Mo, where he has ever since lived. To his last marriage were born eight children, all of whom are living: George, Hattie, Walter and Edwin (twins), Charles, William, Samuel, Jr., and Jennie. George married Miss May Wilson, daughter of Robert Wilson. Hattie is the wife of Albert Blattner. The remainder of the children are at home with their parents. During the time Mr. Clough has lived in Clark County (over twenty years) he has proved to be not only a thrifty, enterprising farmer, but a man much esteemed and respected by his neighbors. He owns 500 acres of good land, all well improved. He served the people of Clark County as judge for four years, and filled the office with credit and satisfaction to himself and to the people. Mrs. Clough is a member of the Christian Church.

G. W. Collins was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in the year 1832, and is the son of Thurman and Hannah (Robinson) Collins, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively, and both of English descent. The parents were married in Onondaga County, N. Y., and resided in an adjoining county about fourteen or fifteen years, where the father followed agricultural pursuits. In 1843 they moved to Illinois, and settled in Paw Paw, Lee County, where he remained until his death, with the exception of ten or twelve years in La Salle County. He was originally an old line Whig, but after the death of that party he was always a Republican. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He died in November, 1886. His wife was sixty-seven years of age at the time of her death. Our subject is the eldest son of his father's family. At the age of nineteen he began working for

himself, but, not succeeding in what he first undertook, he began working at the carpenter's trade, without previously studying as an apprentice. As he possessed considerable natural ability for this kind of work he succeeded quite well, and continued at this business for several years. At the age of twenty-three, in 1855, he wedded Miss Euphema Hinman, a daughter of Robert and M. A. Hinman, natives of Vermont, both of whom are now residing in Bureau County, Ill., where they have lived for over half a century. Mr. Hinman is eighty-three years of age, and his wife is seventy-eight. After marriage our subject moved to La Salle County, Ill., where he cultivated the soil for a number of years. He then sold his fine farm, and, crossing the Mississippi River, settled in Clark County, Washington Township, where he lived for over thirty years. To his marriage were born three children, viz.: Loren E. (wedded to Miss Lista Brown), Charles H. (who is at home with his parents) and Mindwell Ann Collins who is also at home. Our subject is a successful farmer, and owns a good farm of 245 acres, all well improved. He is a Republican in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Harvey E. Combs is a native Kentuckian, born in the year 1825. In 1834 he came with his parents to Lewis County Mo., and settled near Canton. After remaining there four years he moved with his parents to his present location. They purchased 55 acres of land at \$5 per acre. Our subject afterward purchased 160 acres, but sold 80 acres, and, being anxious to make a few extra dollars, helped cut 60 acres of wheat at \$1 per day. The distance to the place where he worked was four and a half miles. This distance he walked barefooted twice a day until finished. In 1846 he married Lucretia Raborn, who died eight years later, leaving three sons. In 1854 he took for his second wife E. Mitchel, and she died eight years later, leaving no issue. In 1863 our subject was again married, taking for his wife the Widow Sprouse, who had three children—two sons and a daughter—by her previous marriage. By the third marriage our subject became the father of two sons and four daughters. He chose his three wives from within half a mile of the same place. When our subject first settled on his present farm he knew of no one living west of him. He kept some very cross and savage dogs, and can tell many interesting anecdotes about early times. He and his dogs were chased into the house many times by the wolves, and he stood in his door in one instance and counted as many as twenty deer, and could at any time see wild turkeys. His father, one fall, cut down 165 bee trees, and obtained seven barrels of strained honey and seven barrels of honey in comb. In

1865 our subject assisted in erecting the First Baptist Church in this part of the country. He took but little part in the late war, being provost guard at Alexandria about two weeks. He takes great pride in the culture of honey bees, having 40 stands at present, and has had as many as 113 stands at one time. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is the son of George and Susan (Eberly) Combs. The father died in 1868 at the age of seventy-five. The mother is still living, and is ninety-four years of age.

John P. Coover, one of the foremost citizens and merchants of Clark County, was born in the State of Ohio in 1835, and is the son of John and Mary Coover, citizens of Ohio. John P. left his native State in 1856, and settled on a farm in Clark County, Mo., remaining there until 1878, after which he spent a year traveling through a number of States, but finally returned to Clark County, and in 1880 embarked in business in Peakesville. He was united in marriage, in 1855, to Miss Caroline Floyd, daughter of Ambrose and Margaret Floyd, of Ohio, and to their union eight children have been born: Mary J., David A., Elmer N., Elmira E., Wallace F., Ella A., John R. and Nora C., all of whom are living except Elmer. Mary J. was married to Mr. Lewis Kautz January 1, 1885. The remainder are still single. Mr. Coover is a member of the A. H. T. A. He has been engaged in the mercantile business for about seven years, has a large stock of goods, and does quite an extensive business, ranking among the first and most respected merchants of Clark County, dealing in dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, fancy notions, etc.

John M. Crook, a prominent pioneer of Clark County, was born May 13, 1823, in Grant County, Ky. He is the only living child of William and Nancy (McCann) Crook, the former of English origin, born in 1796, in Bourbon County, Ky., and the latter a native of Virginia, of Irish descent. After a youth spent in Mason County, Ky., the parents married and came to Pendleton County, and thence to Grant County, from which place they immigrated to Quincy, Ill., when our subject was twelve years old. They lived chiefly at Burton until 1838, when they came to Winchester, and here died, the mother in 1850 and the father in 1879. The father was a skillful cabinet-maker, but during his western residence was devoted chiefly to farming. Our subject lived with his parents until the age of twenty-four, and in the meantime had learned the plasterer's trade. He continued this business until 1854, when he married, and after two years in Winchester began farming. It was three years later that he moved to another farm, and about the same length of time afterward he went to Kansas. He spent but a short time there, and

then came to his present home. In 1868 he spent a few months working on the Union Pacific Railway, in Colorado. His wife, Armilda, a daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Norton) Buskirk, was born September 25, 1831, in Grant County, Ky., and was married May 7, 1854. Their children are Mary E., Nancy A., Sarah J., Mattie and Willie. Our subject is a reliable and respected citizen, and has held the political principles of the Whig and Republican parties in succession. He served as constable for eight years. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

O. S. Cross, a good citizen and blacksmith of Luray, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1826. At the age of sixteen he began learning his trade, and has followed this in connection with farming ever since. In 1857 he came to Clark County, Mo., and the next year was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Dabyns, a native of Missouri, born in the year 1839, and the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Dabyns. The result of our subject's marriage was the birth of four children, two of whom are deceased. Mrs. Cross died in 1871, and in 1876 he was united in marriage to Frances Dabyns, sister to his first wife. She was born in 1829, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. H. T. A. He is the son of Abram and Priscilla Cross, both natives of the State of New York, but their death occurred in Ohio. Our subject has a farm of sixty-eight acres, well improved and well cultivated, joining the town of Luray. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a good citizen and neighbor.

William H. Cull, a native of Henry County, Ky., was born in the year 1823, and is the son of Nathan and Rebecca (Rawlings) Cull, both natives of Henry County, Ky., and of Irish and Welsh descent, respectively. The father was a farmer, and was also engaged in the lumber business, sawing with the old-fashioned "whip saw." In politics he was a Democrat, "dyed in the wool." In religion he was a member of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in September, 1844, at the age of forty-five. His widow remained on her farm until 1851, when she sold her share of the estate and immigrated to western Clark County, Mo., where she now resides in her ninetieth year. She makes her home with her son, H. G. Cull. She was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject made his home with his mother in Henry County, Ky., until twenty-seven years of age, when he moved to Clark County, Mo., and purchased property in Washington Township. In 1851 he moved on his farm, where he has ever since lived. Previous to this, in 1848, he had married, and he now brought his young wife to share his

humble home, which consisted of a log house with one room, made by his own hands. As the country gradually began to settle up, he too began gradually to improve his farm, and it now numbers several hundred acres. To our subject and wife were born eight children, four only of whom are now living: Martha L., Susan A., John W. and Mary L. Our subject, in his thirty years' residence in Clark County, has gained the respect and esteem of all his acquaintances. After seeing that his children were well provided for in life, he still owns 240 acres of valuable land in Washington Township, five miles from Fairmont, where he first settled. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Jacob Dewald, farmer, was born February 24, 1849, in Rhenish Prussia, one of eleven children of Henry and Catherine (Back) Dewald, both natives of Germany. When our subject was six years old they crossed the Atlantic, and settled at Keokuk, Iowa. The father worked at his trade of shoemaking there until his death in 1857; the mother still survives him, and is living with our subject. The latter began for himself at ten years of age, in Clark County, doing anything he could find, and was thus deprived of an education. At the age of seventeen he rented a farm in Lewis County, and two years later returned to Clark County, where he farmed about five years. He next bought a farm in Lee County, Iowa, and continued there six years. He then returned, and soon after bought his present farm, which is one of the finest estates in the region. It embraces 140 acres of bottom land, and has a fine residence. In spite of his being scarcely able to read, and entirely deficient in writing, he has succeeded remarkably. He first voted for Tilden, and still holds to that political faith.

Frank M. Dewey was born in Lee County, Iowa, in 1855, and is the son of George H. and Chloa (Butler) Dewey, natives of Massachusetts. George H. came to Iowa in 1838, where he purchased a farm, returning to Massachusetts, however, to celebrate his marriage with Chloa Butler, after which he returned to his newly purchased home, upon which he and his wife are now living a quiet life, with his son Siar, who owns the homestead. The father is now in his seventy-first year, and his wife is but two years his junior. Our subject remained at home until 1880, and then came to Clark County, Mo., where he purchased his two brothers' shares in the farm on which he is now living. It consists of 230 acres of land, well improved. He deals in stock raising, making the rearing of good stock a specialty. Our subject was married in 1881 to Deborah E. Porter, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Thompson) Porter. He is a Republican, and also

a strong believer in Prohibition. He is an energetic member of the A. H. T. A., and is also an active member of the church and Sunday-school.

J. W. Dunbar, postmaster and general merchant, was born on the original site of Winchester, May 25, 1844. He is the eldest of three children of W. and Jane (Lockhart) Dunbar, natives of Kentucky, and born in 1815 and 1809, respectively. The mother came to Missouri with her first husband, and the father came when he was a young man. Her first husband, Mr. Thomas, was "the father of Winchester." After a residence there for some time his death occurred, and in 1843 his widow married our subject's father. They died in 1867 and 1885, respectively. The father had been a distiller in Kentucky, but followed agriculture in his western home, where he owned considerable property in and about Winchester. He was a prominent man in his community, and was honored with positions of trust up to his death. Our subject was educated at Bloomington High School, and at the age of twenty years began his career as a teacher, which extended over a period of ten years. He was also a collector during the war, and had many amusing experiences. He was collecting in Macon, Chariton and Randolph Counties during the time when Price made his raid up through Missouri, when in a day's ride you would not see a man on either side (blue or gray) unless he was disabled or too old to go into the army. He remained about three years in that vicinity, visited Kansas a few times, and then spent about two years in Trenton as an advertising agent. He returned to his native place in 1867, located on his father's estate, and followed farming and teaching for about seven years, since which time he has been a merchant at Winchester. He was commissioned postmaster November 21, 1885. His wife Ella (Vertrees), to whom he was married February 5, 1871, is a lady of French origin, and was born July 7, 1853. Their children are Mary, Minnie and Susie; two others are deceased. Our subject now owns a fine home, a store building, a good stock of goods, besides other town property, and is one of the leading men of Winchester. He is a Democrat; in religion his wife holds to the faith of the Christian Church.

Alfred T. Dunn, one of the old citizens of Clark County, was born in Ohio in 1832, and is a son of John W. and Mary Dunn, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The former died in Ohio in 1872, while the latter died in 1857. In 1853 our subject was married to Julia A., daughter of Elias and Mary C. Weekly. The father died in Ohio in 1862, but the mother is still living. Our subject was married in Ohio, and lived in that State until 1858, when he took a trip to Georgia, but returned

to Ohio in 1862, making that State his home until the following year, when he came to Clark County, Mo., living in different places for about two years, when he purchased the farm upon which he now lives, which contains about 200 acres of good land, well improved. Mr. Dunn is one of the old settlers of Clark County, having come here when it was but a wilderness. Mr. Dunn is the father of eleven children, ten of whom are living, as follows: William L., John E., Edward T., David H., Marion U., Joseph I., Alfred C., Margaret C., Sarah A. and Mary E. Our subject served in Company C, Sixty-ninth Missouri Regiment, for six months during the war, but at the end of that time received an honorable discharge, and returned home. During his early life he endured many hardships and privations, and worked hard, but now is enjoying the fruits of his early labor, and living the remainder of his life in ease.

Joseph T. Druse was born in Ohio in 1819, and is a son of Stephen and Anna (Denslow) Druse, natives of New York, who moved to Ohio, and engaged in farming until the death of the former, which occurred soon after their arrival. Our subject left that State in 1846 and went to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he remained about fifteen years, or until he came to Clark County, Mo., in 1860, when he settled upon his present farm of 183 acres, and has since been very successful. In 1858 he was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Elida T. Davis, daughter of Abial and Nancy (Cook) Davis, natives of Rhode Island. Five sons and five daughters have blessed this union, namely: Lillie, Arthur, Charles, Harry, Mittie, Fannie, Hiram, Lucy, Ora and George, all of whom are living at home. Mr. Druse enjoyed the advantages of a good education. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Jesse Edmonson, postmaster and merchant of Chambersburg, was born August 16, 1851, in McDonough County, Ill., and is the youngest of six children (one deceased) born to James and Sarah (Waymick) Edmonson. The parents were natives of Indiana, but were married in Illinois, where they came when young. Soon after marriage they located in our subject's native county, and there remained until about 1855, at which date he moved to Missouri, and two years later to Scotland County, of the same State. In 1861 they moved to Clark County, where they resided one year, after which they returned to Illinois. In 1864 or 1865 they again returned to Clark County, Mo., and located on the farm, where they have since resided. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Clark County, and at the age of seventeen left the parental roof, and May 23, 1868, Miss Mary Toops became his wife. She was born June 9,

1852, near Louisville, Ky., and is the daughter of Henry and Nancy (Combs) Toops. Three children were the result of our subject's marriage: James Henry, Emma Jane and Annie May. Our subject began farming soon after marriage, and continued at the same exclusively until 1882, at which date he purchased an interest in the general store at Chambersburg, becoming a member of the firm of Edmonson & Bro., but remained in the store only five months, when he moved to Athens, and established himself in the grocery business under the firm title of Edmonson & Fincher. He remained at Athens until February, 1884, when he returned to Chambersburg, and again engaged in merchandising with J. M. Toops, under the firm name of Edmonson & Toops. Since April 15, 1886, our subject has had control of the business alone, and is sole proprietor. In connection with merchandising our subject has also managed a farm, and is an industrious and enterprising young merchant. He is a Democrat in politics, but cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greely. He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., and has passed through all the chairs. His wife is an active member of the Baptist Church.

S. B. Ellison, farmer, was born March 24, 1820, in Monroe County, Va., and is the sixth of thirteen children. His parents, Matthew and Mary A. (Campbell) Ellison, were natives probably of Monroe County, Va., and Ireland, respectively; at least, Monroe County was the scene of their marriage. The father continued his agricultural pursuits until his death, when our subject was about ten years old, but the mother survived her husband until 1884, in about her ninety-seventh year. Our subject was educated in Virginia, and in his twentieth year began his career independently, and came to Grundy County, Mo. He was occupied there in various things about two years before he came to Clark County. He was married in 1843, but his wife died soon afterward, and in 1845 he remarried, and has been farming ever since, excepting about two years spent in California, in the mines. His wife, Sallie, a daughter of William Reed, was born in 1828, in Mason County, Ky., and was but a small girl when her father adopted Missouri as his home. Their children are William, Samuel, Mary, Josephine, Ida V. and Sallie. After her death he married Catherine, a daughter of Jacob Tryan, who was born in Maryland in 1832. Our subject has been a successful man in his career, and now owns 343 acres of fine land, in a high state of cultivation. His political principles were those of the Whigs before the war, and his first vote was cast for Taylor, but he now holds Democratic ideas. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

William Ethridge, an honest and respected citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of England, born in the year 1831, and came with his parents to the United States in the year 1845. They located in Iowa, a portion of their farm being in Lee County, and a part in Van Buren County. He spent from 1852 to 1856 in the State of California, and after returning located in Clark County, Mo. In December of the latter year he chose for his life companion Miss Jane Bristow, daughter of James Bristow. Her father having died when she was but a child, her mother afterward married William Bateman. Mrs. Ethridge was born in England, and after her marriage to our subject she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living—all girls. She and five daughters are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Ethridge located on his present farm, which consists of 460 acres, in the year 1856. His land is in a high state of cultivation, and is well improved. His large and commodious dwelling has everything necessary to make it convenient, and his brick building, built for fruits, vegetables, milk, ice, etc., is perfect. He is the son of John and Mary Ethridge, both of whom are natives of England, but who came to the United States, and died in the State of Iowa. Our subject was not in actual service during the war, but belonged to the State militia. He is an excellent citizen, and has the respect of all his acquaintances.

John Ewing was born in Pendleton, Ky., December 1, 1821, and is the son of Elijah and Susanna (MaKamson) Ewing, both natives of the same county in Kentucky, and of German and Irish descent, respectively. They were married in Kentucky, and the father farmed here for some time, when an anxiety to go west came over him; consequently he immigrated to Northeast Missouri, and located in Lewis County in 1835, where he was numbered among the pioneer settlers. In 1836 he moved to Clark County, and remained here for thirty-three years, or until his death in 1869, at the age of seventy-two. He was a Democrat in politics, and was for many years a worthy and useful member in the Baptist Church. His wife was a member of the same church. Our subject was but fourteen years old when brought to Clark County. His father and others of his neighbors built a rude log house, split logs for seats and desks, and hired a teacher for the winter term of three months' school. These advantages our subject had for an education. He had property which he improved up to the age of twenty-eight, when he left the paternal roof, and immigrated to California during the first gold fever excitement. After remaining in the Pacific State for two years he returned

to Missouri, where he has ever since lived. He married Miss Mary Frances Cornelius, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Cornelius, both natives of Kentucky. By hard work and economy he has reared and educated his three sons, all of whom are intelligent, enterprising men. The eldest son, James H., was married in November, 1884, to Miss Elmira I. Suter, of Clark County. J. S. and B. F. are single, and make their home with their parents. Our subject is one of Clark County's most enterprising farmers. He has over 240 acres of land well stocked and well improved. During the war he was in the militia for a few months, and in several skirmishes in Northeast Missouri. Our subject is a Democrat in his political views, but was formerly a Whig. He is a member of the Grange society, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Talma D. Faxon was born in St. Francisville, Clark County, Mo., in 1847, and is the son of Allen M. and Delia S. Faxon. The father was a native of New York, and was born in 1809. He taught school in Granville, Ohio, for three years, and also organized a brass band there. He then taught school in Cleveland, Ohio, and was assistant under Dr. Bruster for a number of years. During the Black Hawk campaign he was the private secretary of Lieut. Wade, and was also Johnson's private secretary in his canvass for Vice-President. He finally came to St. Francisville, and took charge of the only school in the county. There he remained until 1865, when he moved to Athens, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1884. Our subject received his education from his father, and afterward assisted him in teaching. He came to Athens with him, and has remained there ever since, being engaged as a mechanic, and is living with his mother and aunt. He is a Democrat.

Peter Fetter, farmer, was born February 13, 1813, in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, the son of Philip and Mary (Hardman) Fetter, natives of Germany. They came to this country when our subject was eighteen years of age, and located in Butler County, Penn. The father was engaged in farming until his death in 1877, in that county, where the mother survived him for three years. Our subject was partly educated in his native country, and on his arrival here began mining in our eastern mountain system. At his majority he married and moved to Kentucky, and, after five years at his old occupation, moved to Clark County, Mo., and rented some land. Soon after he bought his present farm, which is a fine estate of about 300 acres, and in good condition. He is a respected man and citizen, holding to the faith of the Roman Catholic Church, and advocating as his political principles the platform of the Democratic party. He first voted

for Harrison. His wife, Nancy Daily, a native of Ireland, was born in 1815, and immigrated to America when a young lady. She was married at her home in Pennsylvania, and lived until 1863. Their children are Philip, Kate, Nicholas and Annie.

George W. Fleming, a Clark County farmer, was born in Virginia, January 23, 1836. He is the eldest of seven children born to Joseph and Sarah (Anderson) Fleming, natives of Virginia, and born, respectively, in 1805 and 1816. They engaged in farming and stock raising until the father's death in 1869; the mother is still living. Our subject was educated in the common schools of his native State, and came to Missouri after he reached his majority, and settled in Jackson Township. After two years of married life on a rented farm, he came to his present home, at about the age of thirty years, and has since been actively engaged in farming and stock raising. His good business qualities have acquired him a fine farm of 240 acres, which is well improved and cultivated. His wife, Mary A., the daughter of Hiram and Margaret (Helferstein) Beeson, was born February 6, 1838, at Circleville, Ohio. She came to Missouri in 1853, and in June, nine years later, was married. Their children are Sarah A., William A., Hiram B., Joseph A., Edgar, Georgia G., Nellie C., Charles W. and Henry R. Our subject has filled several township offices, and for the last twenty years has served as school clerk. He is a prominent Democrat, and is now chairman of the county central committee. His daughter, Sarah A., is a Methodist, while Hiram B. and Edgar are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Benjamin A. Fleshman, was born in Harrison County, Ind., in 1838, and is the son of William and Delila (Hulls) Fleshman, also natives of that county and State. Here they were married, and here the father followed the carpenter's trade for a number of years. In 1847 they moved to Clark County, Mo., and here the father followed his trade for over thirty years. In 1877 he moved to the extreme northeastern part of Missouri, and there he now resides. Although he is seventy years of age he is hale and hearty, and his wife, who is a few years younger than he, also enjoys good health. Our subject is the elder of two children. His sister, who is a widow, is living in Atchison County, Mo. He was only nine years of age when brought by his father to Clark County. He received his education in the pioneer log cabins of that early day, and notwithstanding all these disadvantages he is, to-day, one of Clark County's most enterprising farmers and stock traders. The latter business he has made a specialty, carrying his stock to Chicago, St. Louis, etc. In September, 1858, he married Miss Sarah A. Stephens, a native of Harrison County, Ind. To this

union were born seven children: Emma, Nettie, May, William (deceased), Edward, Thomas and Cora. The first three are married. Mr. Fleshman was in the Federal Army nearly four years, and was a brave and gallant soldier. He is a Republican in principle, but votes for the man instead of for party, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns over 500 acres of valuable land in Clark County, and property in Fairmont.

James Foley, merchant, grain and hay dealer, was born April 13, 1828, in New Ross, Ireland, the eldest of eight children of John and Margaret (Nolan) Foley, natives of Ireland, and born in 1802 and 1803, respectively. The father was engaged as a grain merchant at New Ross until 1856, when they crossed the Atlantic, landed at Quebec, and came to Alexandria directly. After about eighteen years at this place he went to St. Louis, where he died at his daughter's home in 1875. The mother died in 1868. Our subject was educated in Ireland, and at the age of twenty-one years came directly to Alexandria, where he spent two years as a general laborer. He was next a member of Maxwell & Foley's commission house at Alexandria, but during the war abandoned that for farming. In 1867 he came to Gregory's Landing, and after three years of farming he began mercantile life. He has continued this in various partnerships ever since, and also is engaged extensively in the grain and hay business. Besides this he owns 180 acres of land adjoining the town, and nearly all the buildings in the village. His wife, Elizabeth (Nevitt), was born in 1828 in Indiana, and was married about 1871. Their only child is John P. She died December 14, 1877, and in September of 1882 Margaret Gibbons became his wife, a lady who was born in 1850 in New York. James E. and Charles F. are their only children. Our subject is a Democrat, while in religion his entire family are united in the Roman Catholic faith. He has been postmaster since 1882, and is a well-respected citizen.

J. W. Fonda, dealer in general merchandise, lumber, grain, etc., at Luray, is a native of New York. He came to Clark County in 1878, and established his present business in which he has been quite successful. He started with a small stock, but his trade has been gradually increasing, which is owing to his honesty and fair dealing. Before leaving New York, permanently, he was engaged in business at Three Rivers, Mich., where he remained a short time. In 1879 he married Miss M. G. Brady, of Albany, N. Y., and the daughter of Charles and Anna M. (Schryver) Brady. Our subject is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a man well known and much esteemed throughout the county. He is the son of James and Henrietta (Vandenberg) Fonda, natives of New York, and at present residents of the

State of Michigan, being prominent citizens of the neighborhood in which they live.

Hon. James H. Fore, representative of Clark County, was born in Bedford (now Fulton) County, Penn., April 21, 1845, the son of Henry H. and Hannah (Hoke) Fore, natives of Bedford and Adams Counties, Penn., respectively. The father, Hon. Henry H. Fore, whose portrait appropriately appears in these pages, was a prominent man of this county, and also served in both Houses of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. He came to this county in 1847, and located at St. Francisville. He died in 1879, and left a fine estate of 1,200 acres. He was a Whig in *ante bellum* days, but afterward a Democrat. His surviving children are James H., Allen, Charles P., Mary E. (the widow of Weston Johnson), Ann R., Louisa, Sophia (the widow of Dr. Hicks) and Margaret C. The mother died in 1859. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a fair English education, which his public life has greatly improved. February 23, 1882, he married Kate C., a daughter of J. Z. Barnett, a former citizen of this county until 1881, when he removed to his present home in Van Buren County, Iowa. Our subject has followed farming and stock raising very successfully, and has an estate of 210 well-cultivated acres, and one of the finest residences in the county. He is a Democrat, and as such was elected, to represent Clark County, in November, 1866. He served with distinction in the Legislature of the following winter, and acted on the committees of agriculture and immigration.

Allen Fore was born June 5, 1850, on the farm where he now resides. He was reared to manhood in this community, and educated at St. Francisville. Since his father's death he has been in company with his brother, Charles P., managing the old homestead. He owns 160 acres fine land. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of Clark County's most reliable citizens. Charles P., his brother, is two years younger than himself, and he also owns 160 acres.

John Fortune was born in Wexford County, Ireland, in 1830, and is the son of David and Ellen Fortune, of Ireland. He remained with his parents until seventeen years of age, when he went to Quebec, Canada, then to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there five years, when he went to California via Panama route, on the steamer "Golden Gate," which was wrecked in San Diego Bay. He then took another steamer for San Francisco, and arrived there some time after the wreck of the "Golden Gate." He was engaged three months as telegraph operator at the Golden Gate light house, situated at entrance of the bay at San Francisco, at a salary of \$150 per month, and from there

went to the mines, where he followed mining for five years, and dug \$12,000 worth of ore out of the ground, of which he lost \$10,000 in mining speculation enterprises. He then came to the city of New York by water, and was partially shipwrecked off Cape Hatteras. He remained in New York three weeks, visiting relatives, after which he came to Clark County, Mo., and settled upon the farm where he now resides. On his way from New York City he was married to Margaret A. Canfield, daughter of James and Ellen Canfield. This union was blessed with four sons: David, James E., John T., and William. January 11, 1881, he lost his wife, and in June, 1881, he married Mary J. Alton, daughter of Patrick and Mary Alton, natives of Ireland, and has had two children by this marriage: Mary E. and Eugene. Mr. Fortune has been a farmer of Clark County for about twenty-nine years, and is now in possession of eighty acres of good land under a high state of cultivation. His life has been full of adventures and hardships, which we have not space to enumerate. He was in Company D, Second Cavalry Missouri State Militia, and served four years, taking an active part in numerous battles and skirmishes; he carries marks of the war upon his body, and he takes great pride in the fact that he was one of the preservers of the Union. The father, grandfather and great-grandfather also fought for human rights and liberty, and carried marks of wounds to their graves, of which our subject was an eye witness.

Benjamin Foust was born in Carter County, East Tennessee, in 1836, and is the son of Zachariah Foust, a native of North Carolina, and of German descent. His wife, and the mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Sarah Kneidefer, was a native of Tennessee, and of German descent. The father and mother were married in Tennessee, where the father followed the occupation of a shoemaker. This trade he followed for about twenty-five years. During this time he also followed agricultural pursuits. To his marriage were born nine children, six of whom are yet living. After the war he immigrated to Scotland County, Mo., where he resided on a farm for some time. In 1880 or 1881 he moved to Clark County, Mo., and there he now resides, and since his wife's death in 1884 he has resided with our subject. He is a man seventy-seven years old, and is vigorous in mind, but feeble in body. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Dunkard Church. Our subject is the eldest son of a family of nine children. He remained at home until his marriage, when he took for his life companion, Miss Julia Hays, a native of Tennessee. This union resulted in the birth of nine children, seven now living: Nancy, Peter W., William T., George B. McClelland, Cora, Henry and Daniel. In 1877 Mr.

Foust lost his wife. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was much liked and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Foust afterward married Miss Nancy Hamby, a native of Tennessee, and the daughter of James Hamby. To this marriage were born five children, four now living. They are named as follows: Maudie, Benjamin, Robert and Beatrice. Mr. Foust is a Democrat in politics, and was in the war in Company A, under Capt. Dalton. He owns a good farm, and is an enterprising, successful farmer.

James Fulton, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1846, and at the age of two and a half years went with his parents to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1867, and then located in Illinois. After remaining there one year, he returned to Pennsylvania, and in 1869 came to Clark County, Mo., and followed farming and teaming until 1872, when he opened a family grocery in Kahoka, and has had a thriving trade ever since. Previous to this, in 1868, he was united in matrimony to Rachel Crayn, of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Stephen and Mary Crayn. She was born in the State of Pennsylvania about 1846, and is the mother of five children: Stephen, Ella, Charles, Samuel and Annie. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. He is the son of Samuel and Ellen (McClelland) Fulton, both natives and residents of Pennsylvania, who are respected as enterprising and peace-loving citizens.

Isaac Galland was born in Ohio in 1827, and is a son of David Galland, a native of Ohio, and Phebe (Gandy) Galland, a native of New Jersey. David Galland farmed to some extent, but most of his time was devoted to public affairs. He had the honor of assisting in framing the constitution of Iowa, in 1846, and served as judge of Union County, Ohio, for two or three terms, during which time he proved himself to be an honorable and trustworthy servant of public trust. He resided about a year in Illinois, and then went to Lee County, Iowa, where he died in 1867. Our subject remained in Lee County, Iowa, whither he had accompanied his father, until he took his departure for Oregon Territory in 1847. He remained there for a short time, but becoming satisfied that a trip to California in search of gold would be a wise undertaking, he started for that State, but was, unfortunately, seized with the mountain fever, and obliged to return home. He has been an extensive traveler, enduring many hardships which would appall the traveler of to-day. After returning to Lee County he remained at that place until 1850, when he moved to Clark County, Mo., settling upon a farm about two and a half miles from his present place, which he soon after-

ward purchased. While in Iowa the last time, he was married to Margaret Parsons, daughter of Abdel and Rebecca Parsons. To Mr. and Mrs. Galland ten children were born—five sons and five daughters—but only seven of this number are now living, and they are Charley, Mary, George, Daniel, David, Ellie and Edward. Our subject has been a stanch Democrat all his life. During the last seven years he has made quite a good deal of money by hard work and speculation.

Hon. Nathaniel F. Givens, present judge of the probate court, and a member of the firm of Givens & Meryhew, is a native of Kentucky, born October 10, 1810. His early life was passed on the farm, and while still quite young he adopted the profession of law, being admitted to the bar in 1836, at Morganfield, Union Co., Ky. In 1838 he immigrated to St. Louis, Mo., and lived there and in Jefferson County for about three years. In the fall of 1839 he moved to Clark County, and has since made it his home. He settled here during the late unpleasantness between Missouri and Iowa, and only one lawyer besides himself, and about 400 voters in the county. He has been eminently successful in his profession, and is meritoriously styled the father of law in Northern Missouri. In 1845 he led to the altar Miss Harriet E. Scott, a native of Kentucky, born about 1823, and the daughter of James Scott, also a native of Kentucky. This marriage resulted in the birth of five children, three now living. Mrs. Givens was a devoted member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1869. In 1852 Mr. Givens was elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1875 and 1877. He was elected to the first convention that was held in Missouri after the war. In November, 1886, he was elected to his present high and responsible position. In 1876 he engaged in partnership with Charles W. Meryhew, forming one of the best law firms in Northern Missouri. He is a Democrat. His parents, Samuel and Anna (Harris) Givens, were natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. The father came to Kentucky when quite young, and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1830. His wife had died about ten years previous to this. Of their family of ten children—six sons and four daughters—three are now living. He was in the war of 1812, as was also his brother-in-law, Hezekiah Harris.

T. U. Glasscock, a native of Clark County, Mo., was born in the year 1829, and is the son of B. R. Glasscock, a pioneer settler of Clark County, Mo. The father was a native of Clark County, Va., and was a fair representative of the good old English type. His descendants immigrated to Virginia when that State was a colony. In 1827 he moved to Clark County, Mo.,

by land, and settled upon wild land, the inherited property of his wife. He camped for some time, but as he was a fair carpenter and a somewhat natural genius he built a house, and as soon as matters could be arranged he returned to his native State, and brought back his family to the home in the wilderness. Here he lived, making farming his principal occupation, and verged into a happy prosperous old gentleman; but, sad to relate, here, during the war, he met his death at the hands of those whom he had never mistreated, but on the other hand whom he had befriended in time of need. He was a Democrat in politics, and his widow is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject is the eldest son of a family of fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to be grown. He remained with his parents until of age. His father was a physician, and our subject had the duties at home to look after. For his day and time he received a liberal course of home and common-school instruction. He also attended one year at La Grange College. At the close of the Rebellion he married Miss Agnes L. Weber, daughter of Micajah and Martha Weber, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Soon after marriage our subject and wife settled on a part of his father's old place, in a hut made of poles and daubed with mud, and lived on corn bread, and the like. In 1870 he sold out, and purchased land in Washington Township, three miles from Fairmont, which place he has gradually improved, and which he has ever since lived upon. To our subject and wife ten children were born, four of whom are living, viz.: Annie L., Ora, Robert H. and Olevia, all single, and living with their parents. Our subject was in active service during the war; was in the battle of Lexington, Mo., and in numerous skirmishes. He was then discharged on account of disability. He is a Democrat in politics, and is of the Baptist faith in religion.

Grate Brothers, hardware and agricultural implement dealers, include William and Barnard Grate. William was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 28, 1860, the son of William and Rachel (Boatman) Grate. William was reared to manhood in his native State, and came to Missouri with his father in 1855. The father located in Clay Township, on a farm where he died in 1874. The mother preceded him three years. Their children now living are Mary A. (the widow of George Stern, of Macon County), William, Solomon, Barnard, Apaline (the wife of W. Crumly) and Henry. In 1880 he abandoned farming, came to Wayland, and engaged in the liquor business for about two years. In 1885 he began in his present business, in which he is very successful, and controls a large trade. In politics he is a Democrat. Samuel was born in 1836, and has been in business with his brother

since coming to Wayland. The firm has the only business of the kind in the place.

Robert P. Gray, one of Clark County's oldest citizens, was born in Kentucky in 1823, and is the son of William Gray, a native of the same State, born in 1799, and Margaret (Price) Gray, who was also a native of Kentucky. Our subject was left an orphan at the early age of four, and in 1827 came to Missouri with his grandfather and uncle, making his home with them in Montgomery County, until 1837, when he accompanied his uncle to Lewis County, Mo., (now Clark County,) and located at Athens. The country then abounded in wild deer and Indians, and the old gentleman can relate many stories of early pioneer life in Clark County. In 1853 our subject was united in marriage to Julia A. Graham, daughter of James R. and Malena B. (Davis) Graham, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, and members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. The father was an old settler of Clark County. Mrs. Gray was born June 16, 1836, in Lewis County, Mo. She received her education in Clark County, and is a bright and well-informed lady. This marriage was blessed with ten daughters, seven of whom are still living. Mr. Gray is the owner of 320 acres of good and well-improved land, and has been a farmer of Clark County for fifty years. He is a Democrat. His wife is a worthy member of the Old School Presbyterian Church. They are both greatly interested in the education of the future generation.

Henry G. Gredel, was born in Germany April 22, 1838. He came to America with his parents about ten years ago, and located at New Orleans, where they both died. At about the age of fifteen he came up the river to St. Louis, and learned the saddle and harness maker's trade. He served in the artillery department during the late war, in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he went to Quincy, Ill., and in 1867 came to Alexandria, and started his present harness and saddlery business in which he has been very successful. He has the only establishment of the kind in Alexandria. May 20, 1869, he married Elizabeth Harg, of Quincy, Ill. Their children are Joseph A., William M., Edward T., John G., George C., Leo B. and Helen K. Our subject is a Democrat, and has held various local offices. He is now a treasurer of the school board. His entire family are members of the Catholic Church.

Bradford P. Greenleaf was born in Maine in 1830, and is a son of Thomas Y. and Eunice Greenleaf, natives of Maine. The father was born in that State in 1806, and is at present living with the subject. He has been afflicted with the loss of the sense of hearing since he was eleven years old. Our subject accompanied

his father to Clark County, Mo., in 1848, and located at Alexandria. About three years after his arrival he was married to Caroline Merideth, of Iowa, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy Merideth, natives of Indiana. This union has been blessed with five sons and one daughter, and five of the children are now living. They are Franklin P., Thomas A., Levi M., Scottie M. and William H. Our subject is an active Democrat, takes great interest in educational enterprises of all kinds, and he and his family are members of the Christian Church. He was nominated in 1884 for judge of the Eastern District, the district being largely Republican, and was beaten by twenty-five votes.

Charles J. Hagan, M. D., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 10, 1842, the son of Charles and Margaret (Gibbons) Hagan, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native county, and attained some knowledge of science and the languages. In 1859 he began the study of medicine, and in 1863 graduated from Sterling Medical College, of Ohio. During 1862 he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, and after graduation was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Forty-sixth Ohio Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was one of the few surgeons wounded in the service, being severely wounded in Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, Ga. After the war he practiced in his native county until 1867, when he came west and located at Alexandria, where he has since met with well-merited success. He was married June 29, 1867, to Louisa G. Conway, a native of this county. Their children are Nora and Carma. Our subject is a Democrat, and was postmaster during a part of 1868 and 1869, and conducted the office three years afterward for C. H. Grumman. He is very prominent in local politics. He is a member of the Northeastern Missouri Medical Society, and of the Clark County Medical Society. He is a Knight Templar, and belongs to the Memphis Commandery. The Doctor is a reliable citizen, and a physician of experience and ability.

William Hagerman, of Wayland, Mo., was born in Washington County, Ohio, December 16, 1834, and is the son of William and Phoebe (Bingham) Hagerman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. The parents came to this State shortly after the war, and settled near Wayland, where they passed the remainder of their days. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received only a limited education. In 1854 he came to Clark County, settled near Wayland, and there he has since resided, excepting one and a half years' residence at Salt Lake City, where he was in the employ of U. L. Goot. Mr. Hagerman has followed farming and stock raising successfully, and now owns 350 acres ad-

joining Wayland on the south. In 1860 he married Miss Mariah Vermillion, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and the fruits of this union were the birth of five children: Lewis O., Edgar B., Mittie J., Minnie B. and William W. Our subject is independent in politics, is a strong advocate for prohibition, and is recognized as one of the enterprising and prosperous business men of Clark County.

Peter Hancock, a prominent citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Indiana, born in the year 1827, the son of Daniel and Margaret Hancock, both of whom are natives of Maryland. In 1857 our subject came to Iowa, where he remained for about six years. He then moved to Clark County, Mo., and located on his present farm of 290 acres, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. In the year 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Carr, daughter of James and Catherine Carr. She was born in the year 1834, and by her marriage with our subject became the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. Four daughters are living. Mr. Hancock belonged to the Missouri Militia during the war, and participated in the battle of Athens. He is one of the most substantial citizens of Clark County, and is a first-class farmer. He directs his attention principally to the rearing of live stock, in which he has been quite successful. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a member of the Masonic order.

Reuben Hanson, a respected and enterprising citizen of Athens, Clark Co., Mo., was born in the State of Ohio in the year 1827, and is the son of Peter and Amelia Hanson. In 1857 our subject left Ohio, and immigrated to Iowa, where he remained until 1862. He then came to Clark County, Mo., where he engaged in the blacksmith trade, which occupation he had learned in youth. This he followed for a period of forty-one years. In his choice of a wife he selected Miss Annie Bishop, daughter of Mordica and Sarah Bishop, and the result of this union was the birth of three children—two daughters and one son—viz.: Elizabeth J., William H. and Mary E. Mr. Hanson is a citizen, well known and well respected throughout the county. He is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are consistent and worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a liberal contributor to all laudable enterprises.

David Hand was born in Marion County, Ind., April 2, 1838, the son of Frazie and Margaret (Ferguson) Hand, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Virginia. The father came to Clark County in 1843, and followed farming in this part of the State until his death in about 1854. The mother afterward married

a John Morris, but died during the late war. The parents had three sons and five daughters born to them, and those living are Eliza (the wife of W. Morris) and our subject. David received little education in his youth on the farm, but has made up for it by his habits of observation. He was married in 1858 to Hannah La Masters, a native of Keokuk, Iowa. He at once moved to Alexandria, and was engaged as a laborer until he bought land. In 1872 he moved to Dr. George Jenkins' place, near there, and in 1881 bought 150 acres from that gentleman. This is his present home, and is one of the best improved in the township. His residence was built in 1886. The following are his children: William, Robert, Henry, Margaret, Asbury, Emma, Samuel, Thomas and Florence. Our subject is a Republican, and since his conversion to the Methodist faith has been active in church affairs. He was converted in 1874. He is a total abstainer from spirits and tobacco. In 1886 he bought the Methodist Church, of Alexandria, which he rebuilt and refitted for all sects who worship God.

Patterson D. Harper was born in Ohio in 1818, and is a son of Rev. Thomas Harper and Elizabeth (Kinsel) Harper, both natives of Virginia. Thomas Harper gained quite a reputation as a Baptist minister, and was a soldier in the last war with Great Britain. He was a man of great ability, and was highly honored by all his associates. He lived to the good old age of eighty-five. His life is a leaf of the past which could be read and imitated with profit by many of the present generation. Our subject left his father's house in 1841, and went to Iowa, visiting several places; he there married Eliza A. Stedman, *nee* Staley, and remained in that State until 1853, when he came to Clark County, Mo., and located on his present farm of ninety acres, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. This marriage has been blessed with seven children, only two of whom are living: they are Ezra and Martha A. Our subject lost his first wife in 1855, and afterward married Sarah C. Goodrich, by whom he has had eleven children, of whom the following nine are living: Mary F., Margaret M., Minnie P., Emma L., Seth A., Frank, Ruth, P. D. and Bobby. Mr. Harper served in Company H, Twenty-First Missouri Volunteers, during the late war, taking an active part in the battle of Shiloh, and was also in the regular battle at Corinth, besides participating in other engagements of minor importance. Previous to the organization of the Republican party Mr. Harper was a Democrat. He is a member of the A. H. T. A. and the G. A. R.

William R. Harrison (commonly known as Gen. Harrison, in Clark County), was born in Wheeling, W. Va., June 22, 1800

He first came west as an Indian trader in 1819, and in 1822 he settled on the Des Moines River, building the first house in the county at old Maryville, and establishing a trading post there with Indians. He followed this all through the north and west, up the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, until the disappearance of the Indians. He was a pilot and an interpreter in the Black Hawk war. He was for two years in the employ of the American Fur Company, also followed hunting and trapping all his life. He knew Black Hawk and Keokuk well, and he is now the only survivor of thirty-two first settlers of Clark County. They were as follows: William and Samuel Bartlett, J. Wayland, George Haywood, Col. Rutherford, Floyd, William and John Clark, Clayton, Judge Taylor, Charles Sanford, the McDanielses (about three of them), William Beadle, Esq. (up near Athens), Peevler, Johnson (who helped lay off Waterloo) and others. Gen. Harrison's first wife was Eleanor Webb, of Kentucky, whom he married in 1831. To them were born five children—three sons and two daughters—two sons and the daughters now living. His second and present wife's maiden name was Mary Shoemaker. This union resulted in the birth of seven children living—two sons and five daughters. The General was an old line Whig before the war, and since that event he has been independent in his political views. He practiced medicine a great deal during the late war, using Indian remedies. He was quite a successful Indian fighter in his day. The General has owned ten acres of land, one mile up the St. Francis River since 1838; it was originally owned by Col. Church, and leased of him. The General built a house on it in 1832.

Judge George H. Harter was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 2, 1833, the son of John W. and Nancy A. (Russell) Harter, natives of Kentucky and Ohio, respectively. The father removed to Delaware County, Ind., about 1840. It was there that our subject was reared to manhood on a farm, and secured a common-school education. He has improved much by self study, however. He came west in 1857, and after his marriage in the following year he returned to Indiana. He followed farming in Indiana and Illinois until the close of the war. He then came to Clark County, and after several years as a laborer and renter, he purchased his present farm in 1880. His estate of 240 acres is one of the best in the county, and is watered by a large spring lake accessible from all parts of the place, and is quite a noted resort for fishing. In April, 1858, he married Isabel, a daughter of David Hay, a Virginian, and pioneer of this county. Their children are De Wilton, Mary E. and Nannie M. Our subject is a liberal Republican, and as such was elected in 1886 as a judge of Clark County, the only Republican elected to the county court.

Frederick Hauptman was a native of Prussia, and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary Myers, was a native Hessian. They were married in the old country, where Frederick followed the saddler's trade. They then immigrated to the United States, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained for a short time. In 1837 they moved from Pennsylvania to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Clark County, where he resided a period of thirty years. To his marriage were born fourteen children, seven of whom are now living. He was an honest citizen, a good neighbor, and an enterprising farmer. He was a Democrat in politics, and while living in the old country was a member of the Lutheran Church. His children are all living in Clark County, and are named as follows: Henry, August, Charles, John, Emeline Susan and William. John, Susan and William are single, and are living at the old home place, a splendid farm containing several hundred acres of rich land. The mother of these children was a member of the Presbyterian Church in the old country, and is an excellent woman.

J. G. Hays, dealer in dry goods and groceries, is a native of Clark County, Mo., born in the year 1860. He remained with his parents, and assisted in the labors on the farm until the year 1881, when he opened a general merchandise store with John Lowe. Mr. Lowe soon after closed out his interest to B. F. Stickler & Son, in the fall of the same year, and in 1885, Strickler & Son closed out their interest to George Rauscher, who continued the business until January, 1887, when our subject purchased the entire stock. He still continues the business, and has a large and lucrative trade. He is a Republican in his political views, and is a young man who, by his industry and good management, can not fail to succeed. He is the son of A. A. and Rachel E. A. (Grier) Hays, both natives of the Keystone State. They came to Clark County, Mo., in 1858, where the mother died in 1866. In the year 1886 our subject married Miss Belle Seaman, who was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1859, and who is the daughter of George J. and Rebecca (Stark) Seaman.

Lewis L. Haywood, deputy county court clerk, and the son of William H. and Elizabeth (Brown) Haywood, was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1844. The parents were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father was a farmer, and came to Missouri in 1829. He participated in the late war, and died January 4, 1887. The mother is still living in Clark County. Of their family of seven children all are living. Our subject was reared on the farm, and continued the labor incident to that life until 1882, when he moved to Kahoka and entered the county clerk's office as deputy, and has faithfully discharged the duties

of that office up to the present, with the exception of the latter portion of the year 1880. In 1874 he chose for his life companion Miss Lucinda J. Marshall, a daughter of Mitchell Marshall. She was born in Keokuk, Iowa, in 1854. Our subject's grandparents, George and Martha Haywood, were natives of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky, and afterward to Missouri, in 1829, locating near the site of St. Francisville, Lewis (now Clark) County. He died in his eighty-sixth year, his wife having preceded him many years.

Goodsil W. Hecox, farmer, was born June 2, 1825, in Meigs County, Ohio, the seventh of ten children of William and Mary (Halsey) Hecox, the former of German origin, born about 1775, in Connecticut, and the latter a native of New York, and of similar descent. They were married in our subject's native county, and remained there until 1828; then came to Adams County, Ill., and resumed farming until about 1842. They then moved to Hancock County, where the father died two years, and the mother three years, later. The father was a successful and prosperous man. Our subject was educated in Adams County, and remained at home until the age of twenty-two. He then married and settled on a farm, but three years later engaged in the livery business at Warsaw, where, four years later, he lost all his property. He then moved to Clark County, and two years later purchased his present home, on which he has resided for thirty years. He has a fine bottom farm of 130 acres, six miles from the Mississippi. His wife, Anna Cathcart, was born in New York City June 22, 1833, and is of Scotch descent. They were married in Illinois May 13, 1847, and their children were George S., Amelia (deceased), Anne, Mary, Franklin, Lura and Samuel. Our subject lost the property he inherited, but has recovered his financial standing, and is now a prominent citizen. He was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican. During the war he served in the Home Guards. His wife and three daughters are members of the Christian Church. His first vote was cast for old Zachary Taylor.

Henry J. Hewitt was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in the year 1831. His father, Don C. Hewitt, also a native of New York, was of Scotch descent, as was also the mother, who was born in the State of Connecticut. They were married in the State of New York, where they passed the principal part of their days. The father was a farmer and merchant. In 1836 he immigrated to Michigan, where he followed agricultural pursuits. He also held the office of sheriff. Eleven years later Mr. Hewitt moved to Northeast Missouri, settled in Knox County, where he followed merchandising, farming and stock raising. In 1853 he moved to

Canton, and after merchandising there for some time, moved to Schuyler County, where he again engaged in commerce. He died in Adair County. He was a thrifty, industrious man, and was universally respected. He was originally an old line Whig, but later a Democrat, and was a member of the Baptist Church. He left a widow and two sons, having lost two children some time before. Mrs. Hewitt has made her home with her son, Henry J. Hewitt, since the death of her husband; and, although she has seen eighty-one summers, is yet vigorous and hearty. Our subject made his home with his parents until he reached his majority. He received a good education, and began working on an excellent farm in Knox County, which was given him by his father. Just previous to locating on his farm, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Virginia O. Staples, a daughter of William and Julia (Buford) Staples, both natives of Virginia. Our subject farmed for one year, and then clerked in a general merchandise store one year, and rented his farm. He then went to Canton, and engaged in the livery business, in which he met with excellent success. He then gave up this business, and came to Fairmont, Clark County. He afterward went to Schuyler County, and engaged in the mercantile business, where he remained for six years, and then commenced staging, which business he followed all through the war. In 1878 our subject moved to his farm in Clark County, and later sold that farm, and moved to Fairmont, where he has ever since made his home, living in the house he first built for a tavern, in which business he is now engaged. To our subject and wife were born six children, three of whom are living: Bettie (widow of W. W. Smith), Charles T. and Carrie C., now attending school. Mr. Hewitt keeps a first-class tavern, and is a well-respected citizen. He, like his father, is a Democrat in his political views, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Maj. Robert E. Hill, deceased, was a native of near Richmond, Va., where he was born October 1, 1815. He was the son of John and Mary (Winfree) Hill. His parents came to Clark County about 1836, and engaged in farming and stock raising. The father died a few years later, and of his five sons and two daughters two sons and daughters survive. Maj. Hill was educated at Louisville, Ky., and acquired some familiarity with the languages and the sciences. He was one of the early and successful commission merchants of Alexandria for several years, and then was engaged on the river for eighteen years as the captain of a vessel. After that he followed farming near Alexandria, and also was a successful stock raiser until his death, October 18, 1886. He was a Democrat of considerable influence in all public affairs, and served as judge of the county court for about four years.

He was also a prominent member of the F. & A. M. order. In 1840 he was married to Ellen E., a daughter of Levin B. Mitchell, a pioneer of this county. The widow and the three following children survive him: Cora A., the wife of J. R. Williams; Mary S., the wife of J. S. Jenkins; Nannie P., the wife of C. H. Mann, and Grandison W. Maj. Hill left his family a fine estate of 800 acres of the best bottom lands, besides other valuable property. His widow resides at the old homestead with her only son, who manages the estate.

George B. Hottel was born in Harrison County, Ind., in the year 1826, and is the son of John C. and Margaret (Funkhouser) Hottel, both natives of Virginia, and both of German descent. The father was a cooper by trade, which business he followed in his native State a number of years. He then moved to Harrison County, Ind., where he continued to follow his trade, and was also engaged in cultivating the soil. Here he lived to a ripe old age, and was considered one of the most enterprising farmers of Harrison County, and at his death he had accumulated a great deal of valuable property. He was a Democrat in politics, and he and wife were consistent members of the United Brethren Church. Our subject is the youngest of a family of ten children, four of whom are yet living. He made his home with his elder brothers (his parents having died while he was yet young), and in 1852 he married Miss Mary Snyder, a native of Harrison County. The fruits of this union were eight children, two of whom are married and live in this county. They are named as follows: Julia A., Isaac A., Maggie B., Joseph M., John H., Ella E., Etta May and William C. In the spring of 1854 Mr. Hottel moved to Northeast Missouri, and purchased a farm near Athens, Clark County, but remained here but a short time. In 1856 he moved to Washington Township, Clark County, where he has since lived, a period of thirty-one years. He is a prominent citizen, a good neighbor and an industrious farmer. He owns a good farm situated about three miles due north of Fairmont. In politics he has never scratched the Democratic ticket.

G. W. House was born in Lewis County, Mo., December, 7, 1843, and is the son of Thomas P. House, a native of Kentucky. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Neidner, is a native of Ohio. The parents were married in Lewis County, Mo., where the father resided for more than sixty years. In his early life he settled in the southwest corner of Lewis County, while it was yet a wilderness. He was a brick mason by trade but made farming his principal occupation during life. He was a Republican before the war, and after that event a Democrat. He was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he started out in life for himself, and worked on a farm for some time as an employe; he then rented land, and thus continued for about seven years, in which time he accumulated sufficient means to buy property. This he did in 1875, buying a farm in Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo., where he has since resided. He first married Miss Boord, a daughter of J. M. Boord, of Lewis County. To this union one child was born, who died in infancy. Two years after the death of his first wife he married Miss Maberly, daughter of James Maberly, of Lewis County, Mo. To their short married life of only four years two children were born, both of whom died in infancy. In 1884 Mr. House took for his third wife Mary Sidney Raine, a daughter of D. Raine, a farmer of Washington County. To the last union one child was born, named Agnes May. Mr. House is numbered among the enterprising and substantial citizens of Clark County. He owns 265 acres of valuable land, and in politics he has always been a Republican.

John W. Howard, of the law firm of Matlock, Hiller & Howard, is a native of Clark County, Mo., born in 1857, and the son of Edmond J. and Mary (Hopper) Howard, natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Illinois, and the grandson of John and Susannah (Flanray) Howard, both natives of Virginia, and both of Irish descent. The grandparents came to Kentucky, and settled on a farm where they remained until 1837, at which time they emigrated west and settled in Clark County, Mo. Here they passed the remainder of their days, the grandfather dying in August, 1842, and the grandmother in December, 1848. The father of our subject was born November 9, 1825, and secured his education in the common country schools. After the death of his parents, he began working for himself, and February 24, 1849, he married Miss Mary Hopper, but still continued on the old farm where he is now living, and of which he has been a resident for over fifty years. He is a tiller of the soil, and owns a good farm of 165 acres. He has always been an active, energetic and enterprising business man, and is considered one of the leading and successful farmers of Clark County, and has naturally become very prominently identified with the early history of the same. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce (1852). Although he has always been an active and hearty supporter of his party, he has never been a political aspirant. However, he has been elected to and filled several township offices to the satisfaction of all. The mother of our subject was born in October, 1831, and is the daughter of William and Lucretia (Ballinger) Hopper. By her marriage with Mr. Howard she be-

came the mother of ten children, nine of whom are living, viz.: Isaac V., Lucretia (Mrs. Warren Harnes), John W., Emma (Mrs. George F. Hull), Edmond J., Ladosia Price (Mrs. T. V. Waggoner), Robert L., Mary May and Alberta. Our subject received his education in the public schools of Clark County, Mo., and at Keokuk, Iowa. He reached his majority on the farm, and then entered the teacher's profession, which he followed for a few years. In 1880 he began reading law under Matlock & Hiller, and afterward associated himself with this firm as a partner. He has been actively engaged in his profession ever since. He was one of the delegates to the National convention that nominated Grover Cleveland in 1884. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and in politics is strictly Democratic.

Frank F. Howell, an influential citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1829. In 1840 he came to Clark County, Mo., and in 1853 he married Miss Annie Tinsman, a native of Pennsylvania, and the daughter of Jacob and Polly Tinsman. Mrs. Howell died in 1857, leaving one child named Lindley. December 19, 1859, he took for his second wife Emma J. (Driskell) Hughes, widow of James Hughes. Three children were born to her first marriage, viz.: Ellen, Elizabeth and Sarah. By her marriage with our subject she became the mother of eight children: Annie, Viola, Susie, Edmond, Charles, Emma, Franklin and Mortimer. Edmond died December 25, 1865. In 1867 our subject located on his present farm, where he has been very successful. In the year 1876 he spent seven months exploring the regions of the Black Hills, which proved a fruitless attempt at fortune. Mrs. Howell is the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Breckenridge) Driskell, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. Howell's parents were John and Eliza (Dye) Howell, natives of Canada and Virginia, respectively. The mother was born in 1808, and died in 1882. The father was born in 1798, and died in 1856. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. Howell belonged to the State militia during the war, but was called into active service only on two or three important occasions.

John A. Hubert, Esq., was born in Pennsylvania, October 16, 1838, the son of James C. and Mary (Hoover) Hubert, of German and English descent, respectively. The father came to Missouri about 1840, and located on a farm near 'Possum Hollow, where he lived until 1858. He then removed to Hancock County, Ill., where he died in the following year. The mother still survives him, and lives with our subject. Her living children are

John A., Barbara A. (the wife of T. Asher), and George W. Our subject was reared on a farm, and secured a fair education. He has spent his life in farming and stock raising. He was one of the first to introduce the steam thresher into this county. He has been very successful in his operation, and now owns 106 acres of cultivated land adjoining Wayland, with forty acres of timber elsewhere. His farm is well stocked and improved. He lost his first wife by death, and in 1887 married his present wife, Annie L. (Horton). Our subject is a Democrat, and is serving his second term as justice, as an efficient officer.

James R. Hume, cashier of Kahoka Savings Bank, is a native of Indiana, born in the year 1845 and who came to Clark County, Mo., with his parents in 1851, and located on a farm. At the age of twenty-one he abandoned agricultural pursuits, and entered the teacher's profession, which occupation he followed until 1879, when he was elected recorder of Clark County, holding the office eight years. About eighteen months before his term of office expired, he was elected to his present responsible position. In 1871 he wedded Miss Emma R. Weber, a native of Missouri, born in the year 1852, and the daughter of Micajah and Martha J. Weber. Three children were the result of our subject's marriage: Roberta T., Cora C. and Vevie H. Mr. Hume is a Republican in his political views, and a member of the G. A. R. He is the son of L. B. and Sarah R. Hume, who are natives of Indiana and South Carolina, respectively, and is a man well respected by all who know him. Mrs. Hume and one daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

Capt. William Jackson, a stirring and enterprising citizen of Clark County, Mo., was born in Shelby County, Ohio, October 15, 1823, and is the son of James and Amelia Jackson, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. The father was born on New Years day, 1793, and died in Clark County February 19, 1870. The mother died in Ohio, December 20, 1826. On March 26, 1846, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Reese, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Reese. She was born August 1, 1829, and by her marriage with Capt. Jackson became the mother of nine children, four of whom are deceased. Four sons and one daughter are now living. In 1852 Capt. Jackson moved to Mercer County, Ill., and in 1855 he left there and moved to Clark County, Mo., where he located on his present farm which consists of 240 acres of good land, well improved and with a neat residence upon it. Our subject was formerly a member of the A. H. T. A., and Sons of Malta, the latter named only existing during the Rebellion. He belonged to the State militia and Home Guards during the war, being captain in the latter, and first lieu-

tenant in the former. During the year 1864 he was kept on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. He is a Republican in politics, and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel James, a farmer of Folker Township, was born in Illinois in 1833, and is a son of Daniel James, a native of North Carolina, and Eve (Fifer) James, a native of the same State. Our subject came directly from his native State to Clark County, Mo., where he settled upon the farm he now lives on. He married Elozzen Townson, a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Townson, and this union has been blessed with six children—two sons and four daughters—of whom the following are now living: William E., Mary, Jennie (wife of Charles Selivan), Belle and Charley. Our subject has always been an active Republican, in honor of which the people have tendered him the office of justice of the peace. He now owns a well-stocked and improved farm, and has almost one hundred head of cattle. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

James A. Jenkins was born in Clark County, January 1, 1849, the son of Robert and Martha (McRae) Jenkins. The father's first wife was a lady named Rambo. Their children are John W., Maggie J., Cassie E., Dr. George F. (of Keokuk), and Robert E. (a prominent lawyer of Chicago). Our subject is the only living child of the second marriage. The father came to the county in 1837, and died in 1858. He was a Democrat, well and favorably known. Our subject received a fair education, and, in 1873, married Mary S., a daughter of the late Maj. R. E. Hill. He farmed until 1876, and then began the drug business in Alexandria. Finding this injurious to his health, he again went to farming and stock raising. His children are Robert H., Ellen E., David L. and Mary S. Our subject is a Democrat. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Seymour W. Jester was born in Delaware County, N. Y., January 7, 1854, the son of Ezra T. and Louisa (Bidwell) Jester, natives of New York. The father came to Missouri after the war, and located on his farm near the Fore homestead, where he has since followed farming and stock raising. The estate consists of 340 acres. His children are Seymour W., George E., Jennie (the wife of A. K. Loomis), Charles and Myrtle. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received a fair education. He and his brother, George, have owned the farm where he now lives, since 1880. February 12, 1884, he married Kizzie, a daughter of James Bell, of Kahoka, and soon after settled upon his farm. He has been very successful as a farmer and stock raiser, and has one of the best residences in the township. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a reliable man. He has one son—Howard.

William W. Johnson, liveryman, of Kahoka, is a native of Randolph County, Ind., born in 1825. He passed his early life on the river, serving in different capacities. He had very meager educational advantages, and started with very little means to assist him in the struggle through life, consequently all his possessions were made by hard labor. May 14, 1846, he married Miss Mary McCall, of Hancock County, Ill. She was born in Scotland, and was reared in Canada by her parents, Daniel and Margaret McCall. To her marriage eleven children were born, ten of whom are yet living. In March, 1856, our subject came to Clark County, Mo., and purchased a farm in what is now the eastern portion of Kahoka. In the latter part of the same year he purchased eighty acres more, which, taken with what he previously had purchased, amounted to two-thirds of the present town of Kahoka. He laid out the town on his land, and donated the square, where the courthouse now stands, to the county, for the purpose for which it is now used. He dug the cellar for the courthouse, and hauled the rock to construct the same. In 1882 he engaged in the livery business at Kahoka, and has been very successful. Our subject is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His parents are Mahlon and Mary (Walker) Johnson. The father died in Illinois in 1847, and the mother resides with her daughter in Kahoka, Mo. Our subject's wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank Kamuf, a native of Germany, immigrated to America in September, 1857, and is a boot and shoe maker by trade. He is the youngest of nine children of Christoph and Margaretha (Bender) Kamuf, born August 18, 1840. The parents were natives of Germany, born in 1802 and 1804, respectively, although the father was of French origin. The latter was a nurseryman for nearly forty-five years, after he had served in the German Army for twelve years, five of which he had the honor of being first lieutenant in the Grand Duke's body guard, at Karlsruhe. After being married and settled down in life, he was twice elected mayor of Rettigheim, Baden, serving in all twelve years. He was well educated, and was liberal in politics and religion. The mother died November 2, 1878, and the father immigrated, four years after, via New York to Cincinnati, Ohio, and after a visit of seven months at the homes of three older sons there, came to our subject's home at Winchester, Mo., in October, 1883, and died there at the age of nearly eighty-three years, on February 14, 1885. Our subject was educated, after six years of common school, at the high school at Heidelberg, Germany, and at the age of seventeen emigrated via New Orleans to St. Louis, whence, after a brief stay there, he went to Keokuk, and five years later

he came to Bonaparte, Iowa. There he was engaged as foreman in a boot and shoe making establishment, while his boss carried on a tannery. After holding the situation for nearly three years he was married, on March 13, 1884, to Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Ludwig and Maria W. (Engelbrecht) Waiher. She was born January 10, 1843, in York, York Co., Penn. Their children now living are Emma, Maggie, Anna, Carrie and Louis. Three sons and one daughter died while yet very young. Our subject came to his present home on the 1st of August, 1865, where he established the business he now follows, and is the oldest business man in the town. In September, 1870, he was commissioned as postmaster, and served with honor and satisfaction to all concerned until the election of Cleveland. He is largely a self-made man, a good Sabbath-school worker, and stands high in society, and in the church of his choice. He is a man of truth and veracity, and of temperate habits. His first vote was cast for Gen. Grant, who was his party's candidate. Himself, wife and eldest daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Millard F. King, a young and prosperous farmer of Clark County, was born in Missouri, in Clark County, in 1859, and is a son of Henry J. and Isabella King. His father is an old settler of Clark County, and is still a resident thereof. Although a young man, our subject is in possession of ninety-six acres of good land, which he is constantly improving, and from the present outlook will some day, probably, rank as one of Clark County's prominent farmers and citizens. He is still unmarried, and is highly respected by all his associates and neighbors.

William A. King, deputy county court clerk, is a native of Iowa, born in 1854, and is the son of Charles E. and Jane (Smith) King. The mother was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States in the year 1843. The father was a stone mason by trade, but followed different pursuits through life. They reared a family of six children, four of whom are yet living. In 1858 they moved from Iowa to Missouri, locating in Clark County, where the father died in 1859. The mother followed him in 1865. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, and moved with his parents to Clark County when only four years of age. He remained on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he began teaching, and occasionally attended school until 1882, when he came into the county clerk's office. Since that time he has filled different clerkships in a highly creditable manner. In 1874 he married Miss Martha E. Stark, a native of Missouri, born in the year 1853, and the daughter of William Stark. The fruits of this union are three children: Fred B., William H. and Mattie

May. In 1885 Mr. King had the misfortune to lose his wife. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is also a member.

Kirch & Schreyer, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware, established their business June 15, 1886. Not long afterward their storehouse and many goods were consumed by fire. But not being discouraged by this, they at once rebuilt, and are doing a thriving business. Charles J. Kirch, whose name appears first in this firm, is a native of St. Louis, Mo., born in the year 1864, and came to Kahoka with his parents when eight years of age. He is a Republican in his political views, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is the son of John and Catherine Kirch. The mother is a member of the Baptist Church. William Schreyer was born in the year 1855, and came to Kahoka about 1880. He was engaged in the butcher's business, which occupation he continued until June 15, 1886, when he engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Republican in politics, and the son of Martin and Mary Schreyer, who were natives of Germany and immigrated to America, settling in Waukesha County, Wis., in 1850. The mother died in the year 1861, and the father followed her to the grave in 1868. They were both worthy members of the Lutheran Church, and were well-respected citizens.

J. F. Lackey, Cumberland Presbyterian minister, located at Kahoka in March, 1886: He is a native of Hardin County, Tenn., born in 1848. He was reared on a farm, and at the age of nineteen began working at the carpenter's trade, and followed this occupation until twenty-five years of age. He then began to prepare himself for the ministry, placing himself under Richland Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1875. The following year he was licensed to preach, and in 1877 he was ordained, since which time he has been almost constantly engaged in the ministry, sickness having deterred him for a period of about one year. In September, 1878, he married Miss Levisa Flowers, who was born in the year 1858, and who is the daughter of Dr. D. D. and Mary (Curl) Flowers. Five children were born to our subject and wife: Mary A. (deceased), Lillie E., Fletcher C., Douglas W. and John S. In March, 1886, our subject received a call from the church in Kahoka, which then numbered about twenty-five, and now about one hundred. He is the son of James and Levina (Pawley) Lackey. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the I. O. O. F., Blue Lodge and Eastern Star. He preaches in Memphis, Mo., the third Sunday in each month. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Pres-

byterian Church, and also of the Eastern Star. Her grandmother, Sallie (Jacobs) Curl, was the daughter of William Jacobs, who lived in Maury County, Tenn., and Rachel (Roundtree) Jacobs. Mrs. Lackey's great-grandmother, Lizzie (Gamblin) Curl, was a daughter of William and Susanah Gamblin, of Virginia, and of English descent. She died at the age of one hundred and eight; and William Curl, her great-grandfather, died at the age of ninety-five. Her great-great-grandfather, William Curl, was of English descent, and died at the age of seventy-five.

John Langford, present county treasurer, is a native of Kentucky, born in 1821. He lived on the farm until 1834, when he moved with his parents to Illinois, and there remained two years. They then moved to Clark County, Mo., arriving there in August 1836, and located on a farm. In 1845 he married Miss E. C. Arnold, of Cumberland County, Ky., born in 1826, and the daughter of Louis M. Arnold. The fruits of this union were eight children, three daughters and one son now living. In 1850 our subject was elected sheriff of Clark County, but remained on the farm until 1856, when he was elected county court clerk, and moved to Waterloo, the county seat. At the expiration of his term of office, which was in six years, he lived a rather retired life until 1866, when he improved a new farm, and located upon it, cultivating the soil until 1876, though between the years of 1866 and 1876 he held the office of probate judge and presiding justice of the county court. In 1876 he moved to Kahoka, and embarked in the machine and hardware business, which he continues at the present time. Our subject is a Democrat in his political views, and he, his wife and three children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Langford's parents, Robert and Elizabeth (Sullenger) Langford, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The mother died in Illinois in 1835, and the father followed her to the grave in 1843. He was a life-long farmer, and although a member of no church was a moral, upright man, and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He participated in the war of 1812, and his death occurred in Clark County, Mo. The mother was a member of the Baptist Church.

David N. Lapsley was born in the State of Kentucky, in 1830, and is the youngest of twelve children of John A. and Mary W. (McKee) Lapsley, who were both born in 1783, and died in 1859, and were natives of Virginia. John A. Lapsley was a farmer of Kentucky, and was a great speculator and contractor. He served in the war of 1812, and was captain of a company in Dick Johnson's regiment. He and wife were highly honorable and useful citizens. Our subject left Kentucky in 1836, came to

Clark County, Mo., has been a resident in this county ever since, and now lives upon a farm of 360 acres in Sweet Home Township. He was united in marriage in 1865 to Margaret Jenkins, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Rambo) Jenkins, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Lapsley have had two children: Elizabeth and Robert. The former is a well educated lady, and a fine musician. Our subject is a well educated man, and a great reader. He attended the Des Moines College in Iowa, and then prepared himself for the junior year in the Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He graduated from that college in 1855, and then returned to Clark County, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Waterloo, the county seat, in 1857. Not liking the legal profession as well as he expected, he returned to his farm, where he has since lived with the exception of twelve years which were occupied in the execution of the duties of clerk of the circuit of Clark County, during which time he gained the reputation of being the best clerk that county ever had. He is exceedingly accommodating, is a quick and active business man, a strong Democrat, and is also a liberal donator to public enterprises. Mrs. Lapsley is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James H. Lapsley was born in the State of Kentucky in 1825, and is a son of John A. and Mary W. (McKee) Lapsley. [See history in sketch of D. N. Lapsley.] Our subject left Kentucky in 1836, and, coming to Clark County, Mo., settled on the old home place, where he now lives. In 1865 he was married to Maggie P. Hess, daughter of Samuel S. and Prudence Hess, natives of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Lapsley six children have been given: Laura V., John S., Susan E., Farley, Marshall and an infant. Mr. Lapsley received a common-school education, and is now a prosperous business man, dealing largely in stock, and regarded as a man with whom one can negotiate, feeling confident that he will do what is right. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

William Lasswell, Sr., was born in Hardin County, Ky., in the year 1808, and was the son of Jesse and Jane W. (Mitton) Lasswell, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. There is no Irish or German blood on either side of the family. In 1829, at the age of twenty-one, our subject married Miss Sarah Williams, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Williams, natives of Virginia. After living in Hardin County, Ky., a number of years our subject and wife, in 1846, moved to Northeast Missouri, and remained a short time in Scotland County. In 1847 they moved to Clark County, where they rented land a number of years, suffering all the privations incident to pioneer life.

In 1852 they moved to their own farm in Washington Township, where they remained until 1865. They then sold out, and purchased land seven miles from Canton, Lewis County. Several years later he traded this farm for one he first rented in 1846, in Clark County, where he has ever since resided. To their marriage were born eight children, five of whom are yet living, are married, and have families. Our subject is a Democrat in politics. October 28, 1876, he lost his wife; she was a Christian woman, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1877 Mr. Lasswell married Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas, who had three children by a previous marriage. Our subject, though seventy-eight years of age, is still quite vigorous in mind and body. Felix M. Lasswell, son of our subject, was born in Hardin County, Ky., May 8, 1832. He met with many hardships, after starting out for himself at the age of sixteen, but gradually overcame all difficulties, and managed to save money. He is now considered one of the most successful and enterprising farmers of Clark County. In 1856 he married Miss Standifird, a daughter of Aquilla Standifird, who was killed in the war. To our subject and wife were born these children: Emily C., James F., John W. (who was drowned), Roberta B., Aquilla, Walter and Judson (twins), Edmond K., Clarence and Lawrence. In 1865 Mr. Lasswell sold his land in Washington Township, and purchased land in Lewis County, where he remained several years, and then returned to his former place of residence, where he has one of the finest farms in Clark County; it contains 480 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

James W. Leach is a native of Alabama, and is a first-class farmer. His parents, Ambrose H. and Martha P. (Lotter) Leach, were natives of Alabama, and five years after our subject's birth, which occurred September 4, 1823, they removed to St. Clair County, Ill. In 1855 they left their farm in that county, and the father spent the rest of his life as a merchant in Van Buren County, Iowa. He died in 1865, and the mother survived him but one decade. The St. Clair County schools furnished our subject his education, and he remained at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-two. He remained on a farm in that county until he began saw milling in Jefferson County, Iowa, at the same time that his father went there. He spent about a year at that, and a similar time in the hotel business, at Bonaparte, before he came to Clark County. He has been living on his present estate since 1880, and his 170 acres of fine land lie partly in Union and partly in Jackson Townships. He was married, December 24, 1846, to Elizabeth, a daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Stucky)

Anderson. She was born in St. Clair County, Ill., in December, 1828. Their children are Lyman H., Sylvanus M., Augustus E., Samuel A., James N., Leonora, Martha and Linnie B. Our subject has been a justice for several years, and is a staunch Democrat, who first voted for Polk. He has served also as president of the county township board, under the township organization.

Albert D. Leech, M. D., a successful practicing physician at Athens, Clark Co., Mo., is a native of Lee County, Iowa, born in 1859. He is the son of Alexander and Jerusha Leech, who now reside at Syracuse, Neb., and are respected and honored citizens. Our subject made his home at Donnellson, Iowa, where he conducted a large stock farm for his grandfather, until 1882. He commenced the study of medicine some time previous, and at this date, 1882, he came to Athens, Mo., to continue his studies. In the fall of 1883 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated from that institution with high honors in the spring of 1885. Immediately afterward he began the practice of his profession at Athens, his present location, where he has been successful in establishing an extensive practice, and has the reputation of being one of the best physicians in the county. On the 16th of June, 1884, he was married to Miss Donnah Albaugh, daughter of Allery and Levo Albaugh, of Donnellson, Iowa. Dr. Leech is a Republican in political views, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a member of the Clark County Medical Association. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

John M. Leedom, M. D., who is a resident of Ashton, Mo., was born in Schuyler County, Mo., November 10, 1855. He was reared in the town of Lancaster, and began reading medicine under Dr. W. F. Mitchell in 1877. In the years 1879 and 1880 he attended the medical department of the State University of Missouri, and in 1880-81 he attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated in the latter year. He located in Ashton in 1881, where he has had a good and remunerative practice ever since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is strictly Democratic in his political views. He is a young physician, full of push and energy, and is on the high road to prosperity. In 1884 he was elected coroner of Clark County, and filled that position in an able manner. He is the son of Asa and Susan (Woodson) Leedom, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Kentucky. His parents reside in Schuyler County, Mo., and, although they are living on a farm, the father's former trade was that of a tailor, in which business he was quite successful.

J. A. Lehew, son of Joseph M. and Sarah A. (Story) Lehew,

is a native of Clark County, Mo., born June 16, 1842. His father was a successful farmer, and once owned the farm where the county poorhouse now stands. He moved to the city of Kahoka some years since, and is connected with his son (our subject), in the machine and music business. Our subject was reared on a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits continuously until 1880, when he came to Kahoka, and engaged in his present business, which embraces boilers, engines, threshers, farming implements, etc., and is doing a large and lucrative business in his line. He organized the first old settlers' association in Clark County. In 1882 he united his fortunes with those of Miss Dora Harvey, daughter of Rowland Harvey; she is a native of Missouri, and a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject is one of the thorough-going, wide-awake young business men of Kahoka, and his future prospects are very bright.

Jacob W. Lewellen, probably the oldest living native citizen of this county, was born March 19, 1834, the fifth of ten children of John W. and Jane E. (Trabue) Lewellen, the former of Welsh origin, born about 1805, in Kentucky, and the latter of French stock, born in Woodford County, Ky. The mother was a second cousin of Henry Clay. They came to Pike County as children, and were married by Rev. Biggs about 1824. In 1832 they removed to Clark County, and entered 1,400 acres. They lived there until 1859, when they settled permanently in Montgomery County, where the father died in 1886. The mother still lives with her daughter, Mrs. S. E. Bibb, in Ralls County. The father served as county judge for eight years, and was prominently identified with the history of this county, and held in high esteem by the people. Our subject was educated at the college at West Point, Iowa, and at the age of eighteen began for himself as a teacher. He taught for three years, and after his marriage, at the age of twenty-two, settled on his present farm. He inherited 211 acres, and has now acquired over 1,500 acres, on which he deals considerably in stock. He is probably the largest resident land owner in the township. His wife, Mary E., is the daughter of John N. Boulware; they were married November 6, 1856. Two of their seven children are deceased, and the mother's death occurred in 1875. He was married, December 18, 1877, to Olivia M. Sexsmith, who was born December 18, 1846, in Virginia. His children are Nancy J., George E. (M. D.), Martha A., Josie Q. and Charles T. by his first marriage, and by his second Mary S., Maud M., Jessie V. and Edith A. He first voted for Buchanan, his party's candidate. He has served as trustee for one term. His wife is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, while he and his daughter, Josie, hold to the Baptist faith.

Isaac N. Lewis was one of Clark County's prominent citizens, born in Butler County, Ky., in the year 1812. He was the son of James A. Lewis, a native of North Carolina, and Margaret (Tygot) Lewis, a native of Virginia. The parents came to Kentucky at a very early date, where they were united in marriage. They were prominent and highly respected people. Isaac N. passed his youth with his parents, receiving the best education that the schools of that day afforded, and afterward much improved it by observation and desultory reading. He went to Simpson County, Ky., where he began the study of law, and was finally admitted to the bar. He remained there for five years, after which he sought a new location, and in 1838 moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, locating at Keosauqua, the county seat. He was very successful here, and soon had an extensive practice. He became prominent, and was elected a representative to the Territorial Legislature, and as such discharged his duties in a highly creditable manner. In the practice of the law his partner was J. V. Howell, who edited a paper in Keokuk. Early in the decade of the forties he removed to Clark County, Mo., and located upon a farm. Prior to the war he was twice elected to represent Clark County in the State Legislature, and also served as such during the exciting years of the war. In 1862 he was a candidate for circuit judge, his opponent being James Ellison, the latter being elected. After the war Mr. Lewis avoided politics. In 1840 he met and married his wife, and to them have been born thirteen children, as follows: Harriet C., Margaret O., James B., Lucy E., Isaac N., Loranah A., Webster C., Susan A., Ida M., Mary V., Anna M., Florence E. and an infant. The family of Mr. Lewis is one of the best in the county. In early life our subject was a Whig, and before the war was an owner of slaves, but during the war he was a Union man, and since that time had been a Democrat. Mr. Lewis was a believer in the faith of the Cumberland Presbyterians. He was a man of few words, of steadfast determination, and his personal honor was above reproach. His death, which occurred a few weeks ago, was bemoaned by a large circle of friends.

Isaac N. Lewis, Jr., was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1851, and is the son of Isaac N. Lewis and Lucy A. (Lewis) Lewis. Our subject was born on the old homestead of his father, and remained there until his marriage, in 1875, with Mary Todd, when he moved to the place where he now lives. Mary (Todd) Lewis is a daughter of Dr. William and Anna (Richardson) Todd, natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis had one son, William D. Lewis, and in 1877 the young couple were separated by the death of Mrs. Lewis. Mr. Lewis then married Minnie Hus-

ton, and this union has been blessed with two children: Harry H. and Georgie M.—a boy and a girl. Our subject has never held any public office, although his father was an active supporter of the Democratic party.

Henry Clay Lyle, farmer, was born November 10, 1824, within five miles of Martinsburg W. Va., the second of five children of Hugh M. and Eleanor (Henshaw) Lyle, the former of Irish descent, born about 1794 in West Virginia, and the latter of Welsh stock, a native of the same county. They left their native county in 1826, and went to Henry County, Ky., where they remained until 1837. After that they settled in Clark County, Mo., on a farm now owned by W. Jenkins. The father died the following year, and the mother afterward married James Ripper, and lived until 1870. Our subject is almost entirely self educated, on account of his responsibilities after his father's death. At the mother's second marriage he began for himself as a farm hand, rafting on the river, and working in a commission house at Alexandria. While at the latter place, in a livery stable, he took a trip to Des Moines, and was offered a good position by a post trader, but refused to accept. He married at the age of twenty-five, and after keeping a boarding house he began renting. For a few years he owned three different farms, and in March, 1881, located on the old homestead which his parents bought before the father's death. His wife, Elizabeth Conway, was born May 6, 1826, in Cynthiana, Harrison Co., Ky., and afterward came to Springfield, Ill. They were married October 2, 1851. Our subject is a self-made man, and now owns 140 acres of land. He is so well known that he is generally called "Uncle Clay." He was formerly a Whig but is now a Republican. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a Methodist. Our subject's mother departed this life December 31, 1870, aged seventy-two years and eleven months.

D. Mangle was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1811, and is the son of D. and Catherine (Em) Mangle, both natives of Hanover, Germany. The father might rightly be called a natural genius; he was a carpenter, and could make any wood work in his line. In the fall of 1834 he immigrated to this country, took a trip to Texas, and finally settled in New Orleans, where he died at the age of sixty-six. The mother was sixty-five at the time of her death, and they were both members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject immigrated to the United States in the spring of 1834, a few months before his father. He was a single man, twenty-three years of age. He roved around for several years, and was three or four years in New York City, where he worked as a laborer. He then went to New Orleans, and here again worked as a day la-

borer. In 1845 he moved to Northeast Missouri, where he has ever since remained. In 1847 he married Miss Catherine Beer, a resident of Quincy, but a native of Germany. To this marriage were born two children, only one, a son named Isaac, now living. He is a resident of Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo., where he is engaged in farming. About four years after marriage our subject lost his first wife; he afterward married the widow of Rev. Curtis Smulling, by whom she had two children. By her marriage with our subject she became the mother of one son, Samuel C., now a farmer in Washington Township. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age, during which time he was united in marriage to Miss M. A. Brown, a resident of this county. To this union seven children were born, four now living: Curtis S., Gertrude V., Roscoe and an infant not named. Samuel C. Mangle is an enterprising and industrious young farmer of Clark County. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Emma Dillinger was the maiden name of Isaac Mangle's wife, to whom were born five children, four now living. Our subject and second wife lived together happily for thirty years, or until death marked her for a victim. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Mangle is an enterprising farmer, and owns 270 acres of land, all well improved. He is a Democrat in politics, and although seventy-six years of age is still quite strong and hearty.

William H. Martin, M. D., was born in Iowa in 1837, and came to Missouri with his parents when only two years of age. He worked at gunsmithing principally in early life, and at the age of seventeen began the study of medicine. In 1860-61 he attended the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, after which he practiced until 1867, when he entered the same institution, and graduated in the spring of 1868. He then located in Kahoka, where his practice has been successful, large and remunerative. In September, 1862, he married Miss Mary E. Wilson, a native of Missouri, born in 1844, and the daughter of Joseph G. and Sophia (Weber) Wilson. Of the four children born to this union two are deceased. The two living are Clara Leigh and Jessie G. The former graduated with high honors at the age of fifteen, and the latter is yet attending school. Dr. Martin is a member of the Masonic order, R. A. M., Blue Lodge and Eastern Star, A. O. U. W.; a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and a Democrat in politics; his wife and daughter, Clara Leigh, are members of the Baptist Church. He is the son of Rev. John J. and Phoebe (Howard) Martin. The mother died in 1851, and in 1854 the father married Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright)

Howard, widow of Adrian Howard. The father is a Methodist minister, and is now living in Kahoka. In 1886 our subject engaged in the drug business in that city with B. S. Crawford, who is also an M. D., and a native of Illinois, born in 1845. He is the son of H. P. and Margaret (Crawford) Crawford. His mother died in 1879, and the father took for his second wife, Mary (McCandless) McCoy. B. S. Crawford was reared in the town of Warsaw, Ill., and assisted his father in the mercantile business until 1865, when he entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and graduated in the spring of 1867. He first located in Greensburg, Knox Co., Mo., where he remained twelve years. He then practiced in Canton, Lewis County, for seven years, and then located in Kahoka, embarking in the drug trade, and also continued his practice with W. H. Martin. In 1868 he married Miss Nancy Northcutt, a native of Missouri. To them were born three children: Eva, Margaret and Frank. His wife was a member of the Christian Church, and died in 1878. The following year he married Miss Catherine Beach, of New York, born in 1847, and daughter of Alexander and Catherine Beach. Dr. Crawford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, K. of H., A. O. U. W. and K. L. of H. He is a Republican in politics.

J. W. Mason was born in Nelson County, Ky., in 1853. His father, J. W. Mason, was a native of Henry County, Ky., and of English descent. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Mollie Kirk, was a native of Harrison County, Ind., and was of Irish descent. The parents were married in Kentucky, where the father resided a number of years, engaged in farming. About the year 1840 he moved to Pike County, Ill., where he entered land. Previous to his coming to Pike County he met with misfortune, and had to pay a security debt of \$6,000. He was an old Henry Clay Whig in politics, and for a number of years was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His widow soon after his death moved to Kentucky, and made her home with her sister in Henry County, where she resided until her death in 1863. Our subject is the only son of a family of two children. He made his home with his mother until twenty years of age, his father having died when our subject was but fourteen. In 1854 he moved to Keokuk County, Iowa. As he was something of a mechanic, brick-layer and plasterer by trade, he found employment at good prices, and made money while there. In 1855 he returned to Kentucky, and spent the winter of 1856 in Northeast Missouri, where he followed his trade for several years in Lewis and Clark Counties. November 10, 1859, Mr. Mason married Miss Emaline Laswell, a daughter of William Laswell, a native of Kentucky. For several years after marriage our subject rented land

in Washington Township, but in 1863 he purchased land in the eastern part of the same township, where he has ever since resided, a period of twenty-five years. To his marriage were born two children, viz.: William H. and Felix S. William H. is a physician of prominence at Sand Hill, Scotland Co., Mo. Felix S. is still at home, and manages the farm, which consists of 170 acres of excellent land, all well improved. He is a Democrat in politics, has been a member of the Masonic lodge for over twenty years, and is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife and two sons.

Asa S. Mason was born in Washington County, Penn., March 22, 1844. He is the son of John and Susan (Stephenson) Mason, natives of Pennsylvania. The father came to Missouri in 1863, and located first in Clark County, and afterward in Scotland County, where he now resides on a farm near Memphis. Our subject was reared in his native State, and was educated at Bridgeport, Penn. In 1859 he went on the Ohio River as a cabin boy, and gradually rose until he became captain of a vessel, at the age of about twenty-four. He followed steamboating on the Ohio and Mississippi until 1871, when he came to Alexandria, and engaged in merchandising and pork packing with P. Cunningham. The reverses of 1874 caused by the noted decline in pork compelled them to suspend business. Since that time our subject has been successfully engaged in the grain business. In January, 1886, he also took charge of the mercantile house of J. H. Million, with whom he has been associated for some years. This is the leading dry goods and merchandise house in Alexandria. Mr. Mason was married, January 1, 1868, to Emma A. Fitzpatrick, a native of Fort Madison, Iowa. Their children are John H., Mary M., Bertha L., Susan C., Grace E. and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Mason is a Democrat of the younger school, and has served as mayor of Alexandria for several terms. He is prominent in local affairs, and has declined nomination to various offices.

Capt. Morgan Mason was born in Washington County, Penn., July 8, 1808, the son of Robert and Sarah (Meek) Mason, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was a pioneer of Pennsylvania, and died there in October, 1854, in his seventy-sixth year. Our subject was reared in his native State, and worked with his father in farming and grist milling. He began boating in 1840 on the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers, and the same year came to St. Louis as a steamboat clerk. He was a clerk on the first steamboat "Consul" that made a trip from Cincinnati to Brownsville, Penn., after the improvement of the Monongahela River in 1843. He quit steamboating in 1854,

and came to Clark County, and bought a farm. He made that his home for twenty-five years, engaged in farming and stock-raising, so that at one time he owned about 400 acres, and still owns the original homestead of 220 acres. About twelve years ago he removed to Alexandria, and in 1879 engaged in a grocery and produce business, in which he has been very successful. Of his six brothers and four sisters the following are now living: Isaac M., Harrison and Horace G. These live in Brownsville, Penn., and John lives near Memphis. Capt. Mason was married on April 11, 1830, to Permelia Stevenson, of Green County, Penn. She died in 1856. They had four sons and two daughters: Presly S. (deceased), William W. (deceased), Morgan (deceased), Isaac M., Sarah A. (the wife of the late F. Johnson, of Indianapolis), and Priscilla S. (the wife of C. D. Eberhart). His second wife was Hannah (Laning) Gregg. She died January 22, 1883. The children, by her former marriage are Cephas, Mary (the wife of N. C. Tolman), and Susan K. (the wife of A. T. Sullivan). Our subject is a Republican, and a warm admirer of J. G. Blaine, who was born near his native place. He was a supporter of the Union cause, but treated both sides courteously. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for over forty years, and is one of Alexandria's respected pioneers.

Aaron Mattley was born in Orange County, N. Y., September 15, 1822, and is a son of John Mattley, who was born in England in 1792, and Elizabeth (Key) Mattley, also a native of England. They came to the United States just after the war of 1812, and settled in the State of New York, where the father was a mechanic for about twenty years, after which he went to Jefferson County, Ind., where he settled on a farm, remaining there until his death. After the death of his father our subject accompanied his mother, brother and sister to Scotland County, Mo., where he engaged in farming and school teaching until the war, when he served in Company G, N. E. R. Home Guards, in which he was captain under David Moore. He took an active part in the battle of Athens, where he was wounded by a bullet passing through his lungs. This wound was thought fatal for some time, but he finally recovered. In the winter of 1860-61 he organized several secret societies, the Knights of Malta being a society for self-protection. He has the honor of having made the first unconditional speech in behalf of the Union delivered in Scotland County. After the war he lived in Scotland County until the last twelve or thirteen years, when, after selling his farm, he purchased the one he now lives upon, which contains 280 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising to a great extent. He was mar-

ried in 1851 to Eliza J. McCaslin, of Indiana, although a native of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Mattley have had three children: Walter Scott, Jonathan H. and Nancy E. (the widow of James T. Hise, who is now dead). In 1873 our subject was left a widower with three children. In 1879 he married Sarah E. Combs, daughter of James Combs and Elizabeth (Scott) Combs. This wife was born in Scotland County, Mo., in 1846. Her grandfather was a pioneer settler of Clark County, Mo., and her grandmother died at the age of ninety-one, having been a resident of that county for fifty-three years. She was highly respected by the citizens, and was the mother of a large family. Mr. and Mrs. Mattley have had three children: Katie, Aaron J. and Hilda. Our subject has never aspired to a public office of any kind, although he takes great interest in the welfare of the Republican party, and was chairman of the central committee of Scotland County for sixteen years, and also president of the Union League for some time. He has been an active and worthy member of the Baptist Church for forty-four years, and has never been known to be under the influence of intoxicating liquors; he is the possessor of part of the old place known as the "Robert Lee place." He is a member and officer of the A. H. T. A., and belongs to the G. A. R. He is greatly interested in the prosperity and general welfare of the country, a hearty supporter of education, and is a man of ability, well read, and well posted in the current events of the day.

Charles B. Matlock, of the law firm of Matlock & Hiller, was born in Illinois February 27, 1846. He was reared principally on the farm, and began the study of law when quite young, under John H. Craig and H. Scott Hull, of Keokuk, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar by Judge David Waggener, of the supreme court, in 1866. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Clark County, Mo. In February, 1872, he married Miss Cora Campbell, of Clark County, and a daughter of Isaac R. and Emily (Davis) Campbell. She was born in Missouri in 1850, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject's parents, Thomas and Nancy (Ballard) Matlock, were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively. The father was a minister in the Disciple or Christian Church. They reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom lived to be grown. The father died in 1865, and the mother followed him to the grave in 1875. From 1867 to 1872 our subject was prosecuting attorney in Clark County. He is a Republican in politics, and an excellent citizen.

Charles W. Meryhew, of the firm of Givens & Meryhew, was born in Ohio December 7, 1830. His parents, John and

Elizabeth (Bias) Meryhew, were both natives of New York. The father was a millwright and carpenter, and built several mills still standing on different streams in Ohio. He was a soldier in the second war with England. Our subject received the mental discipline of a common school, and fitted himself, in part, for an educator, while feeding stock for his father, who was a stock breeder as well as a millwright. He taught school several winters, and by his studious habits during that period, acquired a fair English education. In 1856 he came to Missouri, continuing to teach during the winters. He spent the summer of 1858 in Kansas, and the following autumn and winter he taught in Richland County, Ill. The next spring he began reading law at Olney, in that county, with Preston & Livingston. In February, 1861, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the southern district of Illinois, and was in practice at Olney when the American flag was insulted in the South. The autumn before he had commanded a company of Wide-awakes who escorted Gov. Yates through Egypt, Ill., and when President Lincoln made his first call for troops, Mr. Meryhew joined the Eighth Illinois Infantry, a three-months' regiment. At the expiration of that time he tried to get into Gen. Fremont's escort, but was half an inch too short. In August, 1861, he joined the Black Cavalry, which, in March, 1862, was consolidated with Missouri companies, and formed the Seventh Missouri Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, in which, as lieutenant, he commanded Company K, between one and two years, and Company G, nine months. He was then detailed as assistant commissary of musters of the Seventh Army Corps, and shortly afterward was detailed as aide-de-camp to Gen. Carr, remaining on his staff until July 13, 1864, when he resigned on account of ill health. He came to Clark County, his present home, in the autumn of 1864, was appointed general agent of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, and in January, 1865, he led to the altar Miss Harmania A. Heil, daughter of Augustus F. and Anna (Kleinline) Heil. She was born in Pennsylvania in May, 1844, and by her marriage became the mother of three children, viz.: May E., Cora E. and Lula. His wife and daughters are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church. After marriage he settled at Waterloo, then the seat of justice of Clark County. In the autumn of 1866 he was elected judge of the probate court, was re-elected in 1868, and served two terms, making an efficient and faithful county officer. In 1870 he followed the county seat to Kahoka, where he has since resided, except two years, 1874 and 1876, which he gave largely to the improvement of his farm, attending to such suits as he had on his hands. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attor-

ney of the county, and, after serving six months, was counted out. He is a man of fine sense, and an able advocate. Before a jury he is candid and logical, sometimes witty, and easily places himself on good terms with a jury. He was president of the Clark County Agricultural Society three years while at Waterloo, and has held the same office the last two years. He is a public-spirited man, and has done a great deal to build up agricultural and other interests. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for a quarter of a century, and has passed all the chairs in the subordinate lodge. Latterly he has made a specialty of insurance, and is doing a heavy business in that line. He is eminently reliable and trustworthy, and has the fullest confidence of the people.

J. H. Million, the present efficient collector of Clark County, is a native Missourian, his birth occurring in 1846, and is a son of J. D. and Emma (Staple) Million. He was raised upon a farm, but at ten years of age entered school, where he continued until 1868, then came to Clark County and began teaching school at Alexandria. He remained in the pedagogical profession one year, then began clerking in a store, which occupied his attention for the ensuing eight years. By this time he had collected sufficient means to embark in business upon his own responsibility, and this he at once did, selecting the dry goods and grain trade. Close application to business, sterling honesty and an unusual amount of enterprise on the part of Mr. Million has brought forth its legitimate reward—prosperity and happiness. He selected Miss Sue Pritchett as his life companion, and in 1869 their marriage was solemnized. One daughter has blessed them named Lula P., and mother and daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Million is a Democrat in his political views, and is one of his party's most active workers in Clark County. In 1884 he was elected to the collectorship of the county, and after serving one full term of two years was re-elected, and now officiates in that capacity.

M. Mills was born in Warren County, N. Y., in 1836, and is the son of Alonzo Mills, who was also born in the same county and State, and of English descent. The mother, whose maiden name was Murdock, was a native of the same State and county, and also of English descent. After their marriage the parents lived in Warren County, N. Y., where the father followed the carpenter's trade for nearly twenty years. In 1852 he moved west, and settled in Illinois for one year. The following year he immigrated to Decatur County, Iowa, where he lived until his death, a period of thirty years. At Decatur he followed his trade in connection with farming, and was considered by all a

good neighbor and an influential citizen. He was a Republican in politics, and for many years was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died in 1884. His first wife died in the year 1885, while still quite a young woman, and his second wife died in the year 1887. She was a Miss Carpenter. Our subject is the second of a large family of children by both marriages, five being by the first. The eldest son was a Federal soldier during the late war, and was taken sick, carried to the hospital at St. Louis, and here died. The third son died of typhoid fever, at the age of eighteen. The youngest son by the first wife lost his life at the hands of sharpshooters at Atlanta, Ga. Our subject made his home with his parents until seventeen years of age, and, with the modest sum of 60 cents in his pocket, started out to make his own living. He first worked on a farm for his cousin, Joshua Culver, with whom he remained about six months. In the fall of 1854 he began the blacksmith's trade in Canton, Fulton Co., Ill., and was there but a few months when he went to Farmington, in the same county, and served as an apprentice for two years. In 1856 he immigrated to Northeast Missouri, and by accident settled in Fairmont, where he engaged in the blacksmith business. He grew attached to the place, and purchased property. In 1860 he married Miss Sarah Fairbrother, daughter of Henry Fairbrother (deceased), who was an early settler and a prominent citizen of Clark County. To our subject's marriage were born seven children, five of whom are now living: Ralph F., George F., Clara N., Mark H. and Alice. Ralph F. married Miss Lizzie Smith, a native of this county. The other children make their home with their parents. Our subject went into partnership with I. D. Hon, and at the end of nine months went into partnership with Smith & Nook. After seven months they dissolved partnership, and afterward Mr. Mills engaged in business for himself. He now owns a plow and wagon factory, and is doing a thriving business. He is one of the leading machinists in Northeast Missouri, and has invented a number of valuable improvements. He has always been a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Theodore L. Montgomery, prosecuting attorney of Clark County, and a member of the law firm of Wood & Montgomery, is a native of Kentucky, born January 22, 1855. In 1869 he came to Clark County, Mo., with his parents, who are now living a short distance from the county seat. He grew to manhood on the farm, and graduated in two departments in the Missouri State University in 1879, taking the degrees of Ph. B. and Pe. B. He read law under Judge Ben E. Turner, and was admitted to

the bar in September, 1880. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, at Kahoka, Clark Co., Mo. December 1, 1881, he married Miss Mary M. Jordan, a native of Missouri, born in 1858, and the daughter of John and Mary J. (Smith) Jordan. To our subject and wife were born two children: Leonard J. and Lenna G. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Masonic order, a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are adherents of the Baptist Church, also members of the Eastern Star. Our subject's parents are John W. and Mary S. (Dicken) Montgomery. The father is a native of Indiana, and moved to Kentucky with his parents at the age of seven years. He embarked in the mercantile business in early life, but for the last eighteen years has directed his attention to farming and stock raising. The mother is a native of Kentucky, and is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject was elected to the State convention in 1878, and again in 1884. In 1886 he was elected to his present position of prosecuting attorney.

Jesse N. Moore was born in Washington County, Ky., January 20, 1850, and is a son of Walter B. and Marian (Pope) Moore, both natives of Kentucky. The father with his family moved to Andrew County, Mo., in 1857, where he engaged in farming upon the farm of Mr. Keen Singleton, and in the spring of 1859 the father and family moved to Clay County, Mo., and settled upon a farm purchased from a Mr. Lewis Hardwick, where the mother died July 17, 1862, but the father survived until January 1, 1880. Our subject grew up accustomed to farm life, and received the advantages of a country school education. In April, 1871, he came to Clark County, where he engaged in farm work with Maj. R. E. Hill, through the summer seasons of 1872-73-74, and in the winters of those years he attended school at the Alexandria College, which was located at Alexandria, Clark County, Mo. In 1875 he became ship carpenter on the steamer "Gray Eagle," that ran on the Illinois River, and in the winters of 1876-77-78-79 he occupied his time in teaching school at different places in Clark County. On April 27, 1880, he married Frances M., a daughter of J. J. Price (deceased) and Elizabeth (Tinsman) Price. J. J. Price was a native of Ohio, and his wife of Pennsylvania. After marriage he located on his uncle's (G. W. Hill's) farm, and is chiefly engaged in farming and stock raising with the uncle, and also manages the entire farm of 360 acres. Our subject is a steadfast Democrat, and filled the office of magistrate from November, 1884, to November, 1886, and in March, 1887, was appointed by the county court to fill vacancy caused by resignation, and he now discharges the duties of that office. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and thinks it a grand institution

when rightly lived up to; but, like all other institutions and denominations, it has too many drones or members that are a disgrace to the fraternity.

Lewis F. Moore, assessor of Clark County, is a native of Perry County, Mo., was born in 1837, and is the son of Leo and Ann (Cissell) Moore, both natives of the Territory of Missouri. The father was a life-long farmer, and was a resident of Missouri at the time of his death, which occurred in 1880, being sixty-nine years of age at that time. The mother now resides in this State, and is in her seventy-second year. Our subject was reared on a farm, and followed this occupation more or less all his life. He was educated at St. Mary's Seminary, a theological institution conducted by the fathers of the congregation of the mission. He was engaged in the mercantile business at Winchester and St. Patrick, for about two years. He also taught school for about eighteen years, following that occupation during the winter and farming in the summer. In 1859 he married Miss Emily E. Brewer, of Perry County, the daughter of James and Allouesia (Manning) Brewer, natives of Kentucky. The father, James Brewer, was in the war of 1812, and in the battle of New Orleans. Mrs. Moore was born in 1839, and by her marriage with our subject became the mother of thirteen children, two sons and three daughters being deceased. Mr. Moore and family are members of the Catholic Church. He was deputy United States marshal for Perry County in the year 1860, and assisted in taking the United States census. He came to Clark County in 1863, and settled in Jackson Township. During the M. M. R. R. bond fight, he was appointed to collect the taxes of the company without being required to give bond, which shows the confidence the people had in his honesty. In the year 1880 he was one of the enumerators who took the United States census of the county. He was elected assessor in 1882, 1884 and 1886, holding the office in a highly creditable manner up to the present. He served the last three sessions of the Legislature as clerk; first as journal clerk, second as docket clerk and third, after having been defeated as chief clerk, was appointed by his successful rival, as reading and resolution clerk. He was a great favorite of the House of Representatives which body, to show its high esteem for his efficiency and promptness in office, presented him with a gold headed cane, after which he replied in a short address, but to the point, thanking them. He is a life-long Democrat, but was firm for the Union, and took some part in sustaining the same.

Henry Moore was born in Greene County, Penn., in 1831, and is the son of John D. and Barbara (Pethtel) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German extraction, respectively.

They were married in Greene County, and here the father followed agricultural pursuits for some time. They then moved to West Virginia, and after remaining here for about ten years, in 1857 moved to McDonough County, Ill., where they remained twenty-eight years. The father was a Republican in politics, was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and died in Schuyler County at the age of eighty-one. The mother is now eighty-six years of age, and, although delicate in body, is strong and vigorous in mind. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and makes her home in Schuyler County, Ill. Our subject is the only son living of a family of eight children. He remained under the parental roof until twenty-one years of age, having begun, however, at the age of sixteen to work for himself. His first work was on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia, as a laboring hand, and here he remained for five years, when he married Miss Minor, daughter of Theophilus Minor, a native of West Virginia, and of English-German descent. In the spring of 1857 our subject immigrated by river to McDonough County, Ill., where he resided eight years, engaged in farming. In 1865 he immigrated to Clark County, Mo., where he has ever since lived. By his marriage he became the father of nine children, seven of whom are living: Mary Ann, Thomas J., Elizabeth, Caroline, Christine, Laura B. and John H. Mary Ann is the wife of Andrew Wiley, and Caroline is the wife of F. C. Bertram. The other children make their home with their parents. Mr. Moore has lived over twenty years in Clark County, and is one of the respected and enterprising citizens of the county. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, and all he has was made by his own energy and industry. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

A. L. Morris, farmer, was born February 27, 1827, in Springfield, Ohio, the eldest of eight children of Cornelius and Dorothy (Laybourn) Morris, the former of Welsh origin, born in 1804 in Augusta County, Va., and the latter of English stock, born about 1805 in New York. They came to Springfield when children, and lived there until our subject was two years of age, when they settled permanently near La Fayette, Ind., on a farm where the mother died in 1874 and the father a year later. Our subject was educated at La Fayette, and at his majority married and settled on a farm in Tippecanoe County. His wife died in 1852, leaving one child, Margaret, and in 1856 he moved to Clark County, and settled on his present farm. He soon after married Mary S., the daughter of W. Jeffreys and the widow of F. Hay. Their children are Mary, Ida L., Robert L., Cornelius and Dorothy. His wife was born in Kentucky, and came to Clark County when a child. They were married October 23, 1856, and her death

occurred March 23, 1868. His first wife was Eliza Layton, a native of Clark County. They were married February 14, 1847, and she died February 27, 1852. Our subject has now acquired a fine farm of 400 acres, mostly cultivated. He voted for the Democratic candidate in 1848, and has been loyal to that party ever since. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and is a leading farmer.

Ex-Judge Morris was born in Tyler County, W. Va., in 1830. His father, James Morris, was a native of that State, and of Welsh descent. His mother was also a native of West Virginia, and her maiden name was Davis. They were married in West Virginia, where James Morris practiced law nearly all his life, and was prosecuting attorney. He was a man of unusual ability, and a Republican in politics. He was a member of the Baptist Church in early life, and, being always an admirer of Alex. Campbell, joined the Christian Church in later years. He died in the year 1864, aged seventy-five. His father, whose name was also James Morris, was a native of Wales, and a Baptist minister. His sons were all fine lawyers, and men who held high official positions. Our subject is the fourth of a family of ten children, seven now living. During odd hours, while he was employed as a clerk, he read law, and received a liberal education at home. He took a more thorough course at Bethany College, West Virginia, and was admitted to the bar at Parkersburg, W. Va. He practiced his profession in his own county for some time, and then came to Clark County, Mo. During his residence here he not only proved himself an enterprising farmer, but a man of more than ordinary scholarly ability. He represented his county in the Legislature for over, three years, and the following three years as their judge. In both positions he proved to be eminently qualified, but ill health forced him to abandon a lucrative practice, and he retired to his farm in Washington Township. In 1857 he married Miss Sophia Weber, a daughter of Daniel Weber, and to them were born three children: Byron E., James T. and Oscar. December 20, 1883, Judge Morris lost his wife, and about four years later he married Mrs. Lydia Errett, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. At the time of her marriage with Judge Morris she was the mother of three children. One is living in Pennsylvania, and the other two are living with her in Fairmont.

Eugene A. Morris was born in West Virginia in 1835, and is a son of James and Elizabeth Morris, the former a prominent lawyer of West Virginia, who died in 1863. In 1857 our subject was married to Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of T. R. and Rebecca Wilson. Eight children have been born to this couple,

one of whom is deceased. Those living are William J., Lucy B., Liney, John L., Nancy J., Mandie and Charles D. Our subject served his country during war time in the Missouri State Militia. He is a successful farmer, and is now the possessor of eighty acres of good land, well improved.

Edward G. Moseley is a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and the son of Edward and Lucy (Smith) Moseley, natives also of Kentucky. In 1835 our subject came to Missouri and settled in Clark County, but it was then called Lewis County. In 1852 he celebrated his nuptials with Miss Emily B. Hampton, a native of Virginia, born in the year 1825, and the daughter of James and Susan (Peyton) Hampton, both of whom were natives of Virginia. By her marriage with our subject she became the mother of eight children, two of whom are deceased. There are three sons and three daughters living. In 1854 Mr. Moseley located on his present farm, which contains 200 acres of good land. He is a successful farmer, and directs his attention principally to the raising of live stock. Besides the farm of 200 acres just mentioned, he has sixty acres of timber and pasture land; he is considered a useful and prominent citizen. Mr. Moseley is a member of the A. H. T. A., also a member of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat in politics. Mrs. Moseley is a member of the Baptist Church.

George Muhrer, farmer, was born July 23, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany, the son of George and Anne M. (Reinhardt) Muhrer, also natives of Germany. The parents came to New York in 1856, by way of France, and then came to Cincinnati. They remained there but three years, when they came to Clark County, and bought the farm now owned by John Kirchner. Since the mother's death in 1873 he has been living with Mrs. Sophia Lang, his daughter. Our subject was educated in his native country, and came to America in 1854. After living with his aunt in New Jersey for a time, he came to Cincinnati, where he lived in and around the city until 1865, when he followed his parents to Clark County, and bought the farm on which he now lives. He was married to Maria, a daughter of Christian and Maria Kuntz, who was born in Germany in 1842. She was twelve years old when they came to this country, and was married March 8, 1860. Three of their twelve children are deceased, and her death occurred in 1884. October 28, 1886, Julia, the widow of A. J. Applegate, became his wife. She was born April 23, 1843, in Brunswick, Germany, and came to this country when she was thirteen years of age, and lived chiefly in Lee County, Iowa. His children are Louisa, Sophia I., Louis P. John J., Susan, Henry V., Mary A., Emma and Daniel. Our

subject is a careful manager, and now owns one of the finest farms of 240 acres, besides some timber land. He is a self-made man, and is one of our most prominent farmers. His first vote was cast for Lincoln, a candidate of his party. He is a member of the Evangelistic Church.

Gilbert Musgrove, a first-class farmer of Clark County, Mo., was born in Waterloo, in the same State, in 1841, and is the son of Samuel and Mary J. (Scott) Musgrove, both natives of Kentucky. The father was a farmer, and came to Clark County in 1836 where, in 1840, he was elected sheriff, and re-elected in 1842. He resided in Waterloo until the expiration of his term of office, when he returned to his farm, and two years later sold out and purchased a farm in the Mississippi Bottom, where he remained until his death in 1870. His wife preceded him in death in 1869. January 16, 1872, our subject married Miss Mattie Niswanger, of Clark County, born in the year 1844, and the daughter of Jacob and Mary A. Niswanger. To our subject and wife were born five children, three sons and one daughter now living. Mr. Musgrove located on his farm, which contains 150 acres, in the year 1881. This tract of land lies on Fox River, six miles from the county seat. He took no part in the late war, yet was a Southern sympathizer. All his family were Whigs before the war, but during and since that event have affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1864 our subject went to Montana Territory, where he was most of the time engaged in mining, but returned home in 1869. He is a good citizen, and has the respect and confidence of all his neighbors.

Samuel W. McArtor was born in Virginia in 1838, and is a son of Mahlon McArtor, a native of the same State, and Eliza (Hickman) McArtor, a native of Maryland, who were married at the residence of the latter, and then went to the home of the former, where they engaged in farming and stock raising until 1855, when they and a part of their family came to Clark County, Mo., where they engaged in farming and stock raising, and where the father (who was a Quaker by birth) died in 1870. In 1857, two years after the departure of his father, our subject also left his native State for Clark County, Mo., landing there in the same year. He went to the home of his father where he remained until his marriage with Sarah J. Stafford, daughter of William and Charlotte (Hill) Stafford in 1861, when he and his wife moved on a rented farm, but by hard work and good management were soon able to purchase a home of 125 acres, upon which our subject at present resides. This marriage was blessed with six children, only half of whom are now living: Eugene (a young school teacher, of Clark County), Otis and Alice. Mrs. McArtor died

in 1866, and three years later our subject married Sarah N. Cartnal, daughter of Thomas and Celema (Stump) Cartnal. Five children have blessed this union, two of which, Bettie and Emma, are now living. Our subject is one of the well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of Jefferson Township, and owns 125 acres of well-improved land. He is a member of the Masonic order, and a Democrat, but has never aspired to any public office. He is a liberal donator, in proportion to his means, to all public enterprises, and takes great interest in the education of the future generation.

Ira H. McCarty, proprietor of the saw and grist mill at Winchester, was born July 23, 1828, in Clark County, Ky. He is the son of George and Sallie (Miller) McCarty, who are of Irish and Scotch descent, respectively, and natives of Virginia. The parents came to Clark County, in childhood, and several years later removed to Logan County, where the mother died in 1840, and the father in 1878. He was a farmer by occupation. Our subject began farming when he was of age, and in 1851 came to Clark County, Mo. He was a farm hand for about two years, and then bought a saw mill near Wayland, but a couple of years later moved to Waterloo. Five years afterward he moved to Fox River, and there engaged in the mill business also. Seven or eight years later he became proprietor of a woolen factory in which he was interested for four years, at Clarke City. After a year at Athens, and four years at Kahoka, he settled at Winchester, where he has since been engaged in milling and wool carding. By his wife, Maria (James), he had eleven children, and by his second, Ann L. (Maryhew), he has two. His present wife, Jane (Fifer), is a native of Indiana. Our subject is a skillful millwright, and now owns two good farms, and is a highly honored and respected citizen. His political principles are Democratic, and Pierce received his first vote. His mills are in excellent order, and have all the latest improvements.

Barnabas McCormick was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827, and is a son of James McCormick, who was a native and farmer of Pennsylvania, and finally went to Illinois, and farmed until his death. Jane (Marshall), the mother, was a native of Pennsylvania, and after the death of her husband continued to reside in Illinois until her death. In 1855, after the death of his mother, our subject went to Delaware County, Iowa, but remained there a short time when he went to Lee County, Iowa, where he farmed until 1868, and then crossed the Des Moines River, and settled in Clark County, where he owns a house and lot and ferry on the Des Moines River, he rents land and engages in farming also. Our subject was married, October 2, 1852, to Mary D. Scowden,

daughter of David and Lucy (Marshall) Scowden, natives of Pennsylvania, but lost his wife May 17, 1853. February 6, 1855, he married Julia McMichael, daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Mason) McMichael, of Irish descent, and pioneer settlers of Pennsylvania. This union was blessed with five sons: Farley, Herbert, Charles C., James and Thomas. Charles C. died May 15, 1864, and Herbert died after attending the first course of lectures in the medical college at Keokuk. Our subject is a man of strong will and firm principles, and is well respected by the citizens of Clark County.

A. McHugh, farmer, was born March 30, 1823, in Warren County, Ohio, the son of John and Elizabeth (Rice) McHugh, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. The parents were orphans, came to Ohio as children, and were reared by the same man. In 1849 they removed to Lee County, Iowa, where they spent four years before they removed to the farm where our subject now lives. Their deaths occurred in 1856 and 1883, respectively. The common school furnished our subject his educational advantages, and he spent his early manhood until the age of twenty-five in caring for his mother and her family. He was about thirty years old when he came to his present home, and November 18, 1860, he was married to Lodoskia Bruner, a daughter of Jared Bruner. She was born in Hancock County, Ky., April 14, 1836, and came to Missouri in 1851. Their children are John F., William H., George E., Robert B. and Ida M. His estate embraces a fine farm of 230 acres, and shows the care and management of a self-made man. Our subject is now a strong Republican, but, previous to the war, held the Democratic principles of that day. Our subject believes in the doctrines of the Baptist Church, of which his wife is a member.

Robert S. McKee, a prominent physician of Clark County, and a native of Kentucky, was born February 22, 1832. The father of our subject, Robert A., left his Kentucky home in 1835, and came to Clark County, Mo., casting anchor in a country almost entirely inhabited by savages and wild beasts. He was one of those clear-headed, far-seeing men, and well knew that after a few years of hardship and toil he would be living in a country that would be equaled only by the blue-grass regions of Kentucky, where he passed his boyhood days. He was a good neighbor, and a loving and dutiful husband and father, and a distinguished citizen. He was one of the first three judges elected by the people in Clark County, an honor that was highly merited and faithfully executed. As to his intellect and his power of doing good his equal can hardly be found to this day. He had an utter abhorrence for office seeking, and yet had he so chosen,

could have secured almost any office. He displayed fine judgment in the rearing of stock, and the breeding of blooded horses, having probably the best stock in Northern Missouri. The announcement of his death in 1872 was a serious loss to the county, and a severe blow to his bereaved family, who deeply felt the loss of a kind father. The community lost their noblest citizen. His wife was Amanda M. Lapsley, a lady of fine intellect, and the possessor of many rare accomplishments. She was a loving wife, and a kind and affectionate mother. She departed this life about 1864. Our subject remained on his father's farm until 1855, when he entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, attending the courses of 1855 and 1856, after which he located in Scotland County, Mo., where he remained about ten months. In the fall of 1857 he returned to college, and graduated with high honors in the spring of 1858. He at once formed a partnership with Dr. O. B. Payne, at St. Francisville, where he remained two years, when, on account of his father's illness, he returned to the old homestead to take charge of general affairs, and where he also resumed the practice of his profession, which has been large and remunerative. He was united in marriage to Miss C. L. Cleaver, daughter of Thomas and Margaret J. (McCune) Cleaver. Seven children have blessed this union: Maggie A., Robert C., Thomas A., Samuel L., Laura M., Joseph M. and John W. (who died in 1871). The wife's grandfather, Cleaver, was a pioneer settler of Missouri, and was one of the men that drew the plat of the counties, and laid out the townships. Our subject, Dr. McKee, is the possessor of 1,260 acres of fine land, all in a high state of cultivation. He has been called upon many times by his Democratic friends to make the race for office, but he has heeded them not, much preferring the quiet life of the farm and his profession. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes great interest in all laudable enterprises tending to elevate and educate the morals of the youth. In politics he is purely Democratic, and has been from early boyhood. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Maj. David McKee, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Sangamon County, Ill., December 14, 1823, the youngest of eleven children of Thomas and Hanna (Frakes) McKee, of Scotch-Irish descent, and natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, respectively, and born somewhere near 1780. They were married in Kentucky, where the father was engaged in farming, although until about 1815 he worked at blacksmithing, somewhat. They then spent five years in Harrison County, Ind., and then moved to the county of our subject's birth. In 1825 they settled in Schuyler County permanently. They died in 1834 and 1864, respectively.

Our subject was educated in the log schools in Schuyler County, Ill., and in Hendersonville, and remained with his mother until about the age of eighteen. He then spent the first years of his married life as a farmer in that county until 1844, when he spent a year in Farmington, Iowa, and then moved to Clark County. He farmed near Athens for some time, and in June, 1861, he became second lieutenant in the Home Guards. After the Clark County forces were united under Col. Moore he became major, and a short time later, while at St. Louis as a delegate to procure arms and rations, was appointed recruiting officer by Gen. Fremont. He then returned, and formed a cavalry battalion of about 700 men, and was elected major. After some service in Macon City, in 1861 and 1862, they were merged in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers. Our subject had one of the four battalions, and after some skirmishing, they were at the following places: Marshall, Lexington, Sedalia and Springfield. In July, 1863, he resigned on account of disability contracted in service, and moved to Athens after renting his farm. In 1866 he became manager of a woolen factory and grist-mill at that place, but two years later returned to the farm where he remained until he came to his present home in 1873. His wife, Martha J. Kesucker, is a native of Kentucky, where she was born August 14, 1823. She came to Illinois when about seventeen years of age, and was married August 12, 1842, at her home in Schuyler County Ill. She died November 25, 1855, after having borne seven children. The following year he married Mrs. Elvira, the widow of M. Breeden, and daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Randolph. She was born October 18, 1837, in Indiana, and in 1851 came to Iowa, and three years later was married to her first husband, who died in October, 1855. Three of our subject's thirteen children are deceased. He now has a fine farm of 200 acres which is well cultivated, and on which he deals largely in stock, holding at present twenty horses, twenty-six thoroughbred cattle, and droves of hogs. Politically he is a strong Prohibitionist, opposing tobacco as well as whisky, and holding the principles of the Republican party. Before the war he was a Democrat, and voted for Pierce first, and for Douglas in 1860. He served twelve years as justice, and some time as assessor. He joined the first Masonic lodge of the county, about forty years ago, and passed all the chairs. He was an organizer, and Grand Worthy President for about ten years, of the A. H. T. A., and captured a large number (probably the largest of any member) of thieves. He, his wife and four children, are members of the Congregational Church.

Robert McKee, farmer, was born December 12, 1811, in Wash-

ington County, Md., the second of seven children of John and Isabella (Dinwiddie) McKee, both of Scotch-Irish stock, former born in Franklin County, Penn. They were married in Pennsylvania, and soon moved to our subject's birthplace, where they lived until their deaths; the mother's occurring December 17, 1851, and the father's January 8, 1871. The father was a prosperous farmer, and both parents were active members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject was educated in his native county, and at the age of twenty-three he and his brother began business in Hagerstown with the firm name, R. & W. B. McKee. They continued until May, 1837, when they moved to St. Francisville, where they resumed business, and for some time were engaged in farming. They continued in this way until the opening of the war. From that time until 1878 he was in the vicinity engaged chiefly in farming, and then removed to his present estate. His farm embraces 320 acres, most of which is well improved and cultivated. His wife, Eliza Shryock, was born February 24, 1815, in Maryland at Hagerstown, where our subject returned, and married her May 10, 1838. Their children are Clarence, Emma E., Leander D., Isabella D., John L., George H., Florence and William. Our subject voted the Whig ticket before the war, but has since been a Democrat. He has passed all the chairs in the Odd Fellow's lodge, and is their present D. G. M., having been a member for forty-one years. He, his wife and two daughters have been members of the Presbyterian Church. The grandfather of our subject's wife, William Lewis, received a captain's commission in the Indian wars from Gen. Washington, and the papers are in the possession of Mrs. McKee.

L. D. McKee, M. D., was born at St. Francisville, January 3, 1844, the son of Robert McKee, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared to manhood here, and began the study of medicine in 1866 under Dr. A. S. Tinsman. He then entered Keokuk Medical College, and graduated in 1869. After some practice at Glenwood, Mo., he returned to St. Francisville, in 1871. The following year he attended the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and took an additional degree. Since then he has been at St. Francisville, the only practitioner in the place. May 18, 1876, he married Mary H., a daughter of J. Z. Barnett. Their children are Isabel and Florence H. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics, and is a member of the County Medical Association, and of the I. O. O. F. He is a man and physician of high standing.

John L. McKee, was born July 9, 1848, in Clark County, the son of Robert McKee, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared and educated at St. Francisville, and followed

mercantile life for about nine years from 1876. Since then he has been following the life of a farmer and stock raiser. He has been very successful in all his operations. He was married May 22, 1879, to Susan A. Anderson, a native of this county. Our subject is a Democrat in politics. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

W. C. McNealy, a native of Hancock County, Ill., was born in 1856, and is a son of Pendleton McNealy and Cinda (Cess) McNealy, natives of Ohio. The father was of Scotch-Irish descent. They were married in Hancock County, Ill., and here the father farmed for several years, and here he also passed his last days. He left a widow and three children, all of whom are living in Clark County, Mo. Our subject's mother, five years after the death of her husband, married Mr. George Goulty, a prominent mechanic in Fairmont. To this marriage three sons were born, who still make their home with their parents. Our subject is the second son of a family of seven children, six of whom are living. He made his home with his mother until eighteen years of age, when he began making his own living as an employe on the farm for Benjamin Goulty, in Hancock County, Ill., with whom he worked the greater part of six years. During that time he married Miss Eva Wood, of Clark County, and the daughter of M. Wood. To this union two children were born: Edith and Elmer. Our subject rented a farm in Hancock County, Ill., but afterward moved to Clark County, Mo., where he continued farming, renting as before, for about five years, during which time he accumulated some capital, which he invested in dry goods, and came to Fairmont in 1885. He is one of the enterprising and industrious merchants of Fairmont, and all he has was made by hard work and economy. He is a Democrat in his political views.

John McReynolds was born in Marion County, Mo., December 30, 1822, and is the youngest child born to William and Ruth (Culbertson) McReynolds, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. Immediately after marriage the parents moved to Illinois, and after remaining there a short period, moved to Missouri, and here remained several years in different counties, Knox being the one in which they passed the remainder of their days. The father died in 1847, and the mother in 1851. Owing to a scarcity of schools in those pioneer days, our subject received poor educational advantages, and at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two he married Miss Mary E. Dale, daughter of John P. Dale. Our subject began life as a farmer, and in that was quite successful. To his marriage were born seven children: Leah, Envira, William C., John S., Ellen, Ophelia and Julius C. Our subject has been a resident of Knox County

for half a century, during which time he has reared and educated a large and intelligent family. He owns a fine farm, well stocked and well improved. In character few stand higher in his county. He is a Democrat in his political views. William C., son of our subject, received a liberal education in the common schools of Knox County, and at the seminary at Monticello, after which he took a more complete course at La Grange College, Lewis County, Mo. He then graduated at the Commercial College of Bryant & Stratton, Quincy, Ill. He then began the study of medicine under an uncle, Joseph McReynolds, in Lewis County, with whom he remained about three years. He then attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa. He graduated there in March, 1871, and then opened an office in April of the same year, and began practicing his profession at Fairmont, Clark County, where, for a young physician, he has met with excellent success. He has a fine medical library, and is a young man of unusual ability.

George Neff, one of Clark County's prominent citizens, was born in Virginia in 1815, and is a son of George and Magdaline (Stump) Neff, natives of Virginia, who moved to Ohio in 1817, where the father settled on a farm, taking great interest in stock raising. In 1834 the father sold his farm, and moved to Palestine, Ohio, a village, where he remained for about ten years, engaged in mercantile business, and where he died in 1858. Our subject lived with his father until his marriage, when he went to Palestine, and kept a hotel for about sixteen years, after which he engaged in the mercantile business with his father for five years, then sold out, and came to Clark County, Mo., where he settled on a farm on Fox River, living there for twelve years, during which time he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. After that he rented his farm, and moved to Farmington, where he remained about seven years, when he moved to Athens, where he now resides. Being an old man now, he is enjoying the money he accumulated in his younger days. The wife of the subject, Elizabeth A. (Green), was a daughter of George and Lucinda Green, natives of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Neff were blessed with six children, all living, married and prosperous. They are Lucinda, Elizabeth M., Mary J., Malinda, George R. and Caroline. Death entered the door of our subject while he was residing in Farmington and took from him his beloved wife. He then married Lucy Jane Perkins, daughter of John and Mary (Hedgecough) Perkins, natives of Tennessee. John W. Perkins was born in White County, Tenn., in 1809, and was among the most prominent farmers of that State, until his removal to Hancock County, Ill., where he farmed for four years, then returned to his native

State, coming back to Illinois, however, in two years, where he remained a short time, after that going to Lee County, Iowa. While in Illinois he lost his first wife, but married again in Iowa. He lived in the latter place several years, and then settled on a farm in Clark County, Mo., where he remained until 1862, when he went back to Illinois, this time staying there two years. He then went to Jasper County, Mo., where he farmed about four years. He then moved to Saline County, Mo., where he is engaged in farming and stock raising at the present date. The wife of our subject was born in Tennessee, in 1832. She lived with her parents until the death of her mother, and then lived with an uncle, in Missouri, until she became seventeen years old, when she came to Clark County, and remained with her father two years, afterward going to Athens, where she remained until 1873, when she was joined in wedlock with our subject.

James Neil, a stirring and prominent farmer of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Iowa, born in the year 1846. In 1868 he came to Clark County, Mo., and located in his present neighborhood. The same year he married Miss Elma Vale, of Van Buren County, Iowa, born in the State of Ohio, and the daughter of John and Maria Vale. To our subject and wife were born an interesting family of four children—three sons and one daughter. Our subject has been a life-long farmer, and moved to his present location in 1884. He has been quite successful, is a good citizen, and has the utmost confidence of all who know him. He operated a threshing machine successfully for twenty-two seasons. His farm consists of 151 acres of very productive land, well improved and well watered, furnishing an abundance of that necessary article for his herds of stock. He pays considerable attention to the rearing of cattle. Mr. Neil's parents were James and Parthena Neil. The father died in the year 1862, and the widowed mother is still living, and is a resident of Clark County.

Dr. Samuel Neeper was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 11, 1832, on a farm, and received his education in Blair Hall Academy, and at Faggs Manor, Chester County, Penn. At the age of twenty-one he immigrated to Ohio, and in 1854 began reading medicine under Alexander M. McMillin, of West Lebanon, Wayne Co., Ohio. In 1855 he entered the medical department of the Western Reserve College, at Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated at the head of his class in 1857. He at once began the practice of his profession at Mogadore, Summit Co., Ohio, and continued until March, 1867. Previous to this, May 12, 1857, he married Miss Mary A. Russell, of Philadelphia, and daughter of John and Isabella Russell, her father being a member of the well-known firm of Cary, Hart & Russell, bookbinders and sta-

tioners, of Philadelphia. She was born in Philadelphia October 23, 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children—five sons and two daughters. She died July 12, 1875, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. In 1861 our subject enlisted in the Federal Army, Company G, Sixty-fourth Ohio, as a private, but in five days after enlisting he was elected captain, which office he filled with credit until the battle of Missionary Ridge, where he received a cannister shot which passed through his left thigh, totally disabling him for further duty, and he returned home, arriving there December 11, 1863, bringing the cannister shot, with which he received his wound, with him. It weighs half a pound. In 1867 Dr. Neeper moved to Clark County, Mo., and located on a farm, where he remained about twelve years. He then located in the city of Kahoka, where he has a large and remunerative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Blue Lodge, Royal Arch Mason and Eastern Star; also the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R. He has been president of the district, and county medical association for a number of years, and has been chairman of the Republican Central Committee for twelve years, resigning in 1886. He is a Republican in politics. His parents, James and Letitia (Patterson) Neeper, were both natives of Pennsylvania, and died in 1844 and 1833, respectively.

N. Nelson, M. D., a prominent physician and Baptist minister, was born at Mocksville, in Rowan (now Davie) County, N. C., September 23, 1816. His parents, Ebenezer and Frances (Burgess) Nelson, were natives of Rowan County, N. C., and Albemarle, Va., and born July 24, 1777 and 1782, respectively. After their marriage in North Carolina they came to Marion County in 1828, and entered land near Palmyra. The mother died in 1833, and the father survived her until 1846. The father was a cabinet-maker and carpenter, but engaged in farming chiefly. Our subject was educated in Marion County principally, and at the age of twenty-three began teaching school. During his pedagogue days he began reading medicine, and afterward practiced, together with farming and other business. He received his medical education in the St. Louis Medical College, located at Philadelphia, Marion County, and began practice, and also devoted several years to his favorite study, theology. He was ordained as a minister in March, 1865, and since then has been preaching. In February, 1866, he moved to Gilead, in Lewis County. He there took a medical partner, Dr. Frame, that he might continue preaching also. He moved to his present farm in November, 1871, and is still engaged in his professions, and in farming. His wife, Lucetta Morehead, was born in 1822,

in Fauquier County, Va., and came to Missouri in 1835. She was married December 24, 1840, and her death occurred December 25, 1864. She was the mother of seven children. In November, 1871, Virginia Lillard, a native of Culpeper County, Va., became his wife. She was born January 20, 1835, and the following year her parents came to Missouri. Her children are deceased. Our subject's children are Morehead, Mary F. (the wife of Dr. J. P. Frame), Elizabeth (the wife of J. T. Hall), John H., James T., William F. and George L. Our subject is very prominent, both as a physician and a minister, and in his evangelical work has built up two churches in Clark County, and one in Lewis. Politically he is a Democrat, and first voted in 1840 for that party. Our subject's family, excepting the eldest son, are members of the Baptist Church. He served in the Florida war of 1837-38.

William J. Northcraft, one of Clark County's most substantial citizens, is a native of Shenandoah County, Va., born in the year 1831, and is the son of William F. and Nancy H. Northcroft, both natives of Virginia. The father purchased 520 acres of land, which he broke and put in cultivation; 160 acres of his land were in Scotland County. He was very prosperous in early life, supporting a family of nine children. He and his sons experienced some exciting times in hunting deer, turkey, wolves, etc., in the early settlement of the State. In 1836 our subject came to Lewis County with his parents, and located near Tully. In 1837 he came to Clark County, and settled in the forks of the Wyaconda River. In 1856 our subject married Miss Eliza A. Smith, of Scotland County, and daughter of John M. T. and Alcinda Smith. She was born in Ohio, December 15, 1829, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Mary A., Virginia L., Louis S. and Summerville A. Our subject joined the Confederate Army, but remained in service only a short time. He lost considerable property during the war, but, being a man of energy and perseverance, has accumulated considerable wealth since that event. He was elected judge of the county court, and honestly and faithfully discharged the duties of this office. He located on his present farm in 1867, and this contains 502 acres of good land. He is an uncompromising Democrat, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas E. Palmer, a respected pioneer of Alexandria, was born in Chestertown, Md., in January, 1805. He is the son of John and Edith (Edwards) Palmer. Our subject secured but a limited education before the age of fourteen, when he left home and entered a counting room in Baltimore. He worked there,

and learned the mercantile trade with his uncle, until September, 1836. He then came to Missouri, and engaged in merchandising at St. Francisville, and continued for four years. His next occupation was as county assessor, at which he served about ten years. He then acted as county recorder until about ten years ago, excepting during the war. In 1874 he came to Alexandria, where he has since resided. During the war period, above mentioned, he was deputy assessor in the employ of the United States. In 1850 he was employed in census taking. He was married, in December, 1831, to Mercy A. Levering, a native of Baltimore, and now living at the age of seventy-eight years. Their children were John L., Anna (deceased), Mary M. (deceased), Alice A., Edward T., Mercy A. (the wife of Dr. J. Murray), Lizzie, William P. and Flora B. Mr. Palmer's first vote was cast for Jackson, and he has been a loyal Democrat ever since. The various offices which he filled were given him by the citizens of the county, without reference to politics.

Andrew Pantridge a native of Ireland, was born in 1837, and accompanied his parents, James and Rachel Pantridge, when they immigrated to the United States in 1841. They settled on a farm in New York State, where they remained a short time, and then moved to Philadelphia, where death entered the home and claimed the father and husband. Andrew then left the city, with his mother and brother in 1846, and located on a farm in the same State, at which place they remained until 1852, when they moved on a farm in Ohio. In 1855 our subject moved to Clark County, Mo., where he has since lived, gaining his livelihood by tilling the soil. He married Louisa Christy, a daughter of William and Mary Christy, and this union was blessed with two children, William and Lena, neither of whom is living. Louisa Pantridge died in 1872, and two years later our subject was united in marriage to Melissa Woogerd, the daughter of James and Susan Woogerd. To this union three children have been born—one boy and two girls, the latter being twins. These children are named Minnie, Mary and James F. Our subject now owns a farm of 130 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He took an active part in the late war, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Missionary Ridge and Atlanta, besides being engaged in other engagements of minor importance, too numerous to mention. He escaped with but one slight wound on the head, but now feels the effect of the exposure to which he was subjected. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Alexander L. Porter (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Penn., August 9, 1816, and his wife, Mary (Thompson) Porter, was born in the State of Kentucky, June 13, 1832. Alexander

L. left his native State to come to Clark County, Mo., about 1848, settled in the town of Luray, and there followed the blacksmith's trade until 1852, when he moved on the farm his wife, sons and daughters are now occupying. He was engaged in farming and stock raising at the time of his death, which occurred in 1869, leaving a widow and eight children to bemoan the loss of a kind husband and father. Mary Porter, *nee* Thompson, left her native State in 1834 for Pike County, Mo., accompanied by her father and mother, who remained in that county only a short time until their departure for Clark County, Mo., where Mary lived and married Alexander L. Porter. They were the parents of eight children: John A., James E., William A., Arthur L., Jane E. (wife of Jefferson Sutton), Deborah E. (wife of F. M. Dewey), Lucy A. and Mary O. John A. was born in the town of Luray, Clark Co., Mo., in 1851, and lived on the old home place with his parents, until he married Matilda J. Black, in 1880, the daughter of Andrew J. and Anna Black. John A. and wife have had three children, one of whom has died. Those living are Anna D. and William V. John A. has always worked for the Democratic party, although he has never held office. His wife is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. James E., the next oldest, was born in Clark County, Mo., in 1858. William A., the third son, was born at the same place in 1860. Arthur L., the fourth, at the same place in 1865. The last three named are single and living at home with their mother. They are Democrats, and well respected by the community.

J. D. Raine was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1830. His father, J. S. Raine, was a native of Virginia, and of Irish descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Dillord, was a native of Kentucky, and of English descent. The father was first married to Miss Rhoda Walker, a native of Virginia, who bore him four children. Six years after moving to Kentucky his first wife died, when he married Miss Dillord. To the second marriage eight children were born, six of whom are living and married, with the exception of our subject, who is yet single. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and this he followed in Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. In March, 1850, he moved to Missouri, and settled in Clark County, where he resided until his death. He was a successful farmer, was a Democrat "dyed in the wool," and in religion was for many years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Our subject, who is the eldest son by the second marriage, was twenty years of age when his father moved to Clark County. The same year he began working for himself on a farm he had purchased in Washington Township, but boarded with his parents. At the expiration of

six years he wedded Miss Sarah Wedmore, a native of Iowa, but at that time a resident of Clark County, Mo., and the daughter of David Wedmore. The fruits of this union were six children—five of whom are yet living. In July, 1870, Mr. Raine lost his first wife, and about two years afterward married Mrs. Sarah Hoover, the widow of Charles Hoover, and the daughter of Nelson Yates, a native of Virginia. To this union three children were born, all living: Thomas S., James A. and Amanda E., and all make their home with their parents. The children by the first marriage, who are yet living, are Mary S., John W., Matilda J., Sarah L. and Emma R. July 21, 1887, Mr. Raine lost his second wife. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, as was also his first wife. Our subject is a successful farmer, and what he now has can be attributed to his own hard work and economy. In politics and religion he has followed the admonitions of his father, and hence is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He is a Mason.

George Rauscher, county court clerk of Clark County, was born in the year of 1842, in Ohio, and is one in a family of eleven children, five of whom are yet living, born to the marriage of George H. and Christina (Sherber) Rauscher. The parents are both natives of Germany, but about the year 1833 they immigrated to the United States, and settled in the Buckeye State. In 1848 they removed to Iowa, where the father died in 1865, and where his widow yet resides. The subject of this sketch was reared to manhood upon the farm, securing in youth a good practical education. When the sable banner of secession was unfurled Mr. Rauscher was among the first to volunteer for its suppression. In 1861 he became a member of Company D, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and after serving one year was discharged by reason of disability. His enterprising disposition would not permit him to remain long inactive, but as soon as his health would permit he began clerking. In 1866 he embarked in merchandising in Lee County, Iowa, but in 1871 he located permanently at Kahoka, Mo., and established himself in the drug trade. Two years later he began general merchandising, and, with the exception of serving in some official capacity at intervals, he has since continued in that occupation. Since becoming a resident of Clark County he has become thoroughly identified with its prosperity. In all public and private enterprises he has been recognized; and his superior wisdom as a successful business man and politician has placed him among the foremost men of his county. In 1874 he was elected county judge, and as such presided with ability one full term of four years. In 1880 he was elected collector of the county, and

was re-elected in 1882. In 1886 he was elected to his present office, which he fills with marked efficiency. Mr. Rauscher is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities. He was married in 1867 to Miss Christina Young, who was born in Germany in 1841, the daughter of John Young. Seven children have been born to their union as follows: George H. (deceased), Lottie, Ella, Charles, Albert (deceased), George J. and Walter. The parents are members of the Evangelical Church.

Henry Rauscher, a wide-awake, thorough-going farmer of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1835. He is the son of George H. and Christina (Sherber) Rauscher [for further particulars of parents see sketch of George Rauscher], and came to Lee County, Iowa, with his parents, in 1848. In the year 1860 he married Miss Elizabeth Smith, a native of Germany, born in the year 1838, and who in 1848 came to the United States with her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Ringer) Smith. Of the ten children born to our subject and wife three are deceased, and two sons and five daughters are living. In 1866 Mr. Rauscher came to Clark County, Mo., and located upon the farm where he is now living. It consists of 270 acres, and is in a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in raising live stock also. He is a Republican in politics, and belonged to the Iowa State Militia during the war of the rebellion. Mrs. Rauscher is a member of the Evangelical Church, and they are well known and well respected throughout the county.

William Rayburn was born in Clark County, Mo., February 27, 1841, and is the son of James and Rebecca O. (Wells) Rayburn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The parents were married in Clark County, Mo., in 1840, where they have remained ever since, the father engaged in tilling the soil. He was a Democrat after the death of the Whig party; was a member of the Baptist Church, and a well-respected citizen. He died in the year 1862, as did also his wife. Our subject is the eldest son of a family of nine children, seven of whom are living, and all are married. Our subject was hardly out of his teens when he wedded Miss Sarah L. Dockum, a daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Dockum, now deceased. In 1861 our subject began working on rented land, and is now one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Clark County. He now owns 225 acres of valuable land, and his success can be attributed to his honest efforts, energy and economy. Nineteen years after marriage he lost his wife. She was a Christian woman, and for a number of years was a member of the Baptist Church. Two years later our subject married Miss Mary Ellen Wells, a daughter of Thomas

J. Wells, whose sketch appears elsewhere. By this union three children were born: William E., Lucy J. and James T. Mr. Rayburn is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Rayburn is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Richard Rebo was born near old Palmyra, in Ralls County, September 22, 1832, the son of Bartholomew and Helen (Chisam) Rebo, natives of France and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1827, and located at our subject's birthplace. In February, 1833, he came to Clark County, and died here in 1846. The mother survived him until 1867. They had seven sons and two daughters born to them, and those now living are Bernard, of Illinois; William, of Kansas; Richard; Margaret, married and in Texas; James and Benjamin. Our subject secured a fair education, and has spent almost his whole life as a farmer on the old homestead near Kahoka. It was in 1863 that he came to Alexandria, and four years ago established his present mercantile business. He carries a full and well-selected stock of staple and fancy groceries, and controls a large trade. He was married in 1858 to Ruby J. (Greenleaf) Lyle, and, after her death, he married Lucinda Vice, in 1862. Their children are Fannie L., William, Ella, Berry, Cortas, Elizabeth and Jefferson. Mr. Rebo is a Democrat, and is one of the successful business men of Alexandria. In 1829 his father entered 400 acres of land below Alexandria, and 520 near Waterloo.

W. W. Reed, owner of a general repair shop, and painter of wagons, buggies, plows and houses, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Clark County, Mo., in the year 1876. The same year he chose for his companion in life Miss Maggie Porter, the daughter of Peter Porter, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and the result of this union was the birth of five children, four of whom are now living—one son and three daughters. In 1876 our subject purchased his present property, which lies a quarter of a mile from Ashton, and contains over fifteen acres of land on which his dwelling and shop are located. Mr. Reed makes a speciality of house joining, being a first-class architect, and a member of the architect association. Mr. Reed is doing well in his business, and is respected and esteemed by all who know him. May 9, 1886, our subject had the misfortune to lose his wife. She was an excellent woman, and her loss is deeply felt, not only by her husband and children, but by all with whom she was acquainted.

Harvey S. Reese, M. D., was born in Westminster, Md., June 11, 1856. He is the son of William and Sarah J. (Yingling)

Reese, natives of Maryland, where they were reared, married and raised their family. They had six sons and five daughters. Our subject was reared and educated in his native place, and attended Western (Maryland) College to within six months of graduation. In 1874 he became clerk for a relative in Tiffin, Ohio. He lived there until 1879, and in the meantime read medicine for about three years under Dr. Williard. In 1879 he came west, and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, from which he graduated in 1881. He then came to Wayland, and began practice, and also established his drug business. He was the only physician in the place, and has an extensive drug business. He carries a well-selected stock of drugs, and makes a business of prescriptions. About three years ago the Doctor engaged extensively in farming and stock raising in Wright County, Mo., but after one winter's absence resumed his practice and drug business. In 1885 he built the Wayland Livery Stable, which he now owns. He was married, March 4, 1885, to M. Alice Richardson, a native of Pulaski County, Ky., born November 13, 1868. Dr. Reese is a Democrat of the younger school, and is a man and physician of high standing.

Philarmon Reynolds was born in Washington County, Ohio, in 1835. He is the son of Samuel H. and Pamela (Green) Reynolds, natives of New York State. They came to Lee County, Iowa, in 1847, and settled upon a farm, remaining there for five years, then moved to Clark County, Mo., and settled on the farm that our subject is now in possession of. It contains eighty acres of good land, in a good state of cultivation. Our subject was married in 1865 to Elvira C. Flowers, after which he moved to the old home place, where he has since resided. His father died in 1876, and his mother survived him nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have had one son, William H. I., born October 6, 1866. In 1882 Mrs. Reynolds died, and since then Mr. Reynolds has been living with his son and wife on the old homestead, and still continues farming. He is an honorable member of the Masonic order, and also of the G. A. R. He was elected by the people of Clark County, in 1866, to the office of assessor, which he filled honorably and judiciously for two terms. He has also given satisfaction as justice of the peace for nine years, and is as liberal a donator as his means will allow to all laudable public enterprises, and takes great interest in educational questions. He served his country three and a half years during the late war in Company H, Twenty-first Missouri, under David Moore, and participated in a number of important battles, such as Shiloh, Pittsburgh and Pleasant Hill. During the last named engagement he received a bullet in his breast, and since then has

not been able to exert himself to any great extent. He always has been and always expects to be a hearty supporter of the Republican party.

John W. Riley was born in Pennsylvania in 1833, and is the son of James Riley, a native of Maryland, who came to Clark County, Mo., in 1848, and settled in the wild prairie land of Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1861. Harriet Wilson, a native of Pennsylvania, was married to James Riley in the same State, and accompanied him to Clark County, Mo., where she remained until her death in 1863. The subject resided with his father and mother in Clark County, Mo., until 1854, and then departed for the wild West, where he spent twelve years and a half of his life in explorations and adventures. He mined in California for about four years, and then went to British Columbia, crossing the Cascade Mountains, near the line between British America and the United States. He remained in this unsettled country about one year, and then went back to San Francisco. In a short time he went to Nevada, but was compelled to return to California on account of sickness. After his recovery he went to Idaho Territory by way of Portland, Oreg., up through the Cascade Mountains into Washington Territory, passing through that country on pack animals into Idaho Territory. While in that Territory he spent five months in the Rocky Mountains, and there assisted with others in the organization of the Territory. He finally returned to California, landing there in 1863. After that he visited Nevada, where he engaged in mining and trading with the Indians, and finally directed his course homeward, passing through Salt Lake City, Montana, and St. Joe, Mo., and landed in Clark County, Mo., in 1866. Soon after his return he was married to Harriet C. Lewis (April 18, 1867), the daughter of Isaac N. and Lucy A. Lewis, and born in Iowa in 1842. Five sons and one daughter have been the result of this union, as follows: Oscar L., Lucy, Isaac N., Murton A., John W. and J. Benning. Our subject is now in possession of a splendid farm of 300 acres, upon which is a fine residence, and is engaged chiefly in stock raising. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Masonic order. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

E. W. Robinson is a member of the firm of Harrison & Robinson, Kahoka Lumber Company, dealers in sash, doors, lime, cement, plaster, hair, hard and soft coal, etc., who established their business in 1881. Mr. Robinson is a native of Iowa, born in the year 1856, and came to Kahoka in 1881. The following year he married Miss Grace Edwards, who was born in the State of Iowa in 1858, and who is the daughter of P. T. and Malinda M. Ed-

wards. Our subject and wife's married life has been blessed by the birth of two children: Georgie May and Raymond. The wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject's parents, Richard S. and Jane (Taylor) Robinson, are natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana, respectively. The father was a Methodist minister of considerable éloquence and ability, and administered to the spiritual wants of his fellow man for a period of fifty-five years. He died in the State of Iowa in the year 1884. In 1886 his widow moved to Kahoka; she is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and is an enterprising business man.

John Roberts, ex-judge of the Clark County Court, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1829. At the age of twenty-one he moved to Clark County, Mo., and located in St. Francisville, where he was contractor on the river, blasting rock. In the spring of 1850 he went to Mahaska County, Iowa, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits for one year, after which he returned to Clark County. In 1857 he chose for his companion in life Miss Louisa A. Bartlett, of this county, and the daughter of William and Sarah (Beechem) Bartlett. She was born in the year 1839, and by her marriage to our subject became the mother of five children, three of whom are deceased. Two twin brothers are living, viz.: Edmond R. and Edgar P. The latter married Miss Bell Gregory, of Clark County, in 1886. In 1860 our subject located on his present home which consists of 160 acres of good land, located on the line separating Madison and Des Moines Townships. He has also 160 acres of land in Madison Township. December 7, 1886, his dwelling and its contents were consumed by fire, in the absence of the family. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belonged to the militia during the war, and was stationed at Hannibal about three months before the war closed. He was elected judge of the county court in 1880, and held the office for two years. He was also township trustee under the old law. He is a Republican in politics, and one of Clark County's best citizens.

John M. Rodgers, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, March 28, 1820, the third of eight children of Benjamin and Catherine (Greger) Rodgers, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father went to Kentucky, and then to Clermont County, where the mother had preceded him, and where they were married about 1815. Our subject was four years old when they went to Ripley County, Ind. They remained there as pioneer settlers until 1847, when they located in Dane County, Wis. Three years later they came to Lee County, Iowa, and the following year removed across the river to Clark County; the parents

lived here until about 1875 and 1876, respectively. Our subject lived at home with his parents until the age of twenty-four, when he married and began farming in Indiana; he went with his parents, however, to Wisconsin, but when they removed to Iowa he returned to Indiana. In 1851 he came to Missouri, and located on the farm now owned by his sons, Benjamin and William; since 1857 he has been on his present farm. He built a house in his yard, and as age rendered his parents unable to work, they came and resided in this house until the father died, when the mother took up her residence with our subject. His first wife, Nancy Hodges, a native of South Carolina, was born about 1823, and became his wife in Indiana about 1844. They had seven children (three deceased), and her death occurred in 1862. His second wife, Susanna (Taylor) Jerles, the widow of A. Jerles, died in 1864. His third wife was Mrs. Emma (Ramsey) Schoonover, the widow of Jacob Schoonover, who was a native of Virginia. His children are Benjamin, Margaret C., Mary and William, by his first marriage, and David, Robert, Hetty and John, by his third. Our subject has acquired a fine estate of 369 acres of well-improved land, in two farms. Politically he is a Republican, and voted for the Whig candidate in 1844, and now is a very loyal man to his party. Our subject and part of his family belong to the Missionary Baptist Church.

James T. Ross, farmer, was born February 14, 1824, in Fayette County, Penn., the son of Warfick and Sarah J. (Hill) Ross, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, born in 1801 and 1806, respectively. The parents were married in Virginia, and at once settled at our subject's birthplace, where the father chose farming in preference to milling. The mother died in 1874, and the father survived her but two years. Our subject was educated in his native county, and remained with his parents until 1862, although he worked independently after 1850. He spent two years of his married life on the old place, and in 1864 came to Missouri. Two years later he came to his present home, where he has acquired a first-class farm of 100 acres, which is well improved. His wife, Elizabeth (Stephenson), is a Pennsylvanian, born in August, 1834, and married in December, 1862. Their children are Richard G., Warfick L., Ellis S. and Louisa. Our subject voted for the Whig candidate in 1848, but is now a strong Republican. He is a Mason, and he, his wife, Ellis S. and Louisa, are members of the Congregational Church.

Lewis Rush, a prominent citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1839, and is one of a family of thirteen children born to the union of Francis and Rachel (Malone) Rush, both of whom died in the State of Illinois. In

1845 our subject went to Clark County, Ill., where he remained until 1855, when he moved to Clark County, Mo., and in 1881 located on his present farm which consists of 360 acres of excellent land lying on Fox River, five miles east of the county seat. In 1862 he led to the altar Miss Margaret E. Ervin, of Ohio, who bore him one child, named Francis. This child and its mother both died in the year 1863. In the year 1867 our subject was united in marriage to Mrs. Electa (Singleton) McCoy. She was born in Illinois in the year 1841, and is the daughter of Thomas B. and Sarah A. Singleton. To her first marriage was born one child, named T. L. H. McCoy, and to her union with Mr. Rush were born two children: Nellie and Stella. Mr. Rush is a Democrat, and a first-class citizen. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

James Ryan is a well-to-do farmer of Irish birth, who was born in County Kilkenny in November, 1812. His parents, also natives of Ireland, were Richard and Julia (Delaney) Ryan. His parents never left their native country; here the father died in 1839, and the mother a few years later. Our subject received an Irish education, and at the age of twenty-two brought his newly wedded bride to New York City. After about a year each on Staten Island and in Richmond, Va., they came by way of the Ohio and Mississippi to Warsaw, Ill. As soon as the river was frozen they crossed at Warsaw (which was then called Churchill), in the spring of 1840, and went out west in the spring of 1852, but returned home in the fall of 1854 to Keokuk. They then adopted Clark County as their home, and soon after settled on their present estate, where he has since lived, with the exception of about two and a half years spent in the Western States, and in California. His wife, Susan, the daughter of James and Mary Hart, was born in 1812 in England, although her parents were of Irish birth, in which country she was married July 2, 1836. But four of their nine children are living: James J., Edward W., Charles and Mary A. Our subject is a fine business man, and now owns 120 acres in Lewis and eighty acres in Clark County, most of which is improved. He is an earnest member of the Democratic party, while in religion his family all hold to the faith and teachings of the Catholic Church. His wife was but a child when her father died, and her mother afterward married W. O'Connor, and both died in Kilkenny.

Orrin C. Sage is a native of Delaware County, N. Y., where he was born July 20, 1835. His paternal ancestor of five generations back came from Wales in 1614, and settled on the Connecticut River, and his descendants by the name of Sage reside on the same farm still. Mr. Sage's parents, David and Phoebe

(Clark) Sage, were natives of Green and Delaware Counties, respectively. Mr. Sage was reared in his native place, and gained some knowledge of Latin and sciences. He came west in 1855, and for two years taught school in Lee County, Iowa. He has since been engaged in farming and stock raising in this county, and owns a fine farm near Alexandria. He was married in 1860 to Mary J. Black, a native of Lee County, Iowa. They have the following children: David H., a graduate of La Grange College; Libbie E. and William N. Mr. Sage is a broad and liberal-minded Republican, and is an A. F. & A. M.

James G. Sansom, justice of the peace and farmer, is a native of Allegheny County, Penn. He was born May 26, 1831, the elder of two children of William and Margaret (McCain) Sansom, the former of English descent, born in 1808, in Bedford County, Penn., and the latter a native of Ireland, born in 1810. The mother was two years old when they brought her to Armstrong County, Penn., where she was married in 1830. The father died in Western Pennsylvania, in 1846, and the mother afterward married a Mr. Todd, but remained in her native State until her death, in 1863. The father was a cooper by trade. Our subject was educated in his native State before his majority, and at the latter period, equipped with his carpenter trade, came to Galesburg, Ill., and made that his headquarters, although he traveled considerably in the Rocky Mountains before his removal to Missouri. Since 1868 he has been on his present farm, which he cultivates along with his work at his trade. His wife, Esther, is a daughter of Samuel and Rosanna (Ferris) Maxwell, and was born January 1, 1844, in Union County, Ohio. She came to Galesburg in 1856, and seven years later was married, on September 16. Their children are William H., George S., James P., Rosanna E. and Mary M. Our subject is a skillful mechanic, and has acquired considerable real estate. His farm embraces 220 acres of land, in good condition and well improved. Our subject is an earnest Democrat, first voting for Pierce, and has served three terms as justice. He, his wife, Rosanna E. and James P., are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

John W. Sawyers was born in the State of Kentucky in 1831, and is a son of George and Mary (Cummins) Sawyers, natives of Kentucky, who came to Clark County, Mo., and settled upon the farm on which our subject now lives. They were early settlers in Clark County, and remained there until their deaths, which occurred in 1871 and 1859, respectively. Our subject accompanied his parents when they moved to Missouri, and June 17, 1863, was united in marriage to Josephine E. Rugg, the daughter of Theodore and Harriet E. Rugg, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs.

Sawyers have had six children—two sons and four daughters—of whom five are still living: Mary B., Helen J., Laura A., Frank E. and Hattie T. Our subject lost his beloved wife in 1882. He is the possessor of a fine farm of eighty acres, is one of the early settlers, and is a well-respected and honored citizen. He and three daughters are members of the church, as was also his wife, and he is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a strong Democrat, but has never sought or held office.

Charles E. Schee, dealer in general merchandise at Athens, and also dealer in grain and stock, engaged in his present business at this place in 1884. He is a native of Clark County, Mo., and was born in 1857. His parents, John and Mary Schee, are now residents of Clark County, and are respected and honored citizens. In 1878 and 1879, previous to his coming to Athens, he was engaged in business at Anson, this county. In 1880 he chose for his companion in life, Miss Lola B. Mantle, daughter of John Mantle, and the fruits of this union were two children, both sons. Mrs. Schee is a member of the Congregational Church. Our subject directs his attention to his present business, at which he has been quite successful, and, being a man of honesty, and of pleasing manners, he has established a large trade. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John G. Schuster was born in Germany, in 1824. His father, John F. Schuster, was a native of Germany, as was also his mother, whose maiden name was Neuschwander. The parents were married in Germany, and here the father followed the weaver's trade, in connection with farming, in the hamlet of Heutingsheim, for a number of years. From there they moved to Erdmannhausen, where the father died in 1832. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. The mother afterward married, and in 1837 she and her husband and four children immigrated to the United States, and settled in Adams County, Ohio. Here her husband died in 1884. No children were born to this last union. The children by her first marriage had grown up, married, and had homes of their own. The mother, after her second husband's death, made her home with her son, living with him until her death, which occurred January 20, 1887. She was formerly a member of the Lutheran State Church of Germany, but after coming to the United States joined the German Methodist Church. Our subject, while yet in his teens, left his home in Adams County, Ohio, and began as an apprentice to a wood turner. He was engaged in this business for five years before he became proficient in his trade, making but very little money. He then moved to Maysville, Ky., where he obtained a clerkship under Cutter & Gray, a wholesale grocery house, where

he remained five years, during which period he was united in marriage to Miss Magdalena Bruner, a native of Germany, and the daughter of Frank Bruner, also a native of Germany. At the end of the five years' clerkship, our subject and brother crossed the Ohio River, and started a saw mill in Adams County. Believing that farming would be a better means of making money, they sold the mill, purchased a farm in the same county, and began tilling the soil. This occupation he followed a short time, and then moved to Spencer County, Ind., and from there to St. Louis, where he resumed his trade. He next engaged in the furniture business, but was forced to seek other employment, and, as he possessed considerable natural ability, he obtained a position as engineer in Warsaw. This position he held for seven years, when, in 1865, he immigrated to Clark County, Mo. Of the ten children born to his marriage only six are now living: George J., J. W., Benjamin, Amelia, Frank and Edwin. After coming to Clark County, our subject purchased a farm upon which he has ever since resided. He is an honorable citizen, a good neighbor, and an enterprising farmer, owning a splendid farm of 160 acres, all well stocked and improved. In politics he has been a Republican since the death of the Whig party. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist Church.

Charles Seyb, county court judge, is a native of Erie County, N. Y., and was born in the year 1837. In 1845 he moved to Iowa, where he followed blacksmithing, and in 1859 took for his life companion Miss Barbary Rees, who was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1837, and who is the daughter of Joseph and Magdalena Rees. To this union were born seven children, four sons and three daughters. In the year 1866 our subject came to Clark County, Mo., where of late years he has devoted his time and attention to agricultural pursuits, and in the raising of all kinds of live stock, in which he is quite successful. In 1886 he was elected to his present position, which office he fills with credit and satisfaction to himself and to the people. His fine farm consists of 280 acres, all well improved and all well cultivated. Our subject is a Democrat in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church. He is the son of Peter and Catherine E. Seyb.

Michael Seyb, a good citizen of Clark County, is a native of Germany, born in 1840, and eight years later he came with his parents to the United States, and located in the State of New York, where the father followed farming. In 1857 our subject moved to Iowa, and in 1861 he enlisted in the United States Army, Company C, First Iowa Cavalry, as a private, and was afterward made sergeant, being in the army until March, 1866,

as he was detained after the war had closed. He returned to Iowa, and in 1866 was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Rauscher. [See sketch of George Rauscher for further particulars of parents.] She was born in Ohio in 1847, and by her marriage became the mother of nine children, one son being deceased. The same year of his marriage he began merchandising in Franklin, Lee Co., Iowa, and here continued four years, after which he returned to the farm, and in 1875 he moved to Clark County, Mo., and purchased his farm. It contains 200 acres of good land, well improved. Our subject is the son of Michael and Henrietta (Ritterspach) Seyb. The father was a boot and shoemaker by trade, but after coming to the United States confined himself to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in New York in 1851. The mother died in Franklin, Iowa, in 1883. Our subject is a member of the G. A. R., is a Republican in politics, and he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical Church.

John Shaffer was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1837, and is the third of nine children of John and Polina Shaffer. [See history of parents in sketch of James Shaffer.] The subject accompanied his parents to Clark County, Mo., and was living with them at the death of his father, which occurred in 1850. He then remained with his mother until he became of age, when he married Caroline Anderson in 1858, after which he began life for himself, renting a farm until he had accumulated enough to purchase eighty acres of the farm which he now owns. To this first purchase he has kept adding, until he now owns 207 acres of land under a good state of cultivation. His wife is a daughter of Jacob and Eliza Anderson, natives of Kentucky, and by her he has had eleven children, nine of whom are now living: Henry C., Lucinda (wife of George Gilbert), Sarah E., James, Timoleon A., Robert and Ethel B. Our subject has been a farmer and stock raiser of Clark County for forty years, and has been elected and served three terms as township assessor, but has held no other public office. He is a Republican, and served in the Missouri State Militia. He donates to all laudable (especially educational) enterprises.

James Shaffer was born in Fountain County, Ind., in 1842, and is a son of John and Paulina (Trinkle) Shaffer, both natives of Virginia, who were married in 1832, and settled on a farm in Indiana, where they engaged in farming and stock raising until 1847, when they took their departure for Clark County, Mo., where they arrived the same year, and resumed their old occupation, which they continued until the death of John Shaffer, which occurred in Clark County, Mo., in 1850. Our subject accom-

panied his parents to Clark County in 1847. February 8, 1862, he was married to Lucy A. Christy, and he and his wife lived on the old place, which in the short space of two years he had purchased, and which at that time consisted of 299 acres of good land, which is now well improved. He has since improved and added to his first purchase, and now owns a comfortable residence and 500 acres of the best of land. The wife of the subject is a daughter of William and Mary Rice Christy, natives of Kentucky, who were married in their native State, where they remained until 1851, when they came to Clark County, and settled upon a farm, where the father died in 1878. The mother is still living in Clark County, and is in her seventy-ninth year. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffer have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are living: Mary C., Lavenia E. (wife of James Stewart), Maranda M., Oscar, Lucy A., James and Robertia; Ora is deceased. Mr. Shaffer has been a farmer of this county for forty years, and, although he began life as a poor man, is now considered one of the substantial farmers of this part of the county. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church. He has been a Democrat all his life, but has never aspired to any public office. He served in the Missouri State Militia during the war, and is still interested in the general prosperity and welfare of the country.

Levi Sherman, a son of Duty and Nancy (Emerson) Sherman, was born in Massachusetts in 1820. His parents were also natives of that State, and of English descent. When our subject came to Clark County, Mo., he settled upon the farm of which he is now a resident, and which contains 300 acres, all highly improved and under a good state of cultivation. His wife, Nancy L. (Lowry) Sherman, is a daughter of Robert M. and Emily (St. Clair) Lowry, natives of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1832 in Ohio. This union has been blessed with six children: Hiram F., Emily J., Mason G., Ursula M., William L. and Florence N. Our subject served in the Ohio State Militia until rejected on account of disability. He has always taken an active part in politics, and is a supporter of the Democratic party, but has never aspired to or held public office. He is a liberal donator to all laudable enterprises. Four of his children are members of the church.

J. M. Shore, dealer in general merchandise, drugs, furniture, including cabinet work, machinery, etc., is also the largest grain dealer in the western portion of the county. In 1882 he came from Lewiston, Lewis Co., Mo., where he has been engaged in an extensive business for thirteen years, and settled at Luray. He is a lifelong merchant, having begun the business when only twelve years of age, and has continued ever since. He was born

in Indiana in 1848, and in 1868 he married Miss Melissa J. McKey, of Ohio, and the daughter of James and Cordelia McKey. She was born in the year 1848, and by her marriage became the mother of six children, all sons. Mr. Shore and wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. H. T. A. He has a fine farm of 240 acres situated three and a half miles west of Luray, and this his eldest son, L. J., manages. Our subject handles all kinds of stock, and has built up a good trade. He is a good citizen, and commands the esteem of all who know him.

Arthur Shuler, one of the well-to-do farmers of Clark County, was born in the State of Ohio in 1840, and is the son of Daniel T. and Keziah Shuler, who died in Ohio, and who were engaged in farming and trading on the Mississippi, down as far as New Orleans. Our subject accompanied his father when he moved from Ohio to Clark County, in 1850, and settled upon a farm in Sweet Home Township. February 18, 1861, he married Rebecca Thompson, a daughter of Patterson Thompson, but was left a widower in 1862. He afterward married Louisa J. McKee, daughter of William and Anna McKee. This happy union was blessed with five children, named as follows: Mary A., Nellie M., James O., one unnamed and Berthie. All of these are now living but Nellie M. and the fourth one. Our subject moved to Peakesville in 1864, where he successfully engaged in the merchandise trade. At this place his second wife departed this life, and in 1873 he married the daughter of Bruce and Ollie Calvert, the former of whom being a well-to-do farmer of Ohio. This last marriage was blessed with one child, a girl, Alpha M. Our subject left Peakesville in 1873, and located four miles west of that place, on a farm of 148 acres, upon which he raised stock successfully, but in 1875 moved on the farm known as the "J. W. Summers farm," and remained there two years, when he moved on the "D. N. Lapsley farm," where he dealt in stock to a considerable extent, and accumulated quite a little money. In 1872 he moved to his farm near Peakesville, which he had previously purchased, and has resided there ever since, proving himself a successful farmer and stock raiser. Mr. Shuler is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a Republican. His wife is united with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Shuler both enjoy the blessing of good health, and rank among the highly respected citizens of Clark County.

Daniel C. Sickels, a wide-a-wake, thorough-going citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of the State of New York, born in the year 1829, and is the son of Daniel and Catherine Sickels, both natives of New York State. The father died in Clark

County in 1861. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Vernon County, Mo., and is in her eighty-seventh year. She stood on the bluffs of the Hudson River in 1813, and witnessed the cannonading between the American and British fleets. Our subject passed his youthful days engaged in the carpenter's trade, and in 1834 he went with his parents to Petersburg, Va., where he remained until 1844, when he returned with his parents to Quincy, Ill., and in 1851 they moved to Clark County, Mo. In 1856 our subject went to Pike County, Mo., but returned in 1860, and purchased forty acres of land, which he cleared, and upon which he erected a log house. In 1866 he purchased eighty acres, in 1868 five acres, in 1883 fifty acres, and in 1887 146 acres, all of which he cleared with the exception of the last purchase. He is energetic and industrious, and has been very successful in raising and trading in stock. In September, 1862, he married Miss Louis Williams, who bore him three children: Adie, John B. and Mary J. Mrs. Sickels was reared from infancy by Mr. A. W. Lawrence and wife, of this county. Our subject is Democratic in his political views.

E. P. Smith, farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1826 in Butler County, Ohio, the fifth of twelve children of Frederick and Sarah (Reed) Smith, the former born about 1795 in Germany, and the latter of similar origin born near Philadelphia, Penn. The father came to this country when but four years of age, and the mother at a similar age. They spent their lives up to 1830 in Butler County, Ohio, and after that in Preble County, where the mother died in 1875, and the father five years later. Our subject was reared in that county until his majority, and farmed there until October, 1856, when he removed to Lee County, Iowa. Ten years later he came to his present estate, which is a finely improved farm of 320 acres, besides which he owns other lands in Lee County, Iowa. He was married, October 5, 1848, to Eliza A. Denmire, a native of Butler County, and born in 1827. Their children are Laura A., Emily O. and Louisa I. (twins), and Ella N. (deceased). Our subject was a free-soiler previous to the war, and first voted for Van Buren, but since the war has been a radical Republican. His wife and Louisa I. are members of the Baptist Church.

R. W. Smith was born in Lewis County, Mo., July 22, 1836, and is the son of Francis and Elizabeth (Morris) Smith, both natives of Franklin County, Ky. They were married in their native State, remaining there but a short time, when they moved to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Marion County, but later moved to Lewis County before its organization, and settled on the property on which Monticello, the county seat of

Lewis County, now stands. He remained until 1835, and then moved to Clark County, where he ever afterward lived. They reared a family of four children, three of whom are yet living and reside in Northeast Missouri. Later Mr. Smith was a Democrat in politics, and was judge of his county, and also represented the same in the Legislature. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and was a kind husband and an affectionate father. He died in 1881, twenty years after the death of his wife, who was also a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject is one of those native born Missourians who has seen and experienced the many important changes that have taken place in this great State. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-nine years of age. During the war he was in the militia, and in 1865 he made a trip to the Rocky Mountains, where he remained four years. He then returned to his old home in Clark County, and married Miss Mary E. Norris, in 1870. She is a daughter of J. M. and L. G. Norris, of this County. After their marriage they settled in Washington Township, where they have ever since resided. Three children were the result of our subject's marriage, viz.: Edgar F., Gertie N., and Robert M. Mrs. Smith's mother, whose maiden name was Jones, makes her home with our subject and wife. Her husband was a prominent Democratic politician of Johnson County, Ind. Our subject is one of the enterprising farmers and stock raisers of Clark County, and owns over 400 acres of valuable land. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

M. C. Smith was born in Monroe County, Mo., in 1854, and is the son of Robert T. Smith, of Bourbon County, Ky., and of Welsh and Scotch descent. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Sidener, was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and of German descent. The parents were married in Kentucky, where they resided a few years after marriage, the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1835 they moved to Monroe County, Mo., and settled eight miles north of the present county seat. Here, in 1879, at the age of sixty-nine, he departed from earth. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Christian Church. His wife was a member of the same church, and died in 1885 at the age of seventy-two. Our subject received a liberal education in the common schools, and received a more thorough course at Christian University, Canton, Lewis Co., Mo. He taught school for several years, and in 1877 was married to Miss Mollie E. Turner, a citizen of Shelby County, Mo., and a native of Kentucky. In 1878 they moved to Clark County, Wyaconda Township, where he has since resided. He is a prominent citizen, a good neighbor, and an enterprising farm-

er, owning a fine farm of over 340 acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

J. D. Smulling was born in La Grange, Lewis Co., Mo., May 21, 1841. His father, Curtis Smulling, was a native of Maryland, and of German descent. The mother was a native of Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish descent. The father married his second wife, Eliza Davis, in Knox County, and followed the trade of a carpenter in early life. He was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, many years before the division of that church. At the time of his second marriage he was a circuit preacher in Lewis County, Mo., before all the Indians had left this State. By his second marriage were born two children, both of whom are living. At the age of sixteen he was disinherited by his father for not withdrawing from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was cast out upon the world. He then served as apprentice at the carpenter's trade, working at his trade during the day, and studying his Bible at night. He was a Whig in politics, and as a husband and father was kind and affectionate. He died in 1839. Several years after his death his widow married D. Mangle, a farmer in Washington Township. She died in 1884, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Our subject and his brother, after the death of their father, came back to Knox County, where they lived, and were reared by an uncle, Samuel J. Davis. At the age of seventeen he began working for himself at the modest sum of \$7 per month, and thought he was getting good wages. He married Miss Mahala Hume, a daughter of L. B. Hume, and a sister of the cashier of the Kahoka Bank. By this union five children were born, viz.: Sarah M. and Mary E. (twins, dead), Alice A., Eliza V. and Sarah M. Eliza V. is the wife of B. R. Carman, a farmer in Clark County. The other two are at home. Our subject started life with very little means, and now has a splendid farm of 180 acres, all well improved. He is a Republican in his political views, and he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In 1861 he enlisted in Company I, home guards, under Col. Moore, was in the Athens fight and in many skirmishes.

Zachary T. Snively, druggist, was born in Clark County, August 6, 1852, the son of Henry and Harriet A. (Wayland) Snively, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a highly esteemed citizen, and located here over half a century ago. He died in 1857; the mother and two children survive him. The other children were Clark C. and Jeanette H. (deceased wife of the late Harry Roland). Our subject was reared and educated at Wayland, and attended the Louisville Commercial College for two years. He engaged in his present

business in February, 1884. He has been deservedly successful, and controls a large trade in drugs, toilet articles, paints, oils, stationery and books. Our subject owns his business house, the adjoining store building occupied by Barnard Bros., the barber shop, the Western Hotel building, and one residence property in Wayland; he also owns 100 acres of farming land. February 9, 1887, he married Vietta M. Wilson, of Lee County, Iowa. Our subject is a Democrat, and served as constable for two years. He has been an extensive collector of Indian relics, specimens of ores, etc. He has about 10,000 spear heads and arrow points, gathered near Wayland, besides many other relics of every description. He deserved great credit for so fine a collection in geology and mineralogy, and of fossils. He also has a collection of rare birds stuffed. He is now the postmaster of Wayland.

William S. Sortore was born in the State of New York in 1815, where he resided until 1845, when he moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he followed the blacksmith's trade, and farmed until 1879, when he came to Clark County, Mo., and settled on the farm of eighty acres he is now in possession of, and has since resided upon. He is a son of Zebulon and Nancy Sortore. Our subject was married in 1844 to Eliza P. Smith, who died in 1864, leaving no children. In 1873 he married Rebecca Boyer, daughter of Levi and Mary (Harbur). Our subject is a worthy and honorable citizen of Clark County, and belongs to the Masonic order; his wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William H. Sowers, a successful farmer and stock dealer, of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Pennsylvania, born in the year 1836, and is the son of George and Annie (Horn) Sowers, of Pennsylvania, where the father died in 1865. The mother then came to Clark County, and lived with our subject until her death, in 1867. In 1859 our subject chose for his life companion Miss Sarah E. Swart, a native of the Keystone State, born in June, 1840, and the daughter of George and Elizabeth Swart. This happy union has resulted in the birth of eight children, two of whom died unnamed. Those living are Harry S., William G., Toronto O. and Emma M. B. In 1864 our subject came to Clark County, and located on his present farm, which contains about 600 acres of good land, well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. He has a fine dwelling, and all things that combine to make life enjoyable. He has been a life-long farmer and stock man, and is a very useful and successful citizen. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the A. H. T. A., and he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Jeremiah Spurgeon, a prominent and well-to-do citizen of Clark County, Mo., was born in Morgan County, Ohio, Novem-

ber 13, 1824, and is the son of Jeremiah and Nancy (Walls) Spurgeon, both natives of Pennsylvania. The father moved to St. Louis, Mo., in 1840, two years later moved to Iowa, and died in Louisa County, in the same State. The mother died there also. Of their seven sons and four daughters, the following are the only ones now living: Lorenzo Dow, Jeremiah, Nelson and E. Sol. Our subject remained at St. Louis after his father moved away, and followed teaming there a number of years. At that place he also married Miss Lucinda Baily, a native of Knox County, Ind., where, after marriage, they made their home until they came to Clark County. Mrs. Spurgeon died in November, 1885, leaving six children: John, Thomas J., James, Robert, Edward and Harriet Jane (Mrs. William Grigsby). About 1847 our subject came to Clark County, and has followed farming and stock raising prosperously ever since. He owned at one time 1,000 acres of land, 800 of which are considered among the best in the county. In the spring of 1885 Mr. Spurgeon moved to his present farm of 100 acres, situated about half a mile south of Wayland, and there he has since resided. He was a Democrat before the war, but during that time was a Union man, and is now a Republican; he is a Mason, a member of the Baptist Church, and is one of the wealthiest and most influential men in Clark County.

Martin L. Stafford, M. D., a prominent physician of Luray, is a native of Clark County, Ill., born in 1851. He came with his parents to Clark County, Mo., in 1857, and received a good literary education at Kirksville, Mo. In 1870 he began reading medicine under Dr. Henry, of Fairmont, Mo., and in 1872 he entered the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons, from which institution he graduated in 1874. He then located in Knox City, Knox Co., Mo., and after practicing here for some months, in the fall of the same year entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, and graduated there in the spring of 1876. He at once located at Luray, and began the practice of his profession, which has been large and remunerative. In 1880 he chose for his life companion, Miss Mamie Ochiltree, of this county, born in 1855, and the daughter of George M. Ochiltree. Dr. Stafford is a member of the I. O. O. F., and the son of William and Charlotta (Hill) Stafford, natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. The father died in 1887, and the mother is now a resident of this county.

James Starr was born in Berks County, Penn., March 3, 1805, and his father and mother were natives of the same county and State. The father, whose name was also James Starr, was of remote Irish descent. The mother's maiden name was Eleanor

Davis, and she was of Welsh descent. James Starr, Sr., and wife were married in Berks County, Penn., in the year 1792, he being twenty-three years of age at that time. Previous to his marriage he was apprenticed to the tanner and currier's trade, and followed this the greater part of his life in his native county. He had retired from active employment previous to his death, which occurred at his old home where he had resided for nearly half a century. He was an old line Whig in politics, and in religion was a member of the Society of Friends. He was seventy-four years old at the time of his death. The mother was also a member of the Society of Friends, and was sixty-two years of age at the time of her death. They were married under the marriage rules of Friends. Our subject, James Starr, is the only living child of a family of ten children. He received a limited education in Berks County, Penn., and followed the trade of his father up to 1855. In the spring of that year, he, with his family, crossed the Alleghany Mountains, and settled in Stark County, Ohio, where he followed farming and dairying. Two years later he moved to Mahoning County, Ohio, and here followed the same pursuits for two years. Many years previous to this (in 1828) he married Miss Phebe Hilles, also a member of the Society of Friends, and by her became the father of eleven children, six of whom are now living, and all of whom live within thirty miles of this place, except one son who lives in Kansas. Two years after his first wife's death Mr. Starr married Miss Lydia Boyle, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and to them three children were born, two of whom are married, and reside in the village. After living in Ohio for some time our subject moved to Lewis County, Mo., and from 1859 to the spring of 1862 he engaged in various business transactions at Deer Ridge, Mo. The latter year he moved to Fairmont, Mo., where he kept tavern up to the year 1879, when Mrs. Starr was so afflicted with rheumatic trouble, that they retired to private life, only Mr. Starr opened up a small saddlery and harness store with his son. At the end of two years he left his son to run the business alone, while he began to take life easy. He is living in the village of Fairmont, boarding at his hotel. Besides owning this hotel, he also owns a lot and stables in connection with it, also other real estate. While running the hotel he was postmaster, and also justice of the peace. He is a Republican in politics, a member of no church, but is what he justly terms himself, a "Free Thinker." Mr. Starr is an honorable citizen and a social gentleman, and although he is now eighty-two years of age he is a good conversationalist, a close reader, and is vigorous in mind and body. His wife is seventy-five years of age, and also enjoys good health, although afflicted somewhat with rheumatism.

James C. Stauffer, an extensive dealer in grain, also a dealer in general merchandise, making a specialty of hardware and farming implements, is one of the leading merchants of Luray, Mo. In 1877 he opened a family grocery in Luray, and has continued to add to his stock, which is now complete, and contains anything and everything the public demands. He has been engaged in merchandising all his life, having been in the store with his father some years previous to his engaging in business for himself. Abraham Stauffer, father of our subject, opened a general merchandise store in Luray in 1866, and conducted it successfully until 1872, when he sold out and retired to the farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in the year 1877. His wife (the mother of our subject), Elizabeth R. (Newmyre) Stauffer, moved back to Luray, a few years after the death of her husband. Both she and her husband were natives of Pennsylvania, and came to Clark County about 1844. In this county our subject was born in the year 1853, and in 1877 he married Miss Annie L. Todd, a native of Iowa, born in the year 1855, and is the daughter of Dr. and Annie C. (Richardson) Todd. By this union our subject became the father of one child, named Claude. Mr. Stauffer is a member of the A. H. T. A., and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He has a farm of eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well improved, and this he rents out.

John H. Strickler, proprietor of the Tremont House at Kahoka, Mo., is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1842, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Snyder) Stickler. The father died three days before our subject was born, and the widow afterward married Harvey Seymour, of New York. Mr. Seymour moved with the family to Clark County, Mo., and he and wife passed the remainder of their days in that county. He was a good citizen, and was a worthy member of the county court for six years. Our subject grew to manhood on the farm, and, with the exception of a few years that he engaged in the hotel and mercantile business, followed agricultural pursuits until engaging in his present enterprise. In 1866 he wedded Elizabeth J. Harkness, a native of Clark County, Mo., born in 1847, and the daughter of J. C. and Elizabeth Harkness. The fruits of this union were three children, Lindley J. and Emma A. being the only ones now living. Mrs. Strickler is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In the summer of 1885 Mr. Strickler sold his farm, and made a trip to Oregon with a view to locating there, but not being pleased with the country he returned to Clark County, and purchased the Tremont House, which he opened in December of the same year, and now runs with every prospect of success. He is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R.

William H. Strickler, of the firm of Strickler & Stafford, dealers in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, clothing, carpets and millinery, is a native of Clark County, Mo., born in 1856, and is the son of B. F. and Elizabeth K. (Smith) Strickler, both natives of Westmoreland County, Penn., and who came to this county in 1854, locating on a farm. In 1863 the father began merchandising in Kahoka, and after remaining there one year, moved to Ashton, and engaged in business at that place. At the end of a year he returned to the farm, where he remained until 1872, when he again resumed the dry goods business, and thus continued until 1880. Six years later he moved to Kahoka, and assisted his son, our subject, in the store. In 1880 the latter married Miss Mary B. Stafford, a native of Clark County, Mo., born in 1861, and to them were born three children: John F., Olevia E. and Wilford E. The same year our subject engaged in the dry goods business with his father-in-law, John Stafford, at Carthage, Ill., to which place he had moved, in 1879, from Athens, Clark County, and in 1881 he moved to Kahoka, and engaged in a thriving business. After the death of Mr. Stafford, his son, Charles A. Stafford, became a partner. John Stafford began life in poor circumstances, and was engaged in business at Athens for twenty-three years previous to his partnership with Strickler. He was quite successful in all his business transactions, and was a man much esteemed. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. His brother-in-law, Charles A. Stafford, who became a partner in 1886, is a member of the same church, and a strict Democrat in politics.

Thomas C. Taylor, farmer, was born June 5, 1821, in Fluvanna County, Va., the eldest of ten children of Thomas and Lucintha H. Taylor, the former of English and Scotch parents, the latter of French origin. Thomas Taylor was born in Cumberland County, Va., in 1786. Lucintha Henson Taylor was born in Buckingham County, Va., in 1800. They were married in their native State, where the father was an overseer on different plantations for several years. He then went to Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1832, and farmed until 1854, when he removed to Clark County, Mo., and soon after bought the farm where Thomas C. Taylor now lives, and died in 1872; his widow died three years later. Thomas C. Taylor was educated in Virginia, and was married, at the age of twenty, to Mary Duvall, in Pickaway County, Ohio. In 1839 he began farming in Pickaway. He removed to Livingston County, Mo., in 1852, to Clark in 1853, and to his present farm in 1861. His wife, *nee* Mary Duvall, was of French Huguenot descent, and was born in Pickaway County, Ohio.

January 16, 1818, and was married September 12, 1839. Their children are Lewis D., Julia A., Charlotte E., Charles H., John G., Samuel A., Joseph M., Mary F. and May Bell (deceased). His wife died June 2, 1877; his estate embraces 291 acres; he voted for Fillmore and for John Bell, of Tennessee, for President before the war, and since the war for Greeley, Tilden, Hancock and Cleveland. He served as lieutenant and captain in the Confederate Army. He is a member of the Masonic order. He and his wife and two daughters are members of the Methodist Church, and one daughter is a member of the Baptist Church.

Samuel A. Taylor, druggist and pharmacist, was born November 4, 1851, in Pickaway County, Ohio. [The parents are mentioned in the sketch of T. C. Taylor.] Our subject came with his parents to Clark County when he was but an infant. He received his education before the age of sixteen, at which time he was thrown upon his own resources, but he continued at home for four years longer. He began the carpenter's trade then, his natural genius for which made apprenticeship unnecessary. Seven years later he came to Winchester, and began his present flourishing drug business. His wife, Bridget, to whom he was married April 13, 1887, is the daughter of Richard Hennessy, and was born in Clark County in 1850. Our subject has been prominently identified with business interests of the town and county, and in political affairs is an active Democrat. He is a Roman Catholic.

J. H. Taylor, farmer. The subject of this sketch is a native of "Penns Woodland," born in Allegheny County, Penn., February 14, 1839, the second of eight children. His parents, Hugh and Nancy (McCown) Taylor, are natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent, respectively, and never left their native county. The father was a farmer, and died at the age of seventy-five years, and the mother still survives him under the weight of eighty-four summers. Our subject received the usual education, and at the age of twenty-two began learning the plasterer's trade, and spent three years at it before he came to Clark County. He came by way of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, and landed at Alexandria, where he followed his trade until enlisting in 1861. He served in Company C, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, for three years and three months, and was discharged in November, 1864, in St. Louis. After a visit to his native State, he settled near Athens in 1869, and since then has been on his present estate, and has been engaged in farming and stock raising. There are 130 acres altogether, in good condition, and acquired in spite of adversity. November 7, 1857, is the date of his marriage with Samantha, a daughter of Jesse and Eliza (Chaplin)

Sisson, and who was born about 1844, in what is now Hancock County, Va. Besides two deceased, their children are Jesse, Frank, Morgan and Nanny. He is a prominent Republican, and has been active in the political history of the county. He was formerly a Whig, and first voted for Scott. He is a member of the F. & A. M. and G. A. R. orders, and his wife, Jesse, Frank and Morgan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Paul S. Thome, one of Clark County's prominent citizens, was born in Kentucky in 1832, and from there came to Clark County, Mo., in 1843, and settled at Athens, where he remained until 1880, when he moved on his present farm in the same county, and has remained here ever since, now in possession of 160 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation. He devotes most of his time to stock raising, and is a highly honored, respected and law-abiding citizen of Clark County. He is a son of Arthur Thome (a successful miller, and early settler of Clark County) and Eliza Thome. He married Julia McKee, daughter of William and Frances McKee, and this union was blessed with eight children—seven boys and one girl. They are named as follows: Clarence, Edwin, Fannie, Charley, William, Frank, Freddie and Watt, and are all living with the exception of Clarence and Freddie. Mr. and Mrs. Thome are members of the Presbyterian Church, which was the church of their fathers. Mr. Thome is an active Republican, and supports all public enterprises as far as he is able.

James H. Thompson, one of Clark County's most enterprising citizens, is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1831. In 1857 he married Miss Elenor Lowry, also a native of Ohio, born in the year 1835, and the daughter of Robert and Emily (Sinclair) Lowry. The result of our subject's marriage was the birth of six children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are Oliver S., Charles E., Louisa L. and Emma J. In 1865 our subject came to Clark County, Mo., and located on the farm upon which he is now residing. This consists of 580 acres of excellent land, well improved. Mr. Thompson formerly dealt considerably in sheep, but in late years he has devoted the principal part of his attention to the raising of cattle. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are honest, upright citizens. Mr. Thompson is a Republican in politics, and during the years 1876-77 he filled the office of township trustee to the satisfaction of all. He is the son of David and Matilda (Hawkins) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. The father died in Ohio in the year 1885, but the mother is still living, and is in her eighty-fourth year. The Thompson family are of Scotch descent, and the Hawkins family of Irish.

John Thompson, one of the leading citizens of Clark County, was born in Allegheny County, Penn., in 1840, and is the son of James P. and Dorcas (McNutt) Thompson, natives of Pennsylvania. The former died in Macon County, Mo., August 12, 1883, and the latter in Ohio about 1850. Our subject accompanied his father when he came to Missouri from Ohio, and remained with him until his marriage, May 19, 1861, with Maria Shuller, when he at first settled upon a rented farm, but was soon able to purchase a home of his own, and now owns 330 acres of good, rich land, and a neat residence. Our subject's wife is the daughter of Daniel and Hezekiah Shuller. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson have had three children, of whom two are living: Mary A. (wife of Lloyd McKee), and Elmer J. Mr. Thompson is a strong Republican, and has several times been solicited to accept office, but has always declined. He served in the Missouri State Militia, and took an active part in the battle of Athens. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

J. E. Todd, one of Clark County's most prominent citizens, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, in April, 1842, and is the son of William H. Todd, a native of Kentucky, of German descent, and Julia (True) Todd, also a native of Kentucky, and of English descent. The parents of our subject came to Clark County, Mo., in 1843, and settled upon the farm in Folker Township, on which their son now resides. The mother died in 1862, a good Christian, and mourned by her many friends. The father is now in his eighty-seventh year, and will soon follow the footsteps of his wife. He also is a member of the church. Our subject lived with his parents when a youth, and received the advantages of a college education. After leaving college he was married to Helen M. Blackledge, on March 7, 1867, after which he moved on his present farm, where he is engaged in farming and stock raising. Mrs. Todd's parents, Samuel and Jane (Figley) Blackledge, were both natives of Ohio, coming to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1838, and settling upon the farm on which they have since resided. Our subject's wife lived with her parents, and received a good education, after which she was married. This union has been blessed with seven children, of whom but three, Emma, Samuel and Birdie, are living. Our subject has been a resident of Clark County for some time, and has well earned the reputation of being an honest and law-abiding citizen. He was elected presiding judge of Clark County by a large Democratic majority, last November, and can show a good official record, having, among other things, ordered the construction of three iron bridges, of which the county is badly in need. He is a close observer of the revenue collections, and has thereby reduced the delinquent taxes about \$10,000. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

James W. Townsend, dealer in general merchandise, grain and hogs, and at one time the largest grain dealer in the northern part of the county, is the son of R. H. and Elizabeth Townsend, who located in this county in 1830. In 1868 our subject purchased a one-half interest in the stock of goods of John Stafford, the firm being Stafford & Townsend for a period of eight years, terminating in our subject becoming proprietor of the stock. T. M. Gares then became a partner, and in 1882 our subject was elected circuit court clerk, holding the office four years, during which time the store was run by his parents and their clerk. At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Athens, and resumed his former business, purchasing his partner's interest, and has since been sole proprietor. In 1873 he married Miss Hattie, the daughter of J. C. Curtis, of Athens, now of Keokuk, Iowa. To this union were born six children—three sons and three daughters. Mr. Townsend is a member of the Masonic order, and his wife is a member of the Episcopal Church.

Alexander Triplett was born in McMinn County, Tenn., in 1832, and is the son of Nimrod and Matilda (Jeans) Triplett, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. Our subject left his native State in 1850 for Pike County, Ill., when but eighteen years of age, and remained in Illinois but a short time, afterward going to Carthage, Mo., where he remained until 1854, when he started across the Great Plains for California, walking most of the way, a distance of 1,800 miles, and after a trip of four and a half months arrived in Nevada City, Cal. He remained in and near this city, engaged in mining, until the fall of 1861, when he went to San Francisco, but in two or three days took a steamer bound for New York City, and after arriving there started for Adams County, Ill.; reaching that place in 1862 he then engaged in farming, but shortly after enlisted in the war, in the Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He then returned to Illinois, but soon left for Clark County, Mo., and settled on the farm he now occupies. In 1863 he married Clarissa A. Humphrey. Mr. and Mrs. Triplett have had seven children, six of whom are living, their names being Richard I., Josephine A., Fannie B., Orrin A., Leola Grace and Clyde. Mr. Triplett is a Democrat, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Jacob Trump & Bro., dealers in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes and clothing, established the business in 1873. Jacob Trump is a native of the State of Iowa, born in the year 1843. In 1867 he chose for his companion in life Miss Lizzie Brietenstein, also a native of Iowa. This marriage resulted in the birth

of five children: Lottie, Alfred, Gertrude, Edna and Roland. Mr. Trump and wife are members of the German Evangelical Church, and are much respected and esteemed by all who know them. The same year of his marriage he began the manufacture of boots and shoes in Kahoka, Mo., and this he continued successfully until he established his present business, in partnership with George Rauscher. They continued together until our subject purchased Mr. Rauscher's interest. Our subject commands a trade equal to none in the city in his line. He is the son of George and Catherine Trump, both of whom are of German descent. Mr. Trump, our subject, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a Republican in his political views.

Turner & Vandolah, dealers in hardware, farming implements, boilers and engines, wagons, buggies, etc., established their business in May, 1883. C. B. Turner, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Iowa, born in 1845, and the son of C. B. and Eliza (Richardson) Turner, both natives of New York. In 1868 our subject married Miss Emily Brown, of Indiana, born in 1848, and the daughter of Henry and Elmira (Gilmore) Brown. The fruits of our subject's marriage were six children; one, Harry, died in 1871. The living ones are Charles C., William H., Carrie A., Cornelius B. and Fausta E. Mrs. Turner is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Turner is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter, a K. T., and of the Eastern Star. Politically he is a Republican. He came to Missouri in 1857, located on a farm, and, with the exception of about six months when he was engaged in the grain and elevator business, continued farming until he engaged in his present business. James Vandolah, the junior member of the firm, is a native of Indiana, born in 1847, and came to Clark County in 1864, where he commenced farming, which occupation he continued until 1877, when he engaged in the grocery business. At the end of two years he engaged in the grain and elevator business, which he followed for three years, after which he embarked in his present business. He is the son of Jesse and Eliza (Pierson) Vandolah, who are natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Vandolah is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Eastern Star, and is a Republican in politics.

Benjamin E. Turner, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, is a native of Lewis County, Mo., born March 18, 1850, and is the son of Joseph A. and Henrietta (Hagerman) Turner, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Our subject's paternal grandfather was in the war of 1812, and was a brave and gallant soldier. Our subject was reared on a farm in Lewis County, where his parents still reside, and was educated at La Grange

College, taking an irregular course, and leaving at the end of the junior year. He read law under the direction of Canton lawyers, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and after practicing a short time at Alexandria, Clark County, he settled at Kahoka, the county seat of justice of that county. He was not long in getting an excellent reputation at the bar, and in 1874 was elected by his Democratic constituents to the office of prosecuting attorney of Clark County. He was re-elected in 1876 and 1878, and made a noteworthy record as a strong prosecutor, having a few very difficult cases, which he managed with marked ability. In 1880, before his third term of prosecuting attorney had expired, he was elected to the bench, being at that time the youngest circuit judge in the State. He was re-elected to that office in 1886. On the bench, as at the bar, he is noted for his industrious habits and honorable bearing. He is fair and impartial, attentive and patient, treats the bar with the courtesy of a gentleman, and in return is greatly respected by the legal fraternity in his judicial circuit. In 1875 he married Miss Mary G. Daggs, daughter of Andrew J. and Sarah Daggs. Her home was in Scotland County, Mo.; she died a few months after marriage. May 19, 1879, he married Miss Lutie McDermott, of Kahoka, and the daughter of William and Louisa (Mosely) McDermott. She was born in this county February 22, 1861, and is the mother of three children: Louise, Frank and McDermott. Judge Turner is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He was for some time a member of the board of trustees of La Grange College, and he is strictly Democratic in his political views.

William T. Turner was born in Scotland County, Mo., July 27, 1857, and is the eldest son of John M. Turner, a native of Pendleton County, Ky. The mother, whose maiden name was McMana, was also a native of Pendleton County, Ky., born June 2, 1823. John M. Turner was nine years old at the time of his father's death, and he made his home in Kentucky with a cousin, Joseph Wallace, by whom he was partly raised. At the age of twenty-one he became desirous of immigrating to the West, and this he finally did, locating in Lewis County, Mo., where he followed agricultural pursuits. At the age of twenty-two he moved to Scotland County, where he resided for over twenty years, engaged as before in tilling the soil. When he first came to the latter county he married Miss Ellen McMana, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Joseph McMana. The fruits of this union were five children: Mary F. (Mrs. John St. Clair), William T., George H. and Henry W. (twins), and Robert F. (died in 1867). In 1877 the father sold out in Scotland County, and

farmed on rented land one year, in Knox County, while prospecting. By the following year he had located a place in Clark County, which he purchased, and lived upon until September 3, 1886, when death claimed him as a victim. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church. His widow resides in Clark County, and her son, George H., lives with her and manages the farm. She is also a member of the Baptist Church. Our subject is the eldest of five children. He secured a good education in the common schools of Scotland County, and at the age of eighteen he married Miss Isabella Russell, a daughter of Thomas Russell, of Schuyler County, Mo. For the first year after marriage our subject and wife resided in Knox County, but the following year they moved to Clark County, where they rented land until 1882, when they purchased a farm—the same which Mr. Turner has since nicely improved. It consists of 160 acres, all well stocked and well improved. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

James Turtle, farmer, was born on April 16, 1821, in Knox County, Ky. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Logan) Turtle, were natives of Virginia, and came to Kentucky when they were children. They were married in Knox County, and in 1843 came to Clark County, Mo., and soon after located in Scotland County, where they entered a tract of land. The mother died in 1854, and the father re-married, and lived on the same place until 1869, when, after the death of his second wife, he came to live with our subject, and died almost immediately after. Our subject was educated in his native county, and at the age of eighteen was married, and began farming independently. He came West with his parents, and settled on his present estate. The money with which our subject expected to enter land was nearly lost. The father had it in his saddle-bags at the time he made an almost fatal attempt to cross the Wyaconda River, but the lost bags were recovered by our subject's brother-in-law, who dived in the river for them. Our subject's wife, Matilda Moore, was born in 1820, in Knox County, Ky., and married April 4, 1849. Her death occurred April 22, 1853. Four of their six children are living. He next married, on January 7, 1854, Elizabeth, the widow of William Marlow, and daughter of James Ripper. She was born in Kentucky, June 15, 1815, and came to Missouri when a child. Her first husband was James Brown, deceased, and her second husband, above mentioned, is also deceased. Our subject is a self-made man, and, after a life of labor, has acquired 300 acres of fine land, mostly improved. He first voted for Harrison, and has since been an active supporter of the Democratic party. His wife is a Baptist. He has been afflicted with ill health

considerably, and his first dose of medicine was given by Dr. S. F. Miller, then of Kentucky, but now a judge of the United States Supreme Court.

Joseph Uhlemayr, farmer, is a Bavarian. He was born September 23, 1827, the son of Joseph A. and Barbara (Horstein) Uhlemayr, natives of Germany, in which country they passed away in 1852 and 1859, respectively. Our subject attended school in Germany, and there learned the carpenter's trade, in which he was engaged until his twenty-seventh year. He then made for the "New World," and located in Watertown, Wis., where he was married. April 30, 1866, he came to his present home. He was married in 1857 to Theresa Wenker, who died in 1868, leaving three children. The following year he married Corsena Evers, who died the following year, leaving one child. His present wife, *nee* Margaret Peier, has borne him two children. They were married in 1871. Our subject is postmaster at St. Patrick, where he owns two buildings in addition to his farm, which embraces eighty acres. His political ideas are Democratic, and his entire family are united in the faith of the Roman Catholic Church.

Jonas Upp was born in the State of Ohio, January 28, 1816, and is a son of John and Mary Upp, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Our subject has been twice married, and has twice been left a widower. He is the father of five sons and daughters, viz.: Jerome, Sarah J., an infant (deceased), Emma C. and Mary I. He went to Farmington, Iowa, in 1855, where he followed the carpenter's trade for about two years, when he purchased the farm in Clark County, Mo., upon which he has since resided, with the exception of an interval of about four years spent in Farmington, on account of the illness of his wife, who died at that place in 1866. After her death he returned to his farm, and has since been engaged in farming and stock raising. He has never held any office, although he has been a prominent member of the Democratic party in his township for a number of years. He also took an active part in the organization of that party in Clark County, Mo.

Joseph Vandolah, one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Clark County, Mo., was born in Ripley County, Ind., December 27, 1841, and came to Clark County, Mo., in 1865. He served four years in the Union Army, seven months of that time being passed in Andersonville prison. In 1867 he was united in marriage to Miss Amanda A. Clark, daughter of James and Carolina Clark. She was born in the year 1846, and is the mother of four children by her marriage, viz.: John Walter, James Robert, Eliza and Joseph C. Mrs. Vandolah is a devout

and consistent member of the Catholic Church. In 1868 our subject located on the farm on which he now resides, and which contains 160 acres of fine land, all well improved and well cultivated. He is also, to some extent, engaged in the rearing of live stock. Besides his excellent farm, he has twenty acres of timber land. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and a member of the G. A. R. He is a son of Jesse and Eliza (Pierson) Vandolah, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Virginia.

Ernest Vornkahl was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1831, and is a son of Frederick and Dora Vornkahl. He came to the United States in 1852, and settled in Iowa, where he remained for about three years and a half, after which he came to Grant Township, Clark Co., Mo., where he is now in possession of a farm of 310 acres of good land, well improved. He was married in 1857 to Elizabeth, daughter of Anton and Elizabeth Rikeberg. Mr. and Mrs. Vornkahl have had one son, Herman, and one daughter, Emilie (wife of David Sullivan). Our subject has been a farmer of Clark County for thirty-one years, and is well known for his upright and honest dealing. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to the Republican party.

Benjamin F. Waggener, circuit court clerk, is a native of Missouri, born in the year 1851, and is the son of Herbert G. and Louisa A. (Thompson) Waggener, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. Herbert G. came to Missouri with his father, Alexandria Waggener, in 1833, and was among the first settlers of the county. The mother also came to this county at an early day. It was called Lewis County at that time. The father of our subject was a farmer, but taught school through the winter months. He supported a family of seven children, five of whom are yet living. He died in Clark County in 1865. The mother was a devoted member of the Baptist Church, as was also her husband, and followed him to the grave in 1874. Our subject remained on the farm until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school, which occupation he followed until his appointment to the office of deputy sheriff in 1883. Since that time he has served as deputy in several offices until 1886, when he was elected to his present responsible position. In 1872 he married Miss Mary E. Sweet, a native of Clark County, Mo., born in 1854, and the daughter of Philander and Lucinda Sweet. Two children were born to our subject's marriage: Berton F. and Minnie Lee. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., is a Democrat in politics, and his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. Philander Sweet was born in the State of New York in the year 1833, and was a blacksmith by trade. Lucinda Sweet was born in

the State of Iowa in the year 1837. Her maiden name was Duty. She died in Clark County, Mo., at the age of thirty-two.

C. Waster came from Pike County, Ohio, in the year 1854. He located in Clark County, Mo., in 1856, where he now lives. He owns ninety acres of land, and makes farming his chief occupation.

Jeremiah Wayland, son of Joshua and Rachel Wayland, was born in Virginia, June 29, 1796, and died at home in St. Francisville, February 19, 1883. His father was a Revolutionary soldier until the close of that war, and often played the fife during the long and weary marches to battle. The recital of the engagements and incidents of the war, in which he was a participant and eye-witness, were related to be remembered by his children through life. At the age of ten years Jeremiah immigrated with his parents' family to Shelby County, Ky., where they subsequently purchased a farm near Smithfield, and there our subject resided until manhood. He then removed to near Owensboro, teaching school several years, and marrying Nancy J. Bartlett, who was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., and brought up near Louisville. A farm was secured, and, adopting the vocation of a farmer, he continued it through life, always regarding it as the most independent occupation, and deriving great pleasure from his labor. Those who have seen the dense beech woods near Owensboro do not wonder that he should "fold his tent," and seek a less timbered spot in which to make a livelihood. Hearing of the fertile plains of Missouri he and two brothers-in-law, Samuel Bartlett and George Haywood, disposed of their little homes in Kentucky, and, loading their wagons with the necessary articles, they, with their families and Grandmother Bartlett, bade friends adieu (promising "to write back") and emigrated westward. It is perhaps safe to say that, as it took 25 cents to send a letter in those days, and pens were only obtained from the quills of the wild goose, correspondence was not indulged in to any extent on either side. After several weeks of travel they halted at St. Louis, a mere village at that time. Here one of the party was offered forty acres of land adjoining the town for a gun, but failing to discover any money in the transaction, he refused the proposition, and moved on with his rifle. The party stopped at Palmyra on their way up the river, remaining there a year in order to look around before locating permanently. A trip to Clark County (then Lewis) was made, and a tract of land entered, bordering on the Des Moines River, now adjoining St. Francisville, in the fall of 1829. Building sites were selected on the banks of the Des Moines River, and the inevitable log cabins were built from standing timber. In lieu of lumber for a door,

Mr. Wayland hung up a bear skin. All completed, it is presumable that Mr. Wayland stepped back, viewing his structure with satisfaction, and wondering if "mother" would be pleased. Returning to Palmyra for his wife and three small children, he safely domiciled them in their new home. The Indians with which they were surrounded, daily came and went, and Mrs. Wayland, not having the courage of her husband at first timidly attended to the insecurity of the bear skin. Being assured the Indians were friendly and meant no harm, and that the children were neither missing nor scalped, she was not long in overcoming her timidity. While much has been said of the pioneer fathers of the country, there is often little mention made of the pioneer mothers, whose self-denial and best efforts equal their husbands'. Besides being a "maid-of-all-work," Mrs. Wayland had the family cloth to make at home, and also had her other family duties to attend to, and, though the children's garments were not modeled after the modern fashion sheets, they were more comfortable, and a mother's loving hands made them all. Mr. Wayland lived to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of his marriage, five children, nineteen grandchildren and two great grandchildren being present on that occasion. He enjoyed almost uninterrupted health through life, thus preserving his spirits and mental abilities to a ripe old age. He frequently remarked that he did not believe there was a man in the country who enjoyed himself or friends more than he. In politics he was a Democrat, and through life was a stanch Baptist, having built a church of that faith at St. Francisville at his own expense. His Christian faith was almost unparalleled. It was his greatest pleasure to daily live religion, though he never claimed Christian perfection. He always preferred being underrated rather than the reverse, yet, in justice to him, it can be truthfully said that his life was irreproachable. Being thoroughly conscientious, his strict integrity could not be questioned. On his eightieth birthday his will was written by his own hand, in which these words occur: "I am eighty years old, but, feeling the infirmities of old age, I do make this my last will and testament. I owe no man living or dead a dollar, that I have any knowledge of, and I conscientiously believe I have paid every dollar I ever owed or contracted through life." Among his last words were: "I made a profession of religion when a boy, and ever since I have tried to do my duty to the world and to the church, and now I feel that my mission is done. If I die I shall go straight to heaven." Now that he has gone to his reward, and his life passes into history, no omission should occur of her who not only journeyed with him through the wilderness, but through a little more than sixty years of peaceful married life. She has been a good

mother, not only caring for her own children, but also has taken great pleasure in supplying the place of a mother to orphan children. She never once turned from her door, unsupplied, the stranger who asked for bread. Her children gather around and offer to the best of mothers their greatest tribute of gratitude and affection. Life's evening shades are closing around her, and when she passes from the valley so long called home, may she resume her journey with him who preceded her. To Mr. and Mrs. Wayland were born these children: Bartlett (deceased), Eliza (wife of W. H. Pritchett), William (deceased), George H., Mary K., Mattie T., Samuel E., Anna (wife of Dr. J. R. Murray) and Dr. J. A. Wayland (deceased).

Isaac C. Weaver, recorder of Clark County, was born in Ohio in the year 1820. He is the son of Henry and Susan R. (Crane) Weaver. The parents were natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. The father was a marine in the service, and was captured by the British, while on a vessel during the Revolutionary war, and was held a prisoner for three years, or until the close of the war. In 1789 he located at Columbia, Ohio. Of their family of nine children, four are still living. He died in 1828, and his widow followed him in death about 1849. In 1852 our subject moved to Bloomfield, Iowa, where he remained until 1857, when he came to Clark County, Mo. Previous to this, in 1847, he married Miss Nancy Page, a native of Ohio, born in the year 1824, and the daughter of Jesse and Emeline (Long) Page. This union resulted in the birth of seven children—three sons and four daughters. One daughter died in infancy. Mr. Weaver has a fine farm situated about one and a half miles from the Iowa lines. He has held the office of justice of the peace for about twenty-five years, a guarantee of his efficiency in office. In 1886 he was elected recorder of Clark County, and moved from his farm to the city of Kahoka. He is a Mason, is of English and German descent, and is strictly Democratic in politics. He and wife are members of the Congregational Church, and are much respected citizens.

Edmund Weber was born October 29, 1836, and was the first white child born in Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo. He is the son of Rev. Daniel Weber, a native of Campbell County, Va., born January 17, 1808, and came with his parents to Kentucky in 1818. June 10, 1830, the father married Miss Sarah Stafford, and while in Kentucky followed agricultural pursuits. Four years after marriage he immigrated to Howard County, Mo., and in 1836 became one of the pioneer settlers of Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo. He derived much pleasure and comfort in administering to the spiritual wants of the few settlers

that at that time resided in the county, but at the same time experiencing all the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life. He lived a pious, Christian life, and although he accumulated no great amount of property, he owned a good farm near Fairmont which he sold, and moved to that city, and here died June 30, 1886. To his marriage were born thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and nine of whom are yet living, viz.: Martha (Weber) Hannah, who resides in Reno County, Kas.; Dudley, who resides in Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo.; Edmund; Mary (Weber) Stamper, of this county; Leroy Q.; Henry B.; Laura; William D. and Josephine (Weber) Green. In politics Mr. Weber was a Republican after the death of the Whig party, and a Methodist in his religious views. Edmund Weber, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of the above named children. From the age of twenty to twenty-eight he remained at home and assisted on the farm. At the latter age he married Miss Emma R. Bowman, a daughter of Samuel Bowman, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere. To this marriage were born five children: Minnie L. (Mrs. Elmer E. Hilles), Clarence W., Frank O., Charlie C. and Elmer. Our subject is a well-to-do farmer, owning 160 acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, a Methodist and a member of the G. A. R.

Henry Weber was born in Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo., October 9, 1843, and is the son of Micajah Weber, a native Virginian, born in 1811. He moved with his father to Jessamine County, Ky., where he was reared, and where he received as good an education as could be had at that time. In the fall of 1833, he immigrated to Northern Missouri, and settled first in Lewis County, about the time of its organization, and here, at the bottom of the ladder, he began by renting land. In the fall of 1835 he moved to Clark County, began hewing logs, and built for himself and aged parents a log house which contained seven rooms, and at that day and time was considered a mansion. It was used many years as a church as well as a residence. In this county, and particularly in Washington Township, Micajah Weber figured prominently in many respects. As he possessed considerable natural genius, and was of a mechanical turn of mind, he was of great advantage to a new country. He hewed the logs, and did the mechanical work of the first schoolhouse in Washington Township. He also built the first bridge in that township. He married Miss Martha J. Bibb, and by her became the father of eleven children, seven of whom lived to be grown, and all are married, with the exception of one son, W. W. Weber, who is a graduate of the public school, and of La Grange College, Lewis

Co., Mo. Micajah Weber was for many years an extensive farmer in Clark County, and a man of fine character. He was a Democratic judge a number of years, was an active member of the Baptist Church, and lived to see all his children members of the same church. None of his children ever used tobacco or drank whisky. He died in 1882, and his widow two years later. Henry Weber, the second son, made his home with his parents until twenty-eight years of age, when he married Miss Amanda L. Wilson, daughter of Todd Wilson, and to them were born four children, three now living; Jettie B., Gertrude and Grandville B. Our subject is engaged in merchandising in Fairmont, and does a business of \$25,000 per year. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Baptist Church.

Joseph Wells, farmer, is a native of Nelson County, Ky., where he was born June 10, 1816. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Auskins) Wells, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. They were married in the latter State, and came to Lewis County, Mo., in 1837; after renting there for about one year they became permanent residents of Clark County, where the father died in 1854, and the mother twenty years later. Our subject was educated in his native State, and began independently at the age of twenty-two; he soon married, and settled where he has since resided. His wife, Elizabeth, a daughter of Hezekiah and Frances (Ford) Foree, was born December 15, 1815, in Oldham County, Ky., and came with her parents to Missouri in 1838; she was married November 17, 1839. Of their twelve children the following are living: William H., Isaac M., Mary F., Thomas, Elizabeth A., Judith, Emily C., Joseph M., Robert and Susan. Our subject's estate embraces over 330 acres, which is mostly improved and cultivated, and in a pleasant location. Our subject has been prominent in the growth of the county, and is closely identified with its history. He first voted for Harrison, and held Whig principles, but afterward became a Democrat. His entire family have been active members of the Baptist Church.

T. J. Wells is the son of Thomas and Mary (Hoskins) Wells, natives of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and of Welsh and German descent, respectively. Thomas Wells and his second wife, our subject's mother, were married in Kentucky, where he cultivated the soil, and was also engaged in the grist-mill business, and in distilling, which occupations he followed for a period of twenty-nine years. In 1837 he sold out, and moved to Northeast Missouri, when it was yet a wilderness. Here he resided eighteen months, and then moved to Washington Township, Clark Co., Mo., where he lived for a short time before his death, when he broke up housekeeping, and he and his wife went to live with

a son, Joseph Wells, in Union Township, where he died in the year 1855, at the age of seventy-seven. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Old School Baptist Church. The widow was a good Christian woman, and died in 1873, aged eighty-nine. Our subject was born in Nelson County, Ky., February 2, 1826, and is the fifth son of a family of nine children, five of whom are yet living—three brothers and two sisters. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, and then began working for his parents for a number of years. During this time he married Miss Elizabeth Laswell, daughter of William Laswell, a native of Hardin County, Ky. In 1850 he purchased 160 acres of land, for which he went in debt, but in a short time paid for it all, and in 1852 he purchased 120 acres more, which he also paid for in a few years. In 1861 he enlisted in the Southern Army under Gen. Jackson, and was out one year. He lost the principal part of his property during the war, and plodded along after a fashion until 1867, when he began to make money, and this he continued up to 1874, when he again met reverses. To his marriage were born twelve children, eleven now living: William H., Sarah J., Thomas J., Jr., Mary E., Lucy A., Jesse L., Elizabeth, James F., Emily C., Harvey E. and Henry E. The mother of these children died November 8, 1885; she was a good woman, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Wells is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Solomon Wheatley, dealer in dry goods and groceries, began business in Ashton in 1880, and was appointed postmaster at the same time. He is a native of Ohio, born in the year 1833, and was reared on a farm, where he continued until twenty-one years of age, since which time he has been engaged in merchandising and stock trading. He is an old merchant, and has been quite successful in his business, although during the late war he lost considerable property, etc. He was not in actual service, but belonged to the State militia during those stirring times. Previous to the war, in 1854, he married Miss Laura A. Mallett, of Lee County, Iowa, and the daughter of John Mallett. She was born in 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of eight children, one deceased. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject's parents, Caleb and Margaret (Thomas) Wheatley, are natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. The father was in the war of 1812, and moved with his family to Iowa in 1849. He died in 1854. The same year our subject came to Scotland County, Mo., and in 1874 to Clark County, where in 1880 he purchased his present store house and the stock of goods belonging to B. F. Stickler, and has been

engaged in a successful business ever since. He still holds the postoffice; is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

W. E. White was born in Delaware in 1818, son of Clement and Sarah (Williams) White, natives of Delaware, and of English descent. They were married in their native State where they remained for a number of years, the father engaged in farming and merchandising. In 1819 he and his family immigrated to Northern Missouri, and settled near Palmyra, the county seat of Marion County, then known as Pike County. Here he followed the occupation of a farmer for nearly half a century, with fair success. He was at one time an old line Whig, but after the death of that party he was a Democrat. He died in 1863, and his wife, previously, in 1850. Our subject is the eldest surviving son of a family of eight children. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, previous to which he received a liberal course of common school and academic instruction. He then began working on a farm, given him by his father, which was situated in Clark County, and here he kept bachelor hall for five years. He then wedded Miss Mary R. Cowgill, a daughter of George and Nancy Cowgill, residents of Clark County, but natives of Kentucky. By this marriage our subject became the father of one son, named Clement, now deceased. Since 1839 our subject has been a prominent, enterprising farmer, and is the owner of 500 acres of excellent land. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife died in 1851, and five years later he married Miss Sarah Overstreet, a daughter of R. and Eliza E. Overstreet, residents of Clark County, but natives of Kentucky. To this last union was born one child, a son named Walter, who is now a farmer in Clark County. Three years after his second marriage he had the misfortune to lose his wife. He is now sixty-nine years of age, and is hale and hearty.

Andrew White was born in Tuscany, Italy, in 1832, and is a son of John B. and Rosaltha White, natives of Italy, where they were engaged in raising grain of all kinds. Both parents died on the same day, only six hours elapsing between the deaths. Our subject left his native land in 1851 for the United States, and landed in New York City after a voyage of sixty-two days, with but two or three dollars in his pocket. He remained in New York for about two years and a half, employed in making plaster of Paris toys. This business caused him to visit all the larger and more important Eastern cities, and at one time, when on a voyage to Cincinnati, the vessel he was on was struck by a cyclone and wrecked, but fortunately all the passengers were

saved. This left our subject with only the clothes he was wearing, and no money. He then worked at various employments until he had accumulated enough money to make a payment on a small farm, but afterward sold this farm, and reinvested his money in another, this time making about 150 per cent on the amount invested. After this he came to Clark County, Mo., and bought a farm of 120 acres, to which he has been adding, until he now owns 289 acres of good land, well improved. Our subject was married to Elizabeth Wilson, of Kentucky, daughter of Albert and Mary A. (Boothe) Wilson, natives of Kentucky. He is chiefly engaged in stock raising, taking great interest in the rearing of sheep. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

John A. Whiteside, a successful legal practitioner of Kahoka, Mo., is a native of Lincoln County, Mo., born in 1856. He is the son of Isaac and Mary E. (Alloway) Whiteside, natives of Missouri and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a member of the Masonic order, a strong Democrat in politics, and he and wife were respected members of the Baptist Church. Of the six children born to their marriage, five are now living. Our subject attained his majority on the farm, and obtained his education at Louisiana, Mo. In 1880 he began reading law under E. T. Smith, of Bowling Green, Mo., and was admitted to the bar of the same place in 1881. In March of the following year he located in Kahoka, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a law partner of J. W. Reed until the death of the latter in March, 1887. Our subject is a young man of unusual promise, and his future prospects are bright. He, like his father, is a staunch Democrat in politics.

J. B. Wiegner, owner and proprietor of the grain elevator, and also grain dealer at Ashton, is a native of Germany, born in 1827, and came to the United States with his parents in the year 1832. They located in New York State, and in 1838 moved to Iowa, the mother having died in 1836. In 1849 our subject took for his life companion Miss Augusta Kreikenbaum, of Lee County, Iowa. She was born in the year 1829, and is the daughter of Henry and Joannah Kreikenbaum. Of the eight children born to our subject and wife, four are now living—two sons and two daughters. In 1874 our subject moved to Kahoka, Mo., and erected the first grist and flour mill in the place. In 1881 he moved to Ashton, and erected here the elevator which proves so beneficial to the general public. He is a man of energy and perseverance. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church, and are well respected in the community in which they live. Our subject is a strict Democrat, and

was captain of the Home Guards in Lee County, Iowa. He made two trips with his company to Athens, to engage in battle, and was much disappointed to find that all was over, and they too late. His father died in Clark County, Mo., in 1884.

Harvey I. Wilsey was born in Bedford County, Penn., April 1, 1830. His parents, William and Catherine (Landen) Wilsey, came west in 1836, and settled in Indiana. In the fall of 1839 they again moved west, and located at Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa. In 1846 they left there, moved to Farmington, Iowa, and after a short stop went to Waterloo, Clark Co., Mo. In the following year they went to St. Francisville, of the same county, where they remained until 1858, and then returned to Iowa. Here the father died July 20, 1860, and the mother followed him to the grave ten years later. Of their family of eight children—six boys and two girls—only three are now living: William J., Joseph W. and Harvey I. The last named, the subject of this sketch, learned his father's trade—stone and brick mason—and passed twelve years of his life on the Des Moines and Mississippi Rivers as pilot. February 15, 1855, he wedded Miss Mary J. Dart, a native of Indiana, born July 10, 1834. Her father was a native of Maryland. Nine children were the result of this marriage, viz.: Julia A. (Mrs. W. J. Wiyrick), John W., Arrildia (Mrs. J. H. Smith), Harvey L., General G., Gertrude, Orra, Granderson H. and Albert R., all now living. In 1860 Mr. Wilsey purchased a farm of 160 acres, situated three miles east of St. Francisville, on the Des Moines River. In 1872 he purchased a residence in St. Francisville, where he has resided ever since. Politically, in his boyhood days, he aspired to be a Whig, but when he became a voter joined the Democratic party, and has voted that ticket ever since. January 1, 1886, he engaged in the general merchandise business at St. Francisville. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has also been a member of the Methodist Church for nearly twelve years.

John C. Wilson, one of the prominent merchants of Peakesville, was born in Jefferson County, Mo., in the year 1844, and is the son of John and Rosetta Wilson, who were prominent citizens and farmers of Jefferson County, Mo., and who came to Clark County, Mo., with their son John C., in 1846, and settled upon the farm whereon he now lives. John C. married Anna Shuller, daughter of Daniel and Kizzie Shuller, citizens of Clark County, and this union has been blessed with two sons: Ole and Daniel. Our subject left the farm in 1887, and moved to Peakesville; Clark County, where he went into the mercantile business, in which he has thus far been successful, as he always endeavors to please his customers, and consequently is now enjoying a sub-

stantial trade. He is a Republican, and served in the Missouri State Militia during the war; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

Isaac J. Wilson, an enterprising and successful druggist of Athens, Clark Co., Mo., is a native of Illinois, born in the year 1854, and is the son of George and Hannah Wilson. The father was a successful agriculturist, and came with his family to Clark County, Mo., in the year 1858, and here he still continued to till the soil. In 1880 our subject celebrated his nuptials with Miss Amanda Beidman, daughter of John W. and Martha Beidman. The result of this union was the birth of three children who are named as follows: Willie G., Hiram and Isaac J. The last two named are living, but the eldest, Willie G., died in 1884. Our subject began the drug business at Athens in the year 1883, and has a large and lucrative trade. He is a Mason; a Republican in politics. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an excellent woman.

Uriah Wood was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., in 1815, and is the son of John Wood, a native of North Carolina, and of Irish descent. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Hughs, was a native of Tennessee, and was numbered among the early settlers of that region. The parents were married in Tennessee, where they always resided after their marriage. The father was a natural mechanic, and in his State erected many valuable mills, both grist and saw mills. He also owned a farm in the northeastern part of the State, on Holston River. To his marriage were born six children, all deceased, except our subject. He was a Democrat in politics, and by principle a Presbyterian, though not a member of any church. The mother was a Christian, and for many years a member of the Christian Church. She was a woman of strong and determined character, and although small in body, had absolute control over her children. She died at the age of ninety-six. Our subject is the fifth child and youngest son born to his parents. At the age of eighteen, without an education, he started out to make his own living, and first served as an apprentice to a blacksmith. This he worked at for about three years, when his employer's shop was destroyed by fire. He next engaged in the wagon-making business near his old home, and this he followed for about twenty years in the same locality in Tennessee. In 1839 he married Miss Margaret Emmert, a daughter of George and Mary (Hendricks) Emmert. To our subject and wife were born seven children, five of whom are yet living: Carina J., Marshall, Mary A., E. S. and Dulcena; Eliza and John died in infancy. All those living are married except Mary A., who is an experienced school teacher, and a

highly educated lady. She makes her home with her parents, during vacation. In 1857 our subject moved to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Scotland County, where he resided twelve or fourteen years, engaged in farming. In 1869 or 1870 he moved to Clark County, Mo. In November, 1873, Mr. Wood lost his wife. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from childhood. At the end of five years Mr. Wood married the widow of T. P. House, the mother of eight children, only one of whom lived with her after her second marriage. Our subject is a man of character, and is an energetic, enterprising farmer. He has been a Democrat in politics since the death of the Whig party. He was in the Florida war, and was under Gen. Scott. His ancestors, John Wood and wife, left London on the ship "Hopewell," for New England, September 11, 1635. They settled in Portsmouth, R. I., in 1636. They had the following children: George, John, Thomas, William, Margaret, Susanna and Elizabeth. The son William married Martha Earl. Their children were William, George, Josiah, Daniel, John, Joseph, Sarah, Margaret and Rebecca. The children of the second William Wood were Mary, Rachel, Isaac, Hannah, Jonathan (born May 22, 1697), Abigail, Jeremiah, Ruth and Meribah. Jonathan Wood married Peace Davis. They were both Quaker preachers; in fact, all the Woods were Quakers. This was the cause of settlement in Rhode Island. Jonathan and Peace Wood had the following children: Hannah, Abigail, Daniel (born May 16, 1729). Daniel Wood, son of Jonathan Wood and Peace (Davis), married Susannah ——. They had the following children: Abigail, Stephen, Ester, Jonathan and David (born May 7, 1764). David settled in North Carolina. John Wood, the father of Uriah Wood, was a son of David Wood. John Wood and Agnes Hughs were married in 1799. They had the following children: Alexander, Agnes, Levi, David, John, Deliah and Uriah (born April 22, 1815). The Wood family was a good family in Rhode Island. Senator Chase is married to a Wood, so is ex-Senator Eaton, of Connecticut. Being Quakers, they suffered persecution under the code of laws prepared by Cotton Mather to punish Quakers.

Richard J. Wood, president of the Clark County Savings Bank, and dealer in real estate, is a native of Frankfort, Ky., where he was reared to years of discretion, and where he received a good business education. William Wood, the father of Richard J., was a native of Liverpool, England, and in 1815 was brought to the United States by his employers. He finally settled in Frankfort, Ky., where he met and married Miss Helen Julian, who bore him a family of two sons and three daughters, three of whom

are yet living. The mother dying early in the thirties, the father wedded Miss Julia Swigert for his second wife. He died at New Orleans, La., in 1835, respected and honored. Richard J. passed his early life on the river, steamboating, four years being passed in the United States snag boat service. In 1855 he went to Hancock County, Ill., and the latter part of the same year removed to Clark County, Mo., which has since been his home. Until 1881 he was engaged in farming and stock-raising, then came to Kahoka, and engaged in his present occupation. In the year 1849, his nuptials with Sarah M. McKee were celebrated, and to this union three children have been born as follows: John M., Cordelia T. (who married G. G. Childers in 1881), and Robert J. (who died in 1858). Mrs. Wood was born in Franklin County, Ky., the daughter of John McKee; she died in 1881. Mr. Wood began life's battle a poor boy, and his present prosperity is due to his honesty, industry and excellent business qualifications. In politics he is a Democrat, and is among the foremost men of Clark County.

Hon. John M. Wood, of the firm of Wood & Montgomery, attorneys, was born in Franklin County, Ky., in 1850, and came with his parents to Clark County, Mo., in 1855, where he has since resided. He graduated at La Grange College in 1872, receiving the first honors of his class, and the degree of A. B., and in 1875 the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He taught school during the years of 1873, 1874 and 1875, began the study of law in 1876, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, since which time he has been practicing his profession. His first criminal case was defending the notorious William J. Young, who was tried for murdering the Spencer family, and acquitted, but was afterward hanged by a mob. June 10, 1886, our subject was married to Miss Maggie A. McKee, a native of this county, and the daughter of Dr. R. S. and Charlotte L. McKee, and has one child—Cordelia May. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and of the Masonic order. Mr. Wood represented the county in the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third General Assemblies, being speaker *pro tem.* of the thirty-second, and speaker of the thirty-third. In politics he is strictly Democratic. He is the son of Richard J. Wood whose sketch precedes this.

M. A. Wooldridge, dealer in drugs, sundries, etc., at Luray, established his business at that place in the year 1879. He was previously engaged in his father's drug store at Luray, after which he engaged as a clerk in a general merchandise store for Nathaniel Davis. He was born in the State of Illinois in 1854, and in 1865 he moved with his parents to Lewis County, Mo.,

and in 1875 he came to Clark County, Mo. A year later he chose for his companion in life Miss Talitha Davis, a native of Scotland County, Mo., and the daughter of Nathaniel and Martha Davis. To her marriage were born two children, viz.: Arthur, born in the year 1877, and died the same year; and Grace May, who was born in 1879, and also died the same year. Our subject is a member of the Masonic order, and he and wife are worthy and consistent members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Wooldridge is a first-class pharmacist, accurate, and noted for his fair dealing. He is the son of W. S. and Mary J. Wooldridge, both natives of Kentucky. They lived in Illinois for some time, but afterward moved to Lewis County, Mo., and in 1875 from there to Luray, Clark Co., where he engaged in the drug business. In 1882 he returned to Lewis County, where he has a mail contract.

Rev. William Yalton, an excellent citizen of Clark County, Mo., is a native of Pennsylvania, born February 25, 1830. He is the son of John and Jane (McQuire) Yalton, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and both born in the year 1810. The father died in 1874, and the mother previous to this in 1849. The father cultivated the soil, and he and wife were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject attained his majority on the farm, and in 1855 obtained his license to preach the Baptist faith, but in 1872 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has preached the gospel for many years. He belonged to the Home Guards during the war, and was called out for duty several times. May 9, 1848, he married Miss Fannie Roose, a native of Madison, Penn., born March 3, 1830, and the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Haines) Roose. To our subject and wife was born, May 4, 1849, one child, named Henry R. Mrs. Yalton died of typhoid fever March 10, 1851. Four years later he married Miss Mary L. Strickler, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1835, and the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Snyder) Strickler. Eight children were the result of the last marriage, viz.: Wesley, born September 4, 1855; Harvey S., born March 12, 1856, and died September 23, 1860; Albert F., born August 20, 1859; Laura B., born March 15, 1862; Elmer E., born January 8, 1866; Annie F., born October 5, 1869; Milton O., born October 17, 1872, and Henry R., the brave son of our subject, entered the Union Army at the age of fourteen, was Gen. Sherman's dispatch carrier, and remained until the close of the war. In 1854 our subject moved to Clark County, and in 1868 to his present farm, which contains ninety acres of good land. He is a Republican in politics, and is well respected by all who know him.

John W. Yowell was born in Jefferson County, Ky., in 1835, and is the son of Louray and Mildred Yowell. The father of our subject died at a very early date, but the mother is still living and a resident of Ohio. John W. was united in marriage to Nancy A. Painter, daughter of John and Martha Painter, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Yowell have had three children of whom but two, Martha and Ulysses G., are living. At first our subject made Howard County, Mo., his home after leaving his native State, but came to Clark County, Mo., in 1859, where he has since remained, with the exception of two years spent in Keokuk, Iowa, and Knox County, Mo. He has farmed and followed several other occupations during his lifetime, and is now a blacksmith in Peakesville. Our subject served in the Thirty-ninth Missouri for two years during the war, and received an honorable discharge March 25, 1865. Both he and his wife are Christians, and he is a liberal donator as far as consistent with his means to all public enterprises.

KNOX COUNTY.

Capt. George W. Adams, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Obion County, Tenn., September 13, 1823, and is a son of George W. and Margaret (McKinney) Adams. His father was a native of White County, Ky., and died in Putnam County, Mo., in February, 1872, at the age of seventy-eight. When a young man he left his native State and went to Obion County, Tenn., where he married. He afterward moved to Graves County, Ky., and then returned to Obion County, Tenn., and from there went to White County, Ill., near Carmi, where he remained about two years when he removed to Jennings County, Ind., and in the spring of 1854 went to Scotland County, Mo. He lost his second wife, Nancy (Oston), before his removal to Indiana, where he married Margaret Keryea, who died prior to his decease. His first wife, (the mother of our subject) was a native of Obion County, Tenn., and died in Graves County, Ky., when George W. was four years old, and left seven children. She was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Our subject is the fifth child of five still living. He remained at home receiving his education at the common schools of Jennings County, Ind., until sixteen years of age, and then began life for himself, October 8, 1848, he wedded Elizabeth Hopkins, by whom he had six children, five living: F. A., W. H., Mina, J. H. and G. W.

Susan E. (deceased) was the third child. He remained upon his farm in Jennings County several years, and then sold it and removed to Jefferson County, Ind., where he bought land. In 1865 he sold this place, moved where he now resides, and has since been a resident of Knox County with the exception of a short time spent in Lewis County, Mo. During the late war he was a volunteer in Company L, Ninth Indiana Volunteer Militia, serving as first lieutenant, and afterward four years as captain. In politics he is a Republican; himself and family are worthy members of the Christian Church. He is now the owner of 320 acres of good land which he has improved and cultivated, and upon which is a fine residence, surrounded by good outbuildings.

James E. Adams, a resident of Edina, Mo., and cashier of the Bank of Edina, was born in Quincy, Ill., January 15, 1848, and was there reared to manhood and educated. In May, 1864, he entered the Union Army, as a private, in Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year or until the expiration of his term of service. After the war he completed his education in Quincy, Ill., and then was employed by the Merchants' Union, United States Express Company. In 1868 he went west, and remained a short time in Kansas, and from there went to Texas where he at first engaged in the banking business at Weatherford, but afterward had the United States post tradeship. In 1876 he came to Edina, and assisted in the organization of the Bank of Edina, entering its employ as bookkeeper, and later becoming assistant cashier. In 1885 he was elected to the cashiership, which position he has since filled in a highly efficient and faithful manner. March 11, 1874, our subject was united in marriage to Sallie T. (White) Ellison, a native of Danville, Ky. To this union three daughters have been born. Mr. Adams is an active politician, and a member of the Republican party. He was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee for four years, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention that nominated James A. Garfield for President of the United States in 1880. He is a member of the G. A. R., and one of the leading citizens and representative men of the county.

Hon. Willis Anderson, one of Knox County's oldest and most prominent citizens, is a native of Franklin County, Ky., born June 17, 1811, and is a son of Elijah and Rachel (Downing) Anderson. The former was born near Frankfort, Franklin Co., Ky., in 1787, and in September, 1824, immigrated to the wilds of Missouri, locating in Marion County, and removing to Knox County in the spring of 1836. He was a

farmer, and a son of Joseph Anderson, a native of Virginia, who accompanied Lewis and Clark upon their expedition to Kentucky. He helped build the fort where Louisville now stands. He died in 1844, while on a visit to a daughter in Platte County, Mo. The family is of Scotch descent. The mother was of Welsh and Irish descent, and was born near Lancaster, Garrard Co., Ky., in 1789, and died in Marion County, Mo., March 31, 1834. Our subject, Hon. Willis Anderson, is the eldest of a family of five children, and the only son. Only two of the children are now living: Our subject, and his sister Nancy, widow of Lewis Burns, a noted politician and speculator, of Platte County, Mo. Our subject received a liberal education at Marion College, in Marion County, Mo., and then purchased a half interest in a steam ferry-boat, and a tract of land where Quincy now stands. This was the first steam ferry-boat at Quincy, and after eighteen months in the ferry business he sold out and moved to Knox County, where he pre-empted 160 acres of the land upon which he now lives. Since that time he has devoted his attention to farming and stock raising, and has been extensively engaged in shipping all kinds of stock to eastern markets. At one time he owned 1,700 acres of land in Knox County, and is one of the oldest citizens of the county. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Green's Regiment, Missouri State Guards, and served as commissary, and as aide of Gen. Green. When these troops disbanded he continued with Gen. Green up to the evacuation of Corinth; then went to Jonesboro, Tenn., intending to join Gen. Lee's army, but failed to do so. During his service he fought in several battles and skirmishes, among them being Shelbina, Lexington, Pea Ridge, Mo.; Corinth, Miss., and then returned home. He was the first judge of Knox County, and was one of three appointed to organize Scotland and Knox Counties. They met at Millport, and selected Sandhill as a temporary meeting place. In 1846 he was appointed director of the State Bank at Palmyra by the State Legislature, and served as such until the bank closed. In 1858 he was elected to the same position by the directors of the La Grange State Bank, and served until the war. In 1872 he became director of the Knox County Savings Bank, and was immediately elected president of that institution, which position he now holds. In 1874 he represented the people in the General Assembly. September 15, 1836, he married Miss Hettie W. Sadler, daughter of Jerry and Polly Sadler, and a native of Princeton, Gibson Co., Ind., born April 22, 1822. This marriage has been blessed with seven children: Mary Elizabeth, Nancy B., Lucretia, Susannah D., Hettie, Willis E. and Joseph S. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are worthy

members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and for more than half a century have borne each other's burdens, and shared each other's joys. Early in life Mr. Anderson was a poor man, but by industry and good management is now well possessed with this world's goods. He is of a retiring disposition, and it was only upon the earnest and oft-repeated solicitations of his friends that he consented to be a candidate for political honors. He is a Democrat. His two sons share his political views and are well informed. They are greatly interested in blooded horses, and own some very fine stock. They are both unmarried.

Thomas V. Anderson, of Liberty Township, Knox County, was born in Boone County, Ky., February 18, 1829, and is a son of William and Martha (Hines) Anderson, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Thomas V. spent his youth in his native State and county, where both his parents died. He there learned the wagon maker's trade, which he followed until 1865, when he removed to Knox County, Mo., and a year later came to his present farm, three and a half miles northeast of Edina. This land which he had entered in 1854 he has since improved, and it is now under a fine state of cultivation, containing about 250 acres of as good land as the county affords. March 15, 1855, he married Mary A. Roberts, also a native of Boone County, Ky., and born June 11, 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have three living children, viz.: William B. (principal of the Western Academy of La Belle, Mo.), Benjamin L. and Thomas B. They have one adopted daughter, Eva B. Stephens. In politics our subject has always been an unswerving Democrat, and was for a number of years a magistrate during the township organization, and was also school clerk of the township, about four years, in which positions he proved himself to be a faithful and efficient officer. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are recognized as among Knox County's most honored and respected citizens.

Dr. Andrew Arnett, a leading physician of Knox County, is a native of Shelby County, Mo., and was born in 1854. He is a son of Micajah A. and Judith F. (Grees) Arnett. The father was born in Kentucky in 1830, but from there went to Shelby County, Mo., where he was reared and married. He then engaged in farming in that county until his death, which occurred in May, 1863. Our subject remained in Shelby County until the spring of 1882, and received his professional education in St. Louis, attending lectures at the Missouri Medical College during 1881-82, and graduating from that institution in March, 1882. The following May he moved to Novelty, Knox County, Mo., where he has since resided, enjoying a large and lucrative

practice, and standing among the leading physicians of the county. March 4, 1883, he was united in marriage to Emma McCoy, daughter of O. B. and Martha McCoy. To this union two daughters, Fledah and Zeta L., have been born. Our subject is an active Democrat, and is greatly interested in his party, and the general welfare of the country, but has never aspired to political honors. He is an honorable and worthy member of the Christian Church, and takes great interest in educational matters, also contributing largely to all laudable public enterprises. He is of high standing in the community in which he resides, and is regarded as one of its eminent and successful citizens.

John Atkinson, a substantial farmer of Knox County, was born in Kentucky, in 1842, and is a son of John and Alice (Flemming) Atkinson. The father was born in England July 17, 1793, and at the age of twenty-five left his native country for the United States. He located in Kentucky, where he followed the carpenter's trade until 1831, when he came to Missouri, and worked at his trade until his death, which occurred in 1874. The mother was born in Pennsylvania, in 1791, of Scotch descent, and survived her husband's death, living with her children until July 8, 1887. Our subject remained in Missouri with his parents until he was united in marriage to Mary M. Crawford, daughter of Harrison P. and Margaret Crawford. Mrs. Atkinson's father was born September 23, 1813, in Ohio County, Ky., and died in Scotland County, Mo., January 12, 1887. The mother was born December 6, 1816, in Nicholas County, Ky., and died in Greensburg, Knox Co., Mo., December 17, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson have been blessed with four children, the only living one being Barton H. Atkinson. Our subject has been a resident and well-to-do farmer of Knox County for over twenty-two years, and during that time has won the respect of the entire community in which he lives. He has been a staunch and active Democrat all his life, but has never aspired to political office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for twenty years has been a charter member of the lodge at Greensburg. He and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

John T. Aucutt, a prominent citizen of Knox County, was born in Brown County, Ill., March 6, 1843, and is a son of John and Catherine (Hall) Aucutt. The father was born in Ohio, and in 1842 came to Brown County, Ill., where he farmed about thirteen years, and then came to Knox County, Mo., settling upon a farm in Section 35, Township 60, Range 13. There he died in 1877. Mrs. Aucutt, the mother of our subject, was a native of Virginia, married in Illinois, and died in Knox County, Mo., in 1877, only nine days after the death of her husband. Our subject lived

at home until 1864, with the exception of the time spent in the service of his country in the Thirty-ninth Missouri, from August 13, 1864, to March 21, 1865. After returning home he was married, December 5, 1867, to Laura Bowen, daughter of William and Sarah (Bradford) Bowen, and to this union nine children were born, all living, viz.: William, Suphrona, Edgar, Ethel, Maude, Alta, John, Ellen and an infant. After the war Mr. Aucutt farmed in Section 35, Salt River Township, until January, 1886, and then moved upon his present farm, which consists of 320 acres of good land—160 in cultivation and 160 in woodland and pasture. Mr. Aucutt is a strong supporter of the Republicans, but has never aspired to political office. He is also an honorable member of the I. O. O. F., and is one of the most worthy and public-spirited citizens of the county, being a liberal patron of all laudable public enterprises.

Thompson C. Baker, of Edina, Mo., was born in Knox County, June 22, 1845, his parents being James W. and Martha A. (Connelly) Baker. The father was a brother of Joshua Baker, one of the first settlers of Northeast Missouri, and came to Missouri in 1833, settling on a farm one and one-half miles South of Edina. He was for many years a magistrate, and also an efficient and able member of the county court. He died in 1859, and the mother died in 1872. Of the nine children born to this pair, there were raised to maturity Mary J., wife of L. W. Gordon; Hester W., wife of T. D. Cahalan, of Idaho; Thompson C.; Harriett A., wife of William Bowen; Henrietta, deceased wife of Thomas Green; William H., of California; and James, of Kansas. Our subject lived upon a farm until 1873, when he moved to Edina, and engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued successfully until 1886. Upon the organization of the Roller Mills, of Edina, he became a stockholder, and in 1886 became the secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he now holds. Mr. Baker has always belonged to the Democratic party, and as a member of such, was elected County Treasurer in 1880, and faithfully served a term of two years, when he was re-elected, and served in that capacity until 1885. October 24, 1881, he married Sarah Ann Ennis, a native of Marion County, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. Baker have five living children: Ennis, James, May and Bessie (twins), and Anna. Mr. Baker was a charter member of the Edina Creamery Company. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Edina.

George Robert Balthorpe, attorney at law, of Edina, Knox County, is a Virginian by birth, and a son of Napoleon B. and Elizabeth (Marshall) Balthorpe. He was born in Fauquier

County, August 22, 1841, about forty-five miles from Washington, D. C. Both his parents were also born in the Old Dominion State. His grandfather, John Balthorpe, came from Glasgow, Scotland, and was a captain of Virginian troops during the last war with England. The father of Elizabeth Marshall was a relative of Chief Justice Marshall, and also served in the war just mentioned. Capt. Balthorpe was the inventor of the axle-tree for field artillery, which is said to be still in use. He had a good deal of inventive talent, and also invented the double shovel-plow. George Balthorpe came to this State with the family in 1857, and completed his literary studies at the Hannibal Institute. He then engaged in farming with his father, until 1861, when he joined the Confederate Army, as a private, in Col. Burbridge's regiment, Gen. J. B. Clark's brigade. In the spring of 1862 he went to Virginia, and became a lieutenant of Company A, Maj. Richardson's battalion of scouts, guides and couriers, serving in that capacity until the war ended. Mr. Balthorpe returned to Missouri in the fall of 1866, was licensed to practice law at Palmyra, and settled in Knox County in January, 1867, and there established a good reputation, which he still retains. In 1880 Mr. Balthorpe was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney. He was re-elected in 1882, and again in 1884. Mr. Balthorpe is a Democrat in politics, as were his father and grandfather. The principles of that party have been thoroughly ingrained in his nature. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights of Honor. May 20, 1868, he was married to Miss Elizabeth V. Pierce, daughter of Michael P. Pierce, of Knox County, Mo. To this union three sons and two daughters were born, viz.: Lulu L., Robert S., Marshall P., Bessie B. and John Florus F.

William M. Beal, of Edina, Mo., is a native of Butler County, Ohio, and was born December 13, 1819. He is a son of Daniel and Amy (Morris) Beal, natives of Kentucky. Our subject was reared to manhood, and educated in his native State and county, and there married Sarah McClamroch, and in 1843 came west to Indiana, where he followed the occupation of farming in Montgomery County for eight years. In 1851 he came to Knox County, Mo., and purchased a farm in Benton Township, where he resided until the last few years, since when his residence has been in Edina, having retired from active life. He was elected a member of the county court in 1857, and served six years. He was a Democrat up to 1860, and during the war was a Union man. In 1863, during the war, he was elected to the State Legislature on the Republican ticket, and was re-elected two years later; he served with honor and distinction, voting for the

amendment of the constitution of the United States, serving on committee of ways and means; was also appointed on a special committee to investigate the sale of the railroad, and in other ways rendered much valuable service. Mr. Beal has four living children: Daniel D., James M., John F. and Mary P. (widow of Dr. P. G. H. Barnett). Mr. Beal is a Master Mason, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is recognized as one of Knox County's most successful and highly respected citizens.

Daniel F. Beal, a well-known citizen of Knox County, and a resident of Benton Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 5, 1842, and is the son of Judge William M. and Sarah (McClamloch) Beal. William M. was a native of Butler County, Ohio, born in 1819, and of German descent. He moved to Montgomery County, Ind., when our subject was but a child, and there he remained seven years. He has been a farmer all his life. About 1854 or 1856 he was elected judge by the Democratic party, and held that office until the breaking out of the late war. In 1864 he was elected by the Republican party to represent them in the Legislature, and in 1866 was re-elected. In 1886 he was the Republican candidate to the same office, and was defeated by about forty votes, when the Democrats had a very large majority in the county. He is now a resident of Edina. The mother of our subject was born in Butler County, Ohio, in 1821, and is also living. She is of Scotch descent, and both she and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the eldest of four children, all living. He received a common education, but it was cut short by the breaking out of the late war. He left his books, and in 1861-62 served in the State militia. In 1863 he volunteered in Company E, of the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and was in the Federal service until April, 1866, and was in many battles and skirmishes. Among these were Tupelo, at Fort Blakeley, Ala., and others. After his discharge he returned to Knox County, Mo., and has since been a resident of that county, engaged in farming and stock raising. April 8, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Evylin E. Fowler, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and a daughter of S. K. Fowler. To this union have been born five children, four living: Everett O., Fred W., Mary A., Winniford M. and Austin (deceased). Our subject is a Republican in politics; his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John F. Beal, treasurer of Knox County, Mo., is a native of the county, born July 18, 1854, and is a son of William M. and Sarah (McClamroch) Beal. [See sketch.] Our subject passed his youth in his native county, and received his education

at the State Normal, at Kirksville. After completing his studies he engaged in the mercantile trade, being employed as a clerk for two years. He then established a business of his own at Kirksville, and in 1879 changed his place of business to Edina, where he has remained ever since, having met with good and well deserved success. At his store, on South Side Square, he carries a full and well selected stock of staple and fancy dry-goods, notions, gents' furnishings, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., and controls a large country and city trade. In politics Mr. Beal has always been an unswerving Democrat, and in 1884 was elected on the Democratic ticket to serve as treasurer of Knox County; after serving a term of two years he was re-elected in 1886, and is now faithfully discharging the duties of his office. March 5, 1879, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Estelle V. Biggerstaff, daughter of R. M. Biggerstaff, of this city. To this union one son, Ralph H., has been born. Mr. Beal is a member of the A. O. U. W. He is also treasurer of the Fair Association, and is recognized as one of the most important and prominent citizens of Knox County.

Joseph F. Biggerstaff, of Edina, is a native of Maryland, and was born October 26, 1826, his parents being Andrew and Sarah Biggerstaff. Our subject was reared to manhood in Ohio, serving an apprenticeship at the saddlers' trade, and also followed mercantile pursuits early in life. His education was acquired in the public and high schools. In 1850 he came west to Edina, where he farmed and speculated in land. He was the first man to fire a gun in Knox County, and took the first prisoner in this county, during the late war. He served as first lieutenant, in the Union cause, in the Third Missouri Cavalry, but declined to accept the captaincy to which he was elected about 1861. He established his first mercantile business in Edina, and has been thus engaged more or less ever since, on a large scale, owning not only a large store in Edina, but a large business in Greensburg, Kas. He first married Miss V. R. Guille, a lady of French descent, whose father was a surgeon under Napoleon, in the French Army. This lady died leaving five children now living: Arthur, Mary (wife of Dr. William Rodman), Milton G., Clarence and Virginia (wife of N. M. Powell). Mr. Biggerstaff's present wife is Ella McDowell Slaughter, a native of Culpeper County, Va., by whom he has had one child—Alice M. Mr. Biggerstaff has always been a Republican, and has served two terms as county treasurer of Knox County. He is a member of the G. A. R., and is one of Knox County's most successful business men and citizens.

I. J. Bitler, a prominent citizen of Knox County, was born

August 4, 1843, and is a son of Samuel and Catherine (John) Bitler. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and a resident of Ohio for about forty years, but came to Missouri in 1857, and located upon the farm where our subject now lives. Mr. Bitler died August 4, 1872. Mrs. Bitler was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was married to our subject's father in her native State. She is now living with her son. I. J., our subject, lived with his father until his death, taking care of him through his sickness, and afterward remained with his mother, and still lives upon the old home place which consists of 185 acres of good land, well improved and under a fine state of cultivation. December 20, 1866, he was united in marriage to Martha E. Clark, daughter of John L. Clark, and they are highly respected citizens. Our subject has always manifested an interest in political affairs and issues, and has held several offices of minor importance. In 1886 he was the regular nominee of the Republican party for the office of county sheriff, but was defeated, which, however, did not affect him materially as he was not an aspirant for political honors. He is an honorable member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an enterprising and prosperous citizen, and greatly interested in public enterprises, to which he is a liberal contributor.

Thomas J. Black, farmer and stock raiser, was born February 12, 1838, in Quincy, Ill., and is the fourth of nine (four deceased) children born to John and Sarah (Taylor) Black, natives of Kentucky, but married in Quincy, where they came after reaching maturity. The father was a carpenter, and remained in Quincy, employed at his trade until 1839, when they moved to Knox County, Mo., and settled upon a farm where the father died in 1867. The mother still lives, and makes her home with our subject. The father was a skillful mechanic, but after coming to Missouri engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he was successful, and at the time of his death was the owner of from 300 to 400 acres of land. Our subject was educated in the common schools of Knox County, and at the age of twenty, although he made his home with his parents, began life for himself by working on farms by the month, which he continued to do until he became twenty-two years old, when he married, and settled upon a portion of his father's farm. His wife, Eveline (Taylor) Black, was born in 1842 in Iowa, and was married to Mr. Black in October, 1860. By her he had seven children (two deceased), and this lady died January 16, 1876. In 1879 he was united in marriage to Jennie Ross, daughter of Enoch Ross, and who gave birth to one child, and died in March, 1880. The living children

of our subject are John W., Henrietta (the wife of C. Beck), Ella, Thomas Edward and Ambrose Everett by his first wife, and Zora by his second. After his first marriage he remained upon his father's farm about two years, and then purchased one upon which he lived until March, 1885, by which time he had acquired all of Section 23, and a quarter of Section 26. When he moved to the farm, he had also purchased land in Sections 12 and 13, Township 61 north, Range 13 west, where he has since resided. He now owns the vast amount of 1,440 acres of land, 1,360 acres of which are enclosed and, principally, cleared and improved, and under a good state of cultivation; 840 acres are situated north of Hurdland, and the remainder is in one tract upon which he lives. He has been remarkably successful in his undertakings, and has accumulated most of his wealth by dealing in stock. He has 150 head of cattle upon his farm at present, and regards this as a very small number. He is one of the leading stock dealers of Knox County, and is a well respected citizen, honored and esteemed by the community. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. His son, John, is a member of the Catholic Church, and his daughter, Ella, is a Methodist.

Asa Blanchard was born in Edgar County, Ill., August 17, 1832, and is a son of Horatio and Rebecca A. (Hannah) Blanchard, natives of Ohio, and born in 1806 and 1813, respectively. The father is now a resident of Illinois, but the mother died in that State in 1864. Our subject lived at home until twenty-three years of age, during which time he learned to operate a wool-carding machine, and also learned the trade of plastering, in which occupations he was engaged until 1864, when he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Regiment, serving as first lieutenant from August 13, 1864, until March 21, 1865. He then went to Goodland, Knox Co., Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business, in the fall of 1865, in which he continued until the spring of 1868, at which time he had a large trade. In 1868, wishing to retire to a more quiet life, he sold his stock, and purchased a farm of eighty acres, which he at once began to improve, and where he has ever since resided, and has increased to 217 acres of good land, well cultivated and improved. August 4, 1861, he was married to Sarah E. Ausmus, daughter of Philip and Martha Ausmus, and to this marriage, one son—Edmond A.,—has been born. Mr. Blanchard lost his first wife April 3, 1863, and March 17, 1867, was united in marriage to Mary E. Bradford, daughter of Stephen S. and Margaret J. Bradford. In politics he was a Democrat before the war, but since has become a Republican, and is now a strong Greenback supporter. He has been interested

in political issues since he became of age, and always does a good day's work at election times. He is a member of the Masonic order; himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, and are worthy and respected citizens of Knox County.

Albert G. Bostick, of Edina, Mo., was born May 29, 1841, in Benton, Holmes Co., Miss., and is the son of Absalom and Mary (Patton) Bostick, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. The father was a merchant by occupation, and followed that business in Tennessee, and a short time at Cape Girardeau, Mo. The mother still resides in Nashville, Tenn. Of the six children born to them there are now living Robert F., of Gainesville, Tex.; Angeline, wife of Thomas T. Jordan, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Cordelia, wife of W. D. Covington, attorney at law, of Nashville, Tenn., and our subject, who was reared to manhood in Tennessee, near Nashville, securing a good education, which he completed at the Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tenn. In 1864 he came to Quincy, Ill., and followed the mercantile business several years. In the spring of 1868 he came to Edina, where he was principal of the public schools for eight years. He then engaged in the grocery business, at his present stand on the west side of the public square, in which he has met with good and well-deserved success, being one of the most substantial and well-to-do business men and citizens of Edina Township. March 16, 1865, he married Mary E. Hines, a native of near Lexington, Ky. No children have been born to this union. Mr. Bostick is a Democrat, a member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment; and a Master Mason.

Charles E. Bowen, a leading citizen of Knox County, was born in Shelby County, Mo., October 1, 1838, and is a son of William and Sarah L. (Bradford) Bowen, natives of Maryland, and born in 1814 and November 22, 1813, respectively. They were married in 1834, and four years later settled upon a farm in Shelby County, Mo., two years later removing to their present farm in Knox County. Our subject was reared at home, and at the age of twenty-two was married, but still lived at home about two years, and then moved upon a farm in Shelby County, where he lived about a year. He then settled upon the farm where he now resides, in Knox County, which contains 210 acres of land, mostly all well improved and cultivated. Frances Hooper was united in marriage to our subject March 13, 1861, and this union was blessed with six children, of whom five are living: Ann Marie (wife of Samuel Shores), Charles F., Rosa B., Laura E. and Luella. Our subject was once a Democrat, but is now a Prohibitionist. He has never held office, although he is greatly interested in the general welfare and prosperity

of the country, and his family is one of the most honored and respected in the county.

Thomas B. Bowen, one of the prominent citizens of Knox County, and a resident of Salt River Township, is a native of Knox County, born March 31, 1841. He is a son of Charles Bowen, who was born in Maryland January 11, 1813, and came to Marion County, Mo., in the spring of 1838, settling on a farm where he remained two years, and then removed to Shelby County, Mo., living there about a year, and then making a final move to Knox County, locating upon a wild prairie farm in Salt River Township, which he improved, and where he now resides, engaged in farming and stock raising. Mahala (Bradford) Bowen, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Maryland, and was born February 8, 1813. She was married, in her native State, to our subject's father, in 1838, and they at once came to Marion County, Mo. She is now spending her days with her husband in Salt River Township. Our subject remained at home with his parents until the birthday of his twenty-second year. Soon after, he married, lived upon his father's farm about two years, and then moved upon a farm of sixty acres his father had deeded him, which he afterward traded for the place he is now a resident of, paying the difference in cash. To this farm he has added land, until he now possesses 295 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, making him one of the prosperous and enterprising young farmers of the county. He is also engaged in stock raising, in connection with his farming. March 31, 1863, he was married to Sarah E. Hodges, daughter of John and Malinda (Stone) Hodges, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Bowen was born November 2, 1834, in Kentucky, and to her union with our subject eight children have been born, of whom six are living: Florence E. (wife of William T. Cloyd), Margaret J., Charles W. S., James K., John T. and Archibald T. During the war our subject served in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry, Company F, from August 11, 1864, until March 23, 1865, but afterward returned home immediately, and resumed his home duties. He was a hearty Republican after the war until after Hayes was elected, and since then has belonged to the Greenback party. He is a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., and himself and wife rank among the honored and respected citizens of the county.

William W. Brewington, one of the substantial and prominent farmers of Knox County, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., in 1834. His father, Benjamin B., was born and reared in Maryland, and at the age of twenty-four immigrated to Dearborn County, Ind., where he resided about three years, actively engaged in farming. In 1850, while in that county, he was mar-

ried to Miss Martha Bennium, daughter of William Bennium, a native of Dearborn County. Soon after the war Mr. Brewington moved to Kirksville, Mo., where he lived a retired life with his children. He was a man of remarkable constitution, and lived more than the allotted three score years and ten of man. In early life he was a Democrat, but after the war became a Republican. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Our subject was reared in Indiana, and lived with his parents until he became twenty-five years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Bruce, a native of Dearborn County, Ind., and daughter of Isaac and Julia Ann (Farand) Bruce, natives of the same county. Our subject, his mother and mother-in-law were all educated in the same county and schools. In 1859 Mr. Brewington came to Benton Township, Knox Co., Mo., where he resided eight years, and then lived in Lewis County until his removal to Knox County, in 1882, having been engaged in farming all this time. Mr. and Mrs. Brewington have been blessed with four children, all of whom are living: Frank V., Laura E. (Scott), Perry and Robert N. During his life Mr. Brewington has always enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow men, and is now one of the enterprising farmers of this region, owning 100 acres of good land, well improved. He is a Republican, and his wife is a member of the church.

John H. Briscoe.—Among the worthy and deserving agriculturists of Northeast Missouri, is the subject of this sketch, a native of Highland Township, Mo., born in 1833. He is a descendant of two highly respected families of Kentucky, where his parents were raised, educated and married, and in 1833 immigrated to Northeast Missouri. Our subject's father, Walter Briscoe, was of German descent, and his life occupation was that of farming; he served for a time in the Black Hawk or Iowa war. He died in Missouri, aged forty-four years, in 1853. In politics he was a Democrat, and in religion was a member of the Baptist Church; his widow survived him until 1865, at the close of the war. Our subject was reared in his native county and State, and received his education during the winter terms of the district and public schools. At the age of twenty he immigrated to California, and worked in the mines one year, and it was in that year he lost his father. In 1854 he returned to Lewis County, and soon after entered land in Knox County, where he moved in the spring of 1854, and built a log house. Before going west he was married to Miss Sarah H. Lewis, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Benjamin C. and Harriet (Jackson) Lewis. Beginning with but a rude home, the young couple began to improve their land, although at that time wild game and animals abounded, and the

country was very thinly settled. To them nine children have been born (eight of whom are living): Laura (Briscoe) Gosney; Harriet E., Hester F. (Briscoe) Bostwick, Emma D., Walter H., Benjamin C., Sarah (Briscoe) Roberts, Lydia M. and John H. During the late war Mr. Briscoe, although not classed among the regular army, was what was known as a bushwhacker, and did a good deal of dodging, but never bushwhacked any one. In politics he is a Democrat. With the exception of the year spent in California, he has been within this judicial district all his life, and is a man well liked and well spoken of, being of high principles and character. He now owns 290 acres of good land, and is one of Knox County's enterprising and public-spirited citizens.

Thomas M. Bronson, who has been a resident of Knox County for sixteen years, and is a partner of the firm Bronson & Bro., grist and saw mills, was born in Brown County, Ohio, in 1835. His father was a native of New York State, and a man of more than ordinary skill and ability, serving as auditor of Brown County, Ohio, for several years. He was a highly educated and intelligent gentleman, and taught school in Ohio for many years. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Norris, and by her had thirteen children, nine of whom are now living. Our subject, Thomas M., is the fifth son, and spent his youth in Brown County, Ohio, where he received a common-school education at the neighborhood and district schools. At the age of twenty, in 1854, he started west with his eldest brother, and located in Shelby County, Mo., where he remained farming until 1871. While there he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Matkin, and to them five children were born, three of whom are living with their parents: James, Annie and Manford. He next operated a grist and saw mill in Newark, until 1879, and then came to Knox City, where he has since resided. He now owns eighty acres of land in Myrtle Township, besides being a partner with H. Bronson in some mill property worth about \$3,000. In politics he is a Republican.

H. Bronson, the present mayor of Knox City, is by nativity and rearing an eastern man, and was born in New York State September 2, 1836. The family originally came from Connecticut, of which State his mother was a native. Her maiden name was Mahitable Morris, and she wedded Merritt Bronson, a farmer by occupation, and in politics a Whig. Mr. Bronson and wife had four children—three boys and one girl. Our subject received a liberal education in his native county, Onondaga, and at the age of twenty-three started for the West. He went to Shelby County, Mo., where he taught school for two years, and spent his vacations farming. In 1868 he moved to

Newark, Knox County, and engaged in the grist and saw milling business for eleven years, at which he was quite successful. In 1879 he moved to Knox City, where he has been actively employed in the same business ever since. He is now serving his second term of mayorship, in which office he gives great satisfaction. While a resident of Shelby County he was united in marriage to his cousin, Miss Mary E. Bronson, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Stephen T. Bronson, of Shelby County (now deceased). To this marriage six children have been born, all of whom are living with their parents. They are Lamont, Lillian, George, Henry, Nellie and Orville. During the war Mr. Bronson enlisted under Capt. James Collier in Company G, Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and served two years and a half as commissary sergeant in that company, although he participated in no important battles. During his nineteen years' residence in Knox County, Mr. Bronson has established a reputation of being a good, punctual and active business man, and enjoys the respect of the entire community. He does a good business in the grist and saw milling trades, and in politics he is a Greenbacker.

S. K. Brosius, one of the enterprising merchants of Knox County, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1833, and is a son of Benjamin Brosius, a native of Pennsylvania, and born in 1791. He was of German descent, and came to the State of Ohio in 1837, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1866. Phoebe (Boothe) Brosius, the mother of our subject, was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1794, and died in 1869. Our subject accompanied his parents to Ohio, and lived with them until he was twenty-four years old, when he went to Illinois, and farmed there until 1865. He then came to Clark County, Mo., where he remained until 1881, or until he came to Greensburg Township, Knox County, and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has successfully followed ever since. In 1858 our subject was united in marriage to Mary Starr, daughter of James and Phoebe (Hillis) Starr. This union of our subject and wife was blessed with three daughters, viz.: Emma P., Lula B. and Anna M. Our subject has nine living brothers, three of whom are younger than himself. He is a stanch Republican, but has never sought or held political office, preferring the quiet of his home life to that of political worry and trouble. He commands a good trade, and is one of the enterprising and substantial citizens of Greensburg Township.

Capt. Joel Brown, postmaster of Edina, was born in York County, Penn., March 8, 1832, and is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Griest) Brown, natives, respectively, of Baltimore,

Md., and York County, Penn. The father with his family immigrated to Iowa in 1855, and resided in Van Buren County, until the death of the parents. Our subject was reared on the farm, and at the age of seventeen learned the blacksmith's trade which he regularly followed in Pennsylvania, until 1855, when he moved with the family to Iowa, where he worked at the same trade in Van Buren County until the breaking out of the civil war, when he enlisted in the spring of 1861, and helped to organize Company H, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made first lieutenant, and the following September was promoted to the captaincy of the company, serving in this office until the spring of 1863, when he resigned on account of trouble caused by a wound in his lungs, which was received the year previous at Iuka, Miss. Returning home he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies and plows until the spring of 1877, when he removed to Edina, and engaged in the drug business for four years with a brother, in which business he is now engaged, having as a partner Charles E. Lionberger. Capt. Brown comes of an old Whig stock, and since the organization of the Republican party has been a staunch member of its ranks, and has served three terms in the (lower) Iowa Legislature, representing Van Buren County in the Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth General Assemblies. In April, 1883, he was appointed by President Arthur postmaster of Edina, and has filled the office in a faithful and efficient manner up to the present time. His first wife, who was Angelina Griest, died in Van Buren County, Iowa, leaving no issue, and in 1862 he married Sarah Ann McDonald, his present wife, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, by whom he has one son, Charles M., deputy postmaster. Capt. Brown has long been a Mason, and is a member of the G. A. R. and K. of H. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Edwin J. Brown was born in York County, Penn., November 17, 1834, and is a son of Thomas and Susannah (Griest) Brown. The father was a native of Baltimore, Md., a farmer by occupation, and immigrated to Iowa with his family in 1855, locating in Van Buren County, where he died. The mother was a descendant of an old Quaker family, of her name, that came to Pennsylvania with the William Penn colony. This lady also died in Van Buren County. Of the five sons and two daughters born to them four sons and one daughter were raised to maturity, and now Capt. Joel and our subject are the only surviving children. Edwin J. was reared to manhood on the farm, but early evinced a desire to study medicine, and gained quite a knowledge of drugs

and medicines by being in an apothecary's shop a good deal during his youth. In 1859 he embarked in the drug business in Birmingham, Iowa. He then moved to Memphis during the last year of the war, and engaged in business there for two years. He next went to La Grange, Mo., and his next occupation was that of a traveling man for a cigar and a tobacco house. In 1867 he came to Edina, and purchased Jesse Sherwood's drug store, where his present store now stands. He was very successful here, and built the store he now occupies in 1879, in which he carries a large and well selected line of drugs, paints, oils, books, stationery and fancy toilet articles. His stock of this line of goods is not surpassed in Northeast Missouri. He is a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, and has been a director of the Knox County Savings Bank since its organization, having been its vice-president for some years; and he is also one of the incorporators, a stockholder and vice-president of the Roller Mill Company of Edina. In April, 1861, he was married to Mary A. S. Cock, a native of Pennsylvania, but of English parentage. This lady died June 30, 1870. To this marriage five children were born, viz.: Joel Carlton, M. D., of Hurdland, Mo.; B. Bert, druggist in Omaha, Neb.; Charles A., William Eli and Mary (deceased). August 8, 1873, he married Amelia X. Sever, his present wife, a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati. This union has been blessed with four children, viz.: Edwin S., John Griest, Thomas Claude and Mary Edna. The eldest is dead. Mr. Brown has been a Republican since the organization of that party, and at the commencement of the war enlisted in the Union Army, being elected lieutenant of his brother's company, H, Fifth Iowa Infantry, but resigned before entering active service, having been in poor health from his youth. He has been active in municipal affairs in Edina, having been a member of the city council several times. He is a Knight Templar, a Knight of Honor and a member of the A. O. U. W.

Dr. Joel Carlton Brown, the junior partner of the firm of Drs. Crawford & Brown, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, Feb. 12, 1862, and is a son of Ed. J. Brown, of Edina. [See above sketch.] Our subject removed to Edina with his parents when a small lad, and was there raised to manhood. He finished the sophomore course in the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Mo., and studied medicine under Dr. L. S. Brown, at Edina. He then entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the fall of 1884, and took three courses of lectures, graduating from there in 1886. He practiced first in Shelby County, Mo., but shortly after went to Edina, and from there came to Hurdland in March, 1887, where he became the partner of Dr. Crawford. June 15, 1887, he was

married to Annie C. Brown, daughter of Dr. L. S. Brown. In politics Dr. Brown is a Republican.

Dr. Lewis S. Brown, a resident of Edina, was born in Fauquier County, Va., March 3, 1836, and is a son of Lewis S. and Ann M. (Tolle) Brown, both natives of the Old Dominion State. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and afterward a captain in the State militia of Virginia. He was thrice married, the mother of our subject being his third wife. He immigrated to Missouri with his family when our subject was an infant of six months, and at first settled at Palmyra, but a few years later removed to Lewis County, and located near La Grange, where he died in 1856. The mother still resides in Lewis County, and the following children survive, who were born to this union: Lewis S., Eliza (wife of Michael Shea), James M., Lucy M., Smith E. and Walter Toole. Our subject is the eldest of the children, and spent his early youth on the farm. He attended school at Philadelphia, in Marion County, and finished his education at Miami, Saline Co., Mo. Before he reached his majority he began the study of medicine, reading under Dr. Ellery, of La Grange, and later with Dr. VanNess, south of La Grange. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, Iowa, first in 1858-59, and again during 1862-63, graduating in the latter year. After his graduation he commenced to practice in Macon County, and at the close of the war located on a farm in the north-western part of Marion County, where he practiced his profession until 1876, when he came to Edina, where he has ever since enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. On January 16, 1858, the Doctor was united in marriage to Martha A. Nickell, a native of Macon County, Mo., by whom he has had six children: William M. (a physician, of Lewiston, Mo.), Annie C. (wife of Dr. J. C. Brown, of Hurdland), John S., George S., Thaddeus J. and Nickell F. The Doctor is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the A. O. U. W. In politics he is a Democrat. He is justly regarded as one of the prominent and successful citizens of Knox County, and as a physician of rare ability, and remarkable success in his profession.

Isaac Brown, a prominent citizen of Knox County, was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 8, 1841. His father, John Brown, was a native of Virginia, and born in 1792, dying in Knox County, Mo., in Greensburg Township, in 1869. The mother, Mary (Middleton) Brown, was born in Pennsylvania in the year 1810, and is now living with her youngest son (Stephen Brown) in Nebraska. Our subject lived with his father until twenty-seven years of age, and then moved upon his present farm, which contains 210 acres of land, all being finely cultivated except

fifty acres of timber land. Mr. Brown also engages extensively in stock raising. Kizzie E. (Smith) Brown, the wife of our subject, was born in Indiana in 1850, and came to Knox County when quite small, where she was married to our subject January 5, 1868. She is the daughter of Samuel M. Smith, who was born in Ohio in 1806, and died in Knox County, Mo., in 1880. Her mother, Hannah (Marsh) Smith, was born in Ohio in 1818, and is now living in Nebraska with her youngest son. To Mr. and Mrs. Brown seven children have been born, of whom only four are living, viz.: Jeanettie B., Lillie L., William I. and Verna I. Our subject served in the Fifty-seventh Missouri State Militia during the late war, and is now a staunch Democrat, but has never sought political honors. Mrs. Brown and daughter, Jeanettie B., are worthy members of the Christian Church, and the family is highly honored and respected by the community. Their daughter, Jeanettie B., is also a member of the Christian Church, and is now teaching school. Lillie B. is a student of music.

Stephen A. Bryant, a leading citizen and resident of Salt River Township, was born in Lewis County, Mo., November 27, 1837, and is a son of Edwin A. and Sophia (Baker) Bryant. The father was born in Virginia, and came to Lewis County, Mo., in 1834, where he engaged in farming until he embarked in the mercantile business at Canton, Mo., which he followed very successfully until his death in 1858. The mother, a native of Kentucky, died in 1870. Stephen A. remained at home until twenty-six years of age, although his father died when he was but nineteen. March 12, 1863, he was married to Mary A. Shannon, daughter of James M. and Nancy M. (Sadler) Shannon, natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Bryant was born January 11, 1846, and to her union with our subject ten children have been born, of whom eight are living: Nancy L. (wife of H. S. McClintick), Sophia J., Maudie, Anna, Shannon E., Julia, Stephen A. and John B. After his marriage our subject moved on a farm in Knox County, where he remained two years, and then lived with his mother two years, afterward moving upon the farm where he now resides, which consists of 320 acres in the home place, and 180 acres elsewhere. The home place is well improved, and under a fine state of cultivation, and farming and stock raising are the pursuits to which Mr. Bryant gives most of his time and attention. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never held office. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order, and is greatly interested in all educational projects. Himself and wife are honored and respected citizens of Knox County, and enjoy the esteem of a large circle of friends.

24/10450 Thomas Burk, of Edina, Mo., was born in Franklin County,

Ind., February 10, 1840, and is a son of John and Harriet (Tucker) Burk, natives of Kentucky and New Jersey, respectively. The father brought his family to Missouri in 1854, having been previously to the State, and entered land in Knox County. He was one of the most enterprising and successful farmers and stock raisers of the county, and died at his home, five miles east of Edina, in 1878. The mother died in 1871. Of the two sons and ten daughters born to them, there still live Elizabeth; Sarah, widow of James H. Crim; Thomas; Emeline, wife of William Jarvis; Lucinda, wife of William H. Vandever; Ellen, wife of James McQuoid; and Martha A., widow of Peter Schwind. Our subject spent his youth upon the farm, and has followed farming and stock raising very successfully the greater part of his life. He now owns 800 acres of some of the best land in the county, 710 acres being prairie land, five miles east of the town, in one tract, and all improved. In the fall of 1881 he removed to Edina, and built his large, two-story brick block on South Side Square, which he occupies. One room is devoted to a large stock of drugs and groceries, and the other to hardware, John A. Kelso and John Grainger being partners in the business, which is one of the largest of its kind in Northeast Missouri. September 21, 1875, Mr. Burk was married to Sarah V. Jarvis, a native of Knox County, Mo., and to them five children have been born, all of whom are living: Eva Lee, Ida May, Charles G., Eleanor Della and Jesse Earl. In politics Mr. Burk has always been a staunch Democrat. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and is recognized as one of the successful and reliable business men of this county.

John Callaway.—Among those who have been prominent in the history of Knox County is the subject of the present sketch, ex-Judge Callaway, who was born in Harrison County, Ky., in 1828, and who is a descendant of two well respected and highly esteemed families of the Blue-grass State. His father, Henry H., was of English descent, and a native of Harrison County, Ky.; his mother, Annie Sherman, a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and of German descent. Henry H. and wife were married in Bourbon County, Ky., where they engaged in farming for several years, and in 1832 immigrated to Northeast Missouri, where they located in Marion County, thus becoming one of the pioneer families of that section of the country. In 1839, between Christmas and New Year, they moved to Knox County, and settled near Edina, on Troublesome Creek, where Henry H. died in November, 1856, at the age of fifty-four. His wife departed this life the 11th day of March, 1883, at the age of seventy-four. They were both active and consistent members of the Methodist Epis-

copal Church. Mr. Callaway was a man of more than ordinary ability, and was elected county judge by the Democrats of Knox County, for several terms. Ten children were born to this union, nine of whom grew to maturity, and eight of whom are still living, all residing in Knox County, with the exception of Theodore, who resides in Davis County, Ind. Those married are Theodore, Mary Ann (formerly Mrs. Allen, now Mrs. Hardman), Satira Petree, Samuel (who married Miss Finch), and John. Our subject lived with his parents until he became twenty years old, when he went west in search of gold. Here he mined successfully for some time, but in 1866 met with reverses and returned home. While in California he was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Dodd, a native of Kentucky, but then residing in Placer County, Cal., with her mother, who was left a widow when her daughter was but a child. To this union one child, Henry A., was born, but who is now dead. In November, two or three years after his marriage, the Judge lost his wife. After returning to Missouri, in 1866, our subject engaged in farming in Liberty Township, which farm of 100 acres he still owns. He inherited his father's ability, and has also served as county judge. He was first appointed by Gov. Crittenden to fill out an unexpired term of Judge Hoagling who had resigned, and was elected to the same office the following term, but never aspired to the office again. For about four years previous to March, 1887, Judge Callaway was engaged in the family grocery trade, but has now retired from business life, and is living in his cottage at Knox City, where two unmarried sisters, Alice and Belle Callaway, remain with him.

Hon. Colin M. Campbell, ex-representative of Knox County, and a leading and prominent farmer, was born February 7, 1820, in Harrison County, Ky., and is the second child of Matthew and Dorothy (Martin) Campbell. [See succeeding sketch.] Our subject was educated at the common schools in Decatur County, Ind., and, when twenty-one years of age, began to teach, and continued teaching in the winter, and farming in the summer, for five years. In the spring of 1843 he was united in marriage to Margaret L., daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Buddle) Sharp, natives of Kentucky. This lady was born February 18, 1824, in Rush County, Ind., and to this union five children were born. The two now living are Martha Ann, wife of Samuel K. Fowler, Jr., a farmer of Bee Ridge Township, and John W., a wholesale and retail hardware merchant of Grainfield, Kas. After his marriage, in the fall of 1843, our subject moved to Missouri, settling in Knox County, where he located upon a tract of land he had partially entered, and where he has since resided with the

exception of three years when he served as sheriff, and lived in town. To his original small tract of land he added more, until he owned 1,500 acres, which he has divided with his children, until he now possesses but 900 acres, all but 120 of which are highly cultivated and improved. What he has and has had is all the result of his and his wife's efforts and good management. Mr. Campbell is highly respected and honored by the community, and in 1858 was elected sheriff of Knox County, which position he filled so well and efficiently that he was re-elected. After serving in this capacity for two terms he was more highly honored by being chosen to represent his fellow citizens in the State Legislature, which office he filled satisfactorily for a term of two years, refusing a renomination on account of ill health. He is a staunch Democrat and has also filled minor official positions, being justice of the peace a number of years. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

J. H. Campbell, M. D., a prominent physician, surgeon and farmer, of Knox County, was born May 30, 1824, in Harrison County, Ky., and is the fourth of six children born to Matthew and Dorothy (Martin) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. They were married in Harrison County, Ky., where they lived with their parents in childhood. The territory in which they settled was named Campbell in honor of our subject's ancestors, but is now divided into three counties. Matthew Campbell, the grandfather of our subject, built the first tavern between Cincinnati and Lexington. Our subject's parents remained in Kentucky until 1826, when they removed to Decatur County, Ind., and settled on a farm. In the fall of 1847 they immigrated to Knox County, Mo., where they resided until their respective deaths in 1867 and 1869. The father was a pioneer settler and farmer of Knox County, and at the time of his death owned 160 acres of land. Our subject received a common-school education in Decatur County, Ind., and at the age of nineteen began to study medicine at Greensburg, in that county, under Dr. William Armington, until the spring of 1847, when he went to Knox County, Mo., and bought a forty-acre tract of land, on which he has since resided. He began to practice his chosen profession in the summer of 1847, but in the fall of that year went to the State University at St. Louis, which he attended two consecutive sessions, graduating from the medical department and receiving his diploma in the spring of 1849. Since that time he has devoted his attention to his practice and farming, and has added to his original possessions until he became one of the largest landholders in the county, at one time owning 1,600 acres.

Sarah Ann, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Boring) Wiley, was married to our subject in Rush County, Ind., November 15, 1849. She was born in the same county December 20, 1829. To Mr. and Mrs. Campbell seven children have been born, three of whom are living, viz.: Taylor R., a leading physician, of Grainfield, Kas.; Ralph Martin, living on a portion of the old homestead; and Ada Lena, who is attending the Howard Female College at Fayette, Mo. Mr. Campbell is one of the most eminent and honored citizens of Knox County, and by his energy and ability now occupies a high rank in his profession. He is a Democrat, and in 1872 was elected State representative by that party, serving satisfactorily for two years, and attending two sessions. During the township organization he represented Shelton Township, having been elected one of the commissioners. Formerly he was a Whig, but, although now an active member of his party, he is no aspirant for political honors. He is a prominent member of the F. & A. M., being a Master Mason of Novelty Lodge, No. 181; he is also a member of the R. A. Chapel, No. 93, at Edina. He and his family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James Campbell, one of the representative citizens of Knox County, is a native of Henry County, Ky., born April 20, 1837. He is a son of John and Annie (Scott) Campbell. The father was a native of the same county and State, and died at the age of forty-five, in 1849. He came to Marion County, Mo., in 1845, but returned to Kentucky to settle his business, and died there. The mother was also born in Henry County, Ky., and died in Nevada City, Vernon Co., Mo., in 1883, aged seventy-four years, lacking two months and one day. These parents were industrious, honest, respectable, law-abiding and God-fearing people, and reared their children to follow in their footsteps. They died honored and respected by all who knew them. Our subject is the fourth of seven children (five now living) born to Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and received his education at the schools of Marion County. His father died when James was quite young, but he lived with his mother until he was twenty-five years of age, and then married Rebecca L. Anderson, daughter of Andrew Anderson, of Lewis County, Mo. This lady was born in the last named county in 1840, and to her union with our subject five children were born, of whom there are living Walton L., Marion E. and Annie Lizzie. After his marriage Mr. Campbell moved upon the farm where he now lives, which he proceeded to improve, and he now owns 700 acres of some of the best land in Knox County, which is the result of his labor and good management, as he started in life a poor man. A great portion of his success, how-

ever, is due to the valuable assistance rendered him by his faithful wife. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Christian Church, and the former is a Democrat in politics.

Thomas Campbell, a resident of Liberty Township, Knox Co., Mo., was born in Brown County, Ohio, January 27, 1853, and is a son of James and Margaret (Call) Campbell, natives, respectively, of Ireland and Pennsylvania. Thomas spent his youth in his native State, and in 1878 came to Missouri, and has since managed a large farm belonging to his family, located one mile northeast of Edina, on the Millport road. This farm consists of 532 acres. Mr. Campbell's main occupation is that of farming and stock raising, the latter being a specialty. He has also conducted a dairy successfully for the last two years, and supplies the town trade. In October, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Mathews, of this county, and to this union three children have been born, only one—Mary Elsie—now living. In politics Mr. Campbell is a Democrat. He is a member of the K. of H. and the A. O. U. W., and himself and wife are Catholics.

French Carder, an old and prominent citizen of Colony Township, Knox County, was born in Taylor County, W. Va., March 10, 1821, where he lived until 1855, and then came to Knox County, Mo., where he has since made his home. He had previously visited Knox and Marion Counties, in 1840, and can relate many interesting stories of that trip. While young he learned the stone mason's trade, at which he worked a great deal in after life, and also worked in timber, making his start in life that way. When he came to Missouri he invested \$4,000 judiciously, and at one time owned over 2,000 acres of some of the best land in the county, but he has given all but one half section, which he reserved for himself, to his children. In 1844 he married Amanda Goodwin, a native of Taylor County, W. Va., and born in 1823, and their union has been blessed with eight children—five sons and three daughters—of whom seven are living: John S., Susannah, Julia A., Luther J., Homer F., Calvin and Maggie. F. M., the eldest son, died in August, 1887. Our subject started in life a poor man, but by industry, good management and the assistance of his good wife, has been very successful in life. Mrs. Carder has been a good and faithful woman and wife, and has helped her husband bear many trials and hardships, as well as share his joys. They have both been active members of the Missionary Baptist Church for over forty years, and Mr. Carder is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Colony Lodge, No. 168. In politics he has been a Democrat until lately, but believes in voting for the man and not for the party. He is a strong Prohibitionist, and eagerly looks forward to the day when

the cause of temperance shall be victorious. He is a public-spirited man, and a hearty supporter of laudable public enterprises.

John W. Carter, of Hurdland, Mo., was born in Fayette County Penn., April 17, 1841, and is a son of Basil and Mary E. (Tuttle) Carter, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland. Our subject removed with his parents in 1850 to Meigs County, Ohio, and was there reared to manhood securing a good English education by his own efforts. He then taught school in that State and county until 1866, when he came to Missouri, and a year later purchased a farm in Lyon Township, which he conducted and also taught school for a number of years. In 1882 he sold his farm, and engaged in the mercantile business at Hurdland, which has since been his occupation. He has met with good and well-merited success, and carries a full and well-selected stock of groceries, provisions, clothing, dry goods, and, in fact, everything pertaining to a fine stock of general merchandise, and controls a large patronage. February 18, 1868, he married Martha A. Hall, a native of Washington County, Ohio, by whom he has had one child who is now deceased. Her name was Antoinette. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in local political affairs. He is a notary public, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is accounted one of the most promising and active business men of the county.

Judge William Clancy, a resident of Edina for the past twenty years, was born May 31, 1843 at Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and is a son of David and Ellen (Hennessey) Clancy, who were natives of Ireland; David from Kilworth, County Cork, and Ellen from the County Kilkenny. The parents of our subject emigrated from Ireland to this country in the year 1824, and were married at Somerset, Ohio, in the spring of 1838. He lived with his parents in his native State until 1857, when he immigrated to Knox County, Mo. The father and family settled on a farm in Knox County, one mile and a half east of Edina, in Section 16, Township 62, Range 11 west, where the father died April 6, 1878. The mother, four sons and one daughter survive him, and the mother yet lives on and controls the homestead, at a very advanced age. Our subject was fairly well educated in Ohio, at private and public schools; but after coming to Missouri, he had to help his two elder brothers open a big farm, and spent four years in making rails, chopping, clearing, fencing, and breaking prairie with a big ox team. The Judge boasts that he became so expert with the whip that he could pick a "green head" fly off an ox with his whip, every time. When the war broke out his career on the farm was ended; under Gov. Gamble's order

he enrolled in the State militia, and served for about nine months, when his command was relieved. He then entered St. Paul's College, at Palmyra, Mo., and finished his educational career in the classics and higher mathematics, under that eminent Rev. W. B. Corbyn, the High Church Englishman, now of Quincy, Ill. At the age of twenty-three he began the study of law, and entered the law office of the late M. C. Hawkins, of Canton, Mo. He was admitted to the bar at Edina, on the 8th of November, 1866, after a very thorough examination before a board of attorneys composed of ex-Judge James Ellison, Sr., Capt. W. F. Conrad and John Louthan, all of whom were admitted to the bar under the exaction and requirements of the common law; he has ever since been engaged in the active practice of the law in this State, and has been a most successful practitioner in the superior, as well as in the inferior courts of the State. He has made it a cardinal rule of his long career at the bar to never start a suit without it clearly presented merit, and has always been strictly honest and honorable as a lawyer, and has labored always to make that ancient and honorable profession, the better of his being in it, and not merely to make himself the better of being in the profession. He holds that the lawyers make the profession what it is, but that the profession can not make the man. The Judge is of the true old stripe of Democrat, came of genuine Democratic stock of people, and was the sole and only Democratic lawyer in Edina when he hung out his shingle April 18, 1867. The Drake Constitution had just gone into force and effect in Missouri. Knox was a strong Republican County, and the leaders of that party were strong and determined men, but young Clancy had the courage of his convictions. He was first bold and brunt. In a short time, however, the situation taught him that this would not do, and he put on the ways of a fox. Soon he began to show derelictions of the Republicans, which were many and great. For a short time he edited the *Missouri Watchman*, until it was moved to St. Louis, Mo., just after the election of 1868; then again he edited the *Independent*, a paper published in opposition to the Republican party in Knox County, during the campaign of 1870, but as it had no patronage was forced to suspend immediately after the election. He now found that his party was in a most critical condition. So many defeats discouraged and disorganized the party, and Gen. T. T. Taylor, who was editing the *Sentinel*, a red hot Republican paper, was taking up Democrats on the temperance question, and on religious matters, etc. The situation called for prompt action, but no Democrat of means would invest in such a precarious business as establishing a Democratic newspaper in Edina. After many efforts the subject

of this sketch formed a co-partnership with a practical printer by the name of T. A. Cooney, and on the first Saturday in March, 1871, the first issue of the *Knox County Democrat*, made its appearance. The paper was always aggressive, and arraigned the Republicans for their official extravagance and corruption, and in the month of July, 1872, the county government was revolutionized by the adoption of township organization, and the election of Democrats to every office in the county. With this Judge Clancy felt that he had attained the object he set out for, so sold out his interest in the *Knox County Democrat* to his partner, and again gave his undivided attention to the practice of law. In the spring of 1873 he was elected probate judge of Knox County, and was elected three times to that office, giving entire satisfaction to the whole people. In 1878 he refused to again be a candidate, assigning as a reason that the office did not pay for the labor necessary to keep the records up in good shape. He again, in 1879, enjoyed a very full share of the law practice of the county, and on the 1st of January, 1881, formed a law partnership with a W. R. McQuoid, and continued that partnership until March 27, 1886, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. McQuoid going to Kansas City, and Judge Clancy retaining the business of the firm. In 1878 the "Greenback" party succeeded in electing several candidates to office in the county. This unexpected result totally disorganized the Republican party, and it has not been thoroughly reorganized to this day; but, instead, a movement was tacitly gotten up by designing men to truck and trade in county warrants, which were selling in the market below par. The combination was organized, and the work went on much the same as a bucket shop. The subject of this sketch commenced to denounce these illegal practices in his own party in the fall of 1882. It brought upon his head a torrent of abuse, but he was not the kind of man to down before opposition, even in his own party. The *Knox County Democrat* opened up a fusillade against Clancy, but he continued on denouncing the malefactors; but, 1884 being a presidential election year, it was a bad one to get Democrats to scratch at the polls. Clancy took a scissors and clipped off the entire county ticket, and voted the head of the ticket publically. This act caused him to be the object of a strict "boycott" by the Greenbackers, Republicans and Democrats, and matters went on in this way until after the election of 1886. The newly elected county court found county affairs just about as Judge Clancy had been saying, for five years, so the county court appointed an investigating committee to investigate the books, papers and accounts of county officers, and appointed Judge Clancy as one of the committee. He declined to act for a

time, but the county court told him that if he would not act the matter would all be dropped, and being so convinced he agreed to go into the investigation. April 11, 1887, the work was commenced, and, after a long and careful examination, June 15, 1887, a written report was filed in the county court, showing all the county officers more or less short in their accounts. The wildest excitement prevailed, and all the officials so charged are now being sued. It will thus be seen that Judge Clancy has gone through two desperate struggles to protect in his judgment the people of Knox County from wrong acts. He is now in the prime of life, is six feet in his stocking vamps, heavily built, and weighs 240 pounds, a gentleman of fine personal appearance, and well skilled in politics as the foregoing sketch will show. Judge Clancy was born of Roman Catholic parents, and is a sincere Catholic. He is a single man, and called the "Samuel J. Tilden of Knox County, Mo."

James Clark, deceased, was for more than thirty years a resident of Knox County, Mo., where he met his death on the 12th of January, 1887. He was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1812. His father was a native of Maryland, and of German descent. His mother, Mary (Becket) Clark, was reared in Kentucky. When a lad of about fourteen James accompanied his father to Franklin County, Ind., but his principal education was obtained in his native State at the district and neighborhood schools. At the age of twenty-three he was united in marriage to Miss Ann E. Tucker, a native of Ripley County, Ind., and a daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tucker) Tucker, both of New Jersey, but who immigrated to Indiana as early as 1801, where they resided many years. Mr. Tucker had learned the carpenter's trade in Staten Island, and this trade he followed, although he was actively engaged in farming all his life. In his latter years he immigrated to Fort Madison, Iowa, where he lived about three years, and then died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His widow then went to make her home with her sons in Jerseyville, Ill., where she died. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tucker were useful and consistent members of the Baptist Church. James Clark was engaged in farming in Decatur County, Ind., for more than twenty years after his marriage. About 1855 he immigrated to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Knox County, where he resided more than thirty years, during which time he was known as a man of fine character, upright and honest in all his dealings. He was a man of strong constitution, and only a short time previous to his death was vigorous in mind and body. In politics he was a Republican. To Mr. and Mrs. Clark fourteen children were born, twelve growing to maturity and ten now living. Six are married and have

families. The names of the living are as follows: Joseph B., Samuel, Eliza (Johnson) Celeste (Little), Walker B., Richard, Ann M. (Parish), Jacob T., Charles and James L. Mrs. Clark makes her home in Myrtle Township, Knox County. She owns the property left her by her husband, which consists of a splendid farm containing 160 acres well improved, and eighty acres of timber in Myrtle Township. Her life is made more pleasant by her sons J. B. and Charles. Mrs. Clark is a Baptist.

John Clark, a native of the Blue-grass State, was born in Scott County May 1, 1818, and at the age of six years accompanied his parents to St. Louis County, Mo., where he was reared, and where he learned his trade, that of a plasterer, which business he actively followed almost his entire life, although a great portion of his time has been passed upon a farm, he having been thrown from a horse while a lad in Scott County, and been injured in the right leg, which resulted in a serious lameness. In 1849 our subject was married to Miss Mary J. Summers, a native of Marion County, Ky., although her home was in Monroe County, Mo. This lady is a daughter of Walter Summers, and her union with our subject was blessed with eight children, of whom five are living: George A., William, Francis, Sarah and Margaret. In 1870 Mr. Clark removed to Knox County, Mo., where he has since made his home in Myrtle Township, where he owns a small farm of eighty acres, and some horses. Mr. Clark lost his wife, July 12, 1870, while living in Lewis County, where he had immigrated in 1850, and he now resides alone at his home in Myrtle Township. Mr. Clark is a Democrat.

James C. Claypool, editor and proprietor of *The Sentinel*, of Edina, Mo., was born in Springfield, Ill., November 22, 1830, and is a son of Jesse and Matilda (Stringfield) Claypool, natives of Bourbon and Warren Counties, Ky. The father settled in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1840, and followed farming until his death in 1862. The mother died in 1883. Both parents were twice married and bore children by each marriage, hence, there were three sets of children. The following are those still living by the father's marriage with our subject's mother: James C. and Malissa (wife of Aaron Haney, of Keosauqua, Iowa). James C. was raised and educated in Iowa; being brought up in a printing office he followed the printer's trade in that State, principally in Keokuk, until 1867. He then came to Edina, and was employed as foreman of various newspapers until 1873, when he bought *The Sentinel*, which paper he has since conducted in a successful and highly efficient manner, being the only Republican paper in Knox County. Mr. Claypool has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party. He served in

the Union Army at Camp Roberts, Davenport, Iowa, as post hospital steward and regimental postmaster, but was not actually engaged in the service as a soldier, on account of physical disability. In 1858 he married Miss Mary L. Tolman, a native of Urbana, Ohio. This lady died leaving five children, all of whom are living. They are Carrie B. (wife of Eugene E. Soule), Lew Wallace, Cora M. (wife of William Long), James N. C. and George W. Mr. Claypool's present wife was Ella J. Hathaway, a native of Indiana, by whom he has had one child. Mr. Claypool is a member of the I. O. O. F., encampment, and is recognized as one of Knox County's most respected citizens, and a journalist of experience and ability.

Bryant J. Cockrum, a resident of Hurdland, Mo., is a native of Knox County, Mo., born May 23, 1841, and is a son of George C. Cockrum, of Salt River Township. [See sketch.] Our subject was reared on the farm in his native State, and secured a good English education during his youthful days. In October, 1872, he stopped farming, and engaged in the general merchandise business at Novelty, Knox County, where he conducted the business successfully until 1883. The year previous he was elected sheriff of Knox County, by the Democrats, and served one term in a highly satisfactory manner. He then declined a re-election. He was engaged in the livery business at Edina, while occupying the position of sheriff, and in the fall of 1884 removed to Hurdland, and established his present mercantile trade, in which he has met with good and well-deserved success. January 21, 1861, he married Annie R. Bright, a native of Marion County, Mo., and has now six children living, viz.: Albert L., Dora H. (wife of Frank Seward), Ella, George L., Maud and Mary Ethel. Mr. Cockrum has always been a Democrat, and has wielded considerable influence in the political affairs of the county. He is a Master Mason, a member of Edina Lodge, also of the I. O. O. F. He was a Union man during the late war, and a member of the Home Guards and militia, a short time. He is justly regarded as one of the eminent and successful business men and citizens of this county.

Edward M. Coe, a substantial and prosperous citizen of Knox County, was born July 1, 1821, in Loudoun County, Va., and is a son of David J. and Elizabeth C. (Skinner) Coe. This family is of English descent, and the American descendants originated with four brothers who came to America between the Revolution and the war of 1812. Our subject's grandfather, Edward, and the father of our subject were soldiers in the war of 1812, and were stationed at Washington as guards of the capitol. Both were farmers, although in his later days, David J. became

a merchant and miller in Loudoun County, Va., where he was born, and died, having spent a successful and prosperous life. He was a very popular man, and during the muster of the militia held an official position. His death occurred about 1823, when he was comparatively a young man. The Skinner family originated in the Jersey Islands. The mother of our subject was born in Loudoun County, Va., and died at her home in Knox County, Mo., the wife of John H. Taylor, whom she married after Mr. Coe's death. She came to Knox County with her second husband in 1839, and died in January, 1848. Our subject is the eldest of three sons: himself, Cornelius M. and David (deceased). He received at the schools of his native county a liberal education, which he has improved by reading and observation. He remained in his native State until the spring of 1843, and, having previously learned the millwright's and miller's trades, upon coming to Missouri operated a mill in connection with farming, where he now lives. He began life a poor man, but has been successful in all his undertakings, and is now the owner of 1,000 acres of some of the best land in Knox County, which he has highly cultivated and improved. In the fall of 1862 he joined the Confederate Army, and enlisted in Col. Porter's regiment, State guards, and participated in the battles of Kirksville, and also in the engagement two days later on Painter Creek, and also "Crossing of the Sharadon," Palmyra and others. He was never wounded, although at the battle of Kirksville a bullet grazed his eyebrow. He was taken prisoner and retained five months at St. Louis and Alton, Ill., being released in the spring of 1863. March 29, 1849, he was married to Mary Ann Myers, a native of Kentucky, born in 1834. She was the daughter of Lewis Myers, and died January 1, 1850. Mr. Coe then went to California and Oregon, remaining three years, and in 1850 married Mary J. Nelson, a native of Indiana. This lady died in Knox County, Mo., February 28, 1863, while our subject was a prisoner. She was born September 18, 1833, and was a daughter of Robert and Ann Nelson, who were for many years citizens of Knox County. The living children of her marriage with our subject are Robert J. and Elizabeth C.; those deceased are Mildred Ann, William E. and Mary Jane. In 1864 Mr. Coe was married a third time, Martha V. Nelson, a sister of his second wife, becoming his wife. She was born in Knox County in 1844, and to this union eight children were born: Andrew N., Ella M., Marion and Nathaniel (twins), Francis R., Lydia, Edward M. and Ollie G. (deceased). Our subject is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal. Mr. Coe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and

one of the most influential men of the county. He is extensively engaged in farming, and in 1887 raised the largest crop of wheat in the county, which he has done several times before. He is also extensively engaged in stock raising and dealing, and owns some of the finest horses in the United States. In the spring of 1850 he went to California, where he remained three years working at his trade, but then returned to Knox County where he has since resided, and is now one of the most esteemed and honored citizens, having a large circle of warm friends, by whom he is greatly admired and respected. He is an active and public-spirited citizen, and a liberal subscriber to all public enterprises of a worthy character. Until the late war he was a Whig in politics, but since then has been a Democrat.

Cornelius M. Coe, a prominent citizen of Knox County, was born in Loudoun County, Va., in 1822, and is a son of David J. and Elizabeth C. (Skinner) Coe, the former a native of Virginia, who died in 1823, and the latter a native of the same State, Prince William County, dying in Knox County, Mo., January 10, 1847. At the age of twenty-three our subject left the home of his parents, having married May 1, 1845, Elizabeth W. Collins, daughter of George C. and Anna (Shelton) Collins, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. Mrs. Coe was born April 16, 1827, in Kentucky, and lived with her parents until her marriage, which was blessed with eleven children, seven only living: David J., Mary A. (wife of Robert Johnson), Cornelius M., Medley S., Maxcy B. (wife of John Ray,) Annie, H. (wife of George Cailiff) and Nancy E. (wife of Sherman Oliver). After his marriage Mr. Coe settled upon some land he had previously entered, upon which he lived until the spring of 1850, when he moved to the place where he now resides, which he had entered in 1849. He was the first settler upon the prairie district in which he lives, and himself and wife were the second couple married in Knox County. In politics he has always been a Democrat but was strongly opposed to secession. He has held the office of justice of the peace for sixteen years, and gained a reputation for honesty and benevolence. Both Mr. and Mrs. Coe are worthy and active members of the Christian Church, and are greatly interested in all laudable public enterprises.

Jacob Coffman, an enterprising farmer of Knox County, was born in Randolph County, in what is now West Virginia, December 20, 1832, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Hertzog) Coffman, and a descendant of a German family. His father was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1801, and died in Harrison County, W. Va., in 1864. He went to Randolph

County with his parents when three years old, where he married and lived until our subject was seven or eight years of age, and then went to Harrison County. While young he learned the blacksmith's trade, which he followed in connection with farming all his life. He died suddenly of heart disease. Our subject's mother was also of German descent, but born in Randolph County, Va., in 1804, and died in Taylor County, W. Va., in September, 1885. She and her husband were members of the Missionary Baptist Church for many years, of which church Mr. Coffman was a deacon. Our subject is the fourth of eight children, of whom five are living. His early educational advantages were limited, but being of an observant nature, and by judicious reading, he has become a well-informed man. While young he worked upon his father's farm and in his shop, and became a good mechanic, but started farming on his own account while very young. In 1866 he sold his property in Harrison County, W. Va., and came to Knox County, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1852 he married Sarah A. Harr, a native of Taylor County, W. Va., and born in 1834, and to this marriage eleven children have been born—four sons and seven daughters, four of the latter now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Coffman are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and in politics Mr. Coffman is a Democrat, but he has never sought nor held office. Mr. Coffman is a self-made man, and by industry, good management, and the help of his faithful wife, is now comfortably fixed with this world's goods.

W. F. Cook, ex-county judge, and a well-to-do farmer of Knox County, is a native of the same, and was born January 27, 1843, and is the fifth of a family of twelve children born to Richard V. and Margaret A. (Waugh) Cook, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, who were reared in their native States, and married in Washington City. Soon after they immigrated to Missouri, and settled within the limits of what is now Lewis County. At the expiration of three years they removed to the present site of Edina, where the father cleared a small tract of land, and raised corn upon the spot where the courthouse now stands. After the town began to be built he moved one mile and a half west, purchasing a tract of 160 acres, where he lived until the spring of 1849, when he moved to Adair County. There he lived upon a farm for five years, but in the fall of 1854 returned to Knox County, and purchased and located upon a farm five miles northwest of Edina, where he spent most of his time until his death May 5, 1884; the mother died July 15, 1881. The father was an active and industrious man, and although he had lost considerable property by becoming security for his friends, at the time of

his death owned a farm of 320 acres. He was a remarkably honest man, and was never engaged in a law suit. Being an early settler of this vicinity, he naturally was identified with the early history of Knox County, and assisted in building the first log schoolhouse, and the first log church of the county; his death was mourned by a large circle of friends and neighbors. Our subject was principally educated in Knox County, attending school at Edina, and at the age of nineteen was well fitted for the profession of teaching. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-three years of age, and then taught in Knox and Adair Counties until thirty-three years old. In the spring of 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, at Edina, and immediately proceeded to St. Louis, where the troops were quartered at Benton Barracks. After a week's time the regiment was ordered to Cairo, Ill., but after a short time proceeded to Clinton, Ky., and from there to Memphis, Tenn., where they were stationed about three months, during which time they were on garrison duty. They then went to Vicksburg, Miss. After a day or two they started on a raid to Meridian, but before reaching that place were engaged in several skirmishes; they then returned to Vicksburg and there joined Bank's army. They then went to Nashville and participated in the battle at that place; at its close they pursued Hood for about fourteen days, and finally arrived at Eastport, from where they returned to Cairo, where our subject received an honorable discharge in the spring of 1865. The winter of 1862-63 was principally spent at Clinton, where they also did garrison duty. After our subject was discharged, he returned home, and resumed the occupation of teaching. When thirty-three years old he married, and settled upon a farm seven miles north of Edina, where he remained a year, and also taught school one term. He then moved to an adjoining farm which he had purchased, where he remained until the spring of 1883, previously teaching his last term of school. He then purchased a farm in Section 23, Township 62 north, Range 12 west, upon which he moved, and has since engaged in farming. Mary A., daughter of Jonathan and Frances (Wood) Hinchcliffe, was born in South Kingston, R. I., in 1851, and came to Missouri with her parents, when a child, where she was united in marriage, in Edina, to our subject, March 4, 1873. Five children have blessed this union: Bessie, John, Richard and Maggie (twins), and Charles. Mr. Cook now owns a farm of 100 acres of land, well improved, and under a high state of cultivation. He has been an able instructor and good disciplinarian, and now that he is engaged in agricultural pursuits is meeting with moderate success, and is considered

an excellent citizen. As an acknowledgement of the respect with which he is regarded by the community, in 1881 he was appointed county judge, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Robert Smith, and in 1882 was elected to fill the same position, which he did satisfactorily, until the close of a second term. He is a stanch Democrat, but is not an aspirant for political office. He and his family are united with the Roman Catholic Church.

Richard Cornelius, a substantial farmer of Knox County, was born November 10, 1821, in Clark County, Ky., and is the eldest of four children of Isaiah and Elizabeth (Haynie) Cornelius, natives of England and Kentucky, respectively, and married in Clark County, Ky., where the father located when a young man, having spent his younger days in Pennsylvania, where he came with his parents. When our subject was five years old they moved to Henry County, Ky., where the mother died in 1827. The father was again married, and lived in Henry County until 1857, when he settled on a farm in Monroe County, Mo., where he died in 1866. By his second marriage he had six children, five of whom are living. He was a shoemaker by trade, but spent most of his life teaching, preaching and farming. He was a well educated man in spite of no school advantages, attaining his culture by his own efforts. He was once a minister of the Baptist Church, but afterward joined the Christian Church, and preached the doctrines of that society until his death. Our subject received his education at the common schools of Henry County, Ky., and at the age of nineteen started on an exploring tour through Illinois and Missouri. At the end of six months he returned to Henry County, where he engaged in carpentering. He then attended school about three months, and afterward taught eighteen months. In February, 1845, he came to Marion County, Mo., and there "farmed on shares" two years. After a year's sickness he began bridge building, and eighteen months later taught school again for six months in Marion County. He then engaged in mining in California until May, 1854, when he returned to Henry County, Ky., remaining until August 10, 1854, when he returned to Marion County, Mo., and shortly afterward came to Knox County, where he bought the farm now owned by Lewis Rout, situated in Fabius Township. May 31, 1855, he married Mary Catherine, daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Parker) Adams, and a native of Marion County, Mo., born May 20, 1834. Three children blessed this union: Charles, Betsey and James L. Mr. Cornelius now owns a fine farm of 360 acres, which was in a crude condition when he purchased the land, but which is now highly improved and culti-

vated, and is the result of the good management and industry of himself and wife. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. Taylor in 1848. Before the war he was a Whig, and although in sympathy with Republican principles, believes in voting for the man and not the party. Himself, wife and children are worthy and active members of the Christian Church. He is a representative farmer and stock raiser of Knox County, and an eminent citizen.

Charles Cornelius, the present vice-president of Oak Lawn College, was born in Knox County, Mo., June 5, 1858, and is a son of Richard and Mary C. (Adams) Cornelius, the former a native of Henry County, Ky., born in 1823, and the latter a native of Marion County, Mo., and born in 1833. Our subject lived upon the farm with his parents until twenty years of age, attending school through the winter months, and occupied upon the farm in the summer. At the age of twenty, with the proceeds of a crop he had raised, he attended Oak Lawn College, at Novelty, Mo., during 1878-79, and then returned to the farm, and thereon employed his time in the summer, teaching in the winter. In the fall of 1884 he attended the Missouri State Normal School, and graduated from there in 1847, with high honors. Immediately after graduation, he secured a position as principal of public schools at Glenwood. After the close of his school he returned to college, and graduated, after taking the complete course, ranking fourth in a class of twenty-five, after which he became vice-president of Oak Lawn College, which position he is filling very efficiently. August 17, 1887, he was united in marriage to Belle Evans, a teacher, and a graduate of the collegiate course at Oak Lawn College. This lady is a daughter of George and Charlotte Evans, and she and her husband are among the most cultivated and intelligent people of the county.

J. B. Cort was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., but was principally reared in Adams County, Ill. He was united in marriage to Miss Susan Ogg, a daughter of Joseph Ogg, of Westmoreland County, Penn., and in 1872 immigrated to Marion County, Mo., where he engaged in farming and stock raising. A few years past he bought an equal interest with his nephew, L. D. Cort, in Forest Spring. In 1862 J. B. Cort lost his wife, by whom he has two children: Orlando (married) and Charles O. He now lives with his son in Marion County, Mo., where he owns a fine farm in connection with his sons. L. D. Cort was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and is of German descent. He spent most of his youth in Adams County, Ill., where he received his education. In 1875 he went to Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo., where he engaged in the hardware and grocery business

for several years. While in Marion County he married Miss Smith, a member of a prominent family in that county, and by her has had one child—Albert Cort. L. D. Cort served one year in the late war. He is a Democrat. He owns an equal interest in Forest Spring, which property is valued at \$5,000. The water of Forest Spring has effected some remarkable cures, such as scrofula, dyspepsia, and all chronic cases. The water was analyzed by Prof. J. F. Martin, president of Society Physicians and Surgeons, Joplin, Mo., as follows: Sodium chloride, .07; sodium sulphate, .08; sodium bicarbonate, .16; potassium sulphate, .14; calcium bicarbonate, 4.12; magnesium bicarbonate, .27; Iron, .06; alumina, .02; silica, .31; magnesium—.

Hon. Louis Francis Cottey, of Edina, a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician of Knox County, is a son of Ira D. and Sarah (Eads) Cottey, and was born in Knox County, March 31, 1846. His father was a native of Kentucky, and belonged to one of the pioneer families of that State; his mother was a native of Virginia, and the daughter of a Methodist minister. Our subject worked upon his father's farm until he was nineteen years of age, and having but few educational advantages up to this time, and being of an ambitious and studious disposition, his one desire was to attend school. His parents were in moderate circumstances, and, unable to render him much assistance in obtaining a schooling, Louis determined to obtain his education without the aid of his family, and by his own efforts and the practice of rigid economy he succeeded in obtaining an education and profession. He finished his education at Central College, Fayette, Howard Co., Mo., from which institution he graduated in 1868. He then taught school for two terms, read law under Gen. Doniphan, at Richmond, Ray Co., Mo., was there admitted to the bar at the June term of the circuit court, in 1871, and settled in Edina. In 1872 he was elected county superintendent of schools, and held the office for two years, practicing his profession more or less at the same time. In 1875 Mr. Cottey was elected to the constitutional convention, as one of the members from the Twelfth Senatorial District; being at the time not twenty-nine, he was the youngest member of that body. Young as he was, he did so much valuable work in that convention that at its close he moved the preparation of the address to the people of the State, which address no doubt did more than anything else to familiarize the public with the character of the constitution. He modestly waived the right to be the chairman of the committee appointed to prepare that address. In 1876 our subject was sent by his Democratic constituents to the Lower House of the General Assembly, and officiated as chairman of

the Committee on Claims, and was also a member of several other committees. In 1878 he was elected to the Upper House, and in the first session of the Senate was made chairman of the same committee that he presided over in the Lower House, and was the author of the so-called "Cotley bill," which had for its object the putting of the bonded litigation of the State in the hands of the State courts, an act which attracted general public attention throughout the State. In the second session of the Senate he became chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He was a faithful and zealous worker in the three General Assemblies of which he was a member, and made a noteworthy and highly commendable record. Mr. Cotley was a delegate to the Democratic State Conventions that nominated Govs. Phelps and Crittenden, and is now, as then, a stirring and energetic canvasser in the interests of his party. As a lawyer Mr. Cotley has stood well from the start, possessing a love of justice, and being well versed in the law. He is far above the average attorney as an advocate, is as true as steel to his clients, and is making a marked success in his profession.

William M. Cotley, a resident of Knox County, was born here in 1844, and is a son of Ira D. Cotley. [See preceding sketch.] William M. was reared upon his father's farm, in Fabius Township, now Bee Ridge, and received such education as the then new country offered. During the late war he served a few months in the militia. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Mary A. Inman, a native of England, and daughter of James and Harriet Inman, also of England, but now residents of Adams County, Ill. Mr. Inman is a wagon-maker by trade, but makes farming his principal occupation. Shortly after marriage our subject's fortune consisted of only 30 swine, 3 cows, 2 horses, a wagon, etc., amounting in all to sum of not over \$800. He settled upon Jeddo Township, Knox County, as the place for his home, and by hard labor and good management, and the assistance of his faithful wife, he is now in possession of 260 acres of good land, well stocked, a beautiful residence, good outbuildings, a fine orchard, etc. The 25th of March, 1887, was the nineteenth anniversary of Mr. Cotley's marriage, and to his union five children have been born, viz.: Rosa M. (seventeen), Ernest W. (fourteen), L. Gertrude (ten), Bertha M. and Wilmer L. (twins, one year old). In politics Mr. Cotley is a Democrat, and is regarded as a prominent citizen and farmer of Jeddo Township. Mr. Cotley realized early in life that this world was not his permanent abiding place, and when in his thirteenth year made a profession of religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Since which time he has tried to exemplify his

profession by his life, and has filled the offices of steward, class leader and Sunday-school superintendent, having been superintendent of the Salem Sunday-school since its organization in 1873.

Ira D. Cottey, of Hurdland, Mo., was born in Knox County, Mo., March 21, 1856, and is a son of Ira D. Cottey. [See sketch of Hon. L. F. Cottey.] Our subject grew to manhood in his native State, and received his education at the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. He lived upon the farm until the spring of 1882, when he engaged in the lumber business at Knox City, which he successfully conducted until July, of the following year, when he removed to Hurdland, and embarked in a similar business, also opening a hardware store, and has since managed both very successfully. He has the only exclusive hardware business in the town, and controls the entire lumber trade in this region. Mr. Cottey has always been a staunch Democrat in politics, and has taken an active interest in local political affairs, but has never aspired to office. On August 11, 1885, he was appointed postmaster of Hurdland, a position he fills in a faithful and efficient manner. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is recognized as one of Knox County's enterprising and successful business men.

Dr. Millard F. Crawford, the senior member of the firm of Drs. Crawford & Brown, was born in Warsaw, Hancock Co., Ill., November 21, 1855, and is a son of Harrison P. and Margaret Crawford, natives of Kentucky. Millard F. accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1857, where he was reared to manhood in Knox and Scotland Counties. He lived six years in Kirksville, where he was educated at the State Normal School. In 1876 he began the study of medicine, reading with Drs. Barnett & Crawford, the latter being his brother. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated from that institution in 1878. He commenced to practice at Hurdland the same year, and has remained there ever since, having met with good and well-deserved success. September 1, 1881, he married Melissa C. Payne, a native of Knox County, by whom he has had two children: Claude C. and Lillie May. The Doctor is a Republican, and is recognized as a practitioner of extraordinary ability.

Madison B. Critchlow, sheriff of Knox County, Mo., was born in Henry County, Ky., May 13, 1854, and is a son of Thomas and Martha (Nevill) Critchlow, both natives of Kentucky. The father immigrated to Tippecanoe County, Ind., in 1855, and ten years later came to Missouri, where he now resides, in Sedalia. The mother is not living. There are six living children: Hattie, wife of Daniel Swalley, of Wichita, Kas.; Madison B.; Lucy J.,

wife of Isaac Ohlwiler, of Ouray, Colo.; Llewelyn, of Lincoln, Neb.; Charles, of Ouray, Colo., and Lewis, of same place. Our subject lived upon the farm with his parents until 1873, when he came to Edina, where he secured a good education at the public schools by his own unaided efforts. He was in the employ of John Kelley, conducting his hotel successfully for two years, and in 1882 was elected marshal and constable of Edina, serving two years, and in the fall of 1884 was elected sheriff, re-elected in the fall of 1886, and is now discharging the duties of that office in a faithful and efficient manner. In September, 1887, he assumed the management of the Kelley Hotel, at Edina, which he has refitted and refurnished, and which is a first-class house, now enjoying a good and well-deserved patronage. January 13, 1884, he married Kittie Sandknop, a native of Lee County, Iowa, by whom he has two children: Walter F. and Mary Co. In politics Mr. Critchlow has always been an unswerving Democrat, and as such was elected to the offices he has filled so satisfactorily, and is recognized as one of the reliable officials of this county.

Wilford Cunningham, a prominent citizen of Benton Township, Knox County, was born in Harrison County, Ind., December 26, 1826, and is the son of Robert and Rachel (Moyers) Cunningham. The father was a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born in April, 1805, and was of Irish descent. He died in Knox County, Mo., in March, 1885. He was a boatman in his youthful days, and made many trips to New Orleans. This was before many steamboats were on the Mississippi River. He was also engaged in the saw mill business, but the latter part of his life was passed on the farm. He moved to Harrison County, Ind., with his parents, when but nine years of age, and remained a resident of that county until 1851, when he came to Knox County, Mo. After the war he held the office of register for one year. He was a Union man, and took an active part during the late war, and freely expressed his opinion. He was shot at while in his own house, and the same time his son, the brother of our subject, Robert M., was killed. The boy at this time was about sixteen years of age. The mother of our subject was born in Shenandoah County, Va., in August, 1805, and was of German descent. She is now living, and is a resident of Knox County, Mo. Her father came to Harrison County, Ind., during the early settlement of the country, and her mother died when she was quite young. Her father was a member of the United Brethren Church, of which she has been a member for the past forty years. Our subject is the eldest of nine children, six now living. He received the rudiments of an education in Harrison County, Ind.,

and assisted his father on the flatboat, in the saw mill, and on the farm. February 18, 1849, he married Virginia A. Funk, who was born in Harrison County, Ind., February 28, 1831. Her parents, Amos and Catherine Brown, were natives of Indiana and Virginia, respectively. They were married in Virginia, and moved to Indiana, and then to Louisiana, and from there to Missouri in 1851. This marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of twelve children—seven sons and five daughters—five sons and four daughters now living. In 1850 our subject moved to some land that his father had entered, in Knox County, Mo., and after living on this five years moved to the property that he now owns. Although starting with very little means, he possesses 215 acres of the best land in the county. During the early part of the late war he was second lieutenant of the Home Guards. After they had disbanded he joined Company C, of the Fiftieth Enrolled Militia, was corporal, and was in two skirmishes. Since coming to Missouri he has been engaged in farming and stock dealing. He is an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

Robert Dare was born in Union County, Ind., in 1841. His parents were natives of Virginia, and during their youth accompanied their parents to Indiana, where they were reared. The father of our subject spent his life farming in Union County, Ind., where he and his wife died. Robert is the sixth son of a family of fourteen children, eight of whom are living. Our subject spent his youth working upon different farms, and doing what he could to make a living, and at the age of twenty-five purchased a small farm in Union County, Ind., soon after which he was united in marriage to Miss Mary J. McQuoid, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John McQuoid, the history of which family may be read in another portion of this work. After his marriage he farmed about eight years in Union County, but previous to his marriage he served his country in the Union cause, enlisting in Company G, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Indiana, under Col. Bennet and Capt. Wingett, where he served three years, participating in several important battles, among which may be mentioned Richmond, Vicksburg, Red River, Mississippi Bayou, Arkansas Post, Blakely, Alabama and others. In 1876 he emigrated west, and settled in Knox County, where he purchased a farm of Thomas Eastern, in Jeddo Township, where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Dare three children have been born: Nettie, John A. and Addie M., twins, all of whom are living with their parents. Mr. Dare now owns 260 acres of land, well stocked and improved, and during his eleven years' residence in Knox County, has established himself as one of its prominent citizens and farmers. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is identified with the Republican party.

Rev. William Dod was born November 25, 1808, in Mendham, N. J., and graduated with high honors from Princeton College in 1835, and was professor of mathematics for twelve years in Centre College, Danville, Ky. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth A. Jones, daughter of George Jones, of Wilmington, Del., by whom he had nine children, five of whom are living. He resigned his professorship in 1848, and enjoyed two years of private teaching in Covington, Ky., which was followed by four years' teaching in New York City, in a public classical school. In 1856 he immigrated to Knox County, and settled upon a farm. William Dod was the first man who voted the Republican ticket in Jeddo Township, the time being before Lincoln's election. Prof. Dod foresaw that the late war was inevitable, and for this reason resigned his professorship. He was a strong Union man, and greatly assisted in shaping public opinion upon important subjects. He was a licensed Presbyterian minister for thirty years, but was never ordained, as his life was principally devoted to teaching, which calling he loved with a true teacher's affection for his life-work. He possessed a beautiful Christian character, and his influence will long be felt by those who were fortunate enough to know him. He died in April, 1883. His widow resides upon the old homestead with her daughter, Lillie, and her son, Albert G. Dod, who manages the farm, which consists of about 600 acres. William Dod was a nephew of Daniel Dod, who made the engines of the "Savannah," the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. He was also a cousin of the late Prof. Albert B. Dod, of Princeton, N. J. Three of his sons are married, and living upon farms in Jackson County, Mo., viz.: John M., George J. and Archibald A.

Benjamin F. Dyer, was born in Hardy County, Va., in 1830, and is a descendant of two well-known and old families of that State. His father, Elijah, and his mother, Ann Catherine (Bishop) Dyer, were born and reared in Hardy County, Va., where the former followed agricultural pursuits. The father was a Methodist minister, and was also sheriff of his native county. About 1844 or 1845 Elijah immigrated to Adams County, Ill., where his latter days were spent in faithfully preaching the gospel; he also depended for his livelihood upon the renting of land, which business was mostly carried on by his sons. He suddenly died from congestion of the lungs. His wife was a Christian woman, and a member of the same church. She survived her husband only a few years, and they now lie side by side in the graveyard at Stone's. Our subject was principally reared in Adams County, Ill., where he received but a limited

education. At the age of twenty-one he was united in marriage to Mrs. Gordon, a daughter of George Baugher, whose parents were natives of Virginia and South Carolina. Mrs. Dyer's mother's maiden name was Nancy J. Ridenaur. Almost immediately after his marriage our subject settled in Lewis County, Mo., where he lived one year. In 1852 he went to Scotland County; 1853-54 he spent in Lewis County; from 1855 to 1859 he spent at Alexandria, in Clark County, and in 1860 came to Knox County, where he has very successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Dyer nine children have been born, eight of whom are living: Eliza J., Ann C., Elijah, Margaret E., Sarah E., Lillie E., Mary G., May B. and John F. All save the youngest child are married, and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dyer now owns a fine farm of over 400 acres, and is regarded as one of the most substantial and enterprising citizens of the county.

John Early, Sr., one of Knox County's leading citizens, is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1821. He is a son of Peter and Catherine Early, both natives of Ireland, where they lived and died. Our subject immigrated to the United States in 1848, landing at New York, where he remained but a short time. He then lived in St. Louis about seven years, engaged in carriage driving and horse trading. After leaving St. Louis he came to Knox County, Mo., where he settled upon a farm in partnership with two brothers, which was finally divided, each receiving his share and starting in life for himself. Our subject, John Early, is now in possession of a fine farm of 560 acres, well improved, which he has cultivated, it being in a wild condition when he purchased it. Upon his farm is a handsome residence and good out-buildings, and, in connection with his farming, he is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. Our subject was united in marriage in Knox County, in 1860, to Hannah Frieal, daughter of Frank and Grace (Daugherty) Frieal. The father was of Irish descent, and came to the United States at the age of seventeen, settling on a farm in Perry County, Ohio, where he lived until 1855, when he came to Knox County, and engaged in farming, and here he died in 1871. The mother was also a native of Ireland, and came with her parents to the United States when but seven years old, and also lived in Perry County, Ohio, where she married Frank Frieal. This lady died in Knox County in 1877. Mrs. Early was born in Ohio in 1832, and by her union with our subject has had six children, viz.: Catherine, Thomas F., Mary A., Hannah, John J. and Edward. Mr. Early is a strong Democrat, but has never sought nor held political office. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church, and are recognized

as among the honored and prosperous citizens of the county. He is a liberal donator to all laudable public enterprises, especially of a religious nature, and assisted in building two churches in Knox County.

T. Porter Eden, an energetic, enterprising farmer and stock dealer of Knox County, and a resident of Benton Township, was born in Graves County, Ky., April 12, 1846, and is the son of Thomas G. and Lorenda (Howard) Eden. The father was a native of Kentucky, born December 23, 1814; he moved from Graves County to Marshall, about 1848, from there to Macon County, Ill., in the spring of 1851, thence to Scotland County, Mo., in 1853, and then to Knox County, in 1854. He remained in Knox County until his death, February 3, 1858. He was a successful farmer, and was married January 17, 1839, to Miss Howard, a native of Butler County, Ky., born July 13, 1816, and was at the time of his death a member of the Baptist Church, of which he has been a member for many years. Of their ten children, six now living, our subject is the fourth. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Knox County, and this has since been improved by the best of teachers—experience. He remained on the farm, and worked for his mother until 1864, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and served with credit until April, 1866. He was in different battles, among which were Fort Derusa, Pleasant Hill, La., and Nashville, Tenn. He was mustered out at Fort Gaines, Ala., and received his discharge at St. Louis, Mo. December 14, 1868, he married Miss Mary E. March, a native of Knox County, Mo., born in January, 1846, and the daughter of James March. Mrs. Eden died at the home of her husband December 20, 1869. In 1870 our subject went to California, and here worked in the mines until the latter part of the year 1872, when he returned to Knox County, and engaged in farming until 1877, when he again made a western trip, and settled at LaConner, Washington Territory, and engaged in the lumber and timber business for the next four years, when he again turned homeward, and has since been a resident of Knox County. Both his trips were successful. August 28, 1883, Mr. Eden was united in marriage to Miss Emma Longfellow, a native of Knox County, Mo., born January 18, 1862, and the daughter of Elijah Longfellow. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of one child, a son, named Orval H. Our subject is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

William Ellison, farmer, was born May 15, 1835, in Clinton, Dutchess Co., N. Y., and is one of seven children born to

Smith and Mariah (Barns) Ellison. The parents were of Scotch-English and German descent, respectively, and were natives of Dutchess County, N. Y., where they lived until the fall of 1849, when they moved to Broome County in the western part of the same State. They lived upon a farm there seven years, and then immigrated to Lee County, Iowa, where they farmed until the spring of 1860; then permanently located in Knox County, Mo., where the father purchased a farm on which he died in December, 1878. The mother is now living with her daughter, Mrs. Susan M. Whiteaker. The father was an active and prosperous farmer, and at the time of his death owned a farm of 140 acres, which went to the support of the bereaved widow and mother. Our subject lived at home until twenty-one years of age, and received a limited school education. He then worked by the month on neighboring farms for a year, and then began farming for himself on rented land. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, and served there until November of the same year, when he entered the regular army in Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, remaining until the spring of 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, and returned home. He then resumed his farm duties, making his home with his parents until 1870. In February, 1869, he was married to Lizzie A., daughter of William F. and Mary Jane (Stabler) Mederith, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mrs. Ellison was born August 28, 1845, in Baltimore County, Md., and accompanied her parents to Adams County, Ill., when nine years old. They subsequently came to Edina, Mo., in 1864. To this union three children were born, of whom but one, Lela, is living; she is at home with her parents. Our subject, by industry, good management, and the aid of his faithful wife, has prospered in this world's goods, and now owns a fine farm in Knox County, and is considered one of its prominent and substantial farmers. He was reared under Democratic influence, but upon the organization of the Republican party became a member of the same, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln, in 1864.

John Ewalt, county judge of Knox County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 1, 1822. He is a descendant of two well-known and respected families of that State. His parents were natives of Bourbon County, and he and his father were born in the same house. His father, Henry Ewalt, was engaged in farming and stock raising the greater part of his life, and in 1845 immigrated to Lewis County, bringing a fine family of twelve children with him. After a short residence in this county he died, at the age of forty-nine years. In politics he was a

Democrat. His widow continued to reside in Lewis County until her death, in 1854. Both were members of the Christian Church. Our subject, Judge Ewalt, was reared in his native county, and at the age of twenty-four went to Lewis County, when that part of the county was still in a wild and uncultivated condition. Previous to his residence in Lewis County, he sojourned a time in Wabash County, Ind., where he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Lockhart, a native of that State, and a daughter of Triplit Lockhart. He then went to Lewis County, with his bride, where he remained from 1846 until 1865. He served in the army four years, enlisting in Company B, First Regiment Missouri State Guards, Harris' division. He was at Athens, Prairie Grove, Jenkins' Ferry, Pleasant Hill, Elkhorn, and participated in the siege of Corinth. He then joined his family, who had moved to Knox County, Mo., where he has since been engaged in farming. He now owns a good farm of 210 acres, well improved and well stocked. He is an active and enterprising man, of more than ordinary business ability, and in 1886 was elected judge of the Eastern District of Knox County. Judge and Mrs. Ewalt have had seven children, six of whom are living and married. They are Mary C., Henry C., Eliza J., Edward T., Sarah E. and John E. The judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Casper Fetters, a worthy citizen of Knox County, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1828. He is a son of Jacob and Mary Fetters, who were of German descent. The father immigrated to America in 1818, and settled upon a farm in the State of Ohio, where he lived until 1839, after which time he came to Scotland County, Mo., and located upon a farm, where he resided until his death in 1850. The mother, Mary (Shoemaker) Fetters, came to the United States with her parents, and settled in Ohio, where she was united in marriage to Jacob Fetters. This worthy and estimable lady died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1848. Casper Fetters remained at home with his parents, receiving a somewhat limited education, until the death of his father, and then, in 1852, left Scotland County for the gold mines of California, where he remained mining and speculating for about two years. Becoming tired of life in California, he returned to Scotland County, Mo., but soon after came to Knox County, and made his residence upon his present farm, which contains 590 acres of good land, well improved and cultivated, upon which Mr. Fetters is engaged in stock raising in connection with farming. In 1855 he wedded Mary A. Maggard, daughter of Henry Maggard, and to this union eight children have been born, of whom only two sons and one

daughter are living, viz.: John, Francis and Mary. In spite of the few educational advantages enjoyed by our subject when a youth, he has become a well-informed man of experience and observation, and is a worthy citizen. He has been interested in politics ever since his residence in Knox County, and now holds the office of judge, in which capacity he has served the public at times since 1872. The citizens have much confidence in him, knowing the good judgment and the faithful manner in which he discharges the duties of his office of public trust. He is a public-spirited citizen, and donates liberally to all laudable enterprises, and is justly regarded as one of Knox County's most honored and respected citizens. His wife is united with the church.

Daniel Fitzgerald, a resident of Edina, is a native of Wyoming County, N. Y.; was born April 24, 1845, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Kenney) Fitzgerald, natives of King's County, Ireland. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county and State, and in 1867 immigrated to Omaha, Neb., and from there went to Wyoming Territory, where he clerked in a post trader's store ten years. In 1881 he came to Knox County, and located upon his present farm, adjoining Edina on the north, his residence being in Kendrick's Addition of the city. Here he owns 185 acres of well-improved land, his home being one of the best in the county. Mr. Fitzgerald has followed farming and stock raising successfully, and is one of the prominent farmer citizens of the county. He is also interested in loaning money in Wyoming Territory. February 12, 1884, he married Miss Catherine Sullivan, a native of Toronto, Canada, and has two living children: Mary L. and Daniel W. Mr. Fitzgerald is a Democrat in politics, and himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Charles H. Foster, an enterprising farmer and stock dealer, was born in Oxford County, Me., April 17, 1833, and is a son of Joel and Martha (Lathrop) Foster. The Foster family had ancestors who came over in the "Mayflower," and the father of our subject was a native of Oxford County, Me., where he spent his life. He was a shoemaker and farmer, and accumulated quite a little property. The Lathrop family is of English descent, and the mother of our subject was born in Massachusetts. She died in Oxford County, Me., at the age of fifty-five; her husband was seventy-nine at the time of his death. Our subject is the third of a family of seven children, four being twins. There are five children now living. Our subject received a limited education in Oxford County, Me., which he has since improved, by contact with the world, reading and observation.

December, 31, 1855, he married Miranda E. Farrer, daughter of Ethic Farrer. This lady was a native of Oxford County Me., and to her nine children have been born, all save one now living: Clara E., Ethic W., Ernest J., Jessie F., Charles C., Rosa F., Phoebe Florence, Frank H. and Herbert (deceased). Mr. Foster learned the shoemaker's trade of his father while young, and after his marriage removed to East Stoughton, where he engaged in the shoe business for three years. He then moved to Ripley, Brown Co., Ohio, and engaged in the same business, but finally abandoned mercantile life for agricultural pursuits. In 1867 he came to Hedge City, Knox Co., Mo., and purchased the farm he now owns, which consists of 270 acres of some of the best land of the county, which he has improved and greatly enhanced in value. In 1881 he embarked in the mercantile business in Hedge City, which he conducted for five years, but then retired from business life. During the late war he served in the State militia as orderly sergeant. In 1878 he was appointed postmaster of Hedge City, and served nine years. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but has since advocated Republican principles. He is an active, enterprising citizen, and a zealous advocate of all laudable enterprises.

E. T. Fowler, a leading citizen of Knox County, is a native of Ohio, and was born August 19, 1834. He is a son of Rezin T. Fowler, who was of Scotch descent, and a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1806. He left that State in 1851 for Iowa, but in four years came to Missouri, and located upon a farm in Knox County, seven miles north of Edina, where he lived until his death, in 1878. His wife, Eleanor (McKelfresh) Fowler, is of German and Scotch descent, and was born in Pennsylvania, but is now living with her daughter in Scotland County, Mo. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-four years old, and then went to Edina, where he was employed as deputy circuit and county clerk for two years, and discharged the duties of these offices so efficiently that he was appointed assessor by the county court, to serve out an unfinished term, and was afterward elected to the same office, serving in that capacity three years in all. In 1861 he was married to Quintilla Jones, daughter of John and Mary Forqueran, being at this time assessor, and, after the expiration of his term, moved upon the farm of which he is a resident, and where he now owns 160 acres of land, well improved and cultivated. During the war he dealt in cattle exclusively, but now deals in mules and stock of all kinds. To the marriage of our subject and his wife five children were born, of whom only two, Elbert T. and Eva B., are living. Mr. Fowler is an honorable member of the Masonic order, and his

wife belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He has never belonged to any but the Democratic political party, and takes great interest in the general welfare and prosperity of his county, being especially interested in educational enterprises, having been school teacher ever since he was eighteen years old.

S. K. Fowler, a stock raiser, of Knox County, was born January 25, 1841, in Adams County, Ohio, and is the fourth of a family of five children (two of whom are dead), born to Samuel K. and Sarah (Jackson) Fowler, natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married. The father was married three times, his second wife bearing him three children (two dead), and the last eight children, five of whom are living. In 1850 he moved to Lee County, Iowa, and there engaged in farming until 1856, when he came to Knox County, Mo., and settled on a farm seven miles north of Edina. A year after, he joined the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and until 1868 traveled as a circuit preacher. He then returned, and lived upon his farm until 1877, when he moved to Kirksville, where he now resides. Our subject received a common school education in Missouri, while traveling with his father, and, at the age of nineteen, enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Regular Infantry, Confederate Army, serving through the war, and being in the battles of Pea Ridge (Ark.), Farmington (Miss.), Siege of Corinth, Iuka, assault on Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black River, Vicksburg, and was in front of Sherman during his "On to Atlanta;" also with Hood at Altoona Pass, and at Franklin during his invasion of Tennessee. He also participated in several skirmishes. At Vicksburg he was wounded in the knee, and at Franklin shot through the arm and captured, being held a prisoner three months. In February, 1865, he was paroled and sent to Richmond, and from there to Mobile, where he remained until the close of the war. He then taught school for three months, earning money to return home, which he did in August, 1865. February 24, 1869, he married Martha A., daughter of Colin M. and Margaret (Sharp) Campbell, and who was born December 13, 1848, in Knox County, Mo. To them four children have been born, three now living, viz.: Samuel K., Jr., Margaret E. and Carrie A. Our subject is an active and enterprising business man, and as a result of his labor and good management, together with the assistance of his wife, now owns 920 acres of land, most of which is finely improved and cultivated. It is all enclosed with good fences, and upon it is a fine residence, and good out-buildings. In politics Mr. Fowler is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley, in 1872. He is a staunch supporter of his party, but has never held public office.

He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Cyrus R. Fowler, judge of the probate court of Knox County, Mo., is a native of Knox County, where he was born July 12, 1854. He is a son of Cyrus and Sarah (Sharp) Fowler, natives of Delaware and Kentucky, respectively. The father came to Missouri in 1835, and located in Marion County; ten years later removed to Knox County, where he resided upon a farm in Shelton Township until his death in 1874. The mother and following children survive him: Polly A., wife of S. S. Lyon; Cyrus R.; Amanda, wife of Frank Miles, and John R. Our subject spent his youth in his native county, and received his early education at the public schools, later attending the State Normal School, at Kirksville, Mo. He then engaged in farming until 1882, and in May of that year went to Maryville, Mo., where he engaged in the mercantile business for about a year. After his return to Knox County, he was appointed judge of the probate court, September, 1884, by Gov. Crittenden, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge E. D. Brown, now of Kansas City. He was elected to this office in the fall of 1886, and is now discharging the duties of the same in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. March 13, 1877, he was married to Lena Thrasher, of Adair County. This lady died January 16, 1882, leaving two children, who are still living: Anna and Maurice. He was afterward united to his present wife, who was Miss Cora Dawson, daughter of Lafe Dawson, now United States judge for Alaska. To this latter union one child, Gladly, has been born. Judge Fowler has always been a strong Democrat, and as such was elected to the important office he so well fills. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Griffin Frost, editor and proprietor of the *Knox County Democrat*, was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, March 14, 1834, and is a son of William and Rebecca (Wetzell) Frost, both natives of Virginia, where his parents lived during his youthful days. There he acquired a fair education, and at the age of sixteen entered a printing office at Wheeling, where he learned the printer's trade. In 1854 he came to Missouri, and worked at his trade at Palmyra. He then went to Mexico, where he conducted the *Mexico Ledger* until shortly before the war. In 1861 he started the *Shelbyville Herald* at Shelbyville, Mo., but at the commencement of the war enlisted in the Southern Army, serving in Company A, First Regiment Missouri State Guards as private, but was afterward made captain of the company. Later he was transferred east of the Mississippi River, where he served as

captain of his company under Gen. Parsons about six months. He then returned west of the Mississippi, when he started north on a recruiting expedition, on which he was taken a prisoner. He spent about eighteen months in Federal prisons, most of the time being passed in St. Louis, and Alton, Ill., and was released from the latter place at the close of the war. He then located at Quincy, Ill., and worked as compositor on the *Whig* and *Herald*, and started the *Evening Call*, which he conducted a short time; then formed a company, and started the *Morning News*, which he managed until 1874. In January of that year he came to Edina, and leased the *Knox County Democrat* for one year, and at the expiration of that time bought the paper, which he has since successfully conducted, and has raised the subscription list from 500 to over 1,100. At the time he purchased the paper, it was printed in the old-fashioned country style, by a hand-press, but is now printed by a steam-press. It is now the leading Democratic paper of Knox County, if not of Northeast Missouri. Our subject is a man of no mean journalistic ability, and in 1867 he published a book entitled "Frost's Journal," containing an interesting account of his camp and prison life, and which gives good evidence of his literary ability. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Rebecca Johnson, a native of Marion County, Mo., by whom he had one daughter, who is a highly accomplished musician, and a teacher of vocal music at Cottey College, Nevada, Mo. This lady, Mrs. Annie (Frost) Ringer, is also proficient in instrumental music. Our subject is a stanch Democrat. He is a Master Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

G. W. Funk, an old settler and prominent farmer of Knox County, was born March 5, 1813, in Preston County, Va. (now W. Va.), and is the third in a family of thirteen children (four deceased) born to John and Eunice (Taylor) Funk, natives of Virginia and what is now West Virginia, respectively. There they lived until their marriage, when they moved to Preston County, where the father engaged in farming until his death, about 1845. The mother died in her native county during the late war. Our subject attended the common schools of his native State, and lived at home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when he married, and settled upon a farm he had purchased in Preston County. His wife, Grace, was a daughter of Richard and Mary (Conner) Foreman, and a native of Preston County, and became the wife of our subject in 1835. By her twelve children were born, six of whom are living. This lady died in May, 1863, and two years later our subject was married

to Nancy (Fox) Smith, daughter of John Fox, and widow of Reuben Smith by whom she had seven children, three of them yet living. This lady is a native of Indiana, and came to Missouri with her parents when very young. Her union with our subject has been blessed with two children, and his living children are Sarah, wife of Charles Payne; Saphrona, wife of Lewis Golden; Gainer, wife of John Payne; Garrison; Parine Eunice, wife of Ambrose Black; and Foreman, by his first marriage; and Jacob and George, by his second. In the fall of 1844, after his first marriage, Mr. Funk moved to Warren County, and the following spring went to Missouri, locating on a farm in Knox County which he had purchased, and upon which he has since resided. He now owns 240 acres, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. He resides in a large house, and has good outbuildings, making a very valuable piece of property, which is the result of his labor and good management. Having lived so long in Knox County, he is widely known and respected, and ranks among the prominent citizens. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but since the organization of the Republican party has been identified with the same. He cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk. He and his wife are worthy members of the United Brethren Church.

Thomas R. Funk, an enterprising farmer of Knox County, is a native of the same county, and was born June 2, 1842, and is the fourth child of a family of nine (one deceased) of Samuel and Christinia (Stample) Funk, natives of Virginia, where they were reared, married and lived until after the birth of their first child, when they immigrated to Hancock County, Ill., from where, at the expiration of a year, they moved to Knox County, Mo. (1839), settling upon a farm in Lyon Township, where the mother is still living. The father died September 11, 1864. He came of a strong and hardy family, and was one of thirteen children, all of whom lived to be over fifty years of age. He was a farmer, to which occupation he devoted his time after leaving his native State. Our subject was reared at home, and received a common-school education. When he reached the age of twenty-two years he began farming for himself, and a year later married Mary E., daughter of William and Susan Campbell; she was born in Knox County, Mo., in 1847, and married to our subject January 1, 1865. This lady was the mother of six children, and died May 14, 1884. March 24, 1885, Mr. Funk married Rachel, daughter of Moses and Hannah Frazier, and born in Indiana, in 1849. To this marriage one child was born. The living children of our subject are Iva C. (wife of Thomas Fisher), Lee Oliver, Harvey Thomas, Jessie M., Samuel Albert and Annie

May. Mr. Funk is an active and enterprising man, and the result of his labor and good management is a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved, and under a good state of cultivation, with fine buildings well and pleasantly situated. Mr. Funk is a well-respected citizen, a member of the Republican party, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He belongs to the F. & A. M., Edina Lodge, No. 291. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. R. Gangloff & Bro., proprietors of "Grangers' Elevator and Warehouse," are dealers in grain, grass seed, agricultural implements, salt, coal, etc., and successors to T. P. Cook & Bro. The present firm is composed of Anthony R. and Albert Augustine Gangloff, sons of Jacob and Ellen (McDonald) Gangloff, natives of Germany and Ireland, who engaged in the business February 1, 1886. Their plant is located in Milltown, on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, near the roller mills. They have probably handled 40,000 bushels of timothy seed this year, and buy all grain and seeds brought to this market. They are also local dealers in coal and salt, and are the exclusive shippers of the former to Edina. They employ four men the year round. A. R. Gangloff, the senior partner, was born in Perry County, Ohio, April 17, 1851, and came to Missouri in 1856, with his parents. He was raised a farmer, and has been engaged in that occupation ever since. He has also spent twelve years in the West, being interested in mining and stock raising. In 1886 he returned to this county, and embarked in his present grain and seed business. He is a Republican, and a member of the Catholic Church. Albert Augustine Gangloff was born in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, September 9, 1853. He accompanied his parents to Knox County in 1857, was reared a farmer, and has been one ever since, and is also engaged in the seed and grain business above mentioned. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Catholic Church. Both himself and brother are recognized as among the prominent and enterprising business men of Edina.

J. R. Gibbons, present commissioner of Knox County, and principal of the Knox City public schools, is a native of Missouri, and was born in Knox County, May 14, 1862. He is of Irish descent, his parents having in early life left the Emerald Isle to seek their fortunes in America. The fifth of a family of six sons, all of whom reside in Knox County, our subject, John R., was born on his father's farm, in Lyon Township, and received his primary education at the district schools. While yet in his teens he entered the profession of teaching, and in this capacity has gained many friends. After having taught with success some of the best schools in his county, he was elected, in April,

1887, to the office of county school commissioner. Since his election he has applied himself with earnestness to the cause of education in his county, and although a young man he gives promise of ranking among the most prominent professional men in this region.

Frank M. Gifford, deceased, was one of Knox County's most eminent, honored and successful citizens, and had been a resident of Edina twelve years at the time of his death. He was born in Lincklaen, Chenango Co., N. Y., April 7, 1844, and was a son of Edwin and Eunice (Mead) Gifford. The father was a native of the same place, and the mother is still a resident of New York. Mr. Gifford came west April 7, 1868, when he was a young man, and became an agent for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, at Hannibal, Macon and Palmyra, being one of their most trusted employes. While at Palmyra he married Miss Mattie G. Holtzclaw, a native of Marion County, Mo. In 1874 he moved to Edina, and became agent for the railroad, but soon bought out the lumber business of John Adams, of Quincy, and at the time of his death was one of the most extensive and prosperous lumber merchants in Northeast Missouri. After his death the lumber yard was purchased by Pugh & Slaughter, who now conduct the business. Later Mr. Gifford became a partner in the large saw milling and lumber business of Brooks, Cummings & Co., of Canton, Mo., and it was while attending to the duties imposed upon him by that business that he met his death, which occurred as follows: In company with the president of the Canton Saw Mill Company and his own son, Edwin, Mr. Gifford took passage one afternoon on the raft boat "Abner Gile" for a trip up the river, intending to go to Canton. While on the journey, and when coming out of his stateroom on the "Texas," he turned to close the door, and stepping backward his feet struck against the low railing, which threw him on the lower deck and into the water, when he immediately disappeared. A reward of \$300 was offered for the recovery of his body by the president of the Canton Saw Mill Company, and it was shortly found in forty feet of water. The accident occurred just above Davenport, and it was the opinion of physicians that Mr. Gifford's neck was broken in the fall. Besides the business above mentioned, Mr. Gifford was also interested, being a large stock holder, in the roller mills of Edina. He was one of Knox County's most public-spirited and liberal-minded citizens, and was deeply interested in educational matters, having built the Edina Seminary from his own resources, guaranteeing the salary of the faculty as well. He was a prominent K. T., Kirksville Commandery. Mr. Gifford was a stanch Republican, but had never held any official position save that of may-

or of Edina, and at the time of his death was a member of the city council. During the war he served as private in Company T, Twentieth Regiment, New York Cavalry. He was at one time a prominent candidate on the Republican ticket for the State Legislature, and ran far ahead of his ticket, but was defeated on account of the minority of his party in that region. His widow and four of the five children born to them are still living, the children being Edwin R., Mabel E., Judith S., Frank G. (deceased) and Lena B. Mrs. Gifford is still a resident of Edina, and retains her husband's interest in the Canton Saw Mill Company. Mr. Gifford was a self-made man, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens to the highest degree, and left a large circle of friends, made in both business and social ways, to mourn their loss. He died June 11, 1886.

Col. John M. Glover.—Col. John Glover and Fanny (Taylor) Glover were the parents of our subject. Both father and mother were descendants of Virginian families, the father being born in that State, June 27, 1778. The mother was born in Kentucky, December 28, 1787. The paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and the maternal grandfather represented Kentucky as a part of the Territory of Virginia in her Legislature, riding all the way from Kentucky, about 600 or 700 miles, to Richmond, on horseback, to take his seat in that body. Col. John Glover immigrated to Kentucky in 1791. During the war of 1812 he served under Gen. Harrison in two campaigns in the Northwest, and participated in the battle of the Thames, in Canada, as well as other battles. He removed part of his family from Kentucky to Missouri in 1835, bringing the remainder in 1836, and resided in Lewis County for two years, until he had improved his own home in what is now Knox County. He was a volunteer soldier in the Black Hawk war, before leaving Kentucky, but peace was declared before the Kentucky troops left the State. He was elected a member of the Missouri State Senate in 1840, representing the counties of Lewis, Marion and Clark, and the territory which is now embraced in the counties of Knox and Scotland, which were organized during his service in the Senate. At the time of his death, January 17, 1857, he was the owner of about 1,500 or 2,000 acres of land, and other property, including thirty-five slaves. His widow survived until December 28, 1865. Col. John M. Glover was born in Mercer County, Ky., September 4, 1824, and came to Missouri with his parents in the fall of 1836. He was educated at Marion and Masonic Colleges, in Marion County, Mo., and in 1848-49 studied law with his brother, Samuel T. Glover. In 1850 he went to Cali-

fornia, where he practiced his profession, and engaged in other pursuits. In 1855 he returned to Knox County, Mo., to take charge of his father's affairs, as he was then quite aged, and at the death of his father became the sole executor of his will. While in the midst of this duty, and upon the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860 to the presidency, the secession movement was inaugurated to dissolve the Union. Our subject firmly adhered to the Union cause, sustaining the proclamation of her State convention "that Missouri had no cause to dissolve her relations with the Federal Government." Col. Glover took an active part in the discussion of this grave question, and with all his power and great earnestness undertook to show the folly and madness of such a measure as secession, and prophetically depicted the ruin and misery that would attend a civil war. He argued that Missouri, in no event, from her position, could ever constitute a part of a Southern Confederacy. He always repudiated the idea that the civil war was a sectional one, and held that the war was strictly between the Federal Government, supported by the people of all the States, who desired to perpetuate the existence of the Union, and that portion of the Southern people who desired to dissolve the Union, and set up another government. When the decisive moment came our subject took side, not with the North, but with the Government to perpetuate the Union, and for this end, raised at his own expense the Third Missouri Cavalry of United States Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel, and entered active service September 4, 1861. He commanded various military districts in the State of Missouri during the years 1862-63, among them being that of the district of Northeast Missouri, headquarters at Palmyra; that of South Central Missouri, headquarters at Rolla, and that of Southeast Missouri, headquarters at Pilot Knob. In the spring of 1863 he commanded a cavalry brigade in the division commanded by Gen. Vandever, and assisted in expelling Gen. John S. Marmaduke's Confederate Cavalry Division from Southeast Missouri, participating in quite a number of engagements. When the military authorities had determined upon an expedition, in 1863, for the capture of Little Rock, Ark., Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, commander of the Missouri department, organized the First Cavalry Division of the department, under Gen. Davidson, to co-operate with Gen. Steel on said expedition. Col. Glover was assigned the command of the Second Brigade of said organization. His own regiment, the Third Missouri Cavalry, always composing part of his brigade. The cavalry division left Arcadia, Mo., June 24, 1863, and formed a junction with the army corps under Gen. Steel early in September, at

Brownsville, Ark. There was a great amount of fighting around Little Rock in which the Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Glover, took a prominent part, the city falling into the hands of the Federal Army September 10, 1863. The following March Col. Glover was obliged, on account of ill health caused by exposure on this expedition, to resign his command, and upon his return home to civil life found that a revolution was taking place in Missouri, which ended for a time in destroying by force and legislative tyranny the civil liberty of a large per cent of his fellow citizens. He actively opposed this policy as utterly subversive of republican and democratic forms of government. Having been a champion of the civil rights of the people, and having to the best of his ability assisted in the overthrow of a despotic government from 1873 to 1879, for three terms, he was elected to a seat in Congress, where he vigorously opposed all legislative oppression and usurpation against the common rights of the people, and sought to give simple, just and economical laws for the government of the whole country, free from sectional animosities. Col. Glover married, February 20, 1862, Miss Mary J. Condell, daughter of Thomas Condell, banker of Springfield, Ill., and they have three living children—two daughters and a son. Mrs. Glover's mother was a native of Kentucky, and her father a native of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Glover, after residing in Quincy, Ill., for three years, have again returned to Missouri, and are now living in Knox County upon their farm of 879 acres.

John Grainger, of Edina, Mo., was born in Schuyler County, Ill., in 1843, and is a son of Gawn and Mary (Fullerton) Grainger, natives of Ireland. The father came to the United States early in the decade of the forties, and located in Illinois, and has resided in our subject's native county ever since, engaged in farming and blacksmithing. The mother is dead. John is one of five children—four sons and one daughter—the last mentioned being dead. He was reared to manhood upon the farm with his father, and secured but a limited education. In 1870 he came to Knox County, Mo., where he owned and conducted a farm in Greensburg Township, until four years ago. Although he still owned the farm, he moved to Edina, and in the spring of 1887 became a member of the firm of Burk, Grainger & Kelso. Mr. Grainger's present wife was Miss Lizzie Miller, a native of Ohio. They have three living children, viz.: Mary, Jesse and Albert Guy. He also has one daughter, Clara, by his first marriage with Ellen F. Agnew, deceased. He is a Democrat in politics, an R. A. M., and is one of the prominent citizens of Knox County.

Armistead Hamilton, an enterprising farmer of Knox County,

was born September 5, 1817, in Loudoun County, Va., and is the eldest of five children born to Rebecca (Reed) and David Hamilton, natives of Virginia, where they were reared, married, and lived until the spring of 1827, when they immigrated to Franklin County, Ind. There they improved a farm until the spring of 1844, when they went still further west, and located in Knox County, Mo. Then they located upon a tract of land purchased in Fabius Township, Knox County, where they resided until their respective deaths, in 1858 and 1877. The father engaged in coopering while in his native State, but afterward devoted his time to farming. Our subject received a limited education at the common schools of Indiana. At the age of seventeen he began an apprenticeship at the house-joining trade, and continued at the same three years, and at the expiration of that time he started in business for himself, working at his newly-learned trade until he accompanied his parents to Missouri in 1844. He then settled in Knox County, upon a tract of land he had previously entered, and where he has resided most of the time since, engaged in farming and working at his trade. At the outbreak of the late war he enlisted in the Confederate Army, under Col. Joe Porter, and remained in service six months. Not being well, he then left the army, and went to Shelby, Ill., from Arkansas, and a year later moved his family there also. There he remained engaged at his trade until the close of the war, when he returned to his home in Knox County. November 22, 1837, he was married to Sarah D., daughter of Samuel Murphy, a native of New Jersey, and who was born in New Jersey in 1816, coming to Franklin County, Ind., with her parents when three years old. Eight children have been born to this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Samuel and Elizabeth, twins (the latter being wife of John E. Walker), David Newton, Emily (wife of J. T. Lewis), Priscilla (wife of Dr. Alexander Magee) and James B. Our subject now owns a fine farm of 220 acres, which, when he bought it, was a vast wilderness, but is now finely improved and cultivated, the result of the hard labor and good management of himself and wife. Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1840. He was elected justice of the peace by his party, which office he held for many years. Himself, wife, and daughters Elizabeth, Emily and Priscilla, are members of the Baptist Church.

William J. Hannah, a prominent stock farmer of Knox County, was born October 3, 1827, in Bourbon County, Ky., near Paris, and is the eldest of seven children born to Joseph and Mary (Sparks) Hannah, three of the above mentioned children being dead. The parents were natives of Bourbon and Harrison

Counties, respectively, where they were reared, and lived until their marriage, after which they located in Bourbon County, where they remained until 1830, then immigrating to Missouri. They first settled near the present site of Palmyra, being among the earliest settlers in Northeast Missouri. In 1838 they removed to Monroe County, and, after two years' residence there, returned to Marion County in 1843, making their final move, this time locating in Knox County, Mo., where they entered a tract of land in the southeastern part of Lyon Township. The father died in 1847, and the mother in 1870. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Marion County, living at home until twenty-four years old, when he married and settled upon a farm in the northeastern part of Shelton Township, which he had purchased, and in the neighborhood of which he has since resided. His wife, Killarney, daughter of Abram and Killarney Sharp, was born in Kentucky in 1827, came to Missouri after her marriage with Atwell Jackman, and after his death in 1850 was united in marriage to our subject in September, 1851, and to the latter union three children have been born: Martha Jane, wife of Jefferson Van Horn; Caroline, wife of Alex Rimer, and Virginia, wife of William Fickle. When our subject first settled upon his present farm the land was in its wild condition, but by hard labor he has succeeded in making a finely improved and cultivated farm of 1,000 acres, one of the finest in the county. Seven hundred acres are in the tract upon which he lives, the greater part of same being cleared, improved and cultivated. This property is the result of a life of unassisted toil, and Mr. Hannah is a self-made man, highly respected for his high principles and good qualities. He is considered a substantial farmer of Knox County, and his family is interested in the religious work of the community. He is a Republican in politics, but, as previous to the war he was a Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for the Democratic nominee, in 1848.

Joseph M. Hardman, circuit clerk and recorder of Knox County, Mo., is a native of the same county, where he was born December 23, 1856, and is a son of Squire and Elizabeth (Porter) Hardman, both natives of Kentucky. [See sketch of father.] Our subject was reared and received his education in his native county, where he clerked in the drug business in Newark and Edina for five years, until 1875, when he was engaged in the postoffice at Edina, where he remained for three years. He next accepted a position as bookkeeper and assistant in the Knox County Savings Bank, where he remained until 1882, when he was elected circuit clerk and recorder of Knox County, the duties of which office he performed in a faithful and efficient manner,

and at the expiration of the term of four years, was re-elected, and is now holding the same office. October 12, 1880, he married Ella B. Bradley, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hardman have one son living—James Harold. Mr. Hardman has always been an unyielding Democrat in politics, and was elected to his present office by that party. He is a Master Mason. Mr. Hardman is justly recognized as one of Knox County's most enterprising and public-spirited citizens, and is a well-known and popular public official.

William Harvey, of Edina, Mo., was born in South Berwick, York Co., Me., August 2, 1837, and is a son of Stephen and Mary (Andrews) Harvey, both natives of Maine, where they lived and died. Our subject was reared to manhood in that State, secured a good English education, and, being a natural mechanic, learned and followed the carpenter's trade in connection with farming. He spent four years of his early life in Massachusetts, part of the time being passed in Boston. In 1858 he came west to Missouri, and settled in old Paultown, near Brashear, in Adair County, where he worked at his trade until 1861. Upon the outbreak of the late war he became a member of the Home Guards, and when the militia was called out in 1862 he joined the Fiftieth Regiment, East Missouri Militia, Capt. Pogne's company. In 1863 he enlisted in Capt. Parson's company, Second Provisional Regiment, serving as private and non-commissioned officer until the regiment disbanded. In the meantime, in the year 1862, he had started his present furniture and undertaking business upon a small scale in Edina, and after the war gave his entire attention to his business, which he has increased from time to time, until, at the close of a quarter of a century, by hard application, honesty and economy, he has succeeded in gaining an enviable position among the leading merchants of Knox County. In 1876 he built his present three-story fire-proof brick block on the southwest corner of the public square, the second and third floors of which are occupied by his furniture and undertaking business, the largest and best establishment of this character in the town or in the county. He also does a leading undertaking business in Edina. February 8, 1865, he married Elizabeth Ijams, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and daughter of the late John Ijams, for some years a citizen of Knox County. Four children born to this union are living: Carrie I., wife of William James, of Ozawkie, Kas.; Emma L., Fred W. and Lottie L. Mr. Harvey was a Democrat by education, but when Sumter was fired upon he became a Republican, and affiliated with that party until 1880, when he became a warm advocate for Gen. Weaver, a candidate on the Greenback ticket, and is still in sympathy with that

party. Mr. Harvey is recognized as one of the prominent and successful business men of this county.

David C. Hawkins, one of the highly respected citizens of Knox County, is the deceased husband of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hawkins. His life was an active and earnest, but changeful, one, and as a citizen and neighbor he had no superior. He was born December 13, 1813, in Woodford County, Ky., where he was partly reared and educated. He early exhibited a fine business talent, and while yet a young man he immigrated with his mother's family to Missouri, when they settled in Marion County. Here he engaged in the hay and commission business, and was married September 9, 1845, to Miss Caroline Nance, also a native of Kentucky. By her he had three children; the eldest a daughter, Mrs. Susan (Hawkins) Thompson, who resides in Knox City, Mo., with her husband; the other two being twin boys, William W. and Thomas L. The former is a lumber merchant in Arcola, Ill., and the latter is a practicing physician in Mullinville, Kas. Their mother died in 1851, after which Mr. Hawkins removed to Lewis County, when he embarked in the river commission business at La Grange. After a time he returned to Marion County, and engaged with a Mr. Holtzclaw, in buying and pressing hemp for the market. While thus employed he was united in marriage, in 1856, to Mrs. Elizabeth M., widow of the late Henry S. Johnson, of Knox County. The latter was a native of New Jersey but, owning a body of land in Knox County, had emigrated thither. Here he died in 1851. After Mr. Hawkins was married to Mrs. Johnson he returned to La Grange in 1858, when he was elected clerk, and opened the books of a branch of a St. Louis bank in the following year. In 1863, on account of excitement growing out of the war, he removed with his family to Illinois. Here he remained until after the close of the war, when he came to their farm in Knox County, Mo., in 1866, where he died in 1868. By his second wife he had three children, only one of whom is still living—John H. After the death of Mr. Hawkins his widow remained on her farm, which she conducted in a business manner until March, 1882, when she removed to Knox City, where she still resides.

T. S. Hedges was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 3, 1829, and accompanied his parents to Adams County, Ill., where he was reared, and where he received but a limited education, as he, being the eldest son, was obliged to assist in the farm work, and had but little time to spend in study. In 1857 he settled in Knox County, Mo., and began to improve a farm which was then the property of his father. Soon after this the war began, and he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-ninth Missouri Infantry under

Capt. Poe, where he remained in service about a year. He then received an honorable discharge, returned to his home in Knox County, and again commenced work upon the farm. In May, 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Cowen, from whom he separated soon after. In 1873 he married Miss Nellie Wildman, a daughter of John Wildman, a farmer of Lewis County. To this union one son, Jim, was born. He is now about ten years old. During a thirty years' residence in Knox County Mr. Hedges has established a wide reputation for upright business methods, and now ranks among the most enterprising and intelligent farmers of the country, owning over 600 acres of valuable land. In politics he is a Republican.

Dr. Henry Herriford, a prominent physician of Knox County, was born in Putnam County, Mo., October 7, 1852, and is the son of Andrew J. and Frances M. (Donadson) Herriford. The former was born in Kentucky, in 1832, and died in Putnam County, Mo., March 12, 1882. The mother was born in Monroe County, Mo., in 1834, and is now living in Sullivan County, Mo. Our subject remained at home with his parents until seventeen years of age, and then commenced the study of medicine in Adair County, Mo., remaining there five years. He then attended the Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, for nine months, when he graduated, and also attended a course of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, post graduate course, in 1882. In 1876 he returned to Adair County, Mo., and formed a partnership with Dr. W. G. Pierce, formerly of Ohio. He remained with him four months, and then went to Sullivan County, Mo., where he practiced about eighteen months, and then went to New Cambria, Macon Co., Mo. After a year's residence here he went to Scotland County, Mo., where he remained about five years. After that he came to Knox County, and located in Greensburg, where he has since resided, and enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice. June 17, 1880, he was married to Rachel Howe, daughter of John and Harriet (Mourhess) Howe. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Herriford was born in Missouri, March 7, 1862. This union has been blessed with one daughter—Cassa Lee. Dr. Herriford is a strong Republican, but has never held or sought office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a generous donator to all laudable enterprises, and ranks among the leading physicians of Knox County. His wife is a member of the Christian Church at Greensburg, Knox Co., Mo.

Joseph Hirner, a resident of Edina, Mo., is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, where he was born June 28, 1855, and came to the United States in 1870. He located at Palmyra, Mo.,

where he learned the shoemaker's trade with an uncle, and came to Edina in 1879. Here he engaged in the shoe business, at which he has remained ever since, meeting with good success. At his store, on the extreme northwest corner of the square, he carries a full and well-selected stock of boots, shoes, trunks, hats, caps, etc., and also manufactures boots and shoes, having the largest boot and shoe store in Edina, and controlling a large city and country trade. Mr. Hirner was married September 12, 1876, to Wilhelmina Jacobi, of Marion County, Mo., a native of Germany. They have four children: Joseph S., Henry A., Ignatz F. and Elizabeth. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and served two years as a member of the city council. He is a member of the C. K. of A., and himself and family belong to the Catholic Church. He is regarded as one of the enterprising and successful business men of Edina.

Archibald W. Hodges, a prominent citizen of Knox County, was born in Kentucky February 26, 1833, and is a son of John and Malinda (Stone) Hodges, born in Kentucky in 1804 and 1812, respectively. They were married in 1828, and twenty years later came to Marion County, Mo., and settled upon a farm, where the father died in 1857, his widow surviving him until 1886, her death occurring in Salt River Township. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and soon after that time came to Knox County, Mo., arriving in the spring of 1859. He settled in Salt River Township, living at various places for about three years, and then purchased the farm of which he is now a resident, and which contains $251\frac{1}{2}$ acres of finely improved land and twenty acres of timber. Mr. Hodges makes farming and stock raising his chief occupation, and ranks among the prosperous and enterprising farmer citizens of the county. In 1857 he was united in marriage to Ailcy Louderback, daughter of Daniel and Ailcy (Powell) Louderback. Mrs. Louderback is now living with her son-in-law, and has arrived at the advanced age of eighty-four. To Mr. and Mrs. Hodges ten children have been born, all living save one. The living are Mattie E. (wife of Albert V. Kenoyer), William S., John M., David G., Lulle A. (wife of Robert Petree), Archibald P., Ida M., James A. and Zora A. Mr. Hodges has served as justice of the peace for twelve years, and has been postmaster at Goodland about four years, but has never aspired to political office, and has always refused the solicitations of his friends to accept the same. He was a Whig during the days of that party, but, since the organization of the Republican party, has been a member of the same. During the late war he served in the Thirty-ninth Missouri Regiment from August 11, 1864, to March 21, 1865.

He is a public-spirited citizen, and his family is one of the most respected in the community.

Worden Cady Hollister, prosecuting attorney of Knox County, Mo., was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., December 2, 1832, and is a son of Hugh and Maria (Cady) Hollister, both natives of New York. The mother died in New York May 23, 1841, aged thirty-two years, eight months and thirteen days. The father, who was born June 8, 1808, afterward married Phœbe Hanchett, April 10, 1844, and in 1847 immigrated to De Kalb County, Ill., and in 1856 removed to Knox County, Ill. In 1870 he again changed his residence, this time moving to Carroll County, Iowa, where he now resides. Three children were born to his first marriage: Worden C., Mortimer D. and Lydia (now deceased). Our subject was reared a farmer, securing a common-school education in New York, and later attending the common schools in De Kalb County, Ill., and also attending Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ill. He then attended an institution of learning at Aurora, Ill., and, having by this time acquired a good English education, and a considerable knowledge of the languages, he decided upon law as his profession for life, and proceeded to read law for two years with Judge A. M. Craig, of Knoxville, Ill. He came to Knox County, Mo., in May, 1865. He was admitted to the bar at Mexico, Adrian Co., Mo., and returning to Edina commenced to practice. Here he has remained ever since, and has met with good and well-deserved success. In 1870 he was appointed county attorney, a position which he held for two years. In the spring of 1879 he was elected mayor of Edina, and served a term of two years. In 1886 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox County, which position he is now filling in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. Mr. Hollister has always been a stanch Republican, and as such was elected to his present office, and he is the only officer in Knox County serving on this ticket. May 1, 1865, he was married in Knox County, Ill., to Carrie M. Risor, a native of New Holland, Pickaway Co., Ohio, and born July 16, 1844. To this marriage one son, William Carl, born January 17, 1869. Mr. Hollister is a Knight of Honor, and a member of the A. O. U. W. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Hollister is recognized as a leading practitioner of the legal profession.

Samuel G. Holmes, long a resident of Knox County, and a business man of Newark, was born in Kentucky, September 5, 1809, and is a son of Thomas Holmes, who was born near Pittsburgh, Va., in 1787, but afterward came to Kentucky, and settled on a farm in Harrison County, where he ranked among the

leading citizens. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as a volunteer for six months under Capt. Brown (afterward a lawyer of Harrison County). He also served as justice of the peace in that county for many years, and after selling his farm in Kentucky in 1839 purchased one in Marion County, Mo., where he resided until 1861, and then sold all his possessions and came to Newark to spend the residue of his life with his son. He died in 1869. The mother of our subject, Jane (Vance) Holmes, was born in Virginia in 1786, and was married in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1808. She died one month before her husband, at the residence of her son in Newark, leaving many friends to bemoan their loss. Our subject is the eldest son, and came to Marion County, Mo., in 1837, his family following in 1838; here he entered land until he owned 200 acres, upon which he lived until the spring of 1857, when he sold his farm, and entered into mercantile life at Newark, where he is now in business, owning a nice stock of groceries, and controlling a good trade. While in Kentucky, in the year 1835, he was married to Judith E. Applegate, and to them the following children were born: William, Mary S. (wife of William M. Bromson), Elizabeth and Samuel G. Mrs. Holmes died in 1856, in the month of December, and our subject then married Martha A. Bromson, and to them John M. and Addie have been born. Mr. Holmes is a Republican, and assisted in the organization of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Newark, and several other places. He is public-spirited, taking interest in the general welfare of his county, and donates to all laudable enterprises.

Rev. James M. Holt, a leading citizen of Knox County, was born in Kentucky, January 19, 1818, and is a son of Richard and Nancy (Deshazer) Holt, both natives of Virginia, where they were married. The parents moved to Kentucky about 1810, remaining in that State until 1835; then came to Missouri, locating in Marion County, and fifteen years later made a final move to La Grange, Lewis Co., where they died. Our subject was reared at home, living with his parents until he was thirteen years old, when he taught school a number of years very successfully, never having any difficulty in securing a position. The last school he taught was at La Grange, Lewis Co., Mo. After 1849 he devoted his time to the study of theology, was licensed in 1849 and ordained in 1850, and is now a faithful and earnest minister in the Baptist Church. For fifteen years he was moderator of the Wyaconda Association of United Baptists. In 1839 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Luckett, and six children were born to this union, of whom four are living, viz.: James R., Edward L., Mary A. and Frank S. Mrs. Holt

having died he was then married to Maggie A. Mobley, daughter of Thomas and Millie Mobley, by whom four children were born, the following three living: Charles M., Fannie E. and Katie L. Mr. Holt was a Whig, during the days of that party, but is now a Democrat, and has never aspired to office, although he is now the postmaster of Newark. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has taken all the degrees in the Blue Lodge, chapter and council. He is now in his seventieth year, and still takes great interest in public matters, donating as far as he is able to all laudable enterprises.

J. R. Horn, editor and proprietor of the *Knox County Independent*, and a resident of Edina, Mo., was born near Winchester, Frederick Co., Va., November 7, 1846, and is a son of John and Maria (Howard), both natives of Virginia. The father came to Missouri in 1867, and has since resided in Shelby County, where he is one of the most prosperous and highly respected farmer citizens. Our subject passed his youth in his native State, where he secured a good, English education. He served in the Confederate Army as a private in Company K, Twenty-third Regiment Virginia Cavalry, less than a year, during the late war. He accompanied his father to Missouri, and afterward embarked in the newspaper business in Danville, Harper Co., Kas., where he conducted the *Danville Argus* less than a year. In the spring of 1883 he returned to Shelby County, Mo., and started the *Hunnewell Echo*, which he moved a year later to Shelbyville, Mo., and changed the name to *Shelby County Times*, and there conducted that paper successfully. In January, 1885, he came to Knox County, and established the *Independent* at Knox City, removing the paper to Edina in May, 1886. Mr. Horn has met with unprecedented and well-merited success as a journalist and newspaper man in this county. His paper, as the name indicates, is strictly independent in politics. Mr. Horn was very instrumental in bringing up a revolution in the local political affairs of the county. November 29, 1869, Mr. Horn was united in marriage to Miss Mattie J. Hicks, a native of West Virginia, but for many years a resident of Knox County, with her father, the late Elisha Hicks. Mr. and Mrs. Horn have five children: Franklin H., Elisha S., Lillian R., Charles E. and John E. As before stated, Mr. Horn is one of the most successful men in the county in his undertakings, and enjoys a well-earned reputation as an upright citizen and business man.

H. T. Howerton, one of the leading stock farmers of Knox County, was born April 1, 1843, in Knox County, Mo., and is the third of seven children born to Henry T. and Sarah (Brooking)

Howerton, natives of Bourbon County, Ky., and Gloucester County, Va., respectively. They were married in Lewis County, Mo., and after a few years' residence there came to the present site of Edina, which the father helped to survey and lay out, and built the first grist mill erected in the county, near that place. They remained on their farm near Edina until 1864, when they sold out and moved to a farm previously purchased, and situated on Salt River in the western part of Shelton Township. After a long life of hard labor, the father died at this place in June, 1876; the mother still lives with her son, Thomas. Our subject was educated at the common schools near Edina, and the Catholic school of that place, and at the age of sixteen, enlisted in Company F, Second Missouri Regiment, Confederate Army, at Forest Springs, and remained in service until he received his discharge in February, 1862. In the spring of the following year he crossed the western plains to Idaho City, where he joined a pack train and engaged in mining. He returned to Missouri in November, 1865. January 9, 1868, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Somerville) Long, natives of Mason County, W. Va., in which county Mrs. Howerton was born February 5, 1848, and from where, when but six years old, she came with her parents to Knox County. To this union five children were born, four of whom are living: David L. (a school teacher, of Macon County), Tage Augustus, Wade H. and Mary Ethel. To the original 160 acres upon which our subject first moved, by persistent effort and careful management he has continually added until now he owns a fine farm of 580 acres, 560 acres being meadow land. The farm is under a fine state of cultivation, and well stocked, Mr. Howerton having proved himself a successful stock dealer, making most of his money in this business. He probably deals as extensively as any other man in Knox County in live stock, and at present has about 200 head of cattle on his farm. He is one of Knox County's prosperous farmers and enterprising citizens. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley in 1872.

William M. Hull, one of Knox County's most prominent, successful and influential citizens, now a resident of Benton Township, was born in Center Co., Penn., August 5, 1824, and is the son of John L. and Mary (McCullough) Hull. The father was a native of New Jersey, born in 1798. Shortly after his birth his parents moved to Pennsylvania, and he made that State his home until 1829, when he moved to Hamilton County, Ohio. In his boyhood he was bound out to a tailor, to learn that trade, and while following that he was drafted to serve six months,

during the war of 1812, in the militia. After his time had expired he volunteered into the navy, and was in the engagement on Lake Erie, when Commodore Perry gained a brilliant victory. In this engagement young Hull, though not wounded, had holes shot through his clothes. For his gallant behavior and bravery the governor of Pennsylvania presented him with a silver medal, and a letter complimenting him on his bravery. This medal is still in possession of the Hull family. He worked at his trade until he moved to Ohio, when he abandoned that, and engaged in farming. He died in Whitewater Township, Hamilton Co., Ohio, September 17, 1841. In 1814 he married Miss Mary McCullough, a native of York County, Penn., born in 1791. She died in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 16, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. She, like her husband, was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Of their family of eight children, four of whom are living, our subject is the fourth. He received a liberal education in the schools of Hamilton County, Ohio, and was but seventeen years of age when his father died. He, nevertheless, took the reins in his own hands, provided for his mother, and helped to educate the younger members of the family. He remained in the State of Ohio until 1852, when he came to Knox County, Mo., and settled near Millport. Previous to this, February 13, 1851, he married Lavenia M. Rowe, born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 22, 1829, and the daughter of Conrad and Eliza (Lamden) Rowe. To this marriage were born seven children, six now living, viz.: Mary E., Louis C., William E., Elmer E., John R. and Estella. Thomas R. is deceased. In 1850 our subject moved to his present location, situated four miles north of Edina. He here owns 300 acres of splendid land. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and he, wife and family, with the exception of Mary E. and William E., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

John Y. Hunsaker was born in Illinois, July 1, 1843, and is a son of John Hunsaker, who was born in Kentucky in 1800, and moved with his father to Union County, Ill., and later to Adams County, Ill., locating upon a farm, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1874. Our subject's mother, Fannie (Limbaugh) Hunsaker, died in Adams County, Ill., in 1847. John Y. remained with his father until he became of age, and then commenced working for himself, in various places, by the month. In the spring of 1868 he came to Knox County, Mo., and settled upon the farm of which he is now a resident, which consists of 120 acres of land, well cultivated, upon which is a substantial house and comfortable outbuildings. December 29, 1870, he was married to Margaret Potter, daughter of Samuel

and Jane Potter, natives of Pennsylvania. The father died in Illinois in 1872, and the mother is now a resident of Novelty. Mrs. Hunsaker was born in Illinois, July 17, 1847, and was married to our subject December 29, 1870. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunsaker four children have been born: Atlas C., Thomas H., Jennie L. and Delbert. In politics our subject is a Democrat, but has never held public office. He and family rank among the honored and respected citizens of the county.

Daniel D. Hustead, an old and respected citizen of Colony Township, was born in Harrison County, Va. (now West Virginia), April 23, 1818, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Davis) Hustead. This family is of English descent. James was a native of Virginia, and died in Taylor County, W. Va., which was formerly a part of Harrison County. He lived in Virginia during the days when the Indians were hostile, and endured many hardships on that account. He was a farmer, and cooper. During the war of 1812 he was drafted, but hired a substitute. Mrs. Hustead was of German descent, and a native of Virginia, where she died April 8, 1860. She and her husband were members of the Baptist Church many years. Our subject is the seventh of a family of nine children, of whom he and his brother David are the only ones living. His education was limited to a primitive log schoolhouse in his native State, which he has since improved by reading and observation. At the age of twenty he left home, and worked at whatever was offered him, for three years, his highest wages being 50 cents per day. He then bought some land and farmed, and has followed that occupation ever since. He sold his property in Virginia in 1854, and came to Knox County, Mo., and soon after purchased the place he now owns, which he has greatly improved and cultivated. In 1863 he owned 580 acres of land in Knox County, but has since given his children all but 160 acres. During the late war he remained neutral, but suffered loss of property by the depredations of both armies. In 1840 he was united in marriage to Lurana Reynolds, of Taylor County, Va., who died in Knox County, Mo., June 3, 1865. To them six sons and four daughters were born, of whom one son and three daughters are dead. The mother of these children belonged to the Baptist Church. In 1872 he was married, a second time, Mrs. Adaline Anderson, daughter of Samuel Moore, becoming his wife. This lady was the widow of Mr. Anderson, was of eastern birth, and born about 1841. To this union there have been born two sons and two daughters, all living. Our subject has been a member of the Baptist Church forty-four years, to which his wife also belongs. Before the war, Mr. Hustead was a Whig, but

has since voted for the best man, regardless of party ties. In 1880 he was asked to run for judge on the Greenback ticket, but was defeated by a small majority, carrying his own township, which was Democratic, however, by a large majority. In 1860 he went to Pike's Peak, driving an ox team, and occupying fifty-two days in the journey. He remained there several months engaged in mining and prospecting, the trip upon the whole being profitable. He saw the city of Denver when in its youth, and has watched its growth with interest. Mr. Hustead is not addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, and is in favor of prohibition. He has the esteem of the leading citizens of the community, and is considered one of the enterprising and worthy citizens of the county.

E. H. Hutcheson, a prominent farmer of Knox County, was born November 5, 1830, in Allegheny County, Penn., and is the fifth of seven children born to Robert and Jane (Mace) Hutcheson, of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were reared and married, and where they resided until 1835, when they moved to Madison County, Ohio, and here they settled upon a farm. There the mother died in 1837. The father remained a widower several years, but finally married again when about fifty years old. His occupation was that of farming, at which he was engaged in Madison County at the time of his death, in 1847. Our subject received a limited education in Madison County. After his mother's death the family was scattered, and after his father's second marriage our subject and a twin brother were taken home by the father, and there remained until the father's death. After that he was cast upon his own resources, and worked at farming until twenty years of age, when he taught school and farmed alternately for six years, then located in Adair County, Mo., where he remained two years, afterward going to Randolph County, Mo. At the expiration of a year he went to Denver, Colo., and there engaged in freighting and mining for four years, then returned to Missouri, where he was married in Randolph County, April 5, 1865, to Martha J., daughter of Jesse and Abigail H. (Walton) Terrill. Mrs. Hutcheson was born February 12, 1840, in Randolph County, Mo., her parents being natives of Kentucky. To this marriage eight children were born, the following six now living: Lawrence, Abbie, Mollie, Delia, Laura and Aggie. After his marriage Mr. Hutcheson settled upon his present farm in Knox County, which he has enlarged and improved, until it now consists of 250 acres of land, under a fine state of cultivation. He has a large, substantial residence, with good outbuildings. Previous to the war he was a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has

been a firm supporter of its principles. His first presidential ballot was cast in 1856 for John Bell. Mr. Hutcheson and wife, and daughters Abbie, Mollie, Delia and Laura, are worthy members of the Baptist Church.

William Jarvis, one of the substantial farmers of Liberty Township, was born in Madison County, Ill., in 1863, and is a descendant of two well-known and respected families of Virginia, named Jarvis and Hurin. His parents were reared and married in Virginia, and reared a family of three children. They were both members of the Christian Church; the mother died in Madison County, and the father in Sangamon County, Ill. At the age of twenty-five our subject enlisted in the Union Army, in Company B, Third Missouri Cavalry, under John B. Glover, and participated in the battles of Bee Ridge, Wilson Creek, Prairie Grove and Saline River. To the latter fight Mr. Jarvis attributes the cause of his ill-health, being ruptured while on a raid through Texas to the Red River. On this account he now draws a pension of \$12. In 1865 he was honorably discharged, and then settled in Myrtle Township, Knox County, Mo., where, in 1866, he married Miss Emiline, a daughter of John Burk, a resident of Knox County, but a native of Indiana. To this union five children have been born (four of whom are living): Thomas, Sarah J. (deceased), Melvin, Albert and Pearl. Mr. Jarvis has been a resident of Knox County about twenty-one years, and, as he has owned a threshing machine the greater part of his time, has done a great deal of work in that line. He owns a farm of 120 acres, well improved.

Orville D. Jones, attorney at law, Edina, Mo., was born in Miami County, Ind., April 29, 1846, his parents being William M. and Martha (Robbins) Jones, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. The father immigrated to Illinois in 1852 with his family, and in 1869 removed to Iowa, where he died in Keokuk County, February 23, 1884. The mother died in Indiana, when our subject was quite small, and the father was afterward married to Rachel Bayliss, who, with two sons and five daughters, survives him. By his marriage with our subject's mother Orville D., Alvin R. and Martha Emma (wife of Howard Lotspeich) are the living children. The subject of this sketch secured a good English education at the common schools of his neighborhood, and finished the same in Heading College, at Abingdon, Ill., graduating there in June, 1870. After that he taught during 1870 and 1871, and then attended the law department of the Iowa City University, one session. In April, 1872, he came to Edina, Mo., where he was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law, at which he has been engaged ever since, meeting good and

well-deserved success. Mr. Jones is independent in his political views, advocating currency and land reform. He was a candidate on the Greenback ticket in 1878 for the office of State auditor, and in 1884 was on the same ticket for the office of judge of supreme court. During the latter part of the war he served in the Union Army about five months as a private, in Company D, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. March 29, 1874, he married Mary E. Graves, a native of Vermont, by whom he has had two children: Agnes Pauline and Bertha Josephine. He is one of the most successful practitioners in Edina, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John A. Kelso, of Edina, is a native of the city, born March 11, 1850. He is a son of John A. and Nancy J. (Connelly) Kelso, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was one of the pioneer citizens of Northeast Missouri, and married his wife in Lewis County, in 1840. He was a carpenter and contractor, and erected many of the early houses and buildings in Edina, and assisted in building the courthouse. He raised two of his six children, viz.: John A. and Joseph S. He died in 1870; the mother is still living, and is now the wife of Hiram Everman, of this county. Our subject was reared in Lewis County, where he secured a good English education, and taught school several terms. In 1872 he engaged in the mercantile business for himself in Lewiston, and followed the same there two years. He then worked at his trade, that of a carpenter, wool carder and spinner, for several years, and in 1876 engaged in the grocery business here, which he continued for three years. In 1881 he established a lumber and hardware store in Hurdland, and went from there to Kirksville in 1883, returning to Edina in December, 1884, where he conducted a lumber business for about nine months, and then engaged in his present drug and grocery business, and in June, 1887, became a member of the firm of Burk, Grainger & Kelso. He is a Democrat, and served as justice of the peace here for six years. He has also served several terms on the city school board, and at present is clerk of the board. November 23, 1876, he married Sarah E. Coe, daughter of the late James Coe, of this county. They have two children living: Mary J. and Anna. Mr. Kelso is a member of the A. O. U. W., being Past-Master of the local subordinate lodge. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Mr. Kelso is secretary of the county Sunday school association; he is regarded very highly by his neighbors and associates.

B. F. Kimbley, the subject of the present sketch, is a native

of Marion County, Mo., and was born March 3, 1840. His father, Nicholas Kimbley, was born in Kentucky, but came to Marion County, Mo., and located upon a farm, on which he lived until his death in 1849. Nancy (Hunsaker) Kimbley, the mother, also a native of Kentucky, came to Missouri, and died in Adams County, Ill., where she was living with her second husband, John McBride. Our subject was reared at home until the age of sixteen, and then started out in life for himself. He worked by the month some time in various places, and during the war served in the Eighty-fourth Illinois Regiment for about three years, participated in several important battles, and finally received his discharge, June 17, 1865. After that he returned to Adams County, Ill., where he worked upon a farm for four years, and where he remained working at various places until 1870, when he married and came to Knox County, Mo. His marriage occurred August 18, 1870, in Adams County, Ill. His wife, Mattie Potter, is a daughter of Samuel and Jane Potter, and to her union with our subject four children have been born, viz.: James A., Walter L., William E. and Loia G. Mr. Kimbley now lives upon the farm, upon which he located immediately after his marriage, and the same consists of 245 acres of good land, well improved and cultivated; and, in connection with his farming, Mr. Kimbley makes a specialty of stock raising. In politics he is a Democrat; is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. Himself and wife belong to the Christian Church, and during their residence in Knox County have made a large circle of warm and true friends.

Frederick Layman, the subject of this sketch, is of German parentage, and was born in Germany in 1833. His father, William, was a shoemaker by trade, and both he and his wife, Caroline, were members of the old established church, and lived to a good old age. Our subject came to this country when but a lad of fifteen or sixteen, and then served an apprenticeship of seven years in Philadelphia, with an expert mechanic, named Charles Dean. He then worked at his trade for three years in Fairmont, Va., during which time he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sigesteil, a native of Germany, born in 1837, and daughter of George Mike Sigesteil. Mr. and Mrs. Sigesteil are members of the Lutheran Church. Soon after his marriage our subject removed to Keokuk, Iowa, then Canton, Mo., and from there went to Knox County, Mo., at a time when wild game and beasts were plentiful, and often seen near Mr. Layman's door. Here our subject began to work at the anvil, and by practice and close attention to business he is now one of the best blacksmiths in the county, doing a very lucrative business. Besides having a

fine trade, our subject owns over 500 acres of very valuable land in Myrtle and Jeddo Townships. Mr. Layman is identified with the Republican party, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To their union the following children have been born: Mela, deceased; Carrie, wife of Mr. Hugo Durst, a painter by trade, who now resides in Quincy, Ill.; Henry, Louis, Frederick, Albert, James, Annie, Jacob, Maggie and Eddie. Our subject has been married thirty years, and is an excellent citizen.

Walter Lear, the subject of this sketch, was born in Garrard County, Ky., in 1823, and is a descendant of two highly respected families of that State—Lear and Adams—the former being of English and French, and the latter of English and German descent. The father of our subject was a farmer, and died in Kentucky. He was a devout and zealous Christian, of great force of character, and was well known and respected for his honor and integrity. At his death he left a widow and seven children. His widow has remained true to his memory, and now makes her home with our subject, and, although she has reached the advanced age of eighty-six, is still blessed with her mental faculties, and is quite strong, physically, and very active. She is a member of the Christian Church. Our subject was reared in his native county, in Kentucky, and is a hospitable and genial gentleman. He lived on his father's farm until his marriage with Miss Judith Ann Adams, a native of Marion County, Mo., a connection on his mother's side of the family, and daughter of Luke and Elizabeth (Parker) Adams, natives of Kentucky. Soon after his marriage he engaged in farming, and continued at that occupation until 1853, when he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Knox County. Here his career has been a mingled one of prosperity and adversity. For a number of years Mr. Lear has been engaged in raising thoroughbred horses, jacks and short-horn cattle. He has not always been successful, and estimates his losses at about \$10,000. At one time he lost one undeveloped horse, which was said to be worth \$30,000 by a fine judge of horses. His present line of stallions are all excellent conditioned horses. He also owns three fine jacks, two thoroughbred short-horn bulls, and he owns a great many thoroughbred cows. He and Mrs. Lear have been married forty years, and their union has been blessed with seven children: an infant (deceased), William A., James E., Mary E., Sallie A., Fannie C. and W. C. A. Mr. Lear is one of the oldest settlers of Jeddo Township, and is recognized as one of its most highly honored and respected citizens. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, as are also all his family, with the exception of the

youngest child. Mr. Lear's farm consists of about 300 acres of finely cultivated and improved land.

William Lee, one of the most enterprising business men of Knox County, was born in Macon County, Mo., in 1842, and is a descendant of two prominent North Carolina families—the Lees and the Rices. He was reared in Macon County, where he received his education, and at the age of eighteen enlisted in Company K, Twenty-second Missouri Infantry, under Col. Foster. He served three years and two months, and during the battle at Jackson received a shot in his ankle, which has since given him a great deal of trouble, the ball still remaining in his right foot. He also participated in the battle of Mission Ridge. In 1864 he was honorably discharged, and returned to Missouri, where he farmed for several years. Same year he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Eller, daughter of David Eller, of Adair County, and after a few years he went to Kansas, where he farmed with fair success. In 1883 he returned to Knox County, Mo., and opened a general merchandise store at Forest Springs, where he has enjoyed a fine trade. In the fall of 1886 he started a dry goods and grocery store in Knox City, under the management of his nephews. In 1881 our subject was again married, his second wife being Miss Martha Winter, daughter of David Winter, and to this marriage one child was born, now deceased. Mr. Lee is a Republican; a member of the G. A. R. He is united with the Congregational Church.

A. W. Lewis, a prominent and leading citizen of Knox County, is a native of Maryland, and was born October 5, 1835. He is a son of Aaron and Nancy C. (Adams) Lewis, the former a farmer of Dorchester County, Md., where he died in September 1843, and the latter a resident of Knox County, where she lives with our subject. A. W. remained with his parents in Maryland until twenty years of age, and then came to Knox County, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1858 he located upon a farm in Bourbon Township, where he lived three years, and then settled in Salt River Township, where he is now in possession of a farm of 490 acres, all well improved and cultivated. He is quite extensively engaged in stock raising, and ranks among the leading farmers of the county. In 1858 he was married to Rachel Richardson, daughter of Ole and Anna Richardson, by whom he has had ten children, six now living, viz: M. Noble, Minnie C. (wife of Rudolph Wright), John A., Maxie E., Stella G. and Leona R. August 1, 1862, our subject enlisted in the Confederate Army, Ninth Missouri Regiment, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Perry Grove, Little Rock, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill, and at the last named battle received a wound

in his right shoulder from the effects of which he has never entirely recovered. He is a staunch Democrat, but he never sought nor held office. He is a member of the Masonic order; his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which was built at Novelty through the persistent efforts of our subject, who is a public-spirited man, and greatly interested in the growth and welfare of the community in which he lives.

John T. Lewis, one of the independent farmers of Northeast Missouri, is a native of Harrison County, Ky., born in 1836. He is a descendant of two well-known Blue-grass State families—the Lewises and Jacksons. Our subject's father, Benjamin Lewis, was born in Kentucky, and was of English and German descent. He immigrated to Northeast Missouri when our subject was a lad, and there raised a large family. He engaged in farming all his life, and, after enlisting in the late war, died at home in 1864. He fought in the battle at Kirksville, and at the time of his death was fifty-six years of age. He was a useful and consistent member of the Baptist Church, which, during the early days of the country, met at his and others' houses. His wife and son are the only charter members now belonging to this church. In politics he was a Democrat. Our subject is the second son in a family of ten children, eight of whom are living. He was chiefly reared in Lewis County, Mo., but in those early pioneer days had but little opportunity of receiving an education. He moved to Knox County in 1853, and has since lived here. In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Juliana E. Buford, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Hardy) Buford. To them have been born six children, all of whom (save one are living): Henry B. (deceased), Massanello M., Harriet E. (Lewis), Gregory, Minnie and Rettie. Our subject's mother makes her home with him, and is now seventy-four years of age, vigorous in mind and enjoying good health. Mr. Lewis has been a resident of Knox County for more than thirty years, and is a man highly respected in church, business and public life. He is numbered among the enterprising farmers of this county, and owns a fine farm of 240 acres, well stocked. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and family are members of the Baptist Church.

Philip B. Linville, of Edina, Mo., was born on Linville's Creek, Rockingham Co., Va., August 7, 1814, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Parrett) Linville, both natives of Virginia. Our subject's paternal grandfather immigrated to the United States from England, with two of his brothers and William Penn. Benjamin went to Virginia. Joseph and the other brother, whose name is not known, located in Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

In 1817 Joseph Linville and family immigrated to Fairfield County, Ohio, where the father spent the remainder of his years engaged in farming, stock raising and milling. Although successful in his business, he died comparatively poor, having paid large security debts. The mother died before him. Their children were Philip B.; Samuel, a farmer, near Columbus, Ohio; Joseph, a resident of Fairfield County, Ohio; Joshua, of Perry County, Ohio; Benjamin, of Circleville, Ohio (all living); Anne, deceased wife of Dr. Armstrong, near Columbus, Ohio; Sarah, wife of William Eyman, of Fairfield County, Ohio; Delilah, widow of Nathaniel Coulson, of this city, and one girl, who died in infancy. The subject of our sketch passed his youth upon his father's farm in Fairfield County, and secured a common-school education. At the age of eighteen he commenced clerking in the mercantile business in Columbus, and continued in commercial line in that city and other Ohio towns until 1844. He then went west to Missouri, and located in Edina, and was one of those who helped to purchase the county addition to Edina, in order to secure the county seat. He built the first store of the town, on the present site of T. J. Lycan's block. A year later he bought his first lot further north on Main Street, and fitted up a frame building where he engaged in merchandising, until 1849, when he built the two-story brick building adjoining, now occupied as a hardware store by Willis & Linville. Our subject conducted mercantile trade in both stores until 1857, when he closed out, and became associated with the late Judge E. V. Wilson in money loaning, and in partnership with this noted jurist was engaged in this business extensively, dealing largely in real estate, for a period of nearly forty years. In 1864 they began a private banking business, and upon the organization of the Bank of Edina our subject was its first president, but later officiated as cashier until the death of Judge Wilson, when he again became president, which position he now holds. In 1828 he married Mary C. Wilson, a native of Maine, now deceased. But two of the four sons and four daughters born to them survive: Ida, (wife of Rufus M. Ringer) and Charles B. In politics Mr. Linville was formerly a Whig, and he held the office of public administrator for twenty-one years before the war. During the war he was a staunch Union man, and was the first county treasurer elected. Since the war he has been a Republican, and has served two terms as county treasurer. His present wife was Anna V. (Bitler) Daulton, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. This lady had one son, George, by her first marriage. Our subject became a member of the I. O. O. F. in Ohio in 1839, and is a Mason of long standing, having reached the Royal Arch

dégree. He has been a life-long church member, and is connected with the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Linville is a specimen of a self-made man; having come here a young man with no capital, he has by his industry, economy, and business ability, succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency, and has aided many others to do likewise. He is one of the most esteemed and honored citizens of the county, and a prominent and enterprising business man.

David Long, a substantial stock raiser of Knox County, was born February 17, 1825, in Mason County, W. Va., and is the eldest child of Alexander and Catherine (Yeager) Long. [See sketch of Reuben Long.] Our subject was educated at the common schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty-one settled upon a farm in Mason County. March 4, 1847, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of David and Catherine (Sebral) Somerville, who was born in April, 1826, and by whom he had eleven children, nine of whom are living, viz.: William J.; Mary C., wife of H. T. Howerton; Martha J., wife of Robert Howerton; Margaret A., wife of William Shelton; Virginia, wife of Benjamin Chester; Benjamin F.; Frances, wife of William Campbell; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Ralph Campbell, and Susan E. When our subject first settled in Knox County he located in the heart of the prairie, in a sparsely settled country, but has improved his land, and now owns, as the result of his labor and good management, a fine farm which, before he divided it with his children, consisted of over 3,000 acres of well-improved land. He now owns 1,500 acres, 1,000 acres being in one tract. Mr. Long is a self-made man, and is rightly considered one of Knox County's eminent and substantial citizens. He is one of the largest land owners in the county, and an extensive dealer in stock, and handles annually over 100 head of cattle. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Lewis Cass in 1848. Although an active politician, he has never aspired to public office, and has always refused to run for same. He and his wife and several children are active members of the Christian Church.

Reuben Long, a substantial farmer, of Knox County, was born March 8, 1832, in Mason County, Va. (now W. Va.), and is the fifth of eleven children (five of whom are dead) born to Alexander and Catherine (Yeager) Long, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. They were married in the former State, where the mother went with her parents when a small girl, and soon after marriage settled on a farm in Mason County, where they remained until their respective deaths in 1880 and 1886. The father was a farmer, and engaged in agricultural pursuits his entire life. Our subject received a limited education at

the common schools of his neighborhood, and lived with his parents until he became twenty-seven years of age, when he came to Knox County, Mo., in the fall of 1858, and in the spring of 1859 was married to Almira Lair, who was born in Missouri in 1843. He then moved to the farm where he now resides, and his wife died in 1876, seven children having been born to their union, of whom four are living. In 1880 our subject married Ada Russell, by whom he had two children. This wife died in 1882, and the third wife of our subject was Ruth Smith, widow of Thomas S. Smith and daughter of Hugh F. and Leah (McReynolds) Henry. This lady was born January 24, 1847, in Knox County, Mo., and was married to Mr. Smith in 1868, and after his death, which occurred in 1879, married our subject in 1883. By her first marriage Mrs. Long had four children, and, by the last, two. Her children are Lizzie, wife of subject's eldest son, Alexander; John William, Frank, and Nancy Ellen. The living children of Mr. Long are Alexander, James Morgan, Jackson and Margaret Alta, by the first marriage; Joseph and Jesse by the second, and George and Emma by the third. Mr. Long is an active, energetic and industrious business man, and now owns over 1,300 acres of land, nearly all cleared or prairie land, well improved and under a good state of cultivation, all of which is the result of his own labor. In connection with his farming he deals quite extensively in stock, having at present all of 100 head of cattle, 250 head of sheep, fourteen horses and a number of hogs. He is a well-respected and honored citizen, and one of Knox County's representative men. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856. Although he takes an active interest in politics, he does not aspire to office, and has refused all proffers of that character. He belongs to Paulville Lodge, No. 319, F. & A. M. He, his eldest daughter and son, James M., are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Thomas J. Longfellow was born in Knox County, Mo., May 24, 1844, and is a son of Jonathan and Martha (McClamrock) Longfellow. The father was a native of Butler County, Ohio, born March 6, 1815, and died in Elk County, Kas., December 27, 1885, in his seventieth year. He came to Knox County from Ohio, in 1843, and remained until 1877, when he moved to Kansas, up to which time he had been engaged in farming, but there operated a grist mill at Elk Falls, Kas. The mother was also born in Butler County, Ohio, January 8, 1819, and died in Knox County, Mo., September 10, 1862. To them nine children were born, of whom our subject is the third, all but the eldest still living. Thomas J. received a limited education at the home schools,

and remained with his parents until January 27, 1864, when he enlisted in Company E, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served until April 19, 1866. He was in the Red River expedition, the last raid through Missouri, at Nashville, Tenn., and at Fort Blakeley, Ala. He was mustered out at Fort Gaines, Ala., and then returned to Knox County, and engaged in farming and stock dealing. December 24, 1867, he wedded Annie Arehart, daughter of William M. and Jane (Garrigus) Arehart, born in Butler County, Ohio, October 13, 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow have had three children, all living. Jonathan M., Effie A. and Leonidas S. After his marriage, Mr. Longfellow moved upon land given him by his father, which he has since sold to his brother, John J. In 1875 he bought his present home. In politics he is a Republican, and is an active and enterprising citizen, advocating all religious and educational enterprises. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Tobias J. Lycon, of Edina, Mo., was born in Edgar County, Ill., July 5, 1836, and is a son of David and Susan (Hayes) Lycon, both natives of Kentucky. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1856, with his family, and located on a farm upon the line of Adair and Knox Counties. There he followed farming and stock raising successfully for a number of years. He was an honest, conscientious and upright citizen, and served his country in the Union Army, being wounded early in the service by an accidental shot from a revolver fired while in camp at Canton, Mo., from the effects of which he was permanently disabled, as far as hard work is concerned, and he is now living a retired life at Kirksville, Mo. He is now in his seventy-fifth year, and is enjoying life upon a comfortable income. The mother is also still living, and about the same age. They have had three children: Tobias J., Clarinda (deceased wife of Lewis Allred), and Jeremiah V., of Seward County, Kas. Our subject was reared to manhood upon the farm, in his native county and State. He accompanied his parents to Missouri, and soon after entered the employ of Bryant & Connelly, merchants of Edina. He served a two-years' apprenticeship at the business in a frame storehouse upon the present site of his large business block on the northwest corner of the public square. Before the war broke out he engaged in business for himself in Milan, Mo., and at the close of the war embarked in a business enterprise, which has developed into his present business. He started on a very small scale, having a capital of but \$170, but by close attention to business, strict integrity, economy and tact, has increased his trade steadily, until he now owns the largest mercantile establishment in Northeast Missouri. In 1870 he erected the two-story brick build-

ing on the corner, and in 1876 built another adjoining on the south, and now utilizes both for his immense stock of dry goods, clothing, carpets, boots and shoes, hats and caps, and everything pertaining to a general line of merchandise excepting groceries and hardware. This establishment gives employment to five men, and a larger trade is controlled by this firm than by any other in Northeast Missouri. Mr. Lycon also is interested in farming and stock raising, having a farm well stocked with mules, and owns a handsome corrugated iron stable, situated in the rear of his business block, where with the assistance of his son, Pearl, he deals extensively in these animals and horses. He is one of the largest property holders and taxpayers of the county, owning a good deal of valuable farming land and town property. He is also largely interested in Texas land and cattle. In January, 1857, he married Miss Emma, the daughter of the late Andrew Biggerstaff. Mr. and Mrs. Lycon have two sons living: Pearl A. and Virgil E., who now manages his father's store. In politics Mr. Lycon is a Republican, although his time is almost entirely devoted to his business interests. He is a Knight Templar, and a good example of one of the self-made men and enterprising citizens of Knox County.

Dr. A. J. Magee was born in Philadelphia, Penn., in 1850, and is a son of Robert Magee, a native of Donegal, County Donegal, Ireland. His mother, Eliza (Waters) Magee, was also a native of Ireland. Robert and wife were married in Philadelphia, where he kept books in a jobbing house for eleven years, for the firm of Grant & McClintock. Soon after this he moved to New Philadelphia, Ohio, but in 1857 immigrated to Lewis County, Mo., where he has since resided, being engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where he now owns a nice farm. He served as a Federal soldier during the war. In politics he is a Republican, and in religion a Christian. Both he and wife are over sixty years of age, and are vigorous in body and mind. Our subject is the eldest of a family of six children, all of whom are living. He lived with his parents until he became of age, previous to which he had received a common-school and college education. At the early age of seventeen he began to teach, and part of his education is the result of this labor. His winters were spent in teaching, and his summers in toil upon the farm, and in this way he obtained sufficient means to pay for his education. After a three years' course at the normal school, at Kirksville, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Briscoe, of Lewiston, Lewis County, and also attended lectures at the Keokuk College of Physicians and Surgeons. After graduating at Keokuk, he located in Bee Ridge Township, where he remained three years.

meeting with good success. He then moved to Knox City, in 1881, where he has also been very successful, and enjoys a large practice, considering the number of physicians at that place. In 1880 he was united in marriage to Miss Priscilla Hamilton, a native of Knox County, and a daughter of Armstead and Sarah Hamilton. To this union one son has been born—Bruce Magee. Our subject agrees with his father, politically, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., to which order he has belonged since 1873. Both he and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In connection with his practice, Dr. Magee was engaged in the drug business in Knox City, from 1880 to 1886. Knowing well the discouragements to young persons in their efforts to obtain education, he is generous to a fault, giving assistance in any manner that he possibly can. His full sympathy is with the young person depending on self-effort. His motto is: "Never yield to discouragement: Persevere."

William F. Marble, an enterprising young farmer, of Knox County, is a native of Illinois, and was born May 1, 1853, being the eighth child of twelve born to Rees and Jemima (Reed) Marble, seven of the children now dead. Our subject received a common-school education in Knox County, Mo., where he came when three years old, and at the age of twenty-one married Nancy, daughter of Samuel and Mary Jane Cheatum, born September 23, 1855, in Lewis County, Mo. Her marriage with our subject occurred December 25, 1874. After marriage William F. continued in business with his father for a year, and then purchased eighty acres of land in Section 19, Township 61 north, Range 11 west, which tract is now owned by John Oldfather. In two years he removed to a farm he had purchased in Sections 19 and 20, Township 61 north, Range 11 west, where he has since resided, and which now consists of a farm of 320 acres under a fine state of cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Marble the following children have been born: Nora, Ephraim, Mary J., Gertrude and Rees. Our subject is one of the most promising young farmers of this region, and has accumulated his property by his own industry and good management, having been quite successful in his cattle dealings. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876. His wife is a member of the Christian Church. His parents were natives of Ohio, where they lived until 1853, then moving to Peoria, Ill., and from there, in 1854, to Henry County, Iowa, and in 1856 made their final move to Knox County, Mo., where they still reside.

James March, an old and much respected citizen of Benton Township, Knox County, Mo., was born in Clark County, Ky.,

March 9, 1816, and is the son of Absalom and Elizabeth (Brandenburgh) March. The father of our subject was of Swiss ancestors. He was a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born January 6, 1788, and his father, Jacob March, was from North Carolina, and came to Kentucky when the Indians were very numerous and very hostile, and the pioneers were obliged to build block-houses as a means of protection. The father of our subject was a resident of Clark County, Ky., until 1828, when he came to Boone County, Mo., and there resided until his death, which occurred March 6, 1870. He was a farmer all his life. About 1850 he joined the Christian Church, but later, with his wife, became a Baptist. The mother of our subject was of Irish ancestors, and was born in Clark County, Ky., December 22, 1796, and died in Boone County, Mo., June 12, 1852. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and her husband was a member of the Christian Church. To their marriage were born twelve children, seven now living, our subject being the eldest. He received a liberal education in Howard County, and then engaged in teaching school for the next three years, when not farming. November 26, 1840, he married Emily Ann Roberts, who was born in Madison County, Ky., April 18, 1821. Her parents, Lawrence and Elizabeth (Flemming) Roberts, moved to Howard County, Mo., when she was quite young. She afterward moved with her parents to Boone County, where she was married to our subject. To this union were born twelve children, seven living, viz.: Elizabeth F., David L., Martha J., Emily Ann, Amanda E., James A. and Lucy A. Those deceased are Mary E., Susan A., Sarah L., Willis F. and Ida C. In 1841 our subject moved to Knox County, Mo., and purchased part of the land that he now owns. In 1850 he was elected surveyor of Knox County, and held this office for nine years, being a very efficient officer. Our subject, before the war, was a Whig, but since that event he has been a Republican. He and wife were members of the Baptist Church for some time, but afterward joined the Christian Church, of which they have been members since 1850, and of which he has been an elder ever since he joined.

David Martin, one of the farmers of Knox County, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1820. His father, Frederick, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His mother, whose maiden name was Reed, was a native of Maryland, and of English descent. Frederick Martin was a stone mason by trade, which business he followed until old age caused him to retire to a more quiet life, and he consequently spent his latter days on a farm in Fayette County. He served in the war of 1812, and during the late war was in sympathy with the Union cause. He

was a resolute and determined man, of remarkable constitution, and, prior to his death, was in full possession of his mental and bodily powers. He died in Fayette County at the age of seventy-seven. His widow died at the same age, and was living with her son at the time of her death. Our subject was reared and educated in Fayette County, and in 1844 was united in marriage to Miss Firestone, daughter of Joseph Firestone, a native of Pennsylvania. Five children were born to this marriage—three sons and two daughters—only one now surviving, named James, and living at home with his father. Mr. Martin lost his wife, a Christian lady, in 1855, and two years later married Mrs. Firestone, who had four children, one only, Rev. Simeon Firestone, a farmer in Southeast Kansas, is now living. Mrs. Firestone's maiden name was Wortic, and to her union with Mr. Martin seven children were born, four of whom are living: David F., Ida, Arminda and Laura E. It was in Adams County, Ill., that our subject lost his first wife, and after his second marriage he came to Missouri, where he has lived more than twenty years, and where he now owns 124 or more acres of land, well stocked and improved, with good buildings and an orchard. In politics he is a Republican.

William M. Martin, one of Knox County's enterprising farmers, is a native of Scotland County, Mo., where he was born April 11, 1855, and is the third of nine children born to Samuel G. and Hannah L. (Turner) Martin, natives of Ohio, where they were reared and married, residing near Janesville until about 1850, when they immigrated to Scotland County, Mo., and settled on a farm near Arbela, where they remained until the spring of 1864, then moving to Knox County, locating on a farm, where they lived until the spring of 1868; then removed to the farm where they resided until their deaths, in 1878 and 1870, respectively. Our subject attended the common schools of Scotland and Knox Counties, and, at the age of sixteen, left home and began working by the month on farms, which he continued to do five years, and then married and moved upon the farm he still owns, situated in Section 23, Township 61 north, Range 13, where he remained until 1884, then moved to an adjoining farm, which he had also purchased, and which he has since been engaged in improving. He also makes a large quantity of sorghum molasses. His wife was Sarah M., daughter of William and Mermelia (McLaughlin) Musgrove, and was born in Spencer County, Ky., coming to Missouri with her parents when an infant. At the time of her marriage with our subject, in 1875, she was a widow with two children: Sherman N. and William L. Oliver. Our subject is an energetic, public-spirited young man,

well liked and respected by the community, and his fine farm, excepting forty acres, and now consisting of 200 acres, is the result of his own industry and economy. He is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Samuel J. Tilden, in 1876. Mr. Martin, his wife and step-children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Luke M. Mayfield, one of Knox County's prominent citizens, was born in the State of Illinois, in 1850, and is a son of James M. and Matilda E. (Cherry) Mayfield, the former being a native of Alabama, who came to Illinois when about fifteen years old, and worked upon a farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began to study medicine, which profession he has followed ever since, and is now a resident and prominent physician of Marion County, Mo. The mother is a native of Illinois, and is now living in Missouri with the subject's father. Luke M. left Illinois in the fall of 1866, and located at Kirksville, Mo., in Adair County, where he was engaged as a salesman in a dry goods store and others for two years. He then came to Greensburg, Mo., and engaged in the mercantile business, at which he continued until about two years ago, when he retired from business life, and settled upon a fine farm south of Greensburg, containing 372 acres of good land, under a fine state of cultivation, and upon which is one of the finest residences and outbuildings in the township. He commenced life with no capital, but being endowed with perseverance and energy, he has accumulated quite a fortune, having done an extensive business while in the mercantile trade. In January, 1875, he was married to Ida Barlow, daughter of J. D. and Martha Barlow, and to this marriage Lullie M., Caddie M., Bertha M. and Minnie P. have been born. Mr. Mayfield is an ardent Democrat, and once was a candidate of that party for the office of county collector, but did not succeed in receiving the election, and since that time has never run for office. He is a public-spirited citizen, and always takes interest in public enterprises, to which he donates liberally. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order, and of the Christian Church, to which denomination his wife belonged before her death, which occurred on the 11th of May, 1887.

Rice F. McFaden, a resident of Colony Township, and one of the oldest and best citizens of Knox County, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., and was born July 7, 1811. He is a son of John and Elizabeth (Hollandsworth) McFaden. The father was a child when his parents came from Ireland to Lancaster County, Penn. The family came to America on account of politics and the rebellion in Ireland. The father of John McFaden enlisted in Washington's army, and was in several battles, and never hav-

ing been heard of since, it is supposed that he was killed. John went to live with an uncle, William Fullerton, in Lancaster County, Penn., and while young learned the hatter's trade, about which time he left his uncle, and went to New Orleans on a flat-boat loaded with flour. He then went back as far as Shelby County, Ky., as a journeyman hatter, and there purchased a large tract of land, and \$10,000 worth of fur from the North American Fur Company, which was bought on credit. He then went into business for himself, but when the war of 1812 broke out the value of hats so decreased that John McFaden was left a bankrupt. Part of his debts were paid by our subject as late as 1850. He died in Oldham County (formerly a part of Shelby County) at the advanced age of ninety-eight. He was a member of the Baptist Church many years. The mother of our subject was born in Culpeper County, Va., and died at Snowhill, St. Charles Co., Mo., when eighty-seven years of age, while visiting her children in Missouri. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the eldest of seven sons and three daughters, and went to work in his father's shop at an early age. His education was limited, but with the assistance of his mother, and close application to books at odd moments, and being of an observant nature, he is now a well-informed man. When twenty years old he was engaged to drive a team for \$60 per year, and his clothes. After living in Morgan County, Ill., a year, he went to Marion County, Mo., spent three years, and then removed to six miles south of Newark, Knox County, where he became the owner of forty acres of land, which afterward went to pay his doctor's bill. He then moved two miles west of the present site of Edina, and worked until he had accumulated \$300, which he gave to a friend for safe keeping, and lost. The next misfortune that overtook him was the burning of his house and home, at Bridge Creek. In 1850 he accompanied his brother, John, to California, where he remained two years, and upon reaching New York on his home trip owned \$600, which proved the nucleus of his present property. He is a self-made man, and now owns 360 acres of splendidly improved and cultivated land. When twenty-two years of age he was united in marriage to Ellen Sage, a native of Oldham County, Ky. She died upon the farm where our subject now lives. To them eight sons and three daughters have been born—two sons and three daughters living. Mr. McFaden subsequently married Sydna Jane Hilbert, who was born in Woodford County, Ky., in 1830, and to them three sons and two daughters were born, of whom one son and one daughter are living. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. Before the war he was a Whig, but is now a Democrat. During the war he was a Union man but objected to the liberation of slaves, and therefore joined Green's regiment, Confederate Army, and was in the battles of Athens, Shelbina, Pea Ridge, Corinth and others. During the war his wife managed the farm successfully and efficiently, but on account of depredations the property was so destroyed that the family was obliged to move to Carroll County, Mo., for five years, but then returned to Knox County, where they have since resided.

John D. McFarland, one of the successful farmers of this county, was born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1829. His parents were natives of the same State, and both natives of the same county as their son. The father of our subject, William, and his mother, Sophia (Smith) McFarland, immigrated to Ohio, and settled in Logan County, which was then in a wild and uncultivated state. It was here that our subject lost his mother, and here he was reared, and received his education in a log schoolhouse. His father having moved to the western adjoining county, he followed him in 1851, and was here married to Semantha Julian, who was born in an Indian hut in Champaign County, Ohio. After living in Auglaize County, Ohio, for more than twenty years our subject removed to Knox County, Mo., bringing a family of eleven children. One child died before his removal to this State. Here he raised his family, one child being born after his settlement in Knox County, and our subject is proud of the fact that his entire family have been raised and reared to abstain from whisky and tobacco, and none of his children are addicted to immoral habits. Their names are Henry, Mary, Sophia, Cynthia, William, Martha, Alexander, Robert, Bell, Emma, Antony; Agnes and Leonard (deceased). During the war Mr. McFarland enlisted in Company K, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Langworthy, and participated in only one engagement—that of Perryville, where he was crippled on the bluff of Chaplain River, and consequently received an honorable discharge in Louisville, Ky. Our subject now ranks among the enterprising farmers of the county, and owns a fine farm of 440 acres, well stocked and improved. He is a man of high principles, and himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

William P. McGonigle, tax collector of Knox County, Mo., is a native of Perry County, Ohio, where he was born February 20, 1842. He is a son of John and Madge (Doherty) McGonigle, both of Irish nativity. The father came to Missouri, and settled in Knox County, in the fall of 1843, with his family. He there located on a farm five miles northwest of Edina, where he suc-

cessfully engaged in agriculture for a number of years. In 1880 he died at the residence of our subject in his eighty-seventh year. The mother's death preceded his, taking place in 1873. Of the six sons and two daughters born to this pair, only two, John, in California, and William P., now survive. Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm in this county, and secured a good English education in his youthful days, and had the care of the family thrown upon him from the time he was grown until the death of his parents. In 1872 he left the farm, and engaged in the mercantile business at Edina, in company with his brother, Henry, who was treasurer and collector of the county for a number of years. After building their present edifice which is situated on the south side of the square, they conducted a lucrative and successful mercantile business, until the death of Henry, which occurred August 21, 1881, since which time Mr. McGonigle has successfully conducted the business alone, handling a large stock of groceries, glassware, cutlery, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc., and controlling a large city and country trade. Mr. McGonigle has always been a Democrat, and in 1886 was elected county tax collector, which office he is now filling in a highly creditable manner. October 4, 1870, he was married to Julia I. Coony, a native of Edina, by whom he has had the following children: Maggie T., Edmund F., Mary G., John B., William R., Julia, Cecelia and Henry. Mr. McGonigle, his wife and family are members of the Catholic Church. During the war Mr. McGonigle was a firm Union man, and although not in the regular service was a member of the militia.

Alexander McKay of Liberty Township, Knox Co., Mo., was born in Jefferson County, Ind., October 20, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary (Francis) McKay, natives of the States of North Carolina and Ohio, and of Scotch and Irish descent, respectively. The father removed from North Carolina to Kentucky, in childhood, and from there to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1814, where he resided forty years. He then immigrated to Knox County, Mo., in 1854, and resided there with his son, James, near Knox City, until his death in March, 1879. The mother died in 1865. To them eight children were born, four of whom are living, named Alexander; Barbara, wife of Aaron Wells; Mary E., wife of Samuel Wilson, and James B., all of Knox County. Alexander was reared to manhood, educated in his native State and county, and was accustomed to hard work upon the farm. In the spring of 1854 he left home, and went to La Porte County, Ind., where he engaged in farming, sixteen years. There he married his first wife, and in 1870 removed to Knox County, Mo., locating upon his present farm, where he is successfully en-

gaged in farming and stock raising, owning 395 acres of good farming land all in Liberty Township, most of which is improved and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. McKay lost his first wife soon after coming to this county, and in September, 1872, was married to Martha Bain, also a native of Jefferson County, Ind. To this union there are two living children: John Calvin and Homer Bain. Among his fine stock Mr. McKay owns "Chambord," four years old, a Norman stallion, No. 574, Percheron stud book of France, 3792 National Register French Draft Horses. In politics he is a Republican, and an ardent worker in his party. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are recognized as among Knox County's most respected citizens.

Taylor McKenzie was born in Henry County, Ky., December 9, 1833, and is a son of John McKenzie, a native of Henry County, and a farmer and stock raiser in that county all his life. He was numbered among the substantial farmers of that county, and owned about 200 acres of land. He died at the age of seventy, and was buried in Henry County. His wife immigrated to Missouri with her sons, where she died at the age of sixty. Our subject is a second son of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living, and eight of whom live in Knox County. He was here reared, receiving but a limited education, and at the age of twenty-five immigrated to Knox County, and began farming near his present home. He was shortly after united in marriage to Miss Rebecca Rudd, daughter of Sylvanus Rudd, formerly of Kentucky, and after his marriage continued the occupation of farming. During the war he served in the Confederate Army from 1862 until the close, but was in only a few regular engagements. He fought in the battle at Kirksville, under Porter, and was also in several skirmishes in the south. After hostilities ceased our subject returned to his wife, who was in Henry County, Ky., where he lived working at the carpenter's trade about two years. In 1867 he again returned to Knox County, where he has resided ever since, now owing a fine farm of 280 acres, well stocked, which is the result of his own labor and economy. Four years ago Mr. McKenzie lost his wife who was a Christian lady, and a member of the Baptist Church, and by whom he had nine children, six of whom are living: William E., Benjamin S., Fletcher B., Litha E., Maud M. and Claude A. (twin girls). In October, 1886, our subject was married to Mrs. Alice (Kinman) Laytham, a widow with seven living children, one having died. They are Ida, Effie, James, Claude, Joe, May and Lee. Mr. McKenzie is a Democrat, and well known as a man of high principles and character.

Dr. Joseph M. McKim, a leading physician of Knox County,

was born in Bourbon County, Ky., March 13, 1836, and is a son of S. H. McKim, a native of Kentucky, born February 12, 1807, and died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hettie Alward, in Los Angeles County, Cal., September 26, 1887. The mother of our subject, Hetty A. (Miller) McKim, was born September 12, 1817, in Kentucky, and is now a resident of California. These parents came to Missouri when our subject was quite young, and located in Lewis County, where he remained until 1858, attending school in the meantime. He was a student at the State University (at Columbia) for five years, after which time he attended the medical college at St. Louis, completing the course in 1858, and after his graduation located at Winchester, Clark Co., Mo., where he practiced his profession until January, 1861. He then came to Newark, where he has remained ever since, enjoying a large practice, and is also engaged in the drug business, carrying a large and complete stock that would do credit to a druggist in a much larger town. October 14, 1858, he was married to Natilia J. Rose, daughter of Dr. W. A. Rose, who was born October 14, 1814, in Virginia, and died February 8, 1876. Her mother, J. A. (Anderson) Rose, was born December 13, 1819, and died December 31, 1873. To Dr. and Mrs. McKim the following children have been born: Hettie Lee, Horace W., James M., John V., Natilia J. and Joseph M. Dr. McKim is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; he has been a member of the board of regents of Missouri State Normal School, located at Kirksville, Mo., ever since 1874. The Doctor is an active supporter of the Democratic party, greatly interested in the general welfare of his county, and is highly respected and honored by his fellow citizens.

J. D. McPike, farmer and stock raiser, of Knox County, was born in Marion County, Mo., in 1842. His father, James, and his mother, Mary (Chilton) McPike, were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively. The father was a farmer and stock raiser, and one of the early pioneer settlers of Missouri, locating in Pike County about 1830, but afterward purchasing a home in Marion County. James McPike lost his first wife while in Kentucky, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living. He then married the mother of our subject, who was the widow of Smith Scott, and by her he had five children, three of whom still live: Our subject, a sister in Monroe City, Mo., and a brother in Palmyra, Mo. Mrs. McPike had four children by her former marriage. James McPike engaged in farming after coming to Missouri, and became one of the first men of Marion County, owning a fine farm, and, on account of

his superior ability, was elected to represent that county two terms in the Legislature. He and both his wives were members of the Baptist Church. He was seventy-three years old at the time of his death, and the mother of our subject had also reached her seventieth year. Both died in Marion County, Mo., where our subject was reared, and received but a limited education. At the age of eighteen he enlisted in the Confederate Army, Company B, Col. Martin E. Green's regiment, and served in the battles of Lexington, Pea Ridge, Corinth, Champion Hills, and a number of other engagements. It was in the last-mentioned battle that our subject was severely wounded, and lay without shelter for a long time, suffering intensely from a wound in his lung and arm. His clothes bore many traces of bullet shots, and proved that Mr. McPike was not in the rear of the battles he participated in. In 1863 he received an honorable discharge, and returned to Marion County, but, on account of his wounds, was unable to labor for over a year. He then engaged in farming and stock raising, and in 1865 was married to Miss Rosa Lee, daughter of Perry B. Moore, a prominent farmer of Marion County, who now resides in Palmyra. The following year he and his wife located in Knox County, Mo., where he now owns a fine farm of 880 acres. He also takes a great interest in fine stock, and at the fair has exhibited some very fine saddle-horses and sheep. His wife also exhibited some poultry, and took the first prize for a pair of turkeys. Mr. and Mrs. McPike have had four children, as follows: Charles B., husband of Lena Ringer, of Newark; Marietta, wife of S. P. Bailey, of Knox County; Ora Lee and Augusta Ellen. Mr. McPike is a worthy member of the Newark Masonic Lodge, K. of H. and A. H. T. A.

James McQuoid, an enterprising citizen of Millport, Benton Township, Knox County, was born in Union County, Ind., March 31, 1827, and is the son of John and Mary (Rouze) McQuoid. The McQuoid family are of Scotch descent. The grandfather of our subject, John McQuoid, was a native of Scotland, and later moved to Ireland. When but fifteen years of age he married Mary McIntire, who was only thirteen years of age. They came to America in 1798, on account of religious troubles in Ireland, and settled in Orange County, N. Y. John McQuoid, the father of our subject, was born shortly after his parents had arrived from Ireland, and died in Union County, Ind., in 1863. He was a successful farmer when young, and had accumulated considerable property. He was a resident of Union Township at the time of his marriage, and lived there the balance of his days. The mother of our subject was of German descent. Her father was a native of Germany, and came to America at an early date,

settling in New Jersey, where Mary was born in 1806. Her parents moved to Franklin County, Ind., when she was about ten years of age. She died in Union County, Ind., in 1873. Both parents were members of the German Baptist Church. Our subject is the second of a large family of children, eight of whom are now living. He received a fair education in the schools of Indiana. Early in life he engaged in the manufacture of brick in Union County, Ind., and continued in this business for about seven years. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Billingsville, Ind., and at Dubois Corner. At the end of two years and a half, or in 1856, he sold out and came to Knox County, Mo., settling four miles east of Edina. He was here engaged in farming and in the hedge business until 1866, when he moved to Millport, and again engaged in merchandising, with a younger brother, Charles, for a partner, and continued with him until 1871, after which time he was occupied with the mill business, and continued at this for the next four years. He then purchased an interest in the store, but at the same time followed his milling business. This he continued until 1882, when he traded his store interest for his brother's mill interest, and worked in this business until 1884. He has since been an invalid, but is still running his mill, and is also engaged in farming. On March 5, 1857, he married Miss Ellen Bank, a native of Franklin County, Ind., born May 30, 1842, and to this marriage have been born ten children—five now living: Mariah (Adams), Almira (Johnson), Clara B. (Witt), Harriet R. and Laura M. Those deceased are Mary E., Dora, Florence J., Thomas and John T. In 1862 our subject belonged to the Legion, and served several months for the Union. Our subject and wife are members of the German Baptist Church, and he is a Democrat in his political views. He was at one time a member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., but gave them up for his church. Our subject, although beginning with very little of this world's goods, now owns 657 acres, with the greater part in a high state of cultivation.

Capt. Charles McQuoid, a prominent merchant of Knox County, and a resident of Millport, was born in Union County, Ind., February 2, 1829, and is the son of John and Mary (Rouze) McQuoid, natives of New York and New Jersey, respectively. The father was a farmer all his life, and moved to Indiana with his family at an early date, and was in Cincinnati when that city was but a small place. He died in Union County, Ind., at an advanced age. The mother of our subject also died in Union County, Ind., in the year 1873. They were members of the German Baptist Church. Our subject is the third of thirteen children, seven now living. He received a common-school

education in Union County, Ind., and at the age of twenty-two left home and went to Adams County, Ill., where he was engaged in raising and selling osage orange hedge plants, for two years. He then went to Clay County, and again engaged in the hedge business, but at the end of one year he returned to Union County, Ind., and was united in marriage to Miss Mary Burk, a native of Indiana, born in 1835, and the daughter of John Burk. She died in Knox County, Mo., in 1871. To this marriage were born five children, two now living: Alfonzo E. and Charles T. D. Those deceased are Theodosia, Lauraetta and John R. After marriage our subject moved with his wife to Knox County, Mo., and the next year closed out his business in Clay County, Ill., and engaged in farming, in connection with raising fence, until in 1863, when he engaged in merchandising at Millport, and also followed agricultural pursuits. In 1879 he went to Colorado, prospecting, and remained there until 1881. Our subject is a Democrat, but was for the Union during the late war. He is a Mason. He served as captain of Company D, of the enrolled militia of Missouri, Fifty-first Regiment, and served several months. His wife was a member of the Christian Church.

John McReynolds, an old and respected citizen of Colony Township, was born in Marion County, Mo., November 30, 1822, and is a son of William and Ruth (Culbertson) McReynolds. The father was born in North Carolina, January 17, 1787, and died March 10, 1847, in Knox County, Mo. The mother was born June 16, 1796, and died August 7, 1851. Her birth and death occurred in the same counties as that of her husband. They were married in their native State, and moved to Marion County, Mo., after stopping in Illinois during the year of 1818, at which time the State was sparsely inhabited. They moved to Lewis County, Mo., in 1830, and to Knox County seven years later. They were both members of the Baptist Church, and Mr. McReynolds was a farmer by occupation. Of the seven children born to them, our subject is the youngest, and his sister, Leah, and himself are the only survivors of the family. John received his education in a primitive, log schoolhouse in Missouri, and, being the youngest, lived with and cared for his parents in their old age. He now resides upon the old homestead, which, under his care, has been finely improved and cultivated. When his father settled in this county, the settlers were few and far between, the families of James Stovall and John Standifor being their nearest neighbors, although living a mile and a half distant. Our subject now owns 600 acres of good land in Lewis and Knox Counties, the result of his industry and good management. In 1843 he married Mary E. Dale, of Lewis County, born in Ken-

tucky in 1827. This lady is a daughter of John Dale, and to her union with our subject, seven children were born, all living: Leah, Ann V., William C., John S., Ella, Julius C. and Ophelia. Mr. and Mrs. McReynolds are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has ascended to the Royal Arch degree. He has represented Colony Lodge, No. 168, in the Grand Lodge, and helped organize his lodge and Farmer's Lodge, No. 222, at La Belle. He is a Democrat, but has never held nor sought public office. He is a prominent stock raiser, and the people of this county are indebted to him for the introduction of some fine stock. In 1876 he went to Canada, and upon his return brought some Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Durham cattle, and other blooded stock. His wife is a worthy and highly-esteemed lady, and an affectionate wife and mother, and, with her husband, ranks among the honored and respected citizens of Knox County.

Dr. Robert McReynolds is a native of Missouri, and was born in Knox County in 1847. His father, Burditt McReynolds, a pioneer of this county, was born in North Carolina, and is of Irish descent. Our subject's mother was born in Kentucky, and is of German descent, her maiden name being Catherine Dale. Our subject's father came to this county in infancy, and his grandfather, Dale, an only son, became the father of one son and seven girls. In the family of our subject's grandfather, McReynolds were eight children—five boys and three girls. Burditt McReynolds became one of the most prominent men of this county. He was enterprising, public-spirited, and was honored by all. He was a practitioner of medicine, and an active member of the Democratic party, and his life was mainly spent in Knox County. He educated a family of sixteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity, and these twelve yet survive. Burditt McReynolds died at the age of sixty-four years, and his wife at the age of fifty-three. Both were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He was in the late war six months, and spent a considerable time in prison. Dr. Robert McReynolds, the eldest son of Burditt, remained with his parents until the age of nineteen, having previously received a liberal education. He then attended the seminary at Monticello one year, after which he taught four years in Northeast Missouri, meeting with fair success. His father had designed him for the study of medicine at an early age, and hence, at odd intervals, he read and studied medical works. At the age of fifteen he was reading under Dr. Alonzo Condict, a talented physician, and later read under Dr. McReynolds, whose biography appears elsewhere. In 1868-69 he attended medical lectures at the St. Louis

Medical School, where, in due time, he graduated. He then practiced medicine, and taught school for nearly four years, and in the winter of 1873-74 took up his old text-book and again attended medical lectures at St. Louis. He also received a few lectures at Keokuk, Iowa. He then located in Myrtle Township, where he practiced until this town was laid out, and here he has resided ever since, engaged in active and remunerative practice. He now owns several small farms in Myrtle and Jeddo Townships—500 or more acres in all. In 1877 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Marksberry, a native of Grant County, Ky. She is a daughter of John S. Marksberry, a prominent citizen of that State. To this marriage two children have been born—Uriel and Ralph. Our subject, like his father, is a strong Democrat, and is a social, genial gentleman. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

James Meriwether, an old and respected citizen of Knox County, and now a resident of Colony, was born in Louisa County, Va., August 22, 1805, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Anderson) Meriwether. Thomas was a native of Virginia, and moved to Kentucky when our subject was but an infant, settling in Washington (then Marion) County, and there remained until his death. He was a very popular man wherever he lived, and in Louisa County, Va., served as sheriff for ten years. He was elected to represent that county in the Legislature several times, and was in the State Senate one term. He was a Democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, and a prominent school teacher; his death occurred in Marion County, Ky. His wife was a native of Louisa County, Va., and died in Marion County, Ky., a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The family is a prominent one, the brother (David) of our subject having been governor of New Mexico, and afterward governor of Kentucky. The eldest brother, Capt. William Meriwether, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of King's Mountain. Our subject is the second of six children, and received a liberal education from his father. He learned the shoemaker's trade when young, but during his late years engaged in farming, from which he has now retired, and is living with his daughter, Sarah E. Keach. He moved with his parents from Virginia to Kentucky when quite young, and in 1848 came to Knox County, Mo., of which he has since been a resident. February 22, 1828, he married Elizabeth McMurry, a native of Marion County, Ky., born April 22, 1809. This lady died in Knox County, Mo., December 22, 1882. To her union with our subject five sons and five daughters were born, two sons and two daughters now living. He and his

wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church during their youth, but when the division took place joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In politics our subject has always been a Democrat.

David W. Meriwether is a son of James and Elizabeth (McMurry) Meriwether. [See above sketch.] He was born in Marion County, Ky., Feb. 9, 1835. He received his education in Kentucky and Knox County, Mo., living with his parents when young, and returning their care and devotion now that they are becoming advanced in years. He helped pay for his father's farm, which he now owns, and is remarkably successful in his dealings in stock, of which he probably handles more than any other man in the township. His property is the result of hard labor and economy, combined with good management, and he is now considered one of the leading and prominent citizens of the county. He, like his father, has always been a Democrat, but has never aspired to or held office, being better content with his quiet farm life. December 31, 1864, he married Eliza Shacklet, daughter of Maj. B. W. Shacklet. This lady was a native of Hardin County, Ky., and died near Sandhill, Knox County, in 1867. She bore our subject one son, Edgar M., who died at the age of six years. Mr. Meriwether remained a widower until June, 1869, and then married Sarah Brewer, daughter of Hilra and Elizabeth Brewer, born in Colony, Knox County, in 1841, and there are three living children by this union, viz.: Georgiana, Luella May and Lillian Maud. Our subject is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and his wife of the Presbyterian. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and ranks among the enterprising and active men of the county, taking great interest in all public enterprises, to which he is a liberal donator.

Joseph W. Meriwether, son of ex-Judge Meriwether, was born and raised in Knox County, Mo., upon a part of the farm he now owns. His primary education he received in the district and neighboring schools which prepared him for college, which he attended in La Grange, Mo., being a student there for three years. After finishing his studies here, he taught for several years in Lewis and Knox Counties, Mo., although he followed farming during the summer months. About three years ago he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Hinkson, daughter of Harvey Hinkson, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Lewis County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Meriwether have one child, a daughter, Myrtle, named in honor of Myrtle Township, in which her father was born and raised. Our subject like his father [See sketch.] is a strong Democrat, and a member of the G. P. C. He now

owns a fine farm of 160 acres, under good cultivation, and promises to become one of the most prominent men of the township.

Philip Miller, of Edina, Mo., is a native of Germany, where he was born April 20, 1839. He came to America in 1852, settled in Stephenson County, Ill., where he learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was married in 1865; he moved to Edina in 1867, where he established a small wagon shop; he has increased his business from time to time, and after twenty years of hard work, and close attention to his affairs, he has built up one of the best wagon manufacturing establishments in Northeast Missouri. He employs quite a number of men the year around; does most of his work by machinery, which is run by steam; he manufactures farm wagons, spring wagons, and buggies, of which he always has a good assortment on hand, and for which he generally finds a ready sale, as all of his work gives the best of satisfaction. Mr. Miller is a Republican. Himself and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are considered among the eminent and well-to-do people of the county.

Frank M. Miller, clerk of Knox County Court, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, January 28, 1856, and is a son of Andrew W. and Emily (Spencer) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio. The father removed to Knox County, Mo., with his family in 1866. He was a well-to-do farmer, and resided here until his death February 19, 1885, at which time he was a widower, his wife having died about ten years previous. His surviving children are David H., Florence (the wife of L. F. Cottey) and our subject. Frank M. was reared in Knox County, and received his education at the State Normal, at Kirksville, Mo. He has been employed in various offices in the courthouse for the past six years. In 1886 with his partner he established a drug and grocery house in Edina, under the firm name of Reid & Miller, which they are now conducting very successfully. March 15, 1887, he was appointed clerk of the county court, to fill the unexpired term of Samuel Ennis (deceased), and is now engaged in the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties. February 25, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Florence Kell, of Lewis County, Mo. Mr. Miller has never belonged to any political party but the Democratic. He is one of Knox County's most enterprising and successful citizens, and a popular public official.

William T. Mitchell, a well-to-do farmer of Knox County, was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1848. His father, Hartwell H. Mitchell, was born in North Carolina, and was partly of Scotch origin. At the age of sixteen he accompanied his widowed mother to Union County, Ind., where he resided until he became

of age, and soon after was united in marriage to Miss Mary Willis, a native of Union County, Ind. Soon after this he emigrated west, and farmed in Marion County until 1841 or 1842, when he moved to Lewis County, Mo. In 1852 he changed his residence to Shelby County, Mo., and there lost his wife, who was, at the age of fifty-five, a Christian lady, and a member of the Methodist Church. For twenty-seven years Mr. Mitchell was a resident farmer and stock raiser of Shelby County, but in 1879 removed to Phillips County, Kas., where he resided until his death, which occurred January 24, 1883, at the age of sixty-six. He had been ordained a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and part of his life was devoted to that high calling. William T. Mitchell is the second son of the above mentioned family. Of ten children, nine grew to maturity, and seven are now living and residing in Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri. Our subject was reared principally in Shelby County, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself. He was employed by Samuel Murphy, a prominent farmer in Knox County, for two years, and then went to Nebraska, remaining about a year. He then returned to Knox County, and worked for Mr. Murphy another year, and in 1876 married Rowena A. Murphy, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor Murphy. Since his marriage he has been a resident of Jeddo Township, and is now numbered among Knox County's most industrious and enterprising farmers, owning 425 acres of valuable land, well stocked and improved, which is mainly the result of his own thrift and economy. September 7, 1887, was the eleventh anniversary of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, and to them have been born Samuel G. and Lida K. In politics our subject is a Republican, and is a man of honor and character, highly esteemed by those who know him. Both he and his wife are connected with the church.

Joseph Monroe, an old settler and substantial farmer of Knox County, was born January 31, 1836, in Rush County, Ind., and is the only child of George Washington and Elizabeth (Seright) Monroe, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively, and married in Decatur County, Ind., where the mother came with her parents when a mere child. After marriage they moved to Rush County, Ind., and there settled upon a farm, but when our subject was five years old immigrated to Knox County, Mo., settling upon a farm the father had entered, and where our subject is still residing. There the father died in 1857, having spent his life in farming, and his widow followed him in 1878. Our subject was educated at the common schools of Knox County, but his schooling was limited to the meager opportunities of those

early days. After his father's death, and before he became of age, our subject assumed control of the farm, and cared for his mother; at the age of twenty-three he married Emily G., daughter of Thomas R. and Catherine M. (Anderson) Lair, and who was born in October, 1841, in Shelby County, Mo., and came to Knox County with her parents when a little girl. Her marriage with our subject took place March 11, 1860, and after giving birth to five children, she died March 27, 1869. December 12, 1872, our subject was married to Martha, daughter of William and Sarah Wait. This lady was a native of Kentucky, and born September 14, 1831. This union was blessed with one child. The children of our subject are as follows: George W., Thomas P., Sarah E., Martha A. and James H. by the first marriage, and Cynthia A. Della by the second. Mr. Monroe has been active and industrious, and still retains the farm of 240 acres originally entered by his father, which he has, however, greatly improved. Our subject has been a resident of Knox County since the time he came here a mere lad, and has won the confidence and esteem of the entire community, having been elected justice of the peace of Lyon Township, which office he satisfactorily filled for twelve years. He is, and has always been a stanch Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan, in 1856. His first wife was an active member of the Baptist Church, and his present wife is an active and devout member of the same church.

John Moore, an old and respected citizen of Colony Township, was born in Allegany County (afterward known as Livingston County), N. Y., June 15, 1830, and is the son of Isaac and Matilda (Sears) Moore. The family is of German descent. Isaac was a native of Orange County, N. Y., and died in Livingston County, of that State, about 1870, at the age of sixty-one. He was a farmer by occupation. The Sears family is of Scotch descent. Matilda was born in Orange County, N. Y., and died in Livingston County, in 1867. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to them six children were born (five living) of which our subject is third, and the eldest son. He received his education at the schools of Livingston County, and worked upon his father's farm until 1867, when he came to Knox County, Mo., and the following year went to Rock County, Wis., where he remained a year, and then returned to Knox County, of which he has been a resident since, with the exception of a year spent in Lewis County, and has lived upon his present place since 1877. In September, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, being in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Look-

out Mountain, Mission Ridge, and was with Sherman during his celebrated march to the sea. After the war he returned to New York, and went to Missouri in 1867. In 1868 he married Mary (Bailey) Stafford, daughter of William T. Bailey, and widow of Sears Stafford. This lady is a native of Indiana, and her union with our subject has been blessed with four children: Julius, Jerome, Lua and Emmet. In politics Mr. Moore is a Republican, and he is a hearty advocate of all educational and religious enterprises. His wife is a Methodist.

G. G. Morris, a leading citizen of Knox County, was born in Darke County, Ohio, December 6, 1834. He is a son of Thomas G. Morris, a native of Fluvanna County, Va., where he was born January 23, 1806, and came to Ohio in 1833, where he resided until the spring of 1840, and then moved to Henry County, Ky., living there until the spring of 1854, and then went to Missouri, and resided one year in Monroe County, and in the spring of 1855 came to Knox County, Mo., and settled on a farm in Fabius Township, where he remained until his death, which occurred August 7, 1874. The mother of our subject, Frances A. (Williams) Morris, was born in Louisa County, Va., March 17, 1811, married December 5, 1832, and is now living with our subject. G. G. Morris came to Newark, Knox Co., Mo., in 1856, and clerked with Lear & Tucker in a general store until the fall of 1858, when he engaged in the drug business in which he continued until July, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Battalion Kentucky Mounted Rifles, in the Confederate Army. He served until Gen. Lee's surrender, 1865, and then remained in Bland County, Va., until February, 1866, and then came home to Knox County, Mo. He then remained on the farm with his father until January 12, 1867, when he again went into the drug business in Newark, which business he has followed very successfully ever since, and now has a stock that will compare favorably with that of any druggist in the county. Mr. Morris was married, September 22, 1872, to Elizabeth Hamilton, daughter of Edmund Rutter, of Shelby County, Mo., and Jane (Hollyman) Rutter, of Kentucky, and to this union two sons and one daughter have been born, of whom two are living, viz.: Edmund G. Stonewall and Mable K. Claude is the one deceased. Mr. Morris has been engaged in the drug trade above mentioned for the last twenty-five years, devoting his time exclusively to that business, with the exception of the time he served as cashier of the Newark Savings Bank, in connection with his business; but when that institution was disorganized he again devoted his entire attention to his drug store. He is an honest and shrewd financier, and during his years of business life has amassed quite a fortune. In

connection with drugs he carries a fine line of paints, oils, perfumery, notions, coal oil, lamps, etc., and in compounding physicians' prescriptions is very careful and reliable. His wife is an active member of the Baptist Church, and both are honored and respected citizens of the county. For fourteen years our subject has been the treasurer of the Union Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Lewis, Knox and Shelby Counties, which has been held at Newark, Knox Co., Mo.

Benjamin F. Morison is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and was born November 7, 1820. He is a son of John and Betsey E. (Richardson) Morison. The Morison family is of Scotch-Irish descent; the father of our subject was a native of and died in Bourbon County, Ky., and spent his latter days as a farmer and mechanic, although his early life was spent as a teamster. The mother was a native of Kentucky, and died in Henry County, in that State, a member of the Christian Church. Our subject is the second child of five, and has a sister still living. At twenty years of age he left the parental roof, and for the next seven years engaged in any work that was offered. He then rented land and began farming, which occupation he has since followed. In 1851 he came to Knox County, Mo., and purchased the land he now owns, which is beautifully located. In 1843 he married Sarah Carson, a native of Lexington, Ind., born in 1822, and to this union ten children have been born, of whom six are living: John W., George T., Noah A., Amanda J., Benjamin T. and Emily. Those deceased are Ann F., Nancy E., Isaac and James P. During his youth he became inured to hardships, and by industry and economy has become possessed of the property he now owns. During the war he participated in the fight at Palmyra, being a member of the Home Guards. Himself and wife are members of the Christian Church. Previous to the war he was a Whig, and cast his first presidential vote for Henry Clay, but was afterward identified with the Republican party. He now votes for the best man, regardless of party ties.

Clark J. Mote, farmer, was born in Darke County, Ohio, April 5, 1829, and is a son of J. Mote and Elizabeth Mote. The father was born in Georgia, and immigrated to Ohio when young, remaining there until 1833, when he removed to Illinois, where he lived until 1856, when he went to California, and engaged in farming and working at the tanner's trade. While on a visit to his children in Illinois and Missouri he died in the latter State in 1885. His wife was a native of Tennessee, married in Ohio, and died in September, 1849, in Illinois. When sixteen years of age our subject left home, with no earthly possessions but the clothes on his back, and 50 cents in his pocket.

He was strong and ready to work and soon found employment, and helped build the deaf, dumb and blind asylum at Jacksonville, Ill. He then went to Naples, Ill., and worked on a farm two years, and at the expiration of that time, having saved \$300, he then purchased a farm of sixty acres, which he cultivated for two years, after which he disposed of the farm and came to Knox County, Mo., and located upon a farm he had pre-empted and entered in 1855, and upon which he now lives. In 1853 he was married to Elmira Dutton, daughter of Moses and Rebecca Dutton, and to this marriage ten children were born, of whom are living: Lieuary, wife of Dr. Cottingham; Martha A., wife of L. J. Huling; Viola, wife of L. J. Turner; Mary E. and Marcellus. When Mr. Mote came to Missouri in 1855, the country was a vast wilderness, inhabited by wild game and beasts, and he is now the oldest settler in the vicinity in which he lives. He has always been a hard worker and an economical man, and now owns 260 acres of some of the best land in the county, well improved and under a good state of cultivation. During the late war our subject fought for his country in the State militia of Missouri from 1861 to 1864, and served in the regular service under Gen. Fiske, about two months. He is a strong Republican, but has never sought or held office. He was a firm opponent to the building of the M. & M. Railroad, and, had many others been as decided in the matter as he, Knox County would be in a better condition to-day. Mr. Mote owes no man anything, and himself and family are regarded as among the most prominent and substantial citizens of the county.

Edward Muder, proprietor of the Edina Woolen Mills, located in West Edina, on the Q., M. & P. R. R., near the Edina Roller Mills, is one of the most enterprising men of this region. The plant above described was built, and the business established, by William Bowen, who sold it to Mr. Muder in 1883. The mills are equipped with one set of cards, and 120 spindles, one roll card being run by a steam engine. One loom is used for making jeans, and one for blankets; flannel is woven, and they also have a twister for doubling yarn. This is the only industry of the kind in the county, and the goods manufactured here are of superior quality and durability. Seven or eight hands are busily employed the year around. Mr. Muder was born in Quincy, Ill., September 23, 1850, and is a son of John and Martha (Clye) Muder, natives of Germany. Our subject accompanied his parents to Edina in 1856, where the father engaged in wagon-making until his death, in 1874. Edward engaged in grist and saw milling until he embarked in his present occupation, which business he has since very successfully conducted.

July 30, 1882, he married Mary Bell, a native of Ohio, by whom he has two children: Josephine and Edward C. Mr. Muder is a Republican in politics.

Dr. James Myers, a leading physician of Knox County, was born in Kentucky February 11, 1848. His father, Rev. William Myers, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1806; came to Scotland County, Mo., in 1837, and located upon a farm, but has since lived at various places in Knox, Clark and Scotland Counties, and is now living with his son in Greensburg. He is a minister of the United Baptist Church. The mother, Paulina T. (Hogan) Myers, was born in Garrard County, Ky., in 1809, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1876. Our subject began to study medicine at Memphis, Scotland Co., Mo., at the age of twenty-one, and there remained for five years, after which he attended a course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, and then practiced his chosen profession until 1872, when he again attended lectures, and in that year he graduated. He then practiced until 1883 in Adair County, but is now in Greensburg Township, Knox Co., Mo., where he enjoys a large practice, and is considered one of the first physicians of the county. In 1870 he was married to Georgie A. Pettet, daughter of George and Elizabeth Pettet, and to this union six children were born, five of whom are living, viz.: Anna E., Della, Ednie, Arthur and Ross. Our subject is a Democrat, but has never aspired to political office. He is a public-spirited man, and interested in the general welfare of the county. Himself and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Louis F. Nelson, M. D., a resident of Edina, was born in Frederick City, Md., June 21, 1827, and is a son of Madison and Josephine (Marcilly) Nelson, both natives of Maryland. The father was an eminent lawyer and jurist of that State, and was for twenty years one of the judges of the supreme court of that State, where he died some fifteen years ago. The mother was of French descent, and died there in 1882. They were the parents of seven sons and three daughters. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, and finished his education at St. John's College, Maryland. At the age of seventeen he began to read medicine with Dr. William Tyler, a prominent medical practitioner of Frederick City. He also attended lectures at the University of Maryland, in Baltimore, in 1848-49, and was a house student in the Baltimore infirmary during this time. He graduated at the head of his class from the first named institution in 1849, and commenced to practice in Frederick City, but in 1850 went to Chicago, where he practiced for two years. In 1853 he came to Marion County, Mo., and purchased a farm near Palmyra,

upon which he lived and successfully followed his profession continuously until 1875, with the exception of a short time spent in Quincy, Ill., and Chicago. He then came to Edina, where he practiced for four years, and then went to Faribault, Minn., where he remained four years, but in 1884 returned to Edina, and is now in possession of a fairly large and lucrative practice. In 1852 he married Mary Jefferson, a native of Vermont, and is now the father of four children: Arthur (a dentist, in Chicago), Clara, Elizabeth H. and Louie Lee. In politics the Doctor is an uncompromising Democrat. Himself, wife and family are members of the Catholic Church. As to our subject's ancestry, the following sketch, written by a talented lady relative in Chicago, speaks for itself: "Dr. John Nelson, an English gentleman of means, with a university education, came to Maryland about 1703, and settled in what became Frederick County. His son, Dr. John, and the latter's son, Dr. Arthur, inherited the love of medicine from the above, and also inherited the family landed estate. His son, Dr. Arthur, owned large tracts of land on the Potomac, in Maryland, and upon the Shenandoah River, in Virginia. He was an ardent patriot, and served with honor as one of the committee of safety, and a member of other patriotic organizations. The Nelson homestead of 1,000 acres adjoined the Point of Rocks, Md. There Roger Nelson, our subject's grandfather, was born. He was an ardent patriot, and enlisted in the Revolutionary war, being lieutenant of the Fifth Brigade of the famous Maryland Line. He was wounded in thirteen places at the battle of Camden, and left on the field as dead, but recovered and served until the end of the war, becoming brigadier-general. After the war he filled various high positions, and practiced law successfully in Frederick, Md. He was for several years a member of the Maryland Senate, and represented the State in the National House of Representatives from 1804 to 1810, when he was appointed judge of the Upper District of Maryland (a life position), and died in office June 7, 1815."

Joseph S. Nelson, a substantial and prominent citizen of Knox County, was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 3, 1838, and is a son of Robert and Ann (Ryburn) Nelson. The Nelson family is of German and Irish descent. Robert was born in Ohio, February 4, 1806, and when a child moved with his parents to Iowa, making his home there until 1839, when he located in Knox County, living there until his death, October 3, 1880, upon the farm where our subject now lives. His wife was born in Indiana, in 1813, before it became a State, and died in Knox County, February 16, 1882. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church for many years. Our subject is the fourth of a

family of nine children (five now living), and was educated at the common schools of Knox County. December 17, 1862, he married Sarah Anderson, who was born and reared in Lewis County, Mo., and a daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Anderson. This lady was born October 11, 1841, and died in Knox County, April 5, 1868, a member of the Christian Church. To her union with our subject one child, Robert, was born, and is now living. November 30, 1870, Mr. Nelson married Miss Sarah Leland, daughter of Abner and Elizabeth Leland, and a native of Kalamazoo County, Mich., born October 27, 1846. To Mr. and Mrs. Nelson the following six children were born: Hubert A., Claude E., H. Roscoe, Roy, Fred and Mary. When first married Mr. Nelson moved to Bourbon Township, but after sixteen years' residence there, returned to Fabius Township, and purchased the old homestead which consists of 200 acres of good land. At that time he was far from rich, but by industry and economy has been prosperous and successful, and is now one of the substantial farmers of the county. During the late war he served in the State Provisional Militia for several months, as corporal. He is a strong Republican in politics, but has never held nor sought office. Himself and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, and enjoy the respect and esteem of their neighbors and friends.

Lieut. Robert M. Nelson, a prominent and enterprising citizen of Knox County, was born at Farmington, Van Buren County, Iowa, March 14, 1843, and is a son of Andrew S. and Elizabeth (Smith) Nelson. Andrew S. Nelson was born in Ohio, June 10, 1808, and is now a resident of Des Moines, Iowa. He is a tanner by trade, and moving to Indianapolis, Ind., worked at his trade over twenty years. He then moved to Farmington, where he lived until 1849, and then he and his eldest son went to California, where he remained three years, but then returned to Farmington, and after a short time moved back to Brookville, Ind., where he engaged in farming three years. He then returned to Farmington, and farmed until 1859, and next went to Pike's Peak with our subject on a mining tour, returning home the latter part of the same year. In 1867 he moved to Des Moines, and is now the owner of forty acres of land adjoining that city, part of which has been laid off into city lots. Upon this land there are three coal mines in operation, which bring him quite an income. The mother of our subject was born October 6, 1807, in Indiana, and died in Des Moines November 1, 1877. Both she and her husband belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the seventh of a family of eight children, five of whom are living. He was educated at Denmark Academy, Lee County,

Iowa, and lived with his parents until he enlisted in Company B, Thirteenth United States Army, under Gen. Sherman, in which he did field service for two years and nine months, and participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Jackson, Arkansas Post, Chickasaw, Bayou and many others. At Vicksburg he was the flag bearer, and had the honor of being the first man to place the United States colors upon the rebel works, being the only flag bearer who was not killed. His escape was almost miraculous, his clothing and flag being riddled with bullets, and on account of his courage he was promoted to a second lieutenancy. While lying in the trenches at the battle of Collierville he was severely wounded, and taken to the hospital at Memphis, Tenn.; and afterward, being unable for active duty, was sent to Columbus, Ohio, as mustering officer, and finally received an honorable discharge in May, 1864. He then returned to Iowa, where he lived until twenty-five years of age, and then came to Knox County, Mo., where he purchased land, which he improved and traded for what he now owns. March 14, 1872, he married Mary D. Stokely, of Lewis County, Mo., who was born February 9, 1847. This lady is a daughter of John Stokely, and to her union with our subject six children (five of whom are living) were born, viz.: Mary L., Robert D., Frank, Susan, Lavina and Johnnie (deceased). Mr. Nelson is a Republican; his wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

William H. Nichols, of Liberty Township, Knox Co., Mo., was born May 16, 1818, in Bourbon County, Ky., and is a son of William and Mary (McCoy) Nichols, both natives of Kentucky. William H. was reared to manhood, and educated in his native State and county, where he secured a good English education. During his youth he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked most of his early life. He came to Missouri in 1866, and upon coming to Knox County, in company with his brother, James, purchased a large farm in Shelton Township, which farm is now owned by his brother. In 1882 he bought his present farm, situated one and a half miles west of Edina, where he has since resided. This farm contains 156 acres, 120 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Nichols is a Democrat in politics of the Old Hickory Jackson type.

James M. Nichols, a well-to-do farmer of Knox County, was born March 22, 1827, in Bourbon County, Ky., and is the fifth child of William and Polly (McCoy) Nichols, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively, who were married in Kentucky, where the father was taken by his parents, when a boy. After their marriage they lived in Bourbon County, where the mother died in 1837. The father remained there about eight years, and

then moved his family to Boone County, where he died about 1850. He was a shoemaker by trade, but spent the most of his life farming. Our subject received a common-school education in Bourbon and Boone Counties. Soon after his father's death he returned to Bourbon County, where he was employed as a farm overseer, after which he engaged in carpentering until the fall of 1864, when he went to Sangamon County, Ill., going from there to Morgan County, where he worked at his trade until March, 1866, when he crossed the Mississippi, and went to Knox County, Mo., settling upon a farm he had purchased, and on which he still resides. He was married to Mary E., daughter of Robert and Sarah (Bradfield) Morey, and who was born in Ohio in 1842. This lady came to Missouri with her parents, when a little girl, and her marriage with our subject occurred December 9, 1869, at her home in Knox County. To this union these children have been born: Priscilla, Alice, Louisa and William Arthur. Mr. Nichols has always been active and energetic, and as a result of his labor now owns a fine farm of 360 acres, the most of which is improved and under a good state of cultivation, with fine buildings pleasantly and desirably located. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk in 1848. Although a strong supporter of his party, Mr. Nichols has never aspired to political office, and has refused all such honors. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev Benjamin F. Northcutt was born in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1820, and is the youngest of a family of eight children of whom three are living, but all of whom lived to be over fifty years of age. The father, Hosea Northcutt, a farmer and carpenter, and a native of Virginia, was a son of Jeremiah Northcutt, a native of Wales, who accompanied his father, Colliver, of London, to the United States in the colonial days. Upon the return of Colliver to the old country he was shipwrecked, and laid upon the wreck of the vessel six days. Both of the grandparents of our subject located in Kentucky during the early history of that State. Hosea Northcutt was a companion of Boone, the famous hunter, and first settler of Kentucky. In the fall of 1828 Hosea immigrated to Ralls County, Mo., where he lost his wife, Nancy, after a life spent with her of over sixty years. Mrs. Northcutt was a Christian lady, and at the time of her death was living with our subject, but died while on a visit to Ralls County. Her husband's death occurred at the residence of his son a few days later. He was a member of the Baptist Church, as was also his wife. In politics he was a Republican. This family is noted for its longevity, several of them passing the age of ninety. Our subject was brought to this State when a lad of nine summers, and

was reared near New London, Ralls County, which town was almost built by Hosea Northcutt and sons. There being no educational advantages at this early time, our subject received his education from his father, and never went to school a day. He also learned the carpenter's trade from his father, which he followed extensively. In June, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia J. Barnard, a native of Kentucky, born in the same county as our subject. Her parents also moved to Missouri during the same year that the parents of Benjamin came. The parents of Mrs. Northcutt were among the pioneer families of Kentucky, and, as far as Mrs. Northcutt is aware, she is the last of that well-respected family. After his marriage Mr. Northcutt farmed in Ralls County, until 1853, and then purchased property near Colony, Knox Co., Mo., where he farmed until 1868, when he sold out, and moved to Kirksville, for the purpose of educating his children. He has lost all his property. For the past twenty years Benjamin and his son, Hosea, have been engaged in ministerial duties, during which time they have been devoted to their calling. To the union of Benjamin and wife eight children have been born, four of whom are living and are residents of Knox County. They are Hosea A., Ambrose D., James R. and Joseph C. All of these are married, with the exception of Hosea, who is a widower. He has one daughter, a remarkably intelligent young lady, and a graduate of the Kirksville Normal School, where she delivered the class salutatory. Besides raising his own family, our subject has also supported eight orphan children. He now owns a comfortable home in Knox City, and also owns several lots. He is well known, and admired for his true piety and religious zeal, and is an able and faithful minister of the gospel. All his family are members of the Christian Church.

J. R. Northcutt was born in Knox County, Mo., in 1855, and is a son of Rev. Benjamin F. Northcutt, a native of Kentucky and of English descent. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Barnard, is a native of Missouri. Rev. Benjamin F. Northcutt and wife were married in Northeast Missouri, and soon after settled in Ralls County, near Saverton, where they farmed for several years. After that they moved to Knox County, and located near Colony, where our subject was born. Here Rev. B. F. remained until 1868. He served through the war. He was the third son of a family of nine, of whom but four are living. Our subject lived at home with his parents until the age of twenty-four, previous to which time he had received a common-school education. He then took a more thorough course at the Kirksville Normal School, and after finishing his literary education began the study of medicine under Drs. Bar-

nett and Crawford. He read three years, including two terms of lectures, and after graduating at Keokuk in 1878, located in Millport, Knox County, where he remained two years, and where he was fairly successful. From there he went to Greensburg, Mo., where he remained a year and a half, and then came to Knox City in 1882, where he has remained ever since, meeting with good success. For about three years he was in partnership with Dr. Harrison. Our subject is now in the prime of life, and is one of the most promising and enterprising physicians of the county. To Dr. Northcutt and wife four children have been born: Emma May, Jennie Ray, Lulu Maude (deceased) and Guy D. The Doctor is a Republican, and he and all his family are members of the Christian Church.

Cornelius O'Brien, M. D., a resident of Edina, was born in County Cork, Ireland, December 4, 1830, and is a son of John and Mary (Maloney) O'Brien, both natives of the same place. The father immigrated to the United States when our subject was but two years old, and located in Philadelphia, where he worked on the erection of Girard College seven successive years, he being a marble cutter. In 1845 he removed to Ohio, and purchased a farm in Seneca County, then known as the "Indian Reserve." In 1855 he removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming in Sheboygan County until his death, which occurred in 1876, he being in his seventy-sixth year. His widow died six years later, at the same age. Four sons and three daughters were born to them, as follows: Daniel (now a resident of Wisconsin), Cornelius, Johanna (wife of Joseph Unser, a wealthy farmer of Seneca County, Ohio), Mary (wife of John O'Herron, ex-county treasurer, of Sheboygan County, Wis.), John (a physician and surgeon, of Milwaukee, Wis.), William (a stock dealer, of Sheboygan County, Wis.), and Hannah (wife of John C. O'Brien, of Milwaukee). Our subject was left in the care of his maternal grandparents, when his parents came to America, and when five years old accompanied them to the United States, and then spent his youth with his parents. He secured a good English education, while a lad, both from private instruction and attendance at the public schools. In 1852 he decided to adopt the medical profession, and accordingly read medicine at Tiffin, Ohio, under Drs. D. D. and F. Franklin. He later attended lectures in a private institution there, and in 1862 attended Rush Medical College, of Chicago, at which place he graduated in 1863. He then practiced ten years in Sheboygan County, Wis., having practiced there a short time before his graduation. In May, 1865, the Doctor came to Edina, where he has since practiced his profession very successfully, being con-

sidered one of the best physicians in the county. May 24, 1859, he was united in marriage to Sarah Tupper, a native of Ohio, and a lady of Scotch and English descent. To the Doctor and his wife nine children have been born, all of whom are living: Francis I., Mary J., Charles J., William Joseph, John B., Thomas A., Joachim, Leo M. L. and Sarah Agnes. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, but has never sought office nor given much time to political issues, being strictly engaged with his profession, in which he stands the peer of any physician in Northeast Missouri. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. The Doctor has been a strong supporter of the church and college, both by personal efforts and in a financial way.

John A. Oldfather, a substantial stock farmer of Knox County, was born April 4, 1842, in Preble County, Ohio, and is the sixth of nine children born to Jonathan and Margaret (Cotterman) Oldfather, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and married in the latter State, whither the father came with his parents when a boy. They remained upon the farm in Preble County until 1854, and then moved to Montgomery County, where they lived upon a farm until 1857, and then immigrated to Knox County, Mo., locating on a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Edina, where their son, Aaron, is now living. In 1878 they moved on a farm in Section 13, Township 61 north, Range 12 west, where the father died in 1882. The mother is at present living with her daughter, Mrs. Lydia Bender. Our subject was educated at the common schools of his native State, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself, working upon his father's farm in Knox County, Mo. December 20, 1866, he was married to Columbia, daughter of Rees and Jemima (Reed) Marble, and who was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 12, 1844. To them eight children have been born, viz.: William Nelson, Charles Marion, Oma Olive, Rees Edward, Leander Tracy, Arthur J., Pearl Emmet and Eva Ethel. In the spring of 1872 our subject moved upon a farm he had purchased in Section 18, Township 61 north, Range 11 west, where he has since resided, and which now consists of 400 acres of land, well improved and cultivated, with a fine residence and good outbuildings. Our subject deals quite extensively in stock, and has made a snug sum by this business. He is a Republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Lincoln in 1864. During the war he was a Union man, and served about a year in Company G, Thirty-ninth Missouri. He is a highly honored and respected citizen, and himself and wife are members of the Holiness Band, being believers in holy sanctification.

William H. F. Owen is a son of S. W. and Elizabeth

(Edwards) Owen, and was born in New York State in 1826. The father was a native of Delaware, and born in 1803. He followed various occupations until he became twenty-five years of age, and then learned the shoemaker's trade. He went to New York State, lived until 1829, then sailed down the Susquehanna River upon a raft, and landed at Plymouth, Penn., where he located and followed his trade for a number of years. He is now a resident of Farrandsville, Penn. The mother of our subject was a native of New Jersey, and was married to Mr. Owen in 1825. She died in Pennsylvania in 1885. Our subject learned his trade of his father, and remained with him until he became of age. In 1850 he went to Illinois, and located at Crystal Lake, McHenry County, where he remained about two years, and then removed to Monticello, Lewis Co., Mo., but made a final move to Novelty, Knox County, about 1858, where he has resided ever since, following his trade, in which he is very proficient, and where he carried a stock of goods that would do credit to a much larger town than Novelty. While in Pennsylvania, in 1849, he was married to Phoebe A. Roat, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Roat, by whom he has had six children, five of whom are living: Frank D., Ella E., Carrie M., Oscar Isidor and Lucy A. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic fraternity, and in politics is a Republican. He is a public-spirited man, and takes great interest in all educational matters, to which he donates as much as he is able.

William Parks, an enterprising farmer of Knox County, was born in Putnam County, sixty miles from New York City, in 1817. His parents, Joseph and Chloe (Bailey) Parks, were both natives of the same county, and immigrated to Kentucky, locating in Jefferson County, near Louisville, when our subject was but two years old; but a few years later Dr. Joseph Parks became dissatisfied, and returned to his native State, where he resided until his death. He was for many years a leading physician of that State, and was well known as a man of integrity and honor. He left eight children, having lost his wife and one child previous to his decease. The only living child born to this highly esteemed couple is our subject, Col. William Parks, who was reared in the Blue-grass State, receiving his education in Jefferson County. When hardly out of his "teens" he engaged in the butcher trade with his brother in Louisville, which business he followed for ten years, when he commenced to farm in Jefferson County, but sold out in about four years, and moved to Union County where he remained six years. At this time the excitement in regard to the gold mines in California was intense, and our subject started for the gold fields. Col. Parks joined a company of about 500 white

men organized to fight the Indians, whom they found very hostile, and succeeded in driving 15,000 of them into the United States headquarters. It was for his valuable service rendered on this occasion that our subject received the title of colonel. In 1853 he visited his native State and then started west, remaining a short time in Iowa, and in the summer of 1853 located in Knox County, Mo., and the same year purchased property in what is now Jeddo Township, to which he has continued to add until he now possesses a beautiful farm of about 1,400 acres, which is one of the finest in the county, and one which our subject says he would not exchange for any other in the county. This farm is the result of his own honest efforts and close attention to the business. Col. Parks was a Confederate soldier during the late war, and served in Company K, under Col. Porter; he did not engage in any regular engagements, but was in a number of skirmishes. Col. Parks has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Sarah Ross, of Kentucky, by whom he had one child, which is now dead. In 1853 Col. Parks, having lost his first wife, was united in marriage to Miss Rachel West, daughter of Joseph West, of Missouri, once a prominent citizen of Knox County. To that marriage seven children have been born, six of whom are living: William, Julia, Sallie, Samuel, Daisey and Lyman.

Capt. H. R. Parsons.—Perhaps no other man has been so prominently identified with the banking and financial interests of Knox County, understands them more thoroughly, or has made a more enviable record in connection therewith, than Capt. Henry R. Parsons, of Edina. He assisted in the organization of the Knox County Savings Bank, in 1872, and has been connected with that popular and solid institution ever since, first as its vice-president, and subsequently, and at present, as its efficient cashier. Capt. Parsons was born in Ontario County, N. Y., July 25, 1838, and is the son of Bissell and Mary (Ensign) Parsons, both of New England stock. His father located in Adams County, Ill., in 1838, and died two years later. Capt. Parsons remained in Illinois upon a farm with his widowed mother, until 1835, when he came to this county, which has since been his home. Voting for Stephen A. Douglas in 1860, when the civil war broke out, he obeyed the dying injunction of the "Little Giant," and became an armed defender of "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." In the summer of 1861 he joined Capt. Valentine Cupp's company of Union Home Guards, at Goodland. In the summer of 1862 he again entered the Federal service, this time as second lieutenant of Company G, Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia. In the following winter he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, and April 1, 1863, was detailed

and placed on special service as captain of Company K, Second Provisional Regiment, Enrolled Militia. In October, following, he was dismissed from the militia service by Gov. Gamble, without a trial, or, so far as is known, without investigation of any sort. This incident in his career need not, however, be considered in the least degree discreditable to Capt. Parsons, or as at all reflecting upon him as an officer or man. The circumstances connected therewith are thus related in the "History of Marion County, Missouri," page 846. "In September, 1863, Sheriff W. B. Phillips arrested a Federal officer, Lieut. C. S. Hussey, who had spirited away some negro men, and was at West Quincy with them endeavoring to cross the river to enlist them in the Federal service. The sheriff brought the officer to Palmyra, and placed him in jail, and the negroes were returned to their masters. Capt. H. R. Parsons, of Knox County, of Company K, Second Provisional Regiment, was in command of the post at Palmyra, with his own company, and Company F, of the same regiment, as a garrison. The militiamen were very indignant at the arrest and imprisonment of the officer, who declared that he was regularly authorized by the Secretary of War, through Col. Pile, to recruit colored men. Threats were made to release him by force. Sheriff Phillips telegraphed Gen. Guitar, at Macon, and the General ordered Capt. Parsons to have the jail well guarded, and to prevent any interference. Capt. Parsons ordered Lieut. Silas Keath to place a guard of ten men about the jail, which was done. At night the guard was doubled, and a patrol sent out to arrest all soldiers about the streets, and send them to their tents. There was great excitement. In spite of all precautions, the jail was broken open, and Hussey released, the guard at the jail making but a mock resistance, and readily fraternizing with the rescuers. Upon the representations of Gen. Guitar and others, Gov. Gamble dismissed Capt. Parsons from the service, with the loss of all pay, some \$1,200 and emoluments. [The order as to loss of pay was subsequently revoked.] This was done because Parsons failed to prevent the rescue of the officer, although it would seem from the sworn testimony of the other militia officers present, that he honestly did his whole duty in the premises, and that he ought not to have been held so strictly accountable." [See Report of Legislative Committee to Investigate Conduct of Militia; 1864; page 126 *et seq.*] Had any fair examination been had, doubtless Capt. Parsons would have been held in service, but once made, the order of dismissal was very difficult of revocation under the circumstances. Gov. Gamble was a stringent "Conservative," and Capt. Parsons a "Radical." After his dismissal from the State

service, Capt. Parsons assisted in the organization of a regiment of colored troops, known in the records as the "First Missouri Infantry of African Descent," afterward called the Sixty-second Regiment, United States Colored Infantry. He served in this regiment until the close of the war as captain of Company A, being mustered out at Fort McIntosh, Tex., January 19, 1866. Capt. Parsons may fairly be considered one of the founders of Lincoln Institute, the colored Normal School, at Jefferson City. He and some of his brother officers originated the idea of establishing a school in Missouri, for the education of colored pupils, and started a fund for the purpose. The amount was swelled to considerable proportions by contributions from the colored soldiers of the Sixty-second Regiment, and of other commands, while in Texas, and the institution would have been established even if the State had not taken it under its patronage. Upon his discharge Capt. Parsons was breveted major, by President Johnson. Returning home he was elected county assessor, and served during the years of 1867-68. In the latter year he was elected sheriff and collector, and by re-election held the office four years, or until 1872, engaging in banking at the close of his service. He made a most efficient and acceptable officer. His accounts were always satisfactory, and, indeed, some years after his term of office had expired, it was discovered that he had overpaid them to the amount of \$400, which sum was returned to him. Aside from his banking interests Capt. Parsons owns a fine farm, whereon stands an elegant and commodious residence, one mile south of Edina. He has a small but well-selected herd of Jersey cattle of excellent register, and some pure-blood Poland-China (registered) hogs. He is well known as an active, public-spirited citizen, enterprising, liberal and useful. At present he is commander of James Marquess Post, G. A. R., Edina, and in Masonry has reached the degree of Knight Templar. Originally a Democrat, the Captain has been a Republican in politics since 1862. He was the nominee of his party for State senator in 1885, but although he carried his own county, then strongly Democratic, and ran more than 600 votes ahead of his ticket in the district, he was defeated by the overwhelming natural majority against him. While he is in no sense a politician, yet on more than one occasion, certain political managers and directors of combinations have learned, in their discomfiture, that he can put in some very effective "work," when the occasion and his interests demand it. February 13, 1859, Capt. Parsons was married to Miss Sarah A. Hutchinson, a native of Macon County, Mo. They are the parents of five living children. Lewis H. married Miss May Fox, of Edina, and is the present assistant

cashier of the savings bank. The other children are Fred B., Edgar O., William Lee and Pearl.

I. T. Peirce, a well-to-do farmer of Knox County, was born in Athens County, Ohio, in 1813, and is the eldest of eight children (six of whom survive) of Nathaniel and Phoebe (Waterman) Peirce, natives of Virginia and New York State. They were married in Ohio, where the father came when a boy, and the mother when grown. They finally settled in Athens County, where they remained until 1846, moving then to Adams County, Ill., where they lived upon a farm until their respective deaths, in 1865 and 187-. Our subject received a common-school education during his youth, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, although he still lived at home. He farmed principally until he became twenty-four years of age, when he was married, in 1837, to Mary Selby, a native of Ohio, who gave birth to four children. This lady died March 23, 1851, in Adams County, Ill. In the spring of 1870 our subject moved to Knox County, Mo., and located upon a farm he had purchased in Sections 5, 6 and 7, Town 61 north, Range 12 west, where he has since resided. January 12, 1853, he was united in marriage a second time, this lady being Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Sarah Thomas, which union was blessed with three children. The living children of our subject are Barker, Mary (wife of Samuel McNulty), E. O. and Josephine (wife of George Strickler), by his first wife; and Franklin, Ira and Isaac T., by his second. Mr. Peirce now owns a fine farm of 560 acres, nearly all cleared and improved, which is all the result of his own hands. In connection with agriculture, he deals quite extensively in stock, and has 100 head of cattle upon his farm at present. He is a well-respected and worthy citizen, and enjoys the confidence of all who know him. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but is now identified with the Republican party.

Richard Thomas Pendery, M. D., a leading physician and resident of Bourbon Township, was born in Munfordville, Barren County, Ky., December 26, 1830, and is a son of James and Rebecca (Crane) Pendery. The father was a native of Virginia, and accompanied his parents to Ohio when a child, settling near Cincinnati. When a young man he went to Barren County, Ky., where he was married. In 1844 he moved to Marion County, Mo., locating in Palmyra. He afterward moved to Philadelphia, Marion County. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, and worked at this business all his life. Previous to his residence in Missouri he lived at Perryville, Boyle Co., Ky., for several years. He died at an advanced age, while on a visit to our subject. Rebecca (Crane) Pendery, the mother, was born in Mercer

County, Ky., now Boyle County, in 1810, and died in Philadelphia, Marion Co., Mo., in 1846. She and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the eldest of a family of seven children, as far as known, all being alive at the present time. He received his education at Marion College, and in 1849 began the study of medicine under Drs. Reed and Parsons, of Quincy, Ill. In 1850 he went to California, and engaged in mining and trading, in which he was quite successful. He returned in 1853, by the Vanderbilt Line, by way of Nicaragua and New Orleans. He went directly to Knox County, and engaged in the mercantile business at Novelty, which was not much of a town then, but soon began to grow, and is now one of the nicest villages in Northeast Missouri. Our subject has the credit of being the founder of the town. At the commencement of the war he abandoned business life, and moved upon his farm, two miles east of Novelty, and has since engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1864-65 he resided in Philadelphia, Mo., and again engaged in business, but in the latter part of 1865 returned to Knox County, and embarked in the dry goods and grocery business, in which he remained until 1884, when he sold out. During 1869-70 he had attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, receiving his diploma, and since that time has practiced his chosen profession in connection with his business and agricultural interests, and has built up a large and lucrative practice. In June, 1855, he married Jane M. Ross, daughter of John and Martha Ross, and a native of Brown County, Ohio, and to this union four sons and four daughters have been born, one of the latter now deceased. Dr. Pendery is a Democrat in politics; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is classed among the highly respected and eminent citizens of the county.

Pugh & Slaughter, dealers in lumber and building material, Edina, Mo., is a firm comprised of Jacob M. Pugh and William J. Slaughter. This business was established in 1871 by Bradford & McCoy, of Quincy, Ill., and they were succeeded about 1873 or 1874 by the late F. M. Gifford, who afterward became a member of the Canton Saw Mill Company. This company bought the recent grounds near the depot, and conducted a large and lucrative business, which they sold to the present firm in July, 1886. The grounds consist of about eight acres and some 600x20 feet of sheds. The firm handles lumber, gates, sash, doors, blinds, lime, cement, tarred paper and building material generally, very extensively, and controls the leading trade in this line in the county, having the only lumber yard in Edina, and there being but two others in the county. Maj. Jacob M. Pugh, the senior partner, was born in Randolph County,

N. C., November 11, 1821, and is a son of Isaac and Mary (Varner) Pugh, both natives of North Carolina, and of Welsh and German descent, respectively. The father and family immigrated to Indiana about 1822, locating on a farm near Indianapolis. There the father spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1861, the mother dying ten years previous. Before his death the father married a second time, the lady being a Mrs. Slawson. By his first wife there were five sons and five daughters, all of whom lived to maturity, except one son. Our subject and Rebecca (widow of John Fox of Hurdland) reside in Missouri; the rest in Indiana, viz.: Mary (wife of Rainey Fox), Elizabeth (widow of Jeremiah Guion) and Lucinda (wife of Nero Hollingsworth). Our subject was reared to manhood on a farm in Indiana, and came west in 1839, and spent one year in Knox County and Edina. He then returned to Indiana, and farmed until 1854, when he permanently located in Edina, and clerked for John Dougherty seven years. The first year of the war he engaged in business for himself, which he conducted successfully until 1881. Mr. Pugh then gave attention to his farm of over 400 acres, near Edina, which he kept well-stocked and still owns, and in 1886 became connected with the lumber business in Edina. In 1845 he married Lucinda Martindale, of Indiana, who died leaving one child who still survives, Edwilda (wife of James Dunham). Our subject married his present wife July 20, 1856. She was Anne S. Biggerstaff, and to this union the following children have been born: William, born April 27, 1857, died July 30, 1858; Werter D., born December 17, 1858; Mary M., born February 21, 1861 (wife of Arthur Smith, of Indianapolis); Ada H., born November 1, 1864, (wife of Edward C. Eyman), of Columbus, Ohio; Eva B., born October 14, 1866, (wife of Ethelbert Dowden, of Texas). Mr. Pugh was a Whig during the early days of that party, but since the war has been a Republican. During the late war he was major in the Fiftieth Regiment, East Missouri Militia, and was discharged by a superior officer owing to a conflict of authority with said officer [see history of Fiftieth Regiment], but was soon after appointed colonel of the same regiment by Gov. Gamble, and served as such until the close of the war.

Edward M. Randolph, a resident of Edina, Mo., was born in Marion County, Mo., December 5, 1838, and is a son of Thomas and Ann E. (Anderson) Randolph, natives, respectively, of Louisiana and Maryland. The father immigrated to Missouri in 1835, and staked off 1,000 acres of land just below "Bee Ridge" in this county, before it came into market, and unfortunately some parties entered the same at Palmyra when it came into market,

before Mr. Randolph got a chance. A year or so later he removed to Marion County, and entered land near the Shelby County line, where he resided until 1876, meeting with fair success as a farmer and stock raiser. He was quite a hunter in the early days when deer and wild game abounded in this locality. Since 1876 he has resided in Edina, and with his wife lives a retired life. He was born in 1812, and she in 1818, and they have raised the following children to maturity, all of whom are still living: Ella (widow of Col. McCullough), Edward M., Samuel T., Thomas J., John M., Charles H. and William H., all residents of Knox County. Our subject spent his youth in his native county on a farm, and secured a good English education, which he completed at the public schools of Hannibal. In 1856 he came to Knox County, and clerked in a merchandise store for three years at Newark, and then embarked in business for himself, which he continued successfully until January, 1873. He then ran the overland stage route from Edina to Quincy for four years before the railroad was built here. In 1873 he was appointed circuit clerk of Knox County by Gov. Woodson, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of R. R. Smith. He served out the unexpired term, and was then re-elected in 1874 for a term of four years, which office he filled in a highly satisfactory and efficient manner. In 1879 he engaged in a real estate and loan agency with Senator L. F. Cottey, and continued thus engaged until March, 1876, since which time he has conducted a similar business alone in a successful manner. He is one of a syndicate of local capitalists which has purchased some 3,000 acres of land in Linn County, Mo., on the Sante Fe Railroad, the intention being to lay off a new town in that desirable country. December 10, 1861, he married Miss Anna, daughter of Mason Hamilton, of this city. In politics Mr. Randolph is a Democrat, and as such was elected to his county office. He has been active in local matters, both educational and religious, and was a member of the board of directors who built the present large school building in Edina. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has been president of the Knox County State Sunday-school Association for eight years. He is an Odd Fellow of honorable and long standing, also a K. of H., and belongs to the A. O. U. W. He is an ardent advocate in the temperance cause, and his standing as a business man and upright citizen is above reproach.

Thomas A. Randolph, a resident of Edina, Mo., was born in Marion County, Mo., March 8, 1843, and is a son of Thomas Randolph. [See sketch.] Our subject arrived at majority upon the farm in his native county, obtained a fair education, and at

the age of sixteen was employed as a clerk in a mercantile store in Linn County, Mo., where he remained about one year. In 1862 he entered the Confederate Army as a private under Franklin and McCullough, where he served a few months in Northeast Missouri. After the battle of Kirksville he went to Illinois, but returned in the fall of 1863 and clerked in his brother's store in Newark. In 1868 he became his brother's partner, and in 1870 bought him out, and conducted the business there successfully until 1879. In the fall of the following year he came to Edina, and engaged in the mercantile business, where he has since remained, and has met with good and well-merited success. At his store on the west of public square, he carries a full and well-selected stock of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats, caps, and clothing, and controls a large share of the city and country trade in this line. In 1867 he married Tillie M. Towson, of this county, daughter of the late John Towson, formerly of this county, but who died in California in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph have had two children: Ernest T. (deceased) and Wilbur. Mr. Randolph has always been a Democrat. He is secretary of the Knox County Fair Association, and has served as city treasurer two years, and now holds that office. He is a Master Mason, and an eminent and successful business man.

Peter J. Reid, of Edina, Mo., is a native of Knox County, and was born November 27, 1853. His parents were James A. and Rose A. (Call) Reid, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. The father was one of the early pioneers of this county, and assisted in laying off the town of Edina; was the first postmaster, and was a prominent merchant and real estate dealer of Edina, for a number of years. The mother, now a widow, and the following children survive him: Peter J., Alfred H., Cassia G. and Elizabeth. By his first marriage the father had the following children: John M. (of Marshall, Mo.), James W. (of same place), Charles R. (of Kansas City), Margaret C. (wife of Frank Welty, of Emmitsburg, Md.) and America (known as "Sister Mary Rose" in Visitation Convent, St. Louis). Our subject passed his youth in Edina, but was principally educated at St. Joseph's College, at Bardstown, Ky. After completing his education he engaged in the mercantile business as a clerk, in Edina, and later ran a grocery store for himself. In 1880 he was elected tax collector of Knox County, a position he filled three terms of two years each, discharging the duties in a faithful and efficient manner. In June, 1886, he engaged in his present drug business with F. M. Miller, county clerk, and is meeting with good and well-deserved success. In May, 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Dove Donnelly, his present wife, a native of Crab Orchard,

Ky., by whom he has one son—Edward Donnelly. By his first marriage, with Fannie M. Nelson (deceased), he has three living children: Rose M., Arthur N. and Teresa V. Mr. Reid is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the office which he held and filled so well. Himself and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas Rimer, an old settler and substantial farmer of Knox County, was born December 17, 1828, in the city of Bath, Somersetshire, England, and is the third of the five children (one deceased) born to John and Jane (Crosby) Rimer, natives of Somersetshire, where they were reared, married and lived until their respective deaths in about 1832 and 1854. The father was married twice, the issue of his first marriage being two children. He was a confectioner and baker by trade, but the latter part of his life he was a coach and mail contractor. Our subject was educated at the common schools of the country, and at the age of eleven traveled on foot to Portsmouth, where he boarded a man-of-war, engaged as a cabin boy, and continued upon the water, sailing over European seas, visiting the West Indies, etc., until they again landed at Portsmouth, at the expiration of three years. He then went to London, and became a steward and coachman. In 1849 he was united in marriage, in London, to Mary Dary, by whom he had twelve children, nine of whom are now living. In 1852 he started with his family for America, and after a six weeks' voyage landed in New York City, and left the next day for Philadelphia, where he was employed as a keeper in the Franklin Insane Asylum. About a year later he removed to Harrison County, Ky., where he worked for the Covington & Lexington Railroad for five years. September 1, 1857, he started for Missouri, and reached Knox County October 3, of the same year, and at first moved on a farm owned by Dr. James H. Campbell, but in the spring of 1863 moved on a forty-acre tract he had purchased, and from that time continued to add to his possessions, until he now owns over 1,000 acres, nearly all in one tract. His first wife having died February 13, 1871, our subject was again married, June 29, 1872, in Randolph County, Mo., to Sarah E. Tucker, a native of that county, and born on April 26, 1850. To that union seven children have been born, five of whom are living. From the time that he was but a lad of eleven years of age, our subject had been dependent upon his own resources for a living, and, from a poor man with only \$5 the day he landed in New York, has now become one of the most energetic, prosperous and prominent business men of Knox County, the secret of his phenomenal success lying in the fact that when occasion demanded he could and would do the duty that lay near-

est him. In politics he is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Grover Cleveland, not having voted before on account of not having taken out his second naturalization papers. Mr. Rimer, however, is not a partisan, but believes in voting for the best man, whatever his party. He, his wife and six children are active and faithful members of the Sutherland Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. W. Robinson was born in Boone County, Ky., February 14, 1835, and is a son of F. F. Robinson and Emily (Waller) Robinson, natives of Virginia, in which State they were married, and from there moved to Boone County, Ky., in an early day. Mr. F. F. Robinson kept a hotel, and also sold goods. When our subject was five months old his mother died, and he was given to William Crook and wife to be taken care of, with whom he lived until they moved to Clark County, Mo., when he went back to his father. Mr. Crook and wife had become so attached to him, however, that the former came back to Kentucky and took him home to Missouri with him. Our subject was about thirteen years old when Mrs. Crook died, but he remained with Mr. Crook two years. His foster parents having been in but moderate circumstances, our subject's education was somewhat limited, and would have been still more so, but from the fact that he once broke his leg, which disabled him for farm work a short time, which he spent in educating himself. At the age of nineteen he taught school in Clark County, and with the money thus earned attended Northeast Academy, at Canton. In 1859 he was married to Miss Catherine Bourn, daughter of Hudson Bourn, an old settler and prominent farmer of Lewis County. Our subject taught four schools after his marriage, and in 1860 purchased a farm in Lewis County, and has since devoted his time almost exclusively to farming. In 1871 he sold his farm in Lewis County, and moved to Jeddo Township, Knox County, where he now owns a good farm of 120 acres, well improved, with about 100 head of stock, a good residence and out buildings. He has been married over twenty-eight years, and to him eight children have been born, six of whom are living: Susan E. (Zinn), Mattie W. (Zimmerman), Frank E., John T., Emma and Annie M.

Hon. D. A. Rouner, a prominent and leading citizen of Knox County, was born in Henry County, Ky., April 6, 1842, and is a son of Argyle A. and Lucinda (Morris) Rouner. The father was born in Kentucky June 10, 1810, and was of German origin. He learned the blacksmith's trade when young, and followed that business in Sligo, Henry Co., Ky. He was the first man to make a steel or iron mold board to a plow, but never reaped any financial benefit from his invention. In September, 1851, he

went to Marion County, Mo., and in March, 1853, removed to Knox County, where he died August 10, 1884. About 1872 he was elected county judge, and was afterward re-elected to the office several times. The mother, Lucinda (Morris) was born in Henry County, Ky., about 1811, and in that county was married to Argyle A. Rounder. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and her death occurred in Knox County, Mo., in May, 1853. Our subject is the fourth of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living. He was educated at the home schools, but left his studies to enlist in Porter's Regiment of Gen. Green's Brigade. He served most of the time as message bearer, but participated, however, in several battles and skirmishes. In September, 1862, he was taken and held prisoner for two months near Palmyra. He was released on parole, but never exchanged. He then returned home, and has since devoted his time to agricultural pursuits, and deals in all kinds of registered stock, at the present time owning some very fine Short-horn cattle. In 1872 he was elected to serve in the county court, and re-elected the next year. In 1880 he represented Knox County in the General Assembly, and was re-elected in 1882. September 11, 1866, he married Ellen T. Baldwin, daughter of Charles H. and Ruth O. Baldwin, who was born in Knox County in 1846, and to this happy union seven children were born, five now living, viz.: David A., Jr., Anna Belle, Effie S., Ruth E. and John G. The deceased are Ashby C. and Baldwin. Mr. and Mrs. Rouner and the two eldest children are worthy members of the Christian Church. Our subject is a Royal Arch Mason, and a Knight of Honor. He is a decided Democrat in politics, and ranks among the leading men of the county. He owns stock in three different agricultural associations, in each of which he has been an officer, sometimes holding an office in each of them at the same time. He is also a stockholder in the American Short-Horn Herd Book Association.

Hugh F. Rourke, an old settler and well-to-do-farmer of Knox County, was born June 16, 1829, in Sangamon County, Ohio, and is the younger of two children of Patrick and Rosa (Donely) Rourke, natives of Counties Fermanagh and Tyrone, Ireland, where they were respectively reared, but met and married in America. The mother came directly to Ohio, where the father afterward came and married her. They then settled in Sangamon County, but after the birth of the two children moved to Franklin, now Columbia, the capital of the State. There the father died November 28, 1832, and seven years later the mother was married in Perry County, where the family had moved. Here they lived until 1840, then moving to Knox County, Mo., where

they settled on a small tract of land on the western border of Edina. The husband died about 1870, and the mother then lived with our subject, until she died about 1877. Our subject was principally educated at the common schools of Edina, and at the age of eighteen went to California, returning home in four years, when he was married, April 25, 1854, to Mary, daughter of Patrick and Ellen (Walsh) Jarvies. This lady was born December 25, 1834, in Pennsylvania, and came to Knox County with her parents when a girl. To Mr. and Mrs. Rourke six children have been born: Rose Ellen (wife of Giles Tully), James Vincent, Patrick F., Teresa, Mary and Emma. Our subject now owns a fine farm of 520 acres, the most of which is cleared and well improved. It is nearly all fenced, and upon it there is a good residence and outbuildings, pleasantly situated, and also good wells and a wind pump. Mr. Rourke is a Democrat, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He has never sought political office, and is a well-respected and prosperous citizen. Himself and family are Roman Catholics.

Willis B. Sale, an enterprising farmer of Knox County, was born in Gallatin County, Ky., in 1814. He lost his father at the early age of nine, and his educational advantages were necessarily limited. He was bound out seven years to Levy Abbott, and at the age of sixteen he began life for himself. He was of an active nature, and although he never learned the carpenter trade made himself useful at that business, exhibiting great talent in that direction. By trade he was a hatter, which business he learned at Carrollton, Ky., but spent a good deal of time during his early life upon the Mississippi River and its branches. During this time he was married to Miss Martha Antill, a native of Henry County, Ky., and to them the following children were born: Eliza D., Lydia (Sale) Jones, John (of Kansas), May (Sale) Parks and two now deceased. In 1851 Mr. Sale immigrated to Northeast Missouri, and settled in Knox County, where he lost his wife after fourteen years of wedded life. This lady was a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sale remained a widower six years, and was then married to Mrs. Nancy Robinson, daughter of Joel Stewart, of Kentucky. To this union two children were born: Willis B. and Benjamin, both of whom reside at home. Mr. Sale is numbered among the most enterprising farmers of Knox County, and owns a fine farm of 400 acres, well-improved and stocked. This is the result of his own honest efforts, close attention to business, and economy. His home is situated in a beautiful portion of Jeddo Township, and he is now enjoying the fruits of his labors at the age of seventy-three, being active of body and vigorous of mind.

George A. Sallee, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Pike County, Mo., March 8, 1830, and is a son of William H. and Sarah (Neal) Sallee, the former a native of Washington County, Ky., and born March 2, 1806, and the latter born in North Carolina about the same date. When a young man, William H. left Kentucky, and went to St. Louis, Mo., where he was married. He then went to Pike County, from there to Knox County, in 1839, then removed to California in 1881, and died in Amador County, in that State. Mrs. Sallee died in Knox County, Mo., about 1853. Our subject is the eldest of nine children, six of whom are now living. He received his early education in the common schools of Knox County, but has since greatly improved it by study, experience and observation. He lived with his parents until February 4, 1854, when he wedded Ruth A. Bozarth, daughter of Ira J. and Eliza (Carnega) Bozarth. This lady was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1835, and has borne our subject ten children, all, save one, living: Olive O., Eliza, Laura B., George P., Mary E., Lucy A., Ida C., Thomas J., William I., and Arminda J. (deceased). Before his marriage he operated a saw and grist mill for Harvey Beach, at Millport, which he afterward continued to do about two years, and then engaged in farming, which has ever since been his business. In 1861 he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served with credit until December, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and retained as such at Memphis, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., Kahauba, Ala., and Macon, Ga., nine months. After his parole he joined the same company. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Pleasant Hill and Yellow Bayou, and at Tupelo was wounded in the left breast. He remained in the hospital two months. He then returned to Benton Township, Knox Co., Mo., of which he has since been a resident, making him the oldest inhabitant of the place. He was a Republican previous to Hayes' election, and has since belonged to the Greenback party. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and the family ranks among the best in the county.

William H. H. Sallee, a well-to-do and enterprising farmer and stock dealer of Knox County, and a resident of Benton Township, was born in Knox County, Mo., September 7, 1843, and is a son of William H. and Sarah (Neal) Sallee. The father was a native of Washington County, Ky., born March 2, 1806, of French descent, and was a farmer. He immigrated to Knox County, in 1825, and helped to survey the greater part of that county. He is now a resident of Amador County, Cal., where he went in the fall of 1881. There is little known of the mother of our sub-

ject, she having died when the latter was but a child. The father never married again. Our subject is the youngest of eight children, six now living. He remained with his father until 1861, when he went to Illinois, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served with credit until April, 1864. He was at the battles of Port Gibson, Miss., Champion Hills, Black River, and at the siege of Vicksburg. He received his discharge at St. Louis, Mo., and then returned to Knox County, of which he has since been a resident (forty-one years). He remained on his father's farm until January 25, 1865, when he married Nancy J. Longfellow, a native of Knox County, Mo., born August 16, 1847, and the daughter of Jonathan Longfellow. The result of this marriage was the birth of six children, five now living: Sarah M., Jonathan W., Mary A., Hosea and Ella. Robert Curtis and Charley L. are deceased. After living with his father-in-law for four years after his marriage, our subject moved to the farm of his father, where he lived five years. He then moved to his present location. He is a member of the G. A. R., and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Sylvester W. Saunders, M. D., a resident of Edina, was born in Macon County, Mo., September 15, 1851, and is a son of George W. and Ardena O. (Arthur) Saunders, natives of Pulaski County, Ky., and Virginia, near Jamestown. The father immigrated to Missouri from Kentucky, in 1842, and located on a farm in Macon County, where our subject was born. In 1880 he removed to Randolph County, where he now resides, being a well-to-do and upright farmer citizen. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, where he received a good public school education, which he completed in the State Normal School at Kirksville. In 1872 he began the study of medicine with the view of following that profession, and read under Dr. R. H. Dunning, who was then a successful medical practitioner of Atlanta, Mo. Later he attended the American Medical College, of St. Louis (Eclectic), and graduated from that institution in 1877. He then began to practice in his native county, but soon removed to Millard, Adair County, where he established a large and lucrative practice. In the spring of 1887 he came to Edina, where he is meeting with good and well merited success. March 13, 1879, he was married to Miss Lou Lantz, a native of Adair County, Mo., by whom he has two children: Earl and Blanche. In politics the Doctor is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Jacob Schempp, who is one of Knox County's enterprising and energetic citizens, was born in Urach, Wurtemberg, Germany,

in 1836, where he learned the carpenter's trade, in which he became very proficient. In 1854 he immigrated to the United States, where he worked at his trade in New York City for one year. He then went to Quincy, Ill., where he engaged in the carpentering business, and built a number of fine buildings. He also did a great amount of bridge work, and pile driving on the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, in which he was fairly successful. In 1879 Jacob settled in Knox County, Mo., in Myrtle Township, where he purchased a farm of Charles McCoy, containing 415 acres of land, well stocked and improved. Since living in Missouri, Mr. Schempp has built several county bridges, and his work is highly recommended. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Christiane Wagner, a native of Germany, and a daughter of Christian Wagner. This lady was an infant when her parents went to Illinois, in which State she was married to our subject. To this union ten children were born, eight of whom are living: Annie, Mary, Jacob, John, William O., George, Earl and Arthur. Annie and Mary are married, and reside in Knox County. Mr. Schempp owns a fine farm, well improved and cultivated, which is the result of his hard labor, industry and economy, and since his residence in Knox County he has established a fine business, and is well known as a good and responsible carpenter. In politics he is a Democrat.

Spratt Schofield, one of the sturdy and enterprising farmers of this section of the county, is a descendant of two prominent and highly connected families of Mason County, Ky., his birth occurring in Marion County, Mo. Ellis Schofield, his father, was born in Virginia, and reared in Mason County, Ky., where he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Mefford. In 1818 he immigrated to Northeast Missouri, settling in Marion County, which then was a wilderness, and here he resided until his death. He was one of the earliest settlers of that county, and became one of its most influential pioneer citizens. He was one of the chief agriculturists of that county, and at his death stood at the head of the farmers of that county, owning a valuable real and personal property. In politics he was a Whig, and in religion himself and wife were members of the Christian Church. He died in 1858, at the age of sixty-four. His widow survived him two years. Their son, Spratt Schofield, our subject, is the only living son of a family of eleven children, all of whom but one grew to years of maturity, and five of whom are still living. Our subject was reared in Marion County, securing a fair education at the country schools, which he has since much improved by observation and experience. At the age of sixteen, while yet a green, country boy, he secured his parents' consent, and went to

California, where he remained four years, and then returned to Marion County. After his father's death he continued in charge of the home farm. In 1874 he was married to Miss Emily Hope, daughter of Joseph Hope, of Shelby County, by which union were born two children: Charles and Edgar. He owns property in Knox City, and about 200 head of fine stock. In 1879 he removed to Myrtle Township, Knox County. He is a Republican, and himself and wife are Methodists. Our subject had by his first marriage seven children, six of whom grew to maturity, and five of whom are yet living: Benjamin, Robert F., Rufus B., Fannie E. and Homer W.

Frank V. Schnebly, a farmer and stock dealer of Knox County, was born in Clark County, Mo., August 19, 1844, and is a son of Maj. John H. and Elizabeth (Houser) Schnebly, and is of German descent. Maj. John H. was born in Washington County, Md., in 1816, but left home when quite young, and engaged in the mercantile business at Peoria, Ill., as a salesman. In 1843 he came to Clark County, and during the war served in the Confederate Army, participating in several battles, among them Pea Ridge. He served as quartermaster in Green's regiment, and as major in Col. Burbage's regiment. He then went through the Confederate lines into Maryland; then went to Illinois, and remained a year. He then spent two years in La Fayette County, Mo., and two in Saline County, and then came to Knox County, of which he has been a resident since 1870. He has been a farmer since 1843, and during the war lost his property, but has since retrieved his fortunes. Mrs. Schnebly is also of German descent, and a native of Maryland. Her birth occurred about 1816, and her death in Clark County, Mo., in 1849. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Schnebly is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Our subject is the eldest of three children, all living. He received his education at the common schools, and remained at home with his father until twenty-two years old. He then accompanied his father to La Fayette County, and began to farm on his own account. He then went to Saline County, remained two years, and then finally moved to Knox County. When twenty-eight years old he married Miss Emily Suter, of Scotland County, Mo., daughter of John Suter, and to this union three children have been born: Francis M., Ira V. and Freeland O. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schnebly are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Like his father he has always been an ardent Democrat, but has never aspired to office. He is a self-made man, and now owns 340 acres of good land, part in Scotland and part in Knox Counties, which he has im-

proved in many ways since purchasing it. He is one of the most enterprising and substantial farmers of the county, and takes great interest in fine stock.

Harrison Seaman, one of the earliest settlers and most enterprising men of Knox County, was born in Fayette County, Ohio, in 1812. He is descended from two prominent families, the Seamans of New York, and the Harrisons of Kentucky. His grandfather prominently and gallantly figured in the Revolutionary war, and in border conflicts with the Indians. His father, John, was born in a part of what is now West Virginia, and at the age of eighteen years immigrated to Ohio, where, in Fayette County, he was joined in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of the Blue-grass State, a native of Harrison County, which county derived its name from this family. In 1818 he moved from Ohio to Greene County, Ind., where he remained a few years engaged in farming, and then removed to Warren County, Ind., continuing the same occupation. In both Greene and Warren Counties he served as sheriff, and was regarded as one of the most prominent citizens. In November, 1838, he immigrated via Missouri, where he wintered, to Iowa, and located in Van Buren County, where he resided until his death. He was a man of iron constitution, living to the age of eighty-seven years. Our subject was reared in Greene and Warren Counties, Ind., and in the year 1836, at the age of twenty-four, he went to Lewis County, Mo., where he resided until 1843, when he located near his present residence in Knox County. Here he has since resided. While in Lewis County he was united in marriage to Miss Bates, of Goochland County, Va., and to this marriage have been born eight children, all of whom are living in the enjoyment of good health—five girls and three boys. Our subject, though seventy-five years of age, is hale and hearty in mind and body. He is universally respected. He is a Democrat and a Mason; he is the owner of over 400 acres of fine land.

Joel Sever, a prominent farmer of Knox County, was born November 14, 1821, in Warren County, Ohio, and is the fourth of six children born to Hudson and Nancy (Heritage) Sever, natives of New Jersey, but married in Warren County, Ohio, where they came prior to their marriage with each other. Mr. Sever had been married once, and Mrs. Sever twice, before they became united as man and wife. The mother had two children by each of her former husbands. Mr. and Mrs. Sever settled on a farm in Warren County, and there resided until their respective deaths, in 1862 and 1865, the father being eighty-eight years and the mother ninety-two. Mr. Sever was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the two sieges of Fort Meigs, fighting under

Gen. William H. Harrison. He was a farmer, which occupation he engaged in during the greater part of his life. Our subject received a common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one left the home of his parents, and began farming for himself on the old homestead, where he remained until 1850. He remained in Warren County until 1857, and then moved with his family to Knox County, Mo., where he had purchased a farm upon which he now resides. This he at once began to cultivate and improve but at the beginning of the late war organized a company of Home Guards, of which he was elected captain. This organization was sustained from April, 1861, to August of the same year, when a number of the company enlisted in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. March 4, 1862, our subject was mustered into the Missouri State Militia, where he remained in service until September, 1862, previous to which time he was captured at Newark, by Col. Porter, and held a prisoner a short time, but was then paroled and allowed to return home. He received an honorable discharge from the Union Army, September 1, 1862. He was a participant in the battles of Cherry Grove, Schuyler County, Pierce's Mill, in Scotland County, and Newark, Knox County. Since the war he has been devoted to tilling the soil. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Amy (Benham) Shaver, natives of Ohio. This lady was born July 16, 1826, in Warren County, Ohio, and married to our subject November 21, 1844. To this union five children have been born (all living save one), as follows: Mary Adelia (wife of James Woodcock), Amelia X. (wife of Ed. J. Brown), Frank P. and Henry E. Our subject is a man of strong energy and will, and, although he has had many trials and disappointments, has persistently persevered, and is now a successful and prosperous farmer, of Knox County, owning a fine farm of 130 acres, well cleared and improved. He was a strong abolitionist. Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but is now a Republican. He cast his first presidential vote for James K. Polk, in 1844. He is a worthy member of the F. & A. M., being a member of Paulville Lodge, No. 319. He is also identified with the G. A. R., James Marquess Post. He and his wife are Universalists.

Capt. E. B. Shafer, of Edina, Mo., was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 25, 1844, and is a son of John L. and Mary A. (Burton) Shafer, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Our subject's parents died in Ohio when he was a small lad, and he then resided with his uncle, M. M. Bope, with whom he came to Knox County, Mo., in 1856. He then followed farming in this county until the war broke out, when, July 15, 1861, he enlisted as private in Company E, Twenty-first Regiment Missouri Vol-

lunteer Infantry, and afterward became first sergeant after the battle of Shiloh. He soon afterward became second lieutenant, and was promoted to the first lieutenancy in 1864, and in August of that year was made captain of his company, being mustered out at Fort Morgan, April 19, 1866. After the war he farmed in this county until December, 1884, when he sold his farm and removed to Edina, and after a westward trip, in September, 1886, engaged in the grocery and provision business in Edina on the southwest corner of the public square, where he has since carried on a successful business. April 21, 1868, he married Miss Anna M., daughter of James Cody, of Edina. They have eight children: James R., J. Charles, Eugene A., Mary A., Estella M., Lucina, Gertrude and Francis J. Capt. Shafer was originally a Democrat in politics, but of late years has become independent in his views. He is a member of the G. A. R., and himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. He is one of the best known and most respected citizens of the county, and is a successful and reliable business man.

J. M. Sharer, one of the business men of Knox County, was born in Davis County, Iowa, March 27, 1855. His father, Jacob Sharer, was born in Huntington County, Penn., in 1814, of German descent, and died in Davis County, Iowa, in 1857. His mother, Pollie M. (Parsons) Sharer, was born in New York State and is now making her home with our subject in Knox County, Mo. J. M. lived at home with his parents, until twenty-two years of age. After leaving home he attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, two terms, and also was a student at Oaklawn College, at Novelty, for about eight months, but was compelled by poor health to abandon his studies, and went to Edina, where he was employed in the savings bank, but his health compelled him to go upon a farm, where he remained a short time, and then took a trip to Minnesota, after which he returned home, and resumed farming for about a year. He then engaged in business at Locust Hill, where he still remains, and carries a large stock of drugs and groceries, and is prepared to compete with Edina merchants in quality and prices. November 10, 1886, he was married to Adalie G. Eddy, daughter of A. A. Eddy, a business man of Locust Hill. In politics Mr. Sharer is a Republican, but has never sought, nor held office. Mrs. Sharer belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and takes great interest in educational enterprises, to which Mr. Sharer is a liberal donator.

Custer C. Sharp, a prominent pioneer citizen of Knox County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., August 15, 1825, and is a son of Abraham and Margaret (Custer) Sharp, both natives of the same county and State. Abraham immigrated to Missouri with

his family in the fall of 1839, and settled in Lyon Township, where he entered land, and followed farming successfully until his death. The mother died in the same township. Of five sons and four daughters raised to maturity, but one son has died. Custer C. is the eldest, and then come Abraham, John, Stephen, and George (deceased). The daughters are Elizabeth (widow of Russell Grant), Sarah (widow of Cyrus Fowler), Clarinda (wife of William Hannahs) and Deborah Ann (wife of George Snow). Custer Sharp lived upon the farm in this county during his youth, and his education was but limited, being received in a primitive log schoolhouse. He farmed with his father until the latter's death, and then began life for himself with no capital but pluck and industry, and after half a century of hard work and good management he succeeded in becoming the owner of a large farm, and owns in this and Adair Counties over 1,500 acres of land. He is a good example of a self-made man, and is worthy of emulation by the rising generation. He has applied himself strictly to farming and stock raising, with the exception of a year spent in the gold fields of California in 1850, and what he possesses is due entirely to his own efforts. In February, 1848, he married Mary E. Palmer, a native of Indiana, and to this union the following children have been born: George W., Mason P., Thomas E., Stephen H., James R., Charles W., Lorena A. (wife of A. P. Scott) and Dora E. Mr. Sharp has always been a Democrat, and has always refused to run for office. Himself and wife are members of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church. He has lately removed to Edina, retired from active work, and is recognized as one of Knox County's most successful and upright pioneer citizens, and can relate many interesting early reminiscences of early life in Northeast Missouri.

Sylvester Schultz, one of the enterprising farmers of Knox County, was born in Franklin County, Ind., March 15, 1830. His father, John Schultz, was of German origin, and born in Augusta County, Va., in 1800. His mother, Maria (Crawford) Schultz, was a native of the southern portion of the same State. In the early pioneer days of Franklin County, Ind., and before his marriage, John Schultz immigrated to that county, but soon after married our subject's mother, a daughter of William Crawford, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and immigrated to Indiana from Virginia in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz built a home in Franklin County, where they spent the remainder of their days, raising successfully a family of six children, five of whom are still living, four being residents of Missouri and the fifth of Union County, Ind. Mrs. Schultz was a Christian lady, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and her death occurred in 1837 at

the age of thirty-one. She was the first person buried in Harmony churchyard, in Franklin County, Ind. Shortly afterward Mr. Schultz married Miss Catharine Cox, a native of Rockingham County, Va., daughter of Philip Cox, of the same State. To this union six children were born, all of whom are living. After leading a Christian life, and ranking among the prominent farmers of his county, he died at the age of eighty, leaving his widow, who still survives. Our subject was the third son of the first marriage, and was reared in his native county, and began life for himself without the advantages of education and wealth. In the spring of 1852 he immigrated to Knox County, Mo., and purchased the property he now owns. He taught school in the summer of the same year, and in the fall of 1853 visited Franklin County, teaching school there in winter. The following spring he returned to Knox County, and on the 11th of April was married to Elizabeth J. Murphy, who is an intelligent lady, and a daughter of Jacob Murphy, and sister of Samuel F. M., J. H. and John Murphy, all prominent farmers of this county. Ever since his marriage Mr. Schultz has been a resident of Knox County, and is an eye-witness to the progress civilization has made in this county since the early pioneer days. To Mr. and Mrs. Schultz has been born one daughter, Maria Catherine, wife of Tyrone P. Cook, a prominent farmer of Knox County. Mr. Schultz now owns a fine farm of 250 acres, finely stocked and well improved, and his place presents one of the most attractive views in this neighborhood. Mr. Schultz has proved himself to be a man of more than ordinary ability and intelligence, and was elected county judge by the Republicans, which position he efficiently filled for four years. Himself, wife and daughter are members of the Baptist Church.

Henry Schultz was born in Franklin County, Ind., and is the son of John and Maria (Crawford) Schultz, both natives of Virginia. The father was of German descent, and was married in Franklin County, Ind., where he resided until his death. He was a farmer, a Whig in politics before the formation of the Republican party, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was twice married, his first wife dying at the age of thirty-seven. His second wife, Catherine Cox, was a native of Virginia, and six children were born to each of his marriages, all of whom but one, Benjamin F., who died in infancy, are now living. His second wife yet survives, and makes her home on the old homestead of John Schultz. Our subject, Henry Schultz, was a fourth son of the first marriage. He received his education in Franklin County, Ind., in a log schoolhouse, and at the age of twenty-three married Miss Emeline Bourne, a native of Franklin County, Ind., and a daughter of Nathan and Sarah Bourne.

Henry, our subject, for four or five years after his marriage, was engaged in general merchandising in Franklin County, and afterward moved to Union County, where he farmed nine years. In 1868 he immigrated to Northeast Missouri, and settled on a farm in Knox County, but left the farm in 1879, having been previously elected in the fall of 1878 to the office of circuit clerk of Knox County, Mo., which he held for four years, afterward declining to accept office. In the spring of 1883 he opened a hardware and implement store in Knox City, Mo., under the firm title of Schofield, Schultz & Co. In March, 1886, he bought out the company and is now engaged in the business alone, being the principal hardware merchant of the town, and having an annual trade amounting to \$20,000. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz have had seven children, six of whom are living: James L., Emma A., Sarah C. R., Belzora G., Lambert B., Lucy E. and Elmira (deceased). Our subject is not only the leading merchant in Knox City dealing in plows, wagons, harrows, cultivators, etc., but owns one of the finest farms in his section of the neighborhood, which contains 375 acres of land, well improved and cultivated. He, like his father, is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Mason, Knight of Honor, and a member of the A. O. U. W.

John W. Simpkins, of Edina, Mo., is a native of Marion County, Ind., and was born February 26, 1831. He is a son of Elias D. and Eliza A. (Keeler) Simpkins, natives of Madison County, Ohio, and Whitehall, N. Y. The father was an early settler in Indiana, and a millwright by trade, which business he followed in that State. He married his wife in Indianapolis. This lady was a member of a pioneer family of Indiana. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Simpkins immigrated to Missouri, and the father engaged in milling in Randolph and Macon Counties. He owned a large farm in the latter county, upon which he died December 7, 1849. The mother was then married to William Cooper, but died in 1855. No children were born to this marriage. The following are the children of the first union who are living: John W.; Augustus K., ex-sheriff of Pike County, Ill.; Foster, of this county; Mary Ann, wife of Prof. Leonard Fowler, of this county; Ellen, wife of Caleb Heisington, of Knox City. Our subject was ten years old when he came with his parents to Missouri. He soon left home and learned the miller's trade in St. Louis. The first mill he owned was in Darke County, Ohio, but afterward he built and operated a saw mill in Scott County, Ill. In 1877 he returned to Missouri, and erected a saw and grist mill at La Belle, in Lewis County, and in 1881 came to Edina, and purchased the old Edina Mills, which he operated two

years, and then built the saw and corn mill which he now owns, and in 1886 built the grist mill adjoining, and is operating both successfully at the present time, and intends to soon replace his old buhrs with the new roller system. December 7, 1851, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Partridge, a native of New York, by whom he has two children: Hattie and Rollie D. Mr. Simpkins is a Democrat in politics, and was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the late war. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church South, and considered one of the prominent and successful families of the town.

E. A. and J. W. Simpson, twin brothers, were born March 2, 1848, in Garrard County, Ky. Their parents, Benjamin and Pauline (Arnold) Simpson, were both natives of the same county and State. Mr. Simpson made farming his chief occupation while in Kentucky, and in 1857 immigrated to Knox County, Mo., where he has resided ever since. To his first marriage eight children were born, all, save one, now living. They are Mollie Seber; Pauline Lindsey; Lucinda Young, who lives in Kansas; Malinda A. Bell (deceased); Maggie E. Noel, of Lewis County; James M., of Novelty, and our two subjects, who reside in Missouri. After about twenty-two years of wedded life Mr. Simpson lost his wife, who was a Christian woman, and a daughter of Elijah Arnold. About twelve years later he married Miss Judith Lear, daughter of William Lear. To this marriage no children were born, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson reside with our subjects, both of whom are enterprising and worthy young men, and inherit the hospitality and sociability usually attributed to native Kentuckians. December 30, 1871, E. A. Simpson was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Lear, daughter of W. Lear [see sketch], and three of the four children born to this couple are now living, as follows: Ada, Lottie and John W. One child died in infancy. J. W. Simpson is a widower, having lost his wife over three years ago. This lady was Miss Mollie Smith, a daughter of M. M. Smith. Our two subjects now jointly own a splendid farm of 140 acres, well stocked and improved, and are regarded among the prominent farmers of the county. Their lives have been passed together, and they were educated at the same common schools. Both are Democrats, and members of the Christian Church. E. A. is a member of the A. H. T. A.

Prof. James M. Simpson, a leading educator of Knox County, was born and reared in Knox County, Mo., his birth occurring January 1, 1860. He is a son of Benjamin and Paulina (Arnold) Simpson, the former a native of Kentucky, and born December 5, 1819. He came to Missouri in the spring of 1858, and settled

on a farm in the eastern part of Knox County, where he now lives. The mother was born in Kentucky in 1828, and died October 7, 1864, in Knox County. Our subject remained with his father until he reached his majority, before that time working hard and attending school whenever the opportunity offered. He borrowed money to pay for his first year in college, and then taught until he had accumulated enough money to enable him to complete his course in the Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, from which institution he graduated June 17, 1886. He has taught about eight years in all, and is now president of Oaklawn College, in Knox County, which position he has held for two years. July 1, 1886, he was married to Miss Katie M. Funk, daughter of Thomas W. Funk, a native of West Virginia, and Rachael (Johnson) Funk, a native of Virginia. Mrs. Simpson is also a graduate of the Missouri State Normal School, and is a highly educated and intelligent lady, and is now assisting her husband in his profession. Both are worthy and active members of the Christian Church. Our subject advocates Democratic principles, but has never sought nor held public office. He takes great interest in all educational affairs, is a liberal donator to all laudable public enterprises, and is one of the most successful teachers in Northern Missouri.

William J. Slaughter, of the firm of Pugh & Slaughter, lumber merchants in Edina [see preceding sketch], was born in Lewis County, Mo., August 19, 1848, and is a son of Andrew H. and Mary A. (Willett) Slaughter, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. The father was an early settler in Lewis County, Mo., coming to that county in the thirties, and entering land extensively in Lewis eight miles from La Grange. In 1850, having gone to Kentucky, he returned to Lewis County, and lived upon his farm near La Grange, and again returned south, locating permanently in Lewis County in 1856, where he practiced the medical profession until his death, which occurred later in the same year. The mother still resides in La Grange. But four children were raised to maturity: Fannie E., wife of C. H. Howe of La Grange; Nannie M., wife of R. L. Carrick; Robert C., who died at the age of twenty-five in 1868, and our subject. Our subject was educated at La Grange College. He also attended the Springfield (Illinois) Institute. He clerked in the mercantile business in Edina for two years, and was the postmaster at La Grange in 1870, after which he returned to Edina and located here permanently. He was the assistant cashier and bookkeeper of Knox County Savings Bank for seven years; was then engaged in the drug business for two years, and then returned to the bank for a couple of years. He conducted a private banking business

for himself for two years at Clarence, Shelby Co., Mo., being a member of the banking firm of Hunolt, Slaughter & Irwin, and in July, 1886, engaged in the present lumber business in this county with Maj. Pugh. October 24, 1871, he married Miss Adella Agnew, a native of St. Louis, by whom he has had five children: James A., William P., Mary A., Hallie B. and Robbie. Mr. Slaughter is a Republican in politics; was deputy county clerk under Enoch Rinehart a short time, and was the Republican candidate for the county clerkship in 1886. He is a R. A. M. and a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of H. Himself and wife are Presbyterians. He enlisted in Company A, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, April 5, 1865, while in Springfield, Ill., and was discharged in October of the same year. He was appointed ordnance sergeant, and was assigned special duty a few days after, joining his regiment in the Twenty-third Army Corps, Gen. Schofield commanding, at Raleigh, N. C., being little over sixteen years of age.

Thomas Slocum, one of Knox County's prominent citizens, was born in Indiana, in 1830. His parents were John and Sarah (McCann) Slocum, the father being a native of Virginia, who left that State in 1829, and settled on a farm in Boone County, Ind., where he died in 1865. The mother was a native of Virginia and after her marriage with John Slocum, in 1825, accompanied him to Indiana, where she died in 1862. Our subject was born in Boone County, Ind., and remained in that county until twenty-six years of age, when he came to Knox County, Mo., and settled upon the farm upon which he now resides. At the age of twenty-four he was united in marriage to Martha A. Rose, daughter of Abram and Lydia (Butt) Rose, and to this union six sons and six daughters were born, all of whom are living, viz.: Bruce, Isadora, John A., Scott W., Thomas S., Sarah J., Martha A., Homer E., Frances M., Lydia A., Edith O. and Daisy E. Our subject has long been a prosperous farmer of Knox County, and with the assistance of his good wife has become possessed of a fine farm, well improved, upon which stands a good house and barn, which he has improved and cultivated from its original condition of wildness. He has been an active member of the Republican party ever since same was organized, but has never sought public office. He is a prominent citizen of Knox County, greatly interested in the general welfare of the county, and is a liberal donor, as far as he is able, to all laudable enterprises. He donated the ground for the erection of the Pleasant Ridge Christian Church, and also for the graveyard which takes its name in honor of our subject. He is an ardent worker in the cause of temperance, and himself and wife are honorable and worthy members of the Christian Church, and enjoy the respect of the community.

David P. Six, one of Knox County's leading and prominent citizens, is a native of Brown County, Ill., and was born August 5, 1857. He is a son of Daniel Six, who was born in Greene County, Ill., June 20, 1824, and is now a prominent resident farmer of Brown County of that State. His wife, Anna (Quinn) Six, was born June 17, 1834, in Rockcastle County, Ky., and is now living with her husband in Brown County. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-three years of age, and then married and moved to Knox County, Mo., and settled upon the farm where he now lives, which contains 160 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. April 22, 1880, he was united in marriage to Mary Fredlin, daughter of Jacob Fredlin, a native of Germany, and now a farmer of Brown County, Ill. Mrs. Six's mother, Catherine (Hauk) Fredlin, is also living with her husband in Brown County. To this union of our subject and wife, one son, Ralph D., has been born. Our subject is not a partisan in politics but votes for the man he thinks most worthy of office. He takes great interest in public questions, and the general welfare and prosperity of the county, and donates as much as he is able to all laudable enterprises, especially those of an educational character. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and with her husband ranks among the enterprising and respected citizens of the county.

James M. Smith was born in Fairfield County, Conn., in the year 1812. His father, William M. Smith, was a native of New York City, and was of English-Scotch descent. Our subject's mother, whose maiden name was Warring, was born in the above named county. Her parents were of Eastern birth, and staunch Yankees. William M. was by trade a saddler and harness maker. After his marriage in Connecticut he followed that vocation at the town of Stanford until a few years before his death. Just previous to his decease he kept a hotel for several years. In politics he was a Whig, and later a Republican. He was a prominent man, and a consistent member of the Universalist Church. He died at the age of fifty-five. His wife continued the hotel business after his death for a short time. She was an earnest Christian woman, and a member of the same church as her husband. She also died at the age of fifty-five. Our subject, when nine years of age, was placed in a wire factory, beginning first in the scrap department sorting out the copper, brass, etc. Three years later he entered the rolling department and was finally promoted to the wire department, and it was during his service in this department that he lost his father. He then apprenticed himself to a carpenter and joiner, Arzy Marshall, of Fairfield, Conn. Here he served faithfully

for three and one-half years. He then spent two years in New York City, after which he returned to Connecticut, where he was united in marriage to Miss Angeline Barnes, a native of Dutchess County, N. Y., and a daughter of Morris Barnes. In July, 1844, he came west to Lee County, Iowa, where he remained thirteen or fourteen years, working at his trade exclusively. In 1857 he immigrated to Knox County, Mo., and settled in Jeddo, where he resided until three years ago when he moved to Knox City. To his marriage have been born nine children, all of whom grew to maturity: Rienzi (deceased), Henrietta, Arrod D., George Flickner, Ann, Ellen, Delia and James M. Our subject is one of the best citizens of the county, and now owns 280 acres of valuable land, well improved with good buildings, etc., situated in Jeddo Township. Our subject is public-spirited and takes a special interest in schools. He volunteered in the late war with Col. Moore after the fight at Athens. He owns a house and two lots in Knox City. He is a Republican, and himself and wife are Congregationalists.

Thomas S. Smith, Sr., an old and prominent citizen of this county, was born in Jessamine County, Ky., July 17, 1820, and is a son of Thomas S. and Michael (Locket) Smith. The father was born near Jamestown, Va., April 14, 1780, and died in Jessamine County, Ky., in 1837. He accompanied his parents to Kentucky from Virginia when a boy, and there spent the rest of his life. He was a cabinet-maker by trade, but never followed that business. He was in the war of 1812, and during the muster of the militia was elected colonel. At the time of his death he had sold his property with the intention of moving to Missouri. His wife was born in Virginia in 1784, and died in Knox County, Mo., in 1856, where she had gone after her husband's death, and which was then but sparsely populated, and abounded in game and wild animals. He is one of a family of twelve children of whom six are living, the eldest being in his eighty-sixth year, and still very active. Our subject immigrated to Missouri in 1837, and settled in Knox County in 1838, and has resided continuously on the same farm ever since. He was educated at a primitive log schoolhouse in Kentucky, and lived with his mother until twenty-five years of age, and then married Eliza Eads, daughter of Rev. Martin L. Eads, one of the first Methodist Episcopal Church "circuit riders" that came to Missouri. He was an uncle to the celebrated Capt. Eads. Mrs. Smith was born in Virginia, November 15, 1819, and died March 5, 1874, leaving a large circle of friends. She was a devout and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and when married to our subject was the widow of James Toadvine, by whom she had two

children, Sarah and James, the former now deceased. Her union to our subject was blessed with eight children: Thomas S. (now assessor of Knox County), Martin L. (deceased), William W., George E., Eliza E., Dr. John L., Molly P. and Martha Jane. In 1877 Mr. Smith married Susan (Worrell) Harry, daughter of Richard Worrell and widow of Thomas Harry, by whom she had the three following children: O. B., Nannie W., and Ann E. In politics he is a Democrat, but has never held nor sought office. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been united with the Missionary Baptist Church since nineteen years of age, to which church his wife also belongs.

Amos Snow was born October 13, 1829, in Plymouth, Windsor Co., Vt., and is the second of a family of six children (two now deceased) of Alvah and Lucy (Coolidge) Snow, natives of Vermont and New Hampshire. The parents were reared in their respective States, but married in Vermont. They settled in Plymouth and there remained until 1836, when they moved to Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and afterward removed to Rising Sun, Ohio Co., Ind., in 1842, where they remained about three years, and in the fall of 1845 went west to Missouri, and on the journey all their household goods were lost by the sinking of a steamboat eighteen miles south of St. Louis, so that on their arrival in Knox County they had but little personal property. They settled on a farm on Rock Creek, now owned by Wash. Funk, and in January, 1846, the father died. The mother then moved with her family to a farm about three miles east of Edina, and there died, in 1850. Our subject was principally educated in New York, and after the death of his father he supported the family. In 1849, when twenty years old, he went to California, and from there to southern Oregon, where he engaged in mining. In 1857 he returned to Knox County, and purchased a farm upon which he now resides. In 1859 he went to Colorado, and remained two years interested in mining, but in July, 1861, returned to his home. March 6, 1862, he enlisted in the Missouri State Militia, Union Army, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Newark. He was then paroled and afterward mustered out of service, in September, 1862. He then returned home, but being of a roving disposition made two trips to Indiana between the fall of 1861 and 1862. In the spring of 1863 he married Margaret, daughter of Atwell and Clarinda Jackman (now Mrs. Hannah), who was born January 11, 1843, in Knox County, Mo., and was married to our subject April 25, 1863, at Quincy, and has since spent his time in farming. To Mr. and Mrs. Snow nine children have been born, three of whom are deceased. Those living are Lillian May, Atwell A., Walter J., Annie C., Franklin

E. and Orvil Clyde. Although our subject was cast upon his own resources at an early age, and also compelled to take care of his father's family, in spite of his roving disposition he has accumulated a nice little property of 350 acres of land, mostly all cleared and improved. He is a self-made man, and has earned all that he possesses by hard and persistent labor and good management. Previous to the war Mr. Snow was a Democrat, but at the time of the war was a strong Union man, and is now a staunch Republican. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1864. He is a worthy member of Novelty Lodge, No. 181, F. & A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife and two daughters adhere to the doctrine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

James J. Soule, of Edina, Mo., is a native of Hancock County, Ill., and was born October 17, 1850. He is a son of Isaac and Eunice P. (Ricker) Soule, natives of Ohio and Maine. Our subject was reared to manhood, in his native State and county. He has been engaged in the railroad business since he became twenty-one years of age, and is a practical telegrapher. Prior to his coming to Edina, he was ticket agent for the Chicago & Alton Railroad, at Kansas City. He came to Edina in 1881, and has since been agent for the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, at this place, and also agent for the Pacific Express Company. July 27, 1882, he was united in marriage to Miss Minne Coulson, daughter of the late Nathaniel B. Coulson, of this county. Mr. Soule has one child, Nathaniel Coulson, by this marriage, and also has a daughter, Katie V., by a former marriage. He is a Republican in politics, and a Master Mason. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Soule's father, Nathaniel B., was a son of William Coulson, of English ancestry, and Lydia (Rogers) Coulson, a descendant of the Pennsylvania Quakers, and was born June 30, 1808 in Chester County, Penn., but removed with his parents to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1809, and from there to Rushville, Fairfield County, in 1821. Here he resided until 1855, becoming one of the most influential citizens of the town, which his father helped to found. His occupation was that of a dry goods merchant. He was also a successful farmer, and owned much land in and near Rushville. He united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in his early youth, and was an active and zealous worker in this church, as long as his health would permit. His house was the home of the pioneer preacher, and many member of the Ohio Conference still remember him. He was married to Mary Quinn, daughter of Rev. James Quinn, in 1830, but was left a widower in 1852, with six children. July 19, 1854, he was married to Delilah Linville,

daughter of Joseph Linville, of Fairfield County, and a year later moved to Minnesota. He built the second house in the now thriving town of Northfield. The severity of the winters, and the close proximity of the Indians induced him to leave Minnesota, and he came to Edina, Mo., in 1857, at which place he resided until his death November 17, 1877. Mr. Coulson was one of the early citizens of Edina, and is well remembered by all of the older inhabitants of Knox County. He was with Bryant & Connelly, with the Brewington Bros., and afterward continued in business for himself, until his failing health compelled him to abandon all active pursuits. He was a great sufferer from lung and throat disease, and for several years before his death was a confirmed invalid. In politics he was a Whig, but later became a Republican. He was an Odd Fellow and a Royal Arch Mason. Mrs. Coulson lives in Edina, and the following children survive: James Quinn, of Texas; Lydia Eleanor, wife of David McBride, of Knox City, Mo.; Joseph Clark, of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Teal, wife of S. G. Kaylor, of Newark, Mo., by his first marriage; and Minne, wife of James Soule, and Thomas Bruce, by his second marriage.

Joseph St. John, a prominent merchant and business man, of Knox County, was born in Ripley County, Ind., December 4, 1829, and is a son of Abram and Sarah (Brown) St. John. The father was a native of Kentucky, and a wheelwright by trade. The mother was a native of Maine, and a daughter of Timothy Brown, whose name is associated with the early history of the Aurora Missionary Baptist Association, which is now one of the strongest in existence. It was organized at his home in Aurora, Ind., there being seven members to start with, five of these being Timothy Brown and wife, Sarah Brown, his daughter, our subject's mother, Joseph Brown a son, and Lydia St. John, our subject's aunt. When a child Joseph was sent to Lewis County, Mo., to live with his maternal grandfather, to which place the latter had moved. He remained with his grandfather until 1850, and then went to California in search of boundless wealth. He then engaged in mining and packing four years, and then returned to Lewis County, by way of Nicaragua and New York. He resided in Lewis and Clark Counties until 1861, and then joined the Missouri State Militia. In 1862 he enlisted in the Third Missouri Infantry, Confederate Army, and served until the fall of Vicksburg. While in service he participated in numerous battles, among which were Pea Ridge, Iuka, Corinth, Black River and Vicksburg. He then went to Texas, where he remained until the close of the war, and then returned to Lewis County. In 1875 he removed to Colony Township, Knox County, and in

1886 came to Colony. He engaged in agricultural pursuits until a few years ago, when, in connection with farming, he embarked in mercantile life. He was first a huckster, then had the management of a granger store, which he finally bought. He now has a fine stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, notions and groceries, and his great object is to please his customers. In 1857 he was married to Nancy Beckner, a native of Lewis County, Mo., and born in 1833. This lady is a daughter of Andrew Beckner, and to her union with our subject five children have been born, of whom three are living, viz.: Frank J., Mary C. and Edwin W. Those deceased are Yancey and Van S.

Samuel Surrey, now living in Hurdland, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 16, 1828, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Ireton) Surrey, natives of New Jersey. Our subject was raised in his native State, and, as he was left an orphan when quite young, he was obliged to battle for himself. He engaged in manual labor, and came to Missouri in the spring of 1866, where he bought a small farm near Hurdland, upon which he has remained ever since. He now owns 730 acres of land in this township, and is one of the pioneer merchants of the town, conducting a paying hardware and grocery business, and is also a dealer in lumber. About 1851 he married Sarah Banks, but was soon left a widower with three children, viz.: Annie E. (wife of Charles Paull), Clinton E. and William T. His present wife was Jane Timberman, by whom he has had one child—Samuel C. Mr. Surrey has never belonged to any political party but the Republican. He was a Union man during the war, and a member of the militia in Ohio, belonging to the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Regiment. He is a Master Mason, and himself and wife are united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a self-made man, and one of the leading merchants and citizens of Knox County.

George S. Sykes was born in the State of New York, where he grew to manhood. He immigrated westward with his parents, residing for a number of years in Ohio, and later removing to Missouri, which has since been his home. Farming has since been his principal occupation throughout life, and in this vocation he has been reasonably successful. He is married, has a family of children, and is recognized as a good citizen.

John E. Thacher, a leading business man of Knox County, was born in Canada, November 18, 1839, and is a son of Jacob and Margaret (Sciens) Thacher. The father was born in New Jersey in 1805, and moved to Canada when quite young, where he remained until 1868, then came to Macon County, Mo., where he lived upon a farm about seven years, and then came to

Novelty, Knox County, where he has since resided, and is engaged in wagon-making. The mother of our subject was born in Canada in 1819, and lived with her parents until her marriage with Jacob Thacher in 1837. She died in Novelty, Knox Co., Mo., a short time ago. Our subject has made Knox County his home ever since he accompanied his parents here. His wife, Nancy (Fight) Thacher, is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Reuben Fight, a native of Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Thacher no children have been born. Our subject has been engaged in the drug business at Novelty over thirteen years, and in that time has established a good trade, and carries a large and fine stock of goods, ranking among the leading merchants of Novelty. He is a Republican, but voted the Democratic ticket the last presidential election. He has never sought nor held office.

Jacob Thomas, the wealthiest man in this section of the country, and one of the most honored and esteemed, is a son of Peter Thomas, a native of Virginia, but of German descent, and was unable to speak a word of English at the age of eight years. Peter Thomas accompanied his parents to Ross County, Ohio, in 1808, where he received a limited education at the neighboring schools, and where he, in later years, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Weider, daughter of Jacob and Sarah Weider, of Ross County. Peter Thomas made farming his chief occupation throughout life. In 1825 he moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, where he resided until 1845, and then moved to Adams County, Ill., where he lost his wife in a few years. This lady was a devout and earnest Christian woman. After the death of Mrs. Thomas, Peter moved to Augusta, where he made his home with his daughter, Margaret May. Mr. Thomas was a man of remarkable constitution, courage and determination. At the time of the war of 1812 he wished to enlist and fight for his country, but was rejected on account of his youth. Nothing undaunted, he applied a second time, was accepted, and served in the above-named war under Col. Entricon. In politics Mr. Thomas was a Whig in the days of that party, but in 1856 became a strong Republican. He was an enthusiastic and ardent admirer of great and good men, of whom, in his estimation, Lincoln was one of the first. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom he raised to maturity, and all but two of whom are now living. His son, Nelson, died in infancy of the whooping-cough, and Michael lost his life by being caught under a falling bank. Our subject, Jacob Thomas, was the eldest of the ten children, and was born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1820, but was reared principally in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he received but a meager education. He came to Adams County, Ill., with his parents in

1845, and in May, 1848, was married to Miss Elizabeth Strickler, of Scotch-German descent, and a native of Westmoreland County, Penn. Jacob and wife made their home at his father-in-law's while they improved some land which Jacob had selected, and which consisted of 160 acres, which Peter Thomas purchased for \$200, and presented to his son. By the following fall the land was improved to some extent, and a nice cottage built, in which the newly married couple moved, and, in the language of our subject, spent "their happiest days and looked forward to as an abode of quiet and rest," but the duties and care of their happy and busy life have been so great and many that complete quiet and rest have never been found. Mr. Thomas spent eight successful years upon his highly improved farm in Adams County, Ill., to which he had added more land, and in 1854-55, in partnership with J. Pierce and S. McGinnis, he purchased 900 head of Texas cattle at a cost of \$2,800 for each man, and after the cattle had eaten all of Mr. Thomas' provisions, Mr. McGinnis called for a division, which was soon made, each receiving a third of the stock. In regard to the choice of cattle, they agreed to separate them in pairs and toss up, which they did, and Mr. Thomas proved to be the fortunate one. He was afterward offered \$500 to boot to exchange, but refused the offer. Fortune favored Mr. Thomas all through his cattle transactions, and in a comparatively short time he had cleared \$4,000 which gave him his real start in life. From time to time he borrowed different sums of money from his friends, by whom he was highly valued and esteemed, and who proved their implicit confidence in his integrity by loaning him the money without security, he giving only his personal note. Among these friends may be mentioned Henry Whitford and Mason Wallace, and it may here be said that Mr. Thomas never violated the confidence placed in him, and can proudly say that he has never defrauded any one in any way. From the time of his cattle transactions our subject continued to be successful, although he at times met with minor losses, but, being a man of perseverance and courage, soon overcame these. In 1856 he sold his property in Illinois, crossed the Father of Rivers, and spent the following winter on the Bourn farm near La Belle, Lewis County. In the summer of 1856 he purchased 1,600 acres of land in Knox County, Mo., at \$5.25 per acre, and about 200 acres of timber at \$9 per acre, out of which he superintended the making of 18,000 rails the following winter. After building a log cabin he and his family moved to Knox County in 1857, where he immediately engaged in farming and stock raising, and is now one of the best examples of what an enterprising and energetic business man may accom-

plish in that line that this country can offer. At the time of his settlement in Knox County there were none of the fine schools and prosperous towns of the present, and he was obliged to work his way through many hardships and privations which are always incident to pioneer life. He was also deprived of the educational advantages and business training, which are such great helps to success in life, and all his present wealth is due to his own energy, intelligence, resolution and economy, which were rendered more effective by the brave and faithful assistance of his good wife, without whose aid it is doubtful if he would ever have attained his present prosperous condition. Mr. Thomas considers the two great essentials to business success "honesty and industry." At the present writing he is probably worth between \$150,000 and \$200,000. His farm is one of the finest in this part of the country, and consists of 2,500 acres in one tract, under a fine state of cultivation. He is an extensive dealer in fine stock, and owns a full-blooded English horse known as "Magician," No. 3206, of which he has just cause to be proud. He has a full-blooded Cruickshank bull named "Knight of Aberdeen 3d," and a fine Kentucky jack. Mr. Thomas is at present making a specialty of the rearing of roadster horses. Mr. Thomas, whose wife was a member of the Methodist Church, was left a widower in 1881. To this union four children were born: Whitmer, Austin (who died in infancy), Wilber and Clark. Whitmer, of Atchison County, Mo., married Miss Dewitt, whose parents formerly resided in Palmyra, Marion County. Wilber is an extensive manufacturer of wire fence in Quincy, and his wife is a daughter of William D. and Elizabeth Dell, the former being deceased. They have two children: Earl and Harry. Clark, who is yet unmarried, is a young man highly esteemed, and lives with his father. His sons inherit their father's sociable and hospitable disposition, and like him are highly respected by the community.

James H. Thompson, an old and prominent citizen of Knox County, is a native of Mason County, Ky., and was born March 11, 1813, and is a son of Archibald and Margaret (Blair) Thompson. The father was born near Londonderry County, Ireland, and died in Brown County, Ohio, in 1852, at the age of seventy-five. He came to America before the war of 1812, with his parents, and settled in Westmoreland County, Penn. He served during the above mentioned war, and when a young man went to Mason County, Ky., where he was married, and remained in that State until 1822, when he removed to Brown County, Ohio. He was a stone mason and plasterer by trade. The Blair family came from Scotland before the Revolutionary war, and located in Pennsyl-

vania. Our subject's grandfather served in the war, and was at the battles of Bunker Hill and Brandywine. Margaret Blair was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and died in Brown County, Ohio, about 1840. Our subject had a sister Eleanor, who is now dead. He was educated in Kentucky and Ohio, and at an early date began the life of a farmer. In 1864 he moved from Ohio to Knox County, Mo., where he purchased the land he now owns, consisting of 400 acres of finely improved land, upon which is a handsome residence and large barns. During the late war he volunteered in the Union service, but on account of age was allowed to serve only as a recruiting officer. In 1863 he accompanied the army to Mississippi, and was near when the battle of Holly Springs was fought. In 1836 he was united in marriage to Susan Pickering, a daughter of Henry Pickering, a soldier in the war of 1812. This lady was born December 5, 1814, in Brown County, Ohio, and to her nine children have been born: Eleanor, Margaret J., Lyman V., Joseph H., William M., Mary E., James S., John F. and Jessie. Of these but three are living. William M. died from exposure during the siege of Vicksburg. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but were formerly united with the Christian Church. They are both highly respected citizens, and have won the esteem of the entire community. Mr. Thompson was a Democrat until the nomination of Buchanan, but has since supported the Republican party, and was the first man in Brown County, Ohio, who named Abraham Lincoln's name for President. He is a public-spirited man, and donates liberally to public enterprises.

William G. Throckmorton, a substantial farmer of Knox County, is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., and was born in 1837. His father, Thomas, and his mother, Lucinda E. (McKim), were both natives of the same State, and married in 1825, in Bourbon County. In 1841 they immigrated to Boone County, Mo., where they lived a few years and then moved to Lewis County, where the father died upon his farm at the age of eighty-five. The widow is still living on the old homestead in Lewis County at the age of seventy-seven, but vigorous in mind and body. Both Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton were united with the Christian Church. Our subject is the third son of a family of thirteen, ten of whom are living. He was reared, principally, upon his father's farm in Lewis County, where his educational advantages were somewhat limited. At about the age of twenty he became the manager of his widowed sister's (Elizabeth Smith) estate, which he controlled about a year, and, as long as he remained unmarried, continued to live with some of the family

engaged in farming. In the fall of 1865 he was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda, who was born in 1845, and who is the daughter of Samuel Washburn, a farmer of Knox County, Mo. The young couple lived with Mr. Washburn several years, and then purchased land in Lewis County, Mo., where they resided about four years. During this time Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, who were both members of the Baptist Church, died, and our subject bought the old homestead from the heirs, which he is now possessor of, and which is one of the most attractive farms in Knox County, consisting of about 260 acres of well-improved land. To Mr. and Mrs. Throckmorton six children were born: Virgie, James, John T. (deceased), Hosea, Lillie E. and William E. Mr. Throckmorton is a Democrat, and a member of the A. H. T. A., and both himself and wife are members of the Christian Church, he joining the same in 1858, and his wife in 1866.

A. A. Towson was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 4, 1832. His father, Johnzee Towson, is a native of Maryland, and of Scotch-Irish descent, and his mother, Sarah (Snyder) Towson, is a native of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The father farmed in Pennsylvania, and also engaged in distilling, but finally in November, 1841, after making several prospective trips to Missouri, located in that country, where he engaged in coopering and farming until 1849, when he was attacked by the gold fever, and started for California, where he died the following year, at which time he owned over 800 acres of valuable land in Northeast Missouri. In politics he was a Whig. Our subject, A. A., began life for himself at the age of eighteen, and having arrived in California too late to see his father alive he remained there some ten or more years, when he returned to his old home, and engaged in merchandising in Newark for two years. He then married Miss Rachel Manning, a native of this county, and daughter of Samuel Manning, of English descent. After his marriage he farmed near Newark for two years, and then engaged in the drug business at that place, which he afterward sold out, and embarked in the dry goods trade with F. B. Snyder, an uncle, under the firm name of Snyder & Towson, but in 1876 bought out the uncle's interest, and conducted the business alone until 1879, when he moved his stock to Knox City where he sold an interest this spring to Z. A. Lear. This firm now does the leading dry goods business of the town, their sales amounting to about \$20,000 per annum. Mr. Towson also runs the postoffice. Twenty-five years have passed since the wedding day of our subject, and this union has been blessed with three children: Jesse H., Maggie V. and Louis H., all living with their parents. Our subject is a Democrat, and belongs to the Ma-

sonic fraternity. His wife is a Baptist, but he inclines toward the Universalist faith. He is now very comfortably fixed, and owns a nice residence, several lots, a store house in Knox City, and a small farm at Newark.

W. H. Turner, a well-to-do farmer of Jeddo Township, was born in Lewis County, Mo., in 1850, and is a son of John Turner, a native of Kentucky, and Martha (Smith) Turner, a native of Virginia. The father immigrated to Missouri, and located near Monticello in 1840, and afterward married the mother of our subject, who was an infant when her parents came to this county. John Turner still lives upon his farm near Monticello, which consists of about 500 acres of land which is the result of his labor and management, although a great part of his success is due to the assistance of his faithful wife. He is now seventy years of age, and Mrs. Turner is twelve years his junior. He is an active Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a prominent citizen of Lewis County. Our subject is the eldest child of a family of ten living children, four being dead. Being the eldest a great share of the care of the farm fell upon him, and he remained with his father until the age of twenty-two, receiving in the meantime only a common-school education. Between the age of twenty-two and twenty-nine our subject engaged in farming and stock trading on his own account, upon a limited scale, his means being few. He was also foreman on the Cairo & Fulton Railroad a few months. In 1880 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Jones, daughter of Jacob Jones, a farmer and stock raiser of Lewis County, and after renting a farm for two years, our subject bought land in Knox County. This farm which contained over 500 acres he sold last spring, but now owns about 125 head of fine blooded stock, and is an active stock trader. To Mr. and Mrs. Turner four children have been born: Carrie V., Fannie J., Charles L. and John J. Mr. Turner is a Democrat, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a man well liked and spoken of in the community in which he lives.

Thomas Jefferson Van Horn, a resident of Liberty Township, Knox Co., Mo., was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, August 28, 1849, his father being Isaac Van Horn [see sketch]. Our subject was reared on the farm by his parents, and received a good common-school education. He accompanied his father to Knox County, Mo., in 1866, and there attended the State Normal School at Kirksville, preparing himself to teach, which profession he followed several years during his younger life. March 9, 1881, he was united in matrimony to Miss Martha J. Hannah, daughter of William J. Hannah, of Shelton Township. In February, 1882, he settled upon his present farm three and a half miles

east of Edina, where he has since successfully followed farming and stock raising. His farm consists of 390 acres of well improved land, 340 acres under high cultivation. His residence and out-buildings are among the best in the county. Mr. Van Horn has two living children by his marriage with Miss Hannah, viz.: Carrie and Jesse. Mr. Van Horn is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in all laudable enterprises of the county, being recognized as one of the most eminent and substantial citizens of Liberty Township.

John E. Walker, a resident of Edina, Mo., was born in Marion County, of the same State, February 6, 1844, and is a son of William R. and Lydia (Sanders) Walker, both natives of Kentucky. The father immigrated to Missouri early in the decade of the thirties, and was for a number of years a magistrate at Philadelphia, Marion County, where he died in 1877. The mother died about 1870. Eight children were born to them, viz.: Wallace E.; Emily (deceased); Mary, the wife of George Kincaid; Elizabeth, wife of Owen Mendenhall; Susan, wife of William Parks; Louisa, wife of Thomas Rollins; James F. and John E. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native county, and served in the Confederate Army during the late war under Porter in his Northeast Missouri campaign. He came to Knox County in 1867, locating on a farm in Bee Ridge, where he lived a number of years. In 1880 he removed to a farm north of Edina, where he now resides, but has spent four years in the town. In 1883 he was instrumental in establishing the Edina Creamery Company, in which he has been a large stockholder and the active business manager of, and it may be said that the success of this establishment is due, in a large sense, to the good management of Mr. Walker. April 20, 1867, he married Elizabeth Hamilton, a native of Indiana, by whom he has one son--William E. Mr. Walker is a Democrat, and has been a member of the city council two years. He is recognized as one of the most reliable business men of the county.

William Welsh, one of the most prominent and influential men of Knox County, is a native of County Antrim, Ireland, and born August 16, 1842. He is a son of Patrick G. and Margaret J. (Eagleson) Welsh. The Welsh family is of Scotch descent. The father of our subject was a native of the same county as his son. He traveled for the firm of Van Burgen & Co., of New York, exporters of sugar and molasses, and crossed the Atlantic eleven times. A great portion of his time was spent at New Orleans, and along the coast, receiving goods. He came to America, and became a citizen of the United States in October, 1830. He afterward returned to his native land, married, and

brought his family to America in 1850. He first located at New Orleans, and in 1852 removed his family to a farm in Adams County, Ill., and in 1856 became a resident of Knox County, Mo., which was afterward his home, although his business kept him on the road a great deal of the time. He died September 10, 1870, in Edina, Mo., at the age of eighty. In youth he learned the cooper's trade, at which he worked but very little. He was a member of the Catholic Church. His wife, Margret J. Eagle-son, was born in Scotland, and died in Quincy, Ill., when our subject was quite young. She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is one of three sons—Daniel, William and Charles P. He received his education in the public schools of Quincy, Ill., and those of Knox County, Mo. Since boyhood he has been engaged in farming and stock raising in the neighborhood where he now resides. Mr. Welsh began life a poor boy, but with industry, determination and good management has succeeded in accumulating a comfortable home, and some valuable real estate. His homestead of 560 acres is beautifully and advantageously located, well improved and cultivated. In 1878 he was one of the two regular Democratic nominees that were elected to the assessorship of Knox County. In the year following he assessed the county, and also in 1880, but since then has taken no active part in politics. In 1864 he wedded Lucy A. Reid, daughter of John and Phœbe (Cracraft) Reid. Her father was born December 25, 1809, in Mason County, Ky., where he was reared and married. He immigrated to Missouri in 1835, and settled in Monroe County, and later came to the neighborhood in which our subject now resides. He was one of the pioneers of this locality, an honest and industrious man, and well esteemed by all who knew him. He died December 18, 1879. Mrs. Reid was born in 1818, in Mason County, Ky., and now resides in Shelby County, Mo. She was the mother of five children, Mrs. Welsh being the youngest. She was born in the year 1844, within half a mile of where she now lives. To her union with Mr. Welsh one son and one daughter have been born: Ivy E., now the wife of Robert E. Lee Greenley, of Knox County, and John W., who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Welsh are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Welsh is an Odd Fellow, a Democrat, and is one of the foremost men of his county.

Fred J. Wilson, of Edina, son of the late Judge E. V. Wilson, was born in Edina, September 7, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of this town and the college, and worked at clerical duties several years in the offices of the sheriff and collector, and for a time also in his father's law office. Since the fall of 1885 he has been with the bank of Edina, as bookkeeper and secretary.

December 7, 1886, he was married to Miss Lillie O., daughter of the late Rev. George C. Brown, a Baptist minister of Paris, Mo. Our subject is a Republican, a member of the city council, and one of the enterprising and successful young men of the town. His father's family was as follows: Minnie, William (stock dealer at Quincy), Vick C., George E. (grain dealer, of Hartland, Kas.), Sophia (wife of Dr. T. A. Campbell, of Grainfield, Kas.), Fred J. (our subject), Kate W. (wife of J. W. Campbell, hardware merchant, of Grainfield, Kas.), Charles I. and Frank A. Judge Elias V. Wilson was born in Butler County, Ohio, February 17, 1824, being a son of John K. Wilson, who for many years was a prominent man of that county. At the age of sixteen years he entered Miami University, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1843, and immediately entered the law office of John B. Weller, of Hamilton, Ohio, where he remained engaged in study until 1846, when he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Hamilton. Upon the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he and an elder brother, William, enlisted, William being elected lieutenant, and E. V., sergeant of their company. After three months' service the latter was attacked with Brazos fever, was honorably discharged, and sent home. In 1847 he married Jane, the eldest daughter of Joshua Delaplane, of Hamilton, Ohio, and soon afterward immigrated to Missouri, stopping at Tully, Lewis County, early in 1849. Early in the decade of the fifties he removed to Edina, Knox County, where he resided until his death. In 1853 he was appointed by the county court to organize the schools of Knox County, and for a number of years served as county attorney. In 1856, after a warm canvass, he was elected representative to the General Assembly. When the great Rebellion broke out he espoused the cause of the Union, and raised and commanded a company of Home Guards, and upon the organization of the Second Regiment of Northeast Missouri Reserve Corps he was made major. During the years 1863-64 he was employed in the service of the Government in the capacity of assistant provost-marshal, and in 1864 was elected to the State Senate, where he served with marked ability during the stormy sessions of 1864-65. In April, 1865, he was appointed by Gov. Fletcher to fill the vacancy in the judgeship of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, occasioned by the promotion of David Wagner, his predecessor to the supreme bench, and in 1868 he was elected to the same position for the full term of six years, retiring from the bench in 1875. During this entire service of nearly ten years he never failed to hold a term of court provided for by law, and often held special terms, and this too, when there were no

railroads in the district. In 1869 he took an active part in the organization of the Q. M. & P. Railroad, of which company he was for some time a director. After his retirement from the bench in 1875 he resumed the practice of law, and remained actively engaged until 1878, when a partial loss of his eyesight occasioned his gradual withdrawal from business. For several years prior to, and at the time of, his death, he was president of the bank of Edina. On Monday, October 5, 1885, while removing a heavy board from a plank fence, he received a severe bruise and a very slight abrasion of the skin on the back of the right hand, but paid little attention to the wound. On Tuesday the hand pained him excessively, and Dr. Nelson was called in, though no serious result was apprehended. For several years the Judge's health had been failing and his constitution seemed breaking up, and now this wound, though slight, seemed to deprive him of all energy. Every attention was given him, yet, notwithstanding this, erysipelas set in, and the symptoms becoming more alarming, Dr. L. S. Brown was sent for, and the two physicians did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the Judge. Dr. Bassett, of Quincy, and Dr. Gregory, of St. Louis, were summoned, and after consultation it was decided to lay open the hand, which was accordingly done, but without noticeable benefit. He declined steadily until death relieved him of his sufferings. He was buried with Masonic honors and ceremonies, a large assemblage of friends and relatives being present. He left a widow, six sons and three daughters to mourn his death.

Robert White was born in Southampton, Mass., in 1845. His father, William White, was a native of Roxbury (now a part of Boston), and was of English descent. His mother was Anna Dady, a native of Southampton, Mass., who was of Scotch descent. William White was by trade a tanner and currier, but spent most of his life on a farm. In 1847 he emigrated from Southampton, Mass., to Knox County, Mo., when Robert was ten years old. Here the subject of this sketch spent his early years with his father on the farm. He taught school one year, and attended school at La Grange one winter, and at Jacksonville, Ill., two years, graduating in the scientific course of Illinois College in the class of 1869. He next engaged in the study and profession of a civil engineer, but after about five years spent in map and railroad work he abandoned this profession, and engaged in the grain and lumber business at Knox City, Mo., where he has since resided. In 1880 he was married to Julia Musgrove, a native of Scotland County, and daughter of Ludwill Musgrove, an enterprising farmer of that county. They have one

child—Sumner. In politics Mr. White has been a Republican, of the Charles Sumner stripe, but of late years he has been an Independent or "Mugwump," voting for St. John in 1884.

William W. Wonderley, a substantial farmer of Knox County, is a native of Augusta County, Va., and was born April 3, 1828. He is the youngest of seven children of David and Nancy (Layman) Wonderly, who were natives of Augusta County, Va., where they were reared and married. When our subject was two years old they moved to Allegany County, Md., where they resided until he was sixteen years old, and then returned to Virginia, residing at Rowlesburg, Preston County, until their deaths. The father was a farmer, in which occupation he was engaged all his life. Our subject attended the common schools of his native State, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-two. He then worked on the B. & O. Railroad, which was then in the course of construction, and helped measure from Cumberland to Wheeling. At the expiration of four years, at the time of the completion of the road, he embarked in the mercantile business at Rowlesburg, in company with his brother, and in the fall of 1857 settled in Knox County, Mo., when he soon married Nancy, daughter of James and Rachel (Lemons) Rollings, a native of Harrison County, Ky., where she was born April 5, 1830, her marriage with our subject occurring August 9, 1859. He then settled upon the farm now owned by Charles Morey, situated in the northern part of Shelton Township, where he lived nine years, and in the spring of 1867 moved upon the farm where he now resides. To Mr. and Mrs. Wonderley eight children were born, the following seven still living: George and Emma (twins), Mary, John, Henry, Julia and Ada. Mrs. Wonderley was the widow of Benjamin F. Ashby, when she married our subject, and her first union was blessed with two children, one of whom is living, Martha, the wife of John Wesley Howk. Our subject now owns a fine farm of 240 acres, besides twenty acres of woodland. When he settled upon this land it was a vast wilderness, but by persistent efforts and hard labor he has converted it into a good farm, well improved, and under a fine state of cultivation. He is one of Shelton Township's most respected citizens, and a member of the Labor party, whose principles he has sustained ever since the organization of the Greenback party. He cast his first presidential vote for James Buchanan in 1856, and previous to the war was a Democrat. He is a member of the church of the United Brethren, while his daughters Emma, Mary and Julia are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Francis M. Woodward, of Edina, was born in Oneida County,

N. Y., December 7, 1838, and is a son of John and Fannie (Clark) Woodward, natives of Connecticut. The parents of our subject both died in Oneida County when he was but a lad of ten. Five sons and four daughters were raised to maturity, viz.: Susan, wife of Elijah Caswell, of Oneida County, N. Y.; Abbie, deceased; Asa C., M. D., of Spaulding, Greeley Co., Neb.; Samuel R., who died in this county; Daniel N., of Knox County; Weltha Ann, wife of Elijah K. Harris, of this county; John H. Woodward, of Shelby County, and Fannie, widow of Alonzo Heller, late of Baltimore, Md. Francis M. was reared to manhood in his native State, where he learned the carriage and sleigh-maker's trade in his youthful days, but, after serving four years' apprenticeship, never followed the business. He also studied medicine in his youth, and came west to Iowa in the winter of 1857, studying and practicing medicine in that State about two years. In the spring of 1859 he came to Knox County, and located at Novelty, reading with Thomas Rockwell, M. D., and remained at that place until the war broke out, when, in January, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Third Missouri Cavalry (John N. Glover) Regiment, but on account of poor health, served as clerk in the quartermaster's department until the expiration of his term of three years' service. After the war he spent four years working in Quincy, Ill., and in the spring of 1870 engaged in the agricultural implement business at Novelty, Knox County, but removed to Edina in 1874, where he has conducted this business, and handled grass seed in a highly successful manner up to the present, being one of the largest dealers in this line of trade in Edina. December 22, 1874, he married Eliza Clark, a native of Quincy, Ill., and to this union two children are now living: Charles A. and George F. Two sons were lost by death. Mr. Woodward has been a Republican since the existence of that party, but of late years has been strictly independent in his politics. He is a member of the G. A. R., and in religion is liberal. Besides being a prominent business man, Mr. Woodward owns and manages a good farm in Bourbon Township.

Dr. M. F. Wright, a leading and prominent physician of Colony Township, was born in Jefferson Township, Clark Co., Mo., October 16, 1840, and is a son of Moses and Mary W. (Taylor) Wright. The father was a native of South Carolina, and born September 20, 1800. When quite young he accompanied his parents from his native State to Adair County, Ky., where he was married about 1829, and with his family moved to Illinois, where he remained but a few months, and then removed to Van Buren County, Iowa, and a few years later again changed his residence, going to Clark County, Mo., of which he was one

of the first settlers. His occupation through life was that of farming, but served as magistrate for many years, the duties of which office he was discharging at the time of his death, October 3, 1860. Our subject's mother was a cousin of Zachariah Taylor, and a daughter of George Taylor. She was born in Adair County, Ky., November 25, 1801, and died at the residence of her son, our subject, March 1, 1885. Both she and her husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church before its division, and then joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Our subject is the eighth of a family of nine children, of whom seven are living, and received his education at the common schools of Clark County. In 1859 he began to study medicine at Fairmont, under Dr. J. E. Henry, but in August, 1861, left his studies to join Company B, of Green's Regiment, Missouri State Guards, but served only a short time. In 1862 he again resumed his studies, this time in Colony, Knox County, under Dr. W. H. Martin. In 1864-65 he attended lectures at the Keokuk Medical College, and has since been engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Colony, first in partnership with his preceptor, and now by himself. February 14, 1866, he married Ruth J. McReynolds, of Knox County, Mo., daughter of Josiah and Mary (Pugh) McReynolds, to which union four sons and three daughters have been born, all of whom are living. In politics our subject is a Democrat, and he is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Joseph Zink, a native of Auglaize County, Ohio, was born in 1840, and is a son of Joseph Zink, a native of Germany, who immigrated to the United States with his family, and settled in Ohio in 1833, where the parents died. The father was killed by an accident which occurred by the falling of a log while he was engaged in raising a building, and his widow survived him but a few years. Our subject was reared in his native county, and is a second son of a family of nine children, only four of whom are living. At the age of seventeen he began to serve an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade under James Nolan, of Piqua, Ohio. During the rebellion he enlisted in Company A, Eighth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. T. J. Brady, and fought in the battles of Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River, Siege of Vicksburg, Siege of Jackson and others. In 1864 he received an honorable discharge, and worked with James Nolan one year, after that working at his trade two years in Indianapolis. He then returned to his native State, and followed his trade for a number of years. He was there united to Miss Josephine Safford, a native of the same

county, and to this marriage two children were born, both of whom are now dead. In two years his wife died, and three years later he married Miss Lydia A. McFarland, a native of Auglaize County, and daughter of William H. McFarland, a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. In 1876 Mr. Zink removed to Knox County, Mo., where he has since resided. To Mr. and Mrs. Zink one child, Joseph, has been born. While not an old resident of Knox County, Mr. Zink has become identified with the better class of citizens here, and is well spoken of as an honorable business man and an agreeable neighbor. He takes an active interest in public affairs, and in politics is a Republican. He is at present the owner of a good farm of 326 acres of well improved land, and is a substantial farmer of the county. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

SCOTLAND COUNTY.

John Q. Adams, one of the largest land owners of Scotland County, was born in Adams County, Ohio, on November 7, 1829. He is the third of seven children born to the marriage of Robert Adams and Nancy Oxyer. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his parents, John and Susan Adams, came to Adams County, Ohio, in 1804, and reared their family there. Robert Adams followed the business of farming, and also carried on a tannery. He was twice married, the first time to a Miss Elizabeth Baird, November 11, 1813. To them were born six children, viz.: Julia Anna, James H., Mary Jane B., Emily S., Moses N. and Rebecca Elizabeth. The second marriage was to Miss Nancy Oxyer, the mother of our subject, January 24, 1824. To this union were born seven children named as follows: William H. H., Michael A. T., John Quincy, Robert C., Alexander, Sarah A. and Chambers. The mother of our subject is still living, and is about eighty-five years of age. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Michael Oxyer, was one of the early settlers of Kentucky, and was, at the age of seventeen years, tomahawked, scalped and left by the Indians. He recovered, however, and lived to the age of ninety-five years. John Q. remained at home until reaching his majority, and in the spring of 1851 removed to Illinois, locating in Hancock County. In 1854 he came to Scotland County, and located near his present residence, where he entered a tract of 240 acres of land. His

first house, a log-cabin, is still standing. In 1872 he erected a handsome residence, and the next year built one of the best barns in the county at a cost of \$3,000. When he reached Quincy, Ill., he had less than \$300, but by industry and superior business ability he has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency. He owns 1,100 acres of land well stocked and improved. In May, 1886, he established a store at Lawn Ridge which he has since continued. He was married, December 5, 1850, to Margaret A. McEldowney, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of William and Jane (Thomas) McEldowney. To their union have been born seven children: Nancy J. (Mrs. Oscar Hamilton), Charles T., William A., Robert L., Oscar E. John Q., Jr., and George B. Mrs. Adams' entire family are members of the Christian Church.

Solomon Allen, sheriff, was born in Wetzel County, W. Va., February 15, 1843, the son of John and Rebecca (Goddard) Allen, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Solomon was about nine years old when his father died, and the mother afterward married a William Coen. She died in Brown County, Ind., February 20, 1884. Her children by her first marriage are Dorcas, William, Sarah J. (wife of B. F. Poslethwait), our subject, George W., James A. and Daniel W.; five also are deceased. Solomon was reared to manhood, in his native county, with a limited education. He served in Company C, Fifteenth Virginia Infantry (Federal) as corporal during part of the years of 1862 and 1863. In 1865 he came to Scotland County, where he has since been a prominent farmer, stock raiser and stock shipper, in which he has been successful. His estate embraces 247 acres of good land, well improved. He was elected to his present position in November, 1886, on "the tax payers ticket." November 5, 1863, he married Jemima Wise, a native of Monongalia County, W. Va. Their children were Luther M., Julia V. (deceased), Mary L. and Friend Arthur. Our subject is a follower of the Democracy. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and his wife hold to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Barker Brothers are dealers in groceries, queensware, glassware, provisions, etc., and include James T. and William Robert Lee Barker. They are the sons of John H. Barker, who was born October 6, 1822, the son of Leonard and Elizabeth (Holeman) Barker, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. The father was reared in his native State, and in 1858 came to this county, and located on a farm near Memphis. Just after the war he came to this place, and engaged in the mercantile, drug, and livery business at different times, until within about eight

years, when he retired from active life. The mother, Mary J. Conyers, was united to him in 1860. She is a native of Adams County, Ill. The parents have long been members of the Christian Church. The father is a Democrat, and also a Master Mason. The brothers are their only children, and began their present business in May, 1885. Their main store at Memphis is under the management of William R. L., while James T. has control of their branch store at Bible Grove.

John W. Barnes, cashier of the Scotland County National Bank, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 9, 1837, the son of Washington and Deidamia (Knox) Barnes, natives of New York. Our subject came west in 1856, and followed bookkeeping in Warsaw, Ill., and also engaged in steamboating and manufacturing. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, second Illinois Cavalry, and served until January, 1866, when he was mustered out as assistant adjutant-general of volunteers with the rank of major. He served mostly on Gen. G. M. Dodge's staff. He came to Memphis in 1872, and was instrumental in organizing the Scotland County Bank, which was made a national bank in 1879. He is one of its largest stockholders, and its cashier at present. In 1866 he married Jannette L. Miller of Warsaw, Ill. Their children are Robert M., Louise and Josephine. Our subject is a Republican in his political views.

E. Russell Bartlett, attorney at law, was born in Nauvoo, Ill., February 27, 1849, the son of Bryant and Louisa M. (Russell) Bartlett, natives of New York and Vermont, respectively. The father came to Greene County, Ill., at an early day, and followed mercantile pursuits. He afterward became United States marshal, and moved to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1847. In 1851 he laid out the town of Hamilton, Ill. He lived there until 1870, when he removed to and laid out Clark City, Mo. He died there April 1, 1884. From 1850 until his death he was extensively engaged in the real estate business, and left considerable wealth. The mother died the year before her husband. Their children were Caroline L. (the wife of G. F. Rex), Flora C. (deceased wife of A. K. Loomis) and our subject. The latter spent five years in W. W. Jamison's Classical School, at Keokuk, and then entered Cornell University, of New York, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1871. He has taken a six months' law course during this time, and afterward read thoroughly while in the real estate business with his father. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced in Clark County until 1875, when he came to Memphis. Since then he has been successfully engaged in his practice, and also extensively occupied in real estate and loan agency. He was married, December 28, 1873, to Laura E. Mill-

burn, a native of Ohio. Their children are Nellie I. and an infant son. Our subject is a Republican in politics, and is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, in which he formerly spent considerable time organizing lodges.

Bennett & Rudy, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, queensware, produce, etc., have been established for one year, and firm includes P. H. Bennett and C. D. Rudy. The former, Parley H. Bennett, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, December 19, 1844, the son of John G. and Melvina (Groome) Bennett, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native county, where his mother now survives her husband. In 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He then began mercantile life as a clerk, and in January, 1867, came to Memphis, where, after clerking for three years, he went to Kahoka and engaged in the grocery and grain business. In 1876 he again returned to Memphis, and after three years in the grocery and grain business he engaged with Mr. Donnell in the hardware business. Since 1886 he has been associated with Mr. Rudy, and has succeeded in his various operations. December 26, 1869, he married Emma E. Rudy. He holds the political ideas of the Republican party, and is a member of the G. A. R. He is also identified with two fraternities, the I. O. O. F. and the A. O. U. W. The other member of the firm, Charles D. Rudy, was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 17, 1856. [A sketch of his parents, Jeremiah and Mary (Miller) Rudy, may be seen elsewhere.] Our subject came with his parents to this county in 1869, and received a fair education. At the age of sixteen he became a clerk with H. G. and A. H. Pitkin, and continued with them for thirteen years. It was in 1886 that he became a member of their present firm. They have a brick block of their own, and carry one of the largest and best selected stocks in the city, and control a large trade. Mr. Rudy is a Republican, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Col. Joseph G. Best (deceased), occupying the position of county court clerk at the time of his death, was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, May 8, 1838, the son of William and Mary (McCabe) Best, both of Scotch-Irish stock. Our subject came to the United States in 1839. He was reared and educated at Quincy, Ill., where he learned the brick mason's trade. After the death of his parents he came to Memphis, in 1859, and followed his trade until November, 1861. He then joined Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, under Col. (now Gen.) David Moore and served until April, 1866. He became sergeant-major, first lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant-colonel and colo-

nel, but was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel, on account of the numbers in his regiment. He had a colonel's commission, however. He returned to Memphis and followed his trade until 1873, when he entered the employ of the Scotland County National Bank as bookkeeper, and continued until his election in November, 1882, to the position he was holding at the time of his death, which office he filled in a highly creditable manner. He was reared with the political principles of a Whig, but after the war was a Democrat. June 24, 1866, he married Frances D., a daughter of Gen. David Moore. Their children are William D., Frances D., Seward, James McC. and Helen. Col. Best passed all the chairs in the I. O. O. F., and has been a representative of the Grand Lodge. He was Post Commander and Adjutant of the G. A. R. He died August 6, 1887, from injuries received by being thrown from his buggy.

Judge Joseph E. Billups was born in Virginia on June 15, 1820. He is the third of seven children born to the marriage of William and Jane (Garwood) Billups, natives of Virginia, from which State, on October 14, 1840, they came to Missouri, and located about one-fourth of a mile northeast from where our subject now lives. There they continued to live until the death of Mr. Billups, August 5, 1846. Joseph E. then became head of the family, and continued to support his mother until she died on April 10, 1855. The early educational advantages of Judge Billups was somewhat limited, but by much desultory reading and a large business experience he has acquired a thorough practical education. He began business for himself by purchasing a claim of 320 acres of land, to this he added from time to time until he now owns over 1,384 acres of as good land as there is in the county. He has long given his attention to stock raising, and at present he has over 246 head of cattle. All this property he has made by close application and hard labor, united with superior business ability. In 1886 the people desired a reform in local affairs, and formed what was called the "the tax payers ticket," and recognizing the ability and integrity of Mr. Billups nominated him for county judge. He was elected, and is now filling the position with satisfaction to all. December 25, 1851, he was united in matrimony to Mary A. Smith, a native of Kentucky, having been born near Elizabethtown, from which place she came with her parents about March 12, 1849, to Missouri. To their union have been born two children: Ida (born April 11, 1853), and William E., (born June 19, 1866). The former was married December 6, 1875, to C. E. Bull, now of Milton, Iowa. The latter is a graduate of Quincy Business College, and has attended schools at Kirksville, Burlington (Iowa,) and Columbia. He

afterward studied law at Lancaster, Mo. Judge Billups is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a Democrat, and it is safe to say no man stands higher in the estimation of the people.

J. H. Billups, merchant, was born May 25, 1846, and is the only son of Guinn and Frances J. (Boren) Billups, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Kentucky. The parents were one of the first couples married in Scotland County, where they had come with their parents. They located near Hydetown, and after the father's death, in 1848, the mother married R. H. Mudd, by whom she had five children, three of whom now survive. She died July 4, 1858. Our subject remained with his mother until her death, after which he made his home with his grandfather, J. D. Boren, and after two years there went to live with J. E. Billups. He was married, August 3, 1866, to Emily, a daughter of Nicholas Jones, one of the earliest settlers of the county. At the same time he purchased 200 acres of land, upon which he resided until his removal to his present home in 1880. Since August, 1886, he engaged in merchandising, together with farming. They are highly respected people, and have a family of six children, whose names are Dora, Maggie, Blanche, Benjamin, Walter and Sherman. His wife is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, while Mr. Billups' political faith is somewhat Republican, though not strongly partisan.

John J. Bourn, a well-to-do farmer and stock dealer of Scotland County, Mo., and a resident of Miller Township, was born in Howard County, Mo., September 17, 1836, son of John D. and Nancy (Higbee) Bourn. It is thought that the father was a native of Fayette County, Ky. He died in Scotland County, Mo., in the year 1878, when eighty-four years of age. He came from Lexington, Ky., to Howard County, Mo., at a very early date, and was one of the county's early settlers. In 1841 he moved to Scotland County, where he followed the plasterer's trade for some time. He then turned his attention to farming and to the office of magistrate, having been elected to that office, which he held for several years. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. The mother of our subject was a native of Fayette County, Ky., and at the time of her death, which occurred in July, 1868, was sixty-seven years of age. She was the daughter of Joseph Higbee, a native of Germany, who came to America before the Revolutionary war, and took part in that memorable struggle. The parents of our subject were members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and to their marriage were born eight children. He received a fair education in the schools

of Lewis County, Mo., and Davis County, Iowa. At the age of twenty-one he left his parents, and began to improve the property he now calls home. He remained a resident of Scotland County until 1865, when he made a tour westward, and worked in the mines near Virginia City, Mont. Since 1867 he has made Scotland County, Mo., his home. On the 24th of February, 1860, he wedded Miss Adeline Stewart, a native of Ohio, born September 9, 1839, and died in November, 1861. She was a daughter of William Stewart, and was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. To this marriage was born one son, James E. January 24, 1864, our subject married Julia A. Buford, a daughter of Henry P. Buford. She was born in Schuyler County, Mo., April 10, 1844, and by her marriage became the mother of two children, both sons: Robert H. and John D. The former is deceased. Our subject is a Freemason, is a decided advocate of the Democratic platform, and he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

Benjamin F. Bourn was born in this county September 26, 1841, the son of John D. and Nancy (Higbee) Bourn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. The father came to this State about 1825, and in 1839 located in the northwest part of this county, where he followed farming until his death in October, 1877. The mother died in July, 1868. Their children are William, Joseph S., John J. and Benjamin F.; four are deceased. Our subject was trained as a farmer, and spent six years in the far west when a young man. He also worked at the carpenter's trade. In 1876 he was elected county judge for a term of six years. He served but two years, however, when the new law made it necessary for him to be re-elected for four years. He was president of the county court, and in 1882 became tax collector. In 1883 he came to Memphis, and has for the last two years been one of the firm of Smith, Bourn & Co., grocers and dealers in stone, glass, and queensware. The other members of the firm are T. M. Smith and T. McAllister. They have a fine stock, and do a large business. Our subject has also an estate of 280 acres of improved land. He was married in 1872 to Victoria A., the daughter of the late William Colvin. By his marriage with Nancy Arnett his children are Byron, Arthur, Maud, Benjamin and Culvin. Our subject was elected by his party, the Democracy, to his positions of public trust. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Hon. William P. Browning, a prominent farmer of Scotland County, was born in Pike County, Ill., December 3, 1838. He is one of four sons and two daughters born to Caleb and Penelope (Power) Browning. The father was born in Kentucky in 1800, and did not move to Pike County, Ill., until 1830, when he became

one of the first settlers. He was very successful in his operations, and afterward removed to Iowa and finally, about 1878, removed to Kansas where he died. His wife had died in 1840, in Illinois, whither she had come from her native State—Kentucky. Our subject was only two years of age at her death, and lived with his brother on the old homestead until he reached his majority. His career as a teacher began when he was but eighteen years old, and was carried on in Brown and Macoupin Counties until his enlistment, August 3, 1861. He served in Company C, Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry until September 20, 1864, when he was mustered out of service. He participated in the battles of Belmont, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, and numerous other places; was commissioned second lieutenant in November, 1863; he was captured at Chickamauga, but escaped the next evening, and returned to his command in Chattanooga. At Mission Ridge he was shot through both legs, and was not afterward able to perform military duty. He came to Scotland County in April, 1865, and purchased a farm which he has since increased from 270 to 310 acres. He gives a greater part of his attention to stock raising, especially cattle and mules. He has a fine barn also for this purpose, erected at a cost of \$2,500. He was married, November 15, 1866, to S. E. Harrington, a native of Pike County, Ill., and daughter of Martin and Catherine Harrington. Their children are Alfred H., Charles P., Albert C., Martin P., Mary E. and Annie M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Browning are members of the Christian Church. He is a prominent, and in local affairs an independent, Republican, and served from 1868 to 1870 as a representative in the Legislature. He is recognized as one of the leading and influential citizens.

Judge William W. Buford, a resident of Miller Township, and judge of the Western District of Scotland County, was born in Macoupin County, Ill., March 11, 1837, and is the son of Henry P. and Emily E. (Murley) Buford. The Buford family is of French descent. During the time of the expulsion of the Huguenots from France, the ancestors of our subject crossed the English channel to England, and their descendants came to America, and were among the first settlers of Virginia; their family distinguished themselves for gallant service rendered the United States during the struggle for independence. Since that time the Buford family have been noted politicians and soldiers. Thomas Buford the grandfather of our subject, was a native Virginian, and died while on his return from the army during the war of 1812. He was a lieutenant, and was a resident of Kentucky at the time of his death. Henry P. Buford was born in Lincoln County, Ky., June 2, 1798, and is now living in Schuyler County,

Mo. A few years after his marriage, and when a young man, he moved to Morgan County, Ill., from there to Macoupin County, Ill., afterward to Macon County, Mo., in 1840, and to Schuyler County, Mo., in 1842. While a resident of Macoupin County, Ill., he served several years as magistrate, and while in Schuyler County held the same position from the time the first court was held in that county until the breaking out of the war. Of his father's family he is the only one now living, and is not only one of the oldest settlers of the county but one of the oldest men, and can tell many interesting anecdotes of the early settling of Missouri. His first presidential vote was cast for Monroe, and since then he has been strictly Democratic in principle. In March, 1824, he married Emily Murley, a native of Cumberland County, Ky., born in 1801, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1879. While living in Kentucky both were members of the Christian Church, but after coming to Missouri, there being no church of that denomination, Mrs. Buford joined the Baptist Church. Thomas J. and our subject were twins and the sixth and seventh of a family of eleven children, eight now living. Our subject received a very liberal education during youth, and afterward made a tour of a number of the Western States. December 5, 1862, he returned and married Miss Margaret E. Hays, a native of Greene County, East Tenn., born in 1839, and died in Schuyler County, Mo., January 12, 1881. She was a daughter of Aaron and Catherine Hays, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Three children were the fruits of this union—all living, viz.: Thomas L. Mary C., and Elma C. Our subject rented land for three years after his marriage, after which he purchased land in Schuyler County, where he resided until 1881, when he sold out and purchased a large tract of some of the best land in Scotland County. In 1886 he was elected judge of the Western District of Scotland County. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is Democratic in his political views.

Hezekiah Bull, an enterprising farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, June 22, 1827. He is the fourth of a family of five sons and four daughters born to Walter and Margaret (Mount) Bull, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. They were married in Ohio, and lived upon a farm in Highland County until after the death of Mrs. Bull. The father then removed to Clermont County, where he married a second time, and had three children. Our subject remained at home until three or four years after the death of his mother. In his seventeenth year he began working on the farm by the month, and continued to do so for about six years. He was married, April 4, 1850, to Abigail E., a daughter of James and Mary (Somers) Burris, natives of

North Carolina. She was born in Marion County, Ind., where her parents resided until their death. In August, 1850, he came to Scotland County, and located on the land he now owns, about half a mile south of his present location, where he bought a claim of sixty-one acres; to this he has added from time to time, until he now owns 422 acres. In 1856 he moved to his present residence, which, within the last five years, he has made one of the finest in the country. He gives special attention to the raising of cattle, horses and hogs. During the war he belonged to the State militia. Their children are Marietta, Chandler E., Emily J., William W., Clara F., Hosea A., Lorena E., Minnie A., Evvie and Effie and Ernest G. Evvie died in 1870, aged nine months; William W. died in 1879, at the age of twenty-one; Minnie A. died in 1885, at the age of eighteen. Mr. Bull and his wife hold to the faith of the Universalist Church. Our subject is a Democrat, and is one of the substantial and highly esteemed residents of the country.

George Buskirk, county treasurer, was born in Grant County, Ky., September 26, 1812. He is the son of Lawrence and Mary A. (Norton) Buskirk. The grandfather was a Pennsylvanian, who went at an early date to Nicholas County, Ky., in one of which States the father was born. The name was originally Van Buskirk, but the prefix has been dropped. The mother was a Kentuckian. They came to the Northwest about 1838, and after three years in Adams County, Ill., they came to near Winchester, this State, and bought a farm. The father died in April, 1872, at the age of eighty-one years, and the mother followed him the next September, at about the age of eighty-two. Their children were George; Martha A., the wife of T. S. Myers; Eliza, the deceased wife of Judge Collins; William; Amanda (deceased wife of J. Morris, also deceased); and Armilda, the wife of J. Crook. Our subject was reared on a farm, and had the meager advantages of the old log schoolhouse. He left home in 1834, and two years later came to Missouri, and bought a claim when the land was not surveyed; the next year sold his claim, and settled three and a half miles east of Memphis, near Fort Donelson and Edinburg, where he has a fine estate of over 198 acres. Our subject is an "Old Hickory" Democrat, and has never wavered from those principles. He has served in various local offices, and in November, 1886, was elected to his present position by his party, and is serving in an efficient manner. He was married, on October 28, 1834, to Louisa Clark, of his native county, who died in August, 1876. They had a family of ten children, and those living are Lucinda, the wife of W. H. Walker; Mary J., the wife of A. B. Baker; Susanna, the wife of J. Gilbert; Elizabeth, the wife of L. S. Farmer, and William H.

James S. Busey, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Harrison Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1824, moved to Champaign County, Ill., in 1846, and to Scotland County, Mo., in 1854, where he has since resided. He began life for himself a poor man at the age of twenty-one, and the property he now possesses is the result of his own labor and good management. He has a splendidly improved farm of 247 acres on which he resides. He was married in 1847 to Miss Caroline Webb, a daughter of Richard and Hester Webb, natives of Shelby County, Ky., and who afterward moved to DeWitt County, where they died. To Mr. and Mrs. Busey eight children have been born, viz.: Arthur (deceased), William H., two who died in infancy, Martha J. (deceased), Sarah (now Mrs. Worthington), Amanda (now Mrs. Hughes) and Richard (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Busey are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Busey has been a ruling elder for twelve years. He is a Democrat, and is the eldest of fourteen children of Arthur and Sarah Busey, natives of Shelby County, Ky. The former was a drummer in the war of 1812, under Gen. Jackson, and an active member of the Baptist Church. He was successfully engaged in farming all his life, and died about 1878. Mrs. Busey died in 1873. Mr. and Busey were of Irish descent, and Mr. Busey was a son of Isaac Busey, a native of Virginia, and one of the early settlers of Shelby County, Ky. He afterward moved to Champaign County, Ill., where he died at the age of ninety.

Isaac J. Butler, Jr., a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Jefferson Township, was born November 24, 1842, in Scotland County, Mo., where he has since resided with the exception of eight months spent in Illinois, and four years he was in Nevada, during which time he was engaged in mining. The rest of his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He was reared on the farm, and began life for himself when he became of age. He was then a poor man, but by his energy and perseverance is now the owner of a nicely improved farm upon which he resides, and also owns other tracts of land in the county. He has been unfortunate, and lost considerable by sickness, fire, etc. He was married April 15, 1863, to Miss Frances E. Morris, a daughter of Daniel Morris, a native of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler one child, William D., was born. Mrs. Butler died March 12, 1865, and Mr. Butler afterward married, August 12, 1866, Miss Agnes Fifer, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fifer) Fifer, natives of Rockingham and Augusta Counties, Va., respectively. Mr. Fifer is of Pennsylvania German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Butler four children have been born: Aby Jane Elizabeth, Laura

Bell, Charles Ellis, and one who died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Butler are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Butler is a Democrat, but votes for men and principles rather than for party. He was road commissioner for six years, and has also served in other official capacities. He served about two years in the late war, in Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry. He is the fifth of ten children of Isaac and Hester (Pierce) Butler, natives of Coshocton County, Ohio, who moved to what is now Scotland County, in 1838. The father was a son of Joseph and Abigail (Sovereign) Butler, natives of Virginia. Joseph Butler was a soldier in the early Indian war, and one of the early settlers of Virginia, and later one of the early settlers of Zanesville, Ohio. He has eleven children, of which Isaac Butler was the youngest.

A. B. Chaney, druggist and stockman, at Sand Hill, was born in January, 1854, within two miles of Sand Hill. He lived on the farm until twenty-four years old, when he engaged in the drug business at his present location. He has also shipped considerable stock, and owns a stock of goods and residence at Sand Hill, and also possesses a fine stable horse. He was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah E. Boone, a daughter of Milton and Ann (Cunningham) Boone, old residents of Knox County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney have had five children: Alice E., Ethel I., Ivy (deceased), Inez (deceased) and Allison Boone. In politics Mr. Chaney is an Independent. He is the seventh of eight children of Thomas A. and Nancy (Greenwade) Chaney, natives of Maryland, who moved to Scotland County, Mo., in 1841, where Mr. Chaney died about 1858, aged fifty-six years. Mrs. Chaney is still living, and residing about two miles northwest of Sand Hill, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Chaney was one of the pioneer members of the Methodist Church in that part of the country.

Edward Chronic, a prominent citizen of Scotland County, Mo., and a resident of Jefferson Township, was born in Edgar County, Ill., January 16, 1849, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Winn) Chronic. The father was born and reared in Illinois, and moved to Iowa about 1852, but afterward moved to Scotland County, Mo., and from there to Doniphan County, Kas., where he died in 1860. He was of Pennsylvania Dutch extraction. The mother of our subject was also a native of Illinois, and died in the same county in which her husband's death occurred. She was of English descent, and both were members of the Baptist Church. Our subject is the third of seven children, only two of whom it is thought are now living. Mr. Chronic received the rudiments of an education in Scotland County, Mo., and this has been improved by general reading, and contact with all kinds

of business. He was only ten years of age when his father died, and after that misfortune he left Kansas and returned to Scotland County, Mo., where he worked at anything he could get to do. At the age of sixteen he rented land, since which time he has bought, sold and traded, until he moved to where he now resides. In 1865 Miss Martha Floyd became his wife; she was born in Iowa, and died in Scotland County, Mo., when thirty-two years of age. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and to her marriage were born five children, three now living: Lizzie, Rosetta H. and Mary C.; Charles and James are deceased. In 1883 our subject married Miss Mary McGary, an excellent lady. Our subject's honest dealing and generosity have made him respected by all his acquaintances. He has been one of the great traders of Scotland County, and his success has been the result of his early formed determination to succeed.

Judge James M. Clark, a well-respected citizen of Jefferson Township, Scotland County, was born in Grant County, Ky., July 4, 1843, and is the son of Eli and Mary E. (Draper) Clark. The father was born in Grant County, Ky., was of Irish descent, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1869, being about fifty-six years of age at the time of his decease. He came to Missouri about 1864, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. The mother of our subject was a native of Grant County, Ky., was of German descent, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1870. She was a member of the Baptist Church for many years, and at the time of her death was also about fifty-six years of age. Of their large family, five now living, our subject is the fourth. He received the rudiments of an education in Kentucky, but in the fall of 1862 he left his studies, and enlisted in Company G, Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, Confederate Army, and served in a brigade organized by Gen. Buford, but was afterward assigned to the command of Gen. John H. Morgan, and served with credit until taken prisoner in Ohio. He was then taken to Camp Morton, Ind., where he was kept a prisoner about three months. He was then taken to Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., where he remained until December 15, 1863, where he was one of the seventy-nine who escaped through a tunnel dug out for that purpose. He then came to Scotland County, Mo., and after visiting in Illinois returned to Scotland County, and since then has been engaged in agricultural pursuits at his present place of residence, since the spring of 1867. In 1866 he married Miss Martha E. Baker, who was born in Memphis, Mo., in 1849, and is a daughter of H. C. Baker. To our subject's marriage was born a large family of children, two of whom are deceased—one son and one daughter. In 1882 our subject was elected judge of the western district of

Scotland County, and in 1884 he was re-elected. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a decided Democrat. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

Cody Brothers & Co., dealers in groceries and queensware, embrace John W. Cody, B. H. Cody and L. C. Cody. John W. Cody is the son of Curtis and Sarah (Cade) Cody, the parents being natives of North Carolina and Delaware, respectively. They lived in Fountain County, Ind., engaged in agricultural pursuits until October, 1839, at which time they immigrated to Scotland County, Mo., and settled on a tract of land situated six miles north of the present site of Memphis. In 1850 they sold out, and moved on a tract of 340 acres situated a mile and a half east of Memphis, where they remained until 1857, at which date they sold out and moved to Memphis, where they spent the winter and spring of 1858. They then moved on a farm where the father died in 1863, and where the mother continued until 1866, at which date she moved with her son, John W., to his farm, and there with her son and daughter remained until 1878. She then moved to Cowley County, Kas., to live with her daughter, and there she remained until her death in 1884. John W. was born December 22, 1831; received his education in the common district schools of Scotland County, Mo., and at the age of twenty went to California, where he engaged in gold mining for about three years. In 1854 he married Miss Mary H. Gunn, a native of Hennepin, Ill., born July 12, 1836, and the daughter of Thomas and Mildred (Baker) Gunn, and to them were born seven children, two being deceased. John W. made his property by his own efforts, and now owns 250 acres of land upon which he is residing, and also owns a portion of the grocery business. He is a Democrat in politics, and cast his first presidential vote for Franklin Pierce. He is a member of the F. & A. M., Memphis Lodge, No. 16, also A. O. U. W., No. 106, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. Byron H. was educated in Memphis, and first began in the mercantile business as a clerk about 1880. He continued to hold that position until he became a member of the present firm. June 4, 1885, he married Miss Cora K. Pitkin, daughter of H. G. Pitkin. B. H. Cody is a Democrat in politics, and is identified with the following fraternities: The F. & A. M., in the royal arch degree, K. of P., and A. O. U. W. Their present firm was organized in April, 1877. They have a full and selected stock of fancy groceries, queensware, flour, feed, provisions, etc., with an extensive country and city trade.

Judge John C. Collins, a retired farmer, was born November 24, 1813, in Pendleton (now Grant) County, Ky. He came to Scotland County, in September 1836, and has acquired his edu-

cation by habits of study since his maturity. He was married, July 14, 1836, to Eliza J., a daughter of Lawrence and Mary (Norton) Buskirk. They had eight children: William L. (deceased), James R., George T., Judson S., Joseph H., Margaret J. (deceased) and Charles S. (deceased). The first mentioned died in the Federal service. Joseph H. is the president of a college at Springfield, Ill., and George T. is a member of the Legislature. February 5, 1882, his wife died, and October 14, 1884, he married Martha A. (Makemsom) Moore. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and was elected judge of the county court in 1850, and re-elected twice afterward. He was appointed to that position under the provisional government of 1861. He was again elected in 1872, and served six years. He served as justice for about six years also. He is the sixth of seven children of Ralph and Margaret (Wharton) Collins, natives of Durham, England, and Pendleton County, Ky., respectively. His father, Ralph, took part in the battle in which Gen. St. Clair was defeated.

Hon. George T. Collins was born September 10, 1842, in Scotland County, the son of Judge John C. Collins, whose sketch will be found elsewhere. Our subject was reared in his native county, attended the public schools, and also spent a year in an academy in Lee County, Iowa. He was reared upon a farm and there remained with exception of a period of time he was in the Federal service in the late war, until 1876, since which time he has devoted all his time to the study of law, which for a number of years he had devoted only the hours not occupied on the farm, or in the school room. He married, February 27, 1866, Miss Cornelia A. Ryhtmine, who died in January, 1876. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1877. On December 23, 1877, he was married to his present wife, Catherine M. Gorin. Our subject is a radical Democrat, and as such was elected to represent his county in 1886, in the Legislature. In the Thirty-fourth Assembly he served on committees on education, roads and highways, and constitutional amendments. Our subject is a Mason, an encampment member of the I. O. O. F., and a member of the A. O. U. W. He holds to the faith of the Baptist Church, and has for three successive years been elected as moderator of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Association.

George T. Collins, a citizen of Schuyler County, and a resident of Independence Township, was born in Adams County, Ill., April 18, 1834, and is the son of Hosea and Sarah A. (Wheeler) Collins, both natives of Pendleton County, Ky. The father was a farmer, and died in Schuyler County, Mo., May 6, 1874, and was a few days beyond his sixty-sixth year. The mother was of English descent, and died in Schuyler County, Mo.,

February 14, 1885, and was over seventy-four years of age at the time of her death. Both parents were members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Our subject is the eldest of eleven children, ten now living. His parents moved to Illinois shortly after their marriage, settled five miles west of Memphis in March, 1838, when our subject was but four years of age. He remained with his father until June 8, 1854, when he married Miss Samantha J. Slavin, a native of Marion County, Mo., born February 8, 1836, and died in Scotland County, Mo., April 18, 1874, or on our subject's birthday. She was a daughter of George D. Slavin, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. To this marriage were born five children, all living: Elizabeth A., Oscar F., Albert H., Sarah A. and James L. Our subject after marriage purchased part of the old homestead, and to this he added more land until 1860, when he sold out and rented land for six years in different portions of Scotland and Schuyler Counties. In 1864 he went across the plains to Idaho, but returned the same year. In 1867 he moved back to his old farm, which he purchased before the war, and, after remaining on this farm until 1881, he sold out and purchased a farm in Schuyler County, and three years later again sold out and purchased where he now lives. November 4, 1875, he married Sarah J. Pryor, a native of Pike County, Ill., born November 14, 1841, and the daughter of James B. Pryor. To this union one daughter, Rosalie, was born. Our subject is a Mason, and one of the old settlers of the county. He can remember when the Indians were numerous, and when all kinds of game were plentiful.

Capt. Charles R. Combs was born in Albany, N. Y., November 25, 1829, the son of Robert and Mary Combs, who both died when our subject was but a child. Charles R. came west in 1848, and spent a few years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky. He came to Alexandria, Mo., in 1856, and followed various mercantile pursuits until the opening of the war. At that time he and Capt. Spellman organized a company, which became Company C, in Col. Moore's regiment. He served as first lieutenant of this company, and after the battle of Athens he organized a cavalry company, and after serving as first lieutenant of Company C, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, he was promoted captain, and mustered out as such in 1864, after nearly four years of service. After a year's residence in Keokuk, he came to Memphis in 1866, and the following year engaged in his present business. He is the largest dealer here in eggs, butter, hides, poultry, feathers, etc., and ships largely to New York, Chicago and other places. He has four teams engaged in buying produce, and does an annual business of about \$60,000. He was married in 1853 to Cather-

ine T. Cornelius, of Covington, Ky. Their children are Alice (the wife of V. H. Rees), William, Frank, Fielding, Mary, Robert, Lucy and Leslie. Our subject is a Republican, has served five years on the city council, and is now city treasurer. He is identified in the following fraternities: I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and is a Knight Templar. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Hamilton Cone, one of the leading farmers of Scotland County, was born in Coshocton County, Ohio, July 1, 1828. He is the eldest of six sons and two daughters born to Dr. Jared and Eliza A. (Ross) Cone. The former was the son of Jared Cone, Sr., a native of Hampton County, Mass., who came to Ohio when a young man, and located in Granville. He was a carpenter by trade, but always lived upon a farm. He died about 1857. When the father was about twelve years of age he was sent to South Wilburn, Mass., where he was educated for his position. When about twenty-one years of age he began the practice of medicine at West Carlisle, and continued till about 1838. He then moved to Muskingum County, where he continued to practice his profession, and also merchandising. In 1855 his entire family came to Scotland County, and located on a quarter section of land adjoining the farm of our subject. He died there June 13, 1885. He was married twice. His first wife died May 3, 1866, and in February, 1867, he married Margaret H. Clark, of Iowa, who still survives him. Hamilton, the eldest child, was educated chiefly at Granville, Ohio, at what is now Dennison University. After leaving school he worked upon a farm, and managed his father's store until they moved to Missouri, when he located upon his present farm, which now consists of 440 acres. In 1876 he erected a handsome dwelling upon a beautiful site. On September 7, 1852, he was united to Almina R., a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, where they were married, and a daughter of Jesse and Susanna (Farwell) Lawrence, natives of Keene, N. H. A few years later they moved to Ohio, where the father died in 1851, and the mother in 1865. Our subject has the following children: Ellen R., Jesse J., Charles M., Orrin L. and Laura M. The first and last of whom are married. Mr. Cone and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is a Republican, and one of the representative men of the county.

Morton Cone, the fourth son of Dr. Jared Cone, was born on February 11, 1833. He received his education in the schools of Adamsville, Ohio. On leaving school he began learning the carpenter's trade, which took him a surprisingly short time, and soon after he went to Chicago and thence to Rock Island, at both of which places he worked on equal pay with men who had followed

the trade for years. In a few months he returned to Ohio, and soon set out with the rest of the family for Scotland County, Mo. After his arrival, in company with his brothers, he set to work to improve a quarter section of land for his parents. This work occupied two years, at the end of which time he married, and bought eighty acres of land, upon which he has since resided. He then worked at his trade until the war, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He has been remarkably successful, and is now the owner of 700 acres of land, including the old homestead. He has a handsome residence, and his farm is otherwise well improved. On December 31, 1857, he was joined in marriage with Evelin Weyer, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and daughter of John A. and Nancy (Folk) Weyer. To them have been born nine children, seven of whom are living. They are Walter J., Charles C., Jared C., Ida A. (Mrs. Thomas McWilliam), Morton S., Jennie G. and Lois M. Mrs. Cone is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cone's political principles are Republican.

Judge David B. Cooper, a prominent resident of Jefferson Township, Scotland Co., Mo., was born in Washington County, Penn., near Pittsburgh, April 30, 1817, and is the son of Sylvanus and Mary (Bryant) Cooper, natives of New Jersey, born in 1777 and 1780, respectively. The father was a very successful farmer, and died near Winfield, Henry Co., Iowa, in 1865, at an advanced age. The mother of our subject was of German extraction, and died in Washington County, Penn., in 1843. Both parents were members of the Presbyterian Church for many years, the father being an elder in the same. Our subject was the third of twelve children, ten now living. He received a liberal education in the schools of Washington County, Penn., and remained on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in merchandising with a younger brother at Washington, Penn., and there continued for two years. He then sold out, and purchased a farm, after which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he has continued ever since. In 1840 he married Hannah Dille, a native of Washington, Washington Co., Penn., born in 1822, and the daughter of Ezra and Mary Dille. To this marriage were born ten children, all living: Mary J., Milton D., Ellen, Oliver G., Emma T., Frank D., Linie B., Ida, Charles W. and Edward S. In 1880 our subject sold his farm, and moved to Lee County, Iowa, where he farmed and also speculated in land. In the spring of 1857 he sold out, and moved to Scotland County, Mo., where he purchased the land he now owns. He was school director while in Iowa, and was elected clerk of the elections. In 1862 he was elected county judge,

and after two years, when all the officers were thrown out, he was appointed by Gov. Gamble, and at the next general election was re-elected by the people and served in all about eight years. Our subject is a Republican and a worthy and enterprising citizen.

Capt. John P. Craig is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1834. He came west in 1854, and before the war was engaged at Keosauqua, Iowa, in the furniture business. At the opening of the conflict he raised part of a company, and entered the Fifteenth Iowa Volunter Infantry as first lieutenant, promoted to captain, and served for sixteen months, when he was compelled to resign because of complete break in health. He was also provost-marshal of Van Buren County, Iowa, for one year, and then engaged at Keosauqua in the drug business. In company with H. C. McArthur he brought his business to Memphis in 1865, and conducted it successfully for ten years. He then entered the lumber business, which he continued until 1879, when he and G. W. Coster built the Scotland Mills, which they owned and operated until 1880, when Mr. Craig bought out the entire interest. In the spring of 1887 he changed the name to the Memphis Roller Mills, and remodeled it, and put in the new roller system. It is one of the best equipped mills in Northeast Missouri, with six sets of rolls, a capacity of fifty barrels per day, and a force of six men. He purchases all the wheat offered in the Memphis market. He was married, in May, 1856, to Mary A. Miller, a native of Ohio. They have three sons and five daughters living. Our subject is a Republican, and served as postmaster for three years at Memphis, Mo. He is the present commander of the G. A. R. at Memphis, and is also a Mason. He and his wife are members of the Congregational Church.

Maj. Robert D. Cramer, lawyer, was born in Ohio, May 12, 1836, the son of George and Hannah (Wilson) Cramer, natives, respectively, of Virginia and North Carolina. The father came to Jefferson County, Iowa, in 1856, and has spent a successful life as a farmer and stock raiser, and is now in his eighty-third year. The mother died in 1860. Their children are Caroline, wife of N. M. Longfellow; Louisa, wife of W. T. Johnson; John W.; Vashti, wife of L. D. Johnson; Ann E., wife of T. Rowland; a deceased infant daughter, and Frances M., deceased wife of J. Gardner. Our subject is the fifth child, and received a good education at his country home in Ohio, so that he was able to follow teaching from his nineteenth year until after he came to Iowa. In that State he taught school during the day, and was a vocal music teacher in the evening. In 1862 he joined Company G, Thirtieth Iowa Infantry. He was captain until after the fall of Vicksburg, when he became major, and as such was mus-

tered out June 16, 1865. He was seriously wounded at Arkansaw Post. He had read law some before the war, and now entered the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich. After his graduation, in 1867, he came to Missouri, and was admitted to the bar. He has been very successful, and has been a prominent Republican ever since the birth of that party. He served two years as county attorney, and several terms as attorney for the city. In 1884 he was a delegate to the famous Chicago convention, and in 1886 was a prominent candidate for Congress from the First District, but entered the race in convention under protest, well knowing the hopeless minority of his party. His first wife was Martha Pettyjohn, deceased. Their children are Lewis W., Flora E. (wife of C. M. Teeters), and Robert O. April 25, 1867, he was united to Sallie M. Gray, of Ohio. Their only child is Ada B. Our subject has been commander of the G. A. R. at his place, and has passed all the chairs of the A. F. & A. M. and served as E. C. of Memphis Commandery No. 41. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is very prominent, being a lay delegate in 1880 from the Missouri conference to the general conference that met at Cincinnati, Ohio, and filling other important positions.

James Crawford, an influential citizen, and resident of Miller Township, Scotland Co., Mo., is a native of Greene County, East Tenn., born in March, 1815, and is the son of John and Susanah Crawford, both natives of Greene County, Tenn., where they passed their last days. The father was a farmer, and both were members of the Presbyterian Church. Our subject is the third of eight children, five now living. He remained in Tennessee, until 1845, when he moved to Scotland County, Mo. He began with little or nothing, but, having superior business ability, and being determined to succeed, all obstacles melted before him. He now owns 683 acres of improved land, and is succeeding unusually well. In 1842 he married Susanah Tadlock, a native of Greene County, Tenn. She was for many years a member of the Christian Church, and died, December 25, 1886, aged seventy-one. Ten children were born to this union (eight of whom are now living): Susanah, Ruthey, Margaret Ann, Elizabeth, John, Hamilton, William T., Serena, Mary and Dianah; the last two named are deceased. Our subject has been a member of the Christian Church, and is a Democrat dyed in the wool. When this county was first settled he was considered one of the best hunters to be found. During the late war he belonged to Capt. Dumis' company of Home Guards, and was in two battles, and in many skirmishes.

Granville Daggs, a prominent farmer and breeder of Short-

horn cattle, was born in Scotland County, November 7, 1848, where he has spent his life. He spent his youth on a farm, and in common and select schools, besides graduating from Commercial College, at Quincy Ill., under Prof. D. L. Musselman, June 14, 1871. He now owns 340 acres of land, besides other property in the county. He was married, in 1873, to Laura C., a daughter of Dr. William and Lucy (Goodloe) Biggs, natives of New York and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Daggs and his wife are members of the Primitive Methodist Church, while his political faith is that of the Democracy. His father, Andrew J., was a native of Virginia, and, although he began as a poor man, he became a man of considerable property. His wife, Sarah M. Arnold, a native of Kentucky, became the mother of eight children, of whom our subject is the third. The grandparents were Ruel and Nancy (Frazier) Daggs natives of West Virginia, and among the early settlers of Clark County, Mo. He was of English descent, and his paternal grandparent's name was Rodney. The mother, Sarah M., was a daughter of Lewis M. and Hannah (Phillips) Arnold, natives of Henry County, Va., and of English origin. They moved to Kentucky in 1818, where he was a manufacturer of tobacco, and after he came to Clark County he devoted himself to farming. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His parents, Elisha and Sallie (Marshall) Arnold, were natives of Maryland, but spent most of their lives in Virginia. Mrs. Lewis Arnold was a daughter of Zachariah and Cassandra (Garrett) Phillpot, natives of Maryland, whence they moved to Virginia.

Isaac P. Davis, farmer and stock raiser, was born June 5, 1826, in Madison County, Ky., the third of ten children of Charles and Elizabeth (Carter) Davis, natives of Maryland and probably of Kentucky. The father served as a county judge of Van Buren County, Iowa, for two years, and was a life-long Democrat. He was of Welsh-Irish stock, his grandmother being a native of Ireland, and his great-grandfather a native of Wales. The grandfather, Isaac Davis, was a native of Maryland, and afterward lived and died in Kentucky. Our subject was eight years old when his parents came to Montgomery County, Mo., and soon after went to what is now Van Buren County, Iowa. They came to Scotland County in 1849, where he has since resided. He was educated in the subscription schools in Iowa, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-two. He received \$900 from his father, but had begun as a day laborer, and, excepting that money, he has made all of his own property. He now owns a large estate amounting to 946 acres. March 13, 1856, he married Talitha J., a daughter of S. G. Weekly, a native

of Virginia. Their children were Henry B. (deceased) Luthena (now Mrs. Calahan), Stephen G. (married to Dora J., daughter of John W. Kerr), Frances M., Loran, Jennie J., Olive M. (deceased) and an infant (who died unnamed). Our subject is a Republican, and during the war commanded Company C, Twenty-ninth Missouri Cavalry of the State militia.

James K. P. Dawson, a resident of Miller Township, Scotland Co., Mo., was born in Bracken County, Ky., September 19, 1844, and is the son of William and Priscilla (Patterson) Dawson. The father was a native of Bracken County, Ky., born in 1811, of English descent, and is now a resident of Scotland County, Mo. He came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1845, and has been a farmer all his life. In 1866 he was elected judge of his district, and served six years. He was president of the court while in Kentucky, and organized a company for the Mexican war. He was elected captain, but was not called into service. In the spring of 1861 he enlisted in Company A, Second Missouri Cavalry, Federal service, and served with credit for four years. While at home, and after he had sent in his resignation, Porter's guerrillas attempted to take him prisoner, but he resisted, and was severely wounded by them and taken prisoner. He was retained as such for a week, when they released him. Dr. Ailward, a surgeon, was taken from the same bed in which Capt. William Dawson was sleeping, while a prisoner, and hung. The same fate awaited Mr. Dawson, but the guard refused to give him up, being acquainted with him. The mother of our subject was born in Augusta, Ky., was of Irish descent, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1880, when sixty-six years of age. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is the fifth of twelve children, seven now living. He attended the common schools of Scotland County, and finished at the seminary at Francisville, Clark Co., Mo. In 1865 he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Missouri Volunteer Infantry, Federal Army, and served six months, when he was mustered out with the rank of corporal. Before going to the war he had served some time with the State militia. He taught school for about ten years during the winter months, and farmed during the summer. November 1, 1871, he married Miss Eliza McWilliam, a native of Van Buren County, Iowa, born December 8, 1851, and the daughter of Crawford and Elizabeth (Moore) McWilliam. By this union our subject became the father of seven children, five now living: Elizabeth J., William, Margaret, Bessie Grace and John A. The names of those deceased are Crawford and Andrew. After marriage our subject purchased land in Jefferson County, but sold this in 1873, and purchased part of

the land (125 acres) that he now owns. To this he has added 230 acres, and has improved the whole so that he now has a valuable farm. Mr. Dawson is one of the county's most esteemed and honored citizens, and he and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

William H. Drake, the fifth child of William and Mary (Holland) Drake, was born in Bedford County, Va., April 27, 1830. He was reared at home receiving only a limited education. At the age of twenty years he began life for himself by working on a farm by the month. In 1851 he came to Scotland County, and worked for one season, but spent the next year in Kentucky. He then married and returned to Scotland County, but soon went to Iowa, where he remained for six years. He came once more to Scotland County, and bought forty-eight acres of land, which he subsequently engaged for the eighty acres upon which he now resides. On September 24, 1852, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Hopkins, a native of Kentucky, born May 13, 1832, and a daughter of William and Lavinia (Collins) Hopkins, both natives of Kentucky. To this marriage have been born the following children: Martha M. (Mrs. John A. Weyer), William M., James W. and Isaac T. Both Mr. Drake and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat, and is one of the highly esteemed citizens of the county.

James C. Drake, a prominent and influential farmer of Scotland County, Mo., was born in Hardin County, Ky., April 27, 1835. He is one of nine children born to William Drake and Mary (Holland) Drake. The former was born in Virginia, the son of William Drake, Sr. He grew to manhood in that State, and a few years after marriage removed to Hardin County, Ky., where he lived upon a farm until the spring of 1854. He then came to Bentonsport, Iowa, and the next fall located in Union (then Greene) Township, Mo. He subsequently lived in Johnson Township, and finally located on the line between Miller and Union Township. He died in 1864. He was twice married, his first wife dying about 1840. He afterward married Mary Paul, by whom he was the father of six children. James C. remained at home in support of the family until he was twenty years of age. In 1856 he purchased eighty acres of land in Union Township, which he afterward exchanged with his brother for unimproved land, which he sold. He then purchased a farm of ninety acres in Miller Township, where he lived until 1878, when he bought the farm of $238\frac{1}{2}$ acres, upon which he has since resided, and which he has transformed into one of the neatest farm homes in the county. On December 20, 1860, Mr. Drake

was united in marriage with Rebecca Leach, a native of Iowa, and a sister of J. C. Leach, a druggist in Memphis, Mo. To their union have been born Charles E., Alfred H., Vinnie M., Harvey T., and Della B., the first two of whom are married. Mr. and Mrs. Drake, and all the children are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the office of road overseer and school director for several years, and is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the county.

Joseph Paton Duell, a prominent and highly respected farmer of Sand Hill Township, was born November 1, 1849, in Kentucky, and when eighteen months old was brought to Scotland County, Mo., by his parents, where he has since remained, and has acquired his education, almost entirely since grown, by reading and observation. Beginning life when quite young, with little or nothing, all that he possesses can safely be said to be due to his own exertions and good management. He now owns the well-improved farm of 160 acres upon which he resides, and has for many years supported his mother and her children. March 3, 1873, he married Miss Doucilla Price, a daughter of Milton Price, a native of Kentucky. To them two children have been given: John E. and Murty. Mr. and Mrs. Buell are both members of the Baptist Church, of which the former is a director. Of the thirteen children of John and Margaret (Naphus) Duell, natives of Kentucky, he was the eldest. The father, John, came to Scotland County, Mo., in 1853. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and raised the first Confederate company joining the war from that county. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, although in early life he belonged to the Baptist Church. He died in 1880 aged fifty-seven. He was a son of Joseph Duell, of New York State. Mrs. Duell is still living with our subject, and is a daughter of Paton Naphus, possibly a native of Kentucky, whose father was from Pennsylvania.

James D. Dunn, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Jefferson Township, was born in 1809 in Crawford County, Penn., and moved to Richland County, Ohio, with his parents, when five years old, and to what is now Scotland County, Mo., in 1837, where he has since resided. When twenty years old he started in life for himself, a poor man, and the property he now owns is the result of his industry, perseverance and good management. He has a nicely improved farm upon which he resides, of 220 acres, and also owns land in different parts of the county. He was married, September 2, 1829, to Susanah Crandall, a daughter

of Caleb and Elizabeth (Brazee) Crandall, natives of New York State. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn five children have been given, viz.: Harrison, Maria, Waty Ann, Abigail and Jeremiah. Mrs. Dunn died March 4, 1841. January 10, 1842, he married Miss Margeret Pierce, and one child, Enoch, has blessed this union. This wife died April 14, 1861, and in the same year he was married to Mrs. Hilliard, formerly Miss Catherine Hawk. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Dunn is an Independent in politics, but a Republican in principle. He has served his township in several official capacities, but has never sought office of any kind. He is the fourth of ten children of Jephtha and Abigail (Dunn) Dunn, natives of New Jersey. The father served as justice of the peace sixteen years, and was an active and constant member of the Baptist Church, and an old line Whig in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were of Scotch-Irish descent.

Dr. B. H. Edelen, a prominent physician at Etna, was born September 17, 1860, at Luray, Mo. He spent his youth in Etna from about the age of six years until 1880, when he went to Kirksville, and there completed a two-years' course at the State Normal. He then taught school a few terms in Scotland and Audrain Counties. He began the study of medicine in 1881, with his father, and afterward attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1884. Since that date he has been at Etna, engaged in his profession, and now enjoys a large and lucrative practice. The great-grandfather was one of Lord Baltimore's colonists, who settled in Maryland, and after a time there went to Kentucky, in which State the grandfather, Benedict, was born, probably at Lebanon. The latter was a hatter by trade, and early became a resident of Marion County, Mo., where he afterward died. R. M., the father, was but a boy when they came to Missouri, but afterward became a physician at Luray, in Clark County. After 1865, however, he was the predecessor of our subject at Etna, where his second wife still survives him. His first wife, Sophia (Hammond) was a native of Clark County, Mo., and died in our subject's infancy, leaving one son and one daughter. The father's second wife was Rebecca J. Kellar, whom we have mentioned as living at Etna with our subject, and who is the mother of two sons and two daughters.

John Fetters, an excellent citizen of Scotland County, and a resident of Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 2, 1832, and is the son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Shoemaker) Fetters. The father was a native of Germany, born in 1804, and came to America with his parents in 1812. They settled in Stark County, Ohio, where Jacob lived until 1840, when

he then immigrated to Scotland County, Mo., and remained in the same until their death in 1850. He followed the blacksmith's trade while in Ohio, and worked some at his trade after coming to Missouri, but finally gave that up, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. He was a magistrate for several years after coming to Missouri, and, at the time of his death, was a candidate for representative on the Democratic ticket. The mother of our subject was also of German descent, and died in 1848, while still a comparatively young woman. They were both members of the Catholic Church, and of the eight children born to their union, seven are now living. Of this family our subject was the third. He received the rudiments of an education in Ohio, and also attended school after coming to Missouri. This, with reading and much natural ability, has made him a well-informed man. He remained with his parents until their death, and then engaged in farming until 1854, when he crossed the plains to California, and worked in the mines for two years. This venture was successful, and he returned to Scotland County, Mo., in 1856, and there married Miss Mary Jane Forrester, a daughter of William Forrester. She was born in Franklin County, Tenn., about 1835, and to her marriage were born nine children, seven now living: Mary A., William, Lizzie, Fannie, Charles, Ida and Lela. After marriage our subject purchased land, but the next year engaged in merchandising at Greensburg, and remained in business there for four years. He then sold out, and in 1864 went to Montana, and again entered the mines where he remained four years or longer. This trip was unsuccessful. He then engaged in farming, dealing in stock, and was also engaged in the saw-mill business. In 1869 he purchased the land he now owns, and has lived there ever since. He has been a magistrate since 1874. He is a Democrat in politics, and is a good citizen. Mrs. Fetters is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

I. A. Forquer, a prominent farmer in Sand Hill, was born in Preston County, Va., in 1832, and moved to Scotland County, Mo., in 1859, where he has since resided. He was reared on the farm, and received a good common-school education. After he became grown he taught school and clerked in a general store until 1859, when he engaged in farming, and after locating in Missouri, also taught school for a few years, in connection with his farming. He inherited about \$1,000 in property, and the balance of his wealth is due to his industry and good management. He owns a splendidly improved farm of 440 acres, where he now resides. He was married in 1860 to Miss S. E. Chany, a daughter of Thomas A. and Nancy (Greenwade) Chany, natives of Maryland. [See sketch of A. B. Chany.] To Mr. and Mrs.

Forquer five children were born, two dying in infancy, Eugene W., Mary E. and Sherman Carroll, now living. Mrs. Forquer died in 1869, and Mr. Forquer was married, the second time, to Miss Mary J. Scott, a daughter of Thomas and Martha Scott, natives of Virginia. To this union five children have been born: Harrison Russel, Martha, Dora Olive, Lena (deceased) and one unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Forquer are members of the Methodist and Christian Churches, respectively. The former is a Republican, and was elected judge of the county court in 1866, which office he held for four years. He was the ninth of twelve children of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Forquer, natives of Somerset County, Penn., who moved to Virginia about 1824, where the father died. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a Democrat, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Forquer were of English and German descent, respectively. Mr. Forquer died in 1845 at the age of fifty-one, and his wife died in 1884, at the age of eighty-six.

George Fry, a well-known citizen of Jefferson Township, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 2, 1835, and is the son of Isaac and Margaret (Allen) Fry. The father was a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and was of German descent. He died in Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1881, and was sixty-four years of age at the time of his decease. He learned the machinist's trade in Detroit, Mich., when young, but followed farming the last twenty years of his life. He was a boy when his parents moved to Ohio, and when about eighteen years of age he went back to Pennsylvania, where he married. He then moved back to Detroit, Mich., and after living there for about six years, moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he was engaged in the planing mill business for a number of years. He moved to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1852, purchased a farm, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. The mother of our subject was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., and was a young woman at the time of her death, which occurred in 1844. Our subject went to live with an uncle, Jacob Fry, in Delaware County, Ohio, where he remained for four years, when his father was again married, and was living in Cincinnati, where our subject went and remained with his father until they moved to Iowa. At the age of twenty he moved to St. Louis, and engaged in the planing mill business with Ladd, Patrick & Co., for seven years as foreman. From St. Louis, he went to Potosi, Washington Co., Mo., where he remained until 1871 in business with the Pennsylvania & Missouri Lumber Company, and three years with the St. Louis Lead Mining Company. In the last named year he moved to Memphis, Scotland County, where he built a store room and

engaged in merchandising, which he continued for three years, after which he sold out and purchased his present farm. For three months during the year 1863 he belonged to St. Louis provost guard, being lieutenant, and was guard on the levee. In 1856 he married Miss Elizabeth H. Smith, of Elizabethtown, N. J., and a daughter of Jonas Smith. The fruits of this marriage were eight children, seven living: George A., Lola B., Nettie M., John I., Charles A., Kittie J., and Clarence S.; Maggie died in 1873, when a mere child. Our subject and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W., and is a Republican. He is an active and enterprising citizen of the county. His son, George A., is now in Choteau County, Mont., engaged in merchandising, and his daughter, Lola B., is with George A.

Henry H. Fugate, a prominent farmer and stock dealer in Sand Hill Township, was born February, 2, 1827, in Pendleton County, Ky., and for several years was not permanently located, residing in Lewis and Clark Counties, Mo., and also spending some time in California. He located in Scotland County, in February, 1856, where he has since remained. He has acquired his education by reading and observation since grown. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one, a poor man, and what he is now worth is the product of his energy and practical business ability. He owns a nicely improved farm of 440 acres, upon which he resides. His father dying when our subject was but ten years old, he became the main support of his widowed mother and her children. He was married in 1856, to Miss Mary Matilda Davis, daughter of Nathaniel and Nira (Jones) Davis, natives of Ohio. He afterward moved to Iowa, and in 1853 came to Scotland County, Mo., where Mr. Davis also resides. Mrs. Davis died August 7, 1851, and Mr. Davis was married to Mrs. Martha Case, formerly Scott. Mr. and Mrs. Fugate have had seven children, only two of whom lived to be grown; they are named as follows: William H., aged twenty-seven when he died; Mary Janette, who died at the age of four; Almon Franklin, died at the age of two; Nira Jane, died at the age of fifteen months; Joseph Howard; Nannie Martha, who died at the age of three, and one who died unnamed. Mr. Fugate is a Democrat, and is the second of seven children of Henry and Maria (Ewing) Fugate, natives of Pendleton County, Ky. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, and an early settler in Pendleton County, Ky. Mrs. Maria Fugate was a daughter of John Ewing, of Virginia, an early settler of Pendleton County, Ky.

John M. George was born in 1827 in Ohio, came to Memphis in 1864, and established a wagon and carriage manufactory, which

he has conducted successfully ever since. He built his present shops in 1877, and does a good business. He was married in 1850 to Mary Hilles, and they have one son—Edmund H. Mr. George is a Republican, and holds strongly to prohibition. His parents, Parnick and Mary (Cochrun) George, were natives of Virginia and Kentucky. They came to Van Buren County, Iowa, in 1842, and died there some time after.

James Gillespie, editor and proprietor of *The Memphis Reveille*, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 18, 1843, the son of William and Mary P. (Engle) Gillespie, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish origin. The father came to Scotland County in 1853, and located on a farm in Johnson Township, where he died in 1869. The mother died in 1885. Their children are John, Charles, William, Steward M., James, Hugh W. and Maggie E. (the wife of H. L. Burt). Our subject was fairly educated in his country home, and at the opening of the war joined the militia, and in 1863 enlisted in the Second Provisional Regiment, of Missouri. He served as a private and non-commissioned officer until November, 1864. He was a lieutenant of militia, and in 1865 enrolled those in the county. After the war he taught school for nine months, and then became deputy sheriff under J. H. Best, and served about six and a half years. In 1870 he entered the United States assessor's office, and continued until its abolishment in 1873. The following year he moved to Keosauqua, Iowa, and in 1877 became deputy clerk in that county. He became clerk two years later, and served three terms. In January, 1885, he came to Memphis, and bought his present journal, which he has since ably conducted. In 1869 he married Sarah C. Miller, a native of Ohio, and sister of Mrs. J. P. Craig, of Memphis. Their children are James C., William W., Stella, George H., Bessie and Don. Our subject's paper reflects his Republican principles, and is the only one of that political color in the county. He is an Odd Fellow, and a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Maj. Henry M. Gorin was born in Christian County, Ky., October 14, 1812, the son of John D. and Martha (Thomas) Gorin, natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. The father was a farmer and sheriff of Todd County, Ky., and in 1828 went to Vandalia, Fayette Co., Ill. He there held various county offices, and for several years was judge of the probate court. He died in 1846. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated at Cumberland College, Princeton, Ky. In Illinois he was engaged as clerk in mercantile pursuits, and afterward studied medicine under an elder brother. He then went to Macon

County, Ill., where he was both county and circuit clerks for about eight years. In 1841 he came to Scotland County, and settled on a claim near Memphis about six miles to the north. The following year he was made judge of the county court, and in 1843 was appointed both circuit and county clerks. He served by re-election until 1854. He had begun merchandising in Memphis in 1849, and continued with success until 1861. He was a member of the constitutional convention of that year. In 1872 he was elected county tax collector, and served four terms. Before the war he was a Whig, and was opposed to secession, but was in sympathy with his State. Since the war he has been a Democrat. April 23, 1835, he married Mary A. Love, a native of Pike County, Mo. She died February 1, 1884. Their children are Martha E., the wife of Dr. J. T. Crow; Maria E., the wife of G. L. Evans; Mary J., the widow of D. Stith; Catherine M., the wife of G. T. Collins; and Helen M., the wife of D. F. Shipman. He has been a Mason for about forty years, and he and his wife hold to the Presbyterian faith. He is now leading a retired life, after years of successful living. He served in the Black Hawk war. Very much of the history of the county has been derived from his memory.

Lewis Hale, an old and well-respected citizen of the county, was born in Sullivan County, Tenn., May 28, 1828, and is the son of Lewis and Elizabeth Hale, both natives of Sullivan County, East Tenn., born in 1794 and 1798, respectively. The father died in the same county, and was eighty-six years of age at the time of his death. He was a farmer, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. The mother of our subject died when about sixty-four years of age, and both she and her husband were members of the Christian Church. Our subject is the seventh of thirteen children, seven now living. He received his education in Tusculum College, in Greene County, East Tenn., and afterward began life as a farmer. December 7, 1848, he married Sarah Kincheloe, a native of Washington County, East Tenn., born September 6, 1831, and is the daughter of William Kincheloe. The result of this marriage was the birth of nine children, only four now living, viz.: John N., Emma T., Albert S. and Walker. Those deceased are Lizzie (Petty), Mary (Skidmore), Minervia (Mullens), William L. and James L. In 1849 our subject came to Schuyler County, Mo., where he remained one year. He then moved to Scotland County, and after one year purchased a farm in Schuyler County, where he moved and remained six years. He then sold that property and purchased part of the land that he now owns which consisted of 225 acres. He has since added the balance of 500 acres, and has greatly improved the whole. Our

subject is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 244, Middle Fabius, and is a decided Democrat. He and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

J. D. Hanan, a popular farmer, was born in 1827, in Marion County, Mo. He was but an infant when his parents went to Kentucky, and scarcely two years old when they went to Fulton County, Ill. They went from there to Van Buren County, Iowa, where our subject spent most of his youth. He attended school probably no more than a year, and is largely self-educated, but his untiring energy and management have given him success notwithstanding. His estate embraces about 645 acres. After a time in Scotland County he went to Clark County, and remained there twenty-seven years and then came back to his old county. He was married in 1853 to Alice Ewing. Their children are David W. and Oscar B. His wife died in 1860, and a year later he married Virginia I. Miller. The children of this marriage were John P., Hester A. (deceased), Isabella, James S., Margaret A., Edgar and Columbus W. He and his wife are members of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, respectively. Our subject is a Democrat in politics, and served as township trustee for eighteen months, and for the past twenty-five years as school director. His parents, Samuel and Patsey (Price) Hanan, are natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and are of German-Irish and English descent, respectively. They reared a family of ten children, of whom our subject is the fifth. The father was a prominent Baptist minister, and two of his brothers served in the war of 1812. The grandfather, James M. Hanan, was a native of Ireland, and when quite small came to this country, and afterward served in the Revolution. His wife was taken prisoner by the Indians at one time, and kept for about three months, and nearly starved. While in the Revolution the father received a severe bayonet wound, and was taken prisoner, but on account of his supposed fatal wound was released, and made his way to his friends, with whom he afterward recovered.

William Heald, a prominent farmer and bee keeper, was born April 2, 1813, in Somerset County, Me. He received a common-school education, and was thrown upon his own resources at an early age. He first gave his entire attention to farming, but for the past twenty years has given his attention to the culture of bees. He has acquired an estate of about 300 acres. He was married in January, 1847, to Sabrina G., a daughter of Charles and Agnes (Smith) Baker, natives of Maine, where the latter died. The father died while on a visit to his daughter, in Missouri. He was of English descent, while his wife's ancestry was Scotch. The children of this marriage were Emert (deceased), Hadassah

(now Mrs. J. H. Bennett), Flavius, Charles, Alice C. (now Mrs. Ed. McDaniel), Mary (now Mrs. Gleason), Minnie (now Mrs. McDaniel), Cora and Emma (deceased). Our subject is a staunch Democrat, and a good citizen. His parents, Ephraim and Mary (Steward) Heald, reared a family of twelve children, of whom our subject is the seventh. They were of English and Scotch descent, respectively. The father was a quartermaster in the war of 1812, while his father, Amos, a native of New Hampshire, served in the Revolution during the entire period, witnessing the surrender of Cornwallis. Our subject came to Scotland County in 1839, and has proved himself a success in his particular line. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Eli Hilles is a native of Washington County, Penn., and since 1865 has lived in Memphis, engaged in farming, but now devotes his time chiefly to loaning. He began life first as a clerk, and continued until 1849, when he was attacked by the gold fever, which proved anything but disastrous in its effect, for his sixteen years in California in mining, ranching and merchandising was the foundation of his success. Politically he is a Republican, while in religion he holds to the faith of his parents, who were both Quakers. He is the son of David and Hannah (Dingee) Hilles, natives of Pennsylvania. Our subject came west in 1843, and the father died on the way here. The mother had died in 1837. The family of four sons and three daughters came to Iowa, and located on a farm in Van Buren County.

T. W. Holman, a prominent farmer of Sand Hill Township, was born July 26, 1845, in Estill County, Ky., and in 1852 moved with his parents to Columbus, Ind., and in October, 1857, moved to the farm where he has since resided. He lived on a farm until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and served until February 11, 1865, when he was mustered out at Eastport, Miss. He was highly respected by his superior officers, always taking great delight in the discharge of his duties, and at the time he was mustered out was offered the second lieutenantship to remain with the army, and received quite honorable mention on the back of his discharge. He stood beside the first man shot at the battle of Shiloh, and, although never captured himself, had many narrow escapes, and in many ways distinguished himself by his courage and efficiency as a soldier. The farm on which he lives is a well improved one of about 100 acres, and he is one of the most prominent citizens of the place, having a well-stored mind always posted with current events. March 4, 1866, he married Miss Nannie E. Cole, a daughter of Charles and America

(Johnson) Cole, natives of Kentucky. Seven children have blessed this marriage, viz.: Charles S., Albert F., Arthur S., Anna L., Helen K., Frank G. and May. Mr. and Mrs. Holman are members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics the former is a Democrat. In 1882 he was appointed judge of his district by Gov. Crittenden, to serve out an unexpired term of one year, and was then elected presiding judge of the county court, which office he held for four years. He was appointed assessor of his county, in 1876, by Gov. C. H. Hardin, and served about one year and a half. He was elected registrar of his township in 1872. He is a Master Mason, as well as a Royal Arch Mason, and is a charter member of Memphis Commandery, No. 41, of the Knights Templar, and is also a charter member of the G. A. R. Post at Memphis. He is the eldest son of the four children of George W. and Eliza J. (Harris) Holman, natives of Kentucky, possibly Estill County. George W. served as sheriff of his county while residing in Kentucky. He was an old line Whig, and an active member of the Presbyterian Church. The Holmans originally came from Virginia to Kentucky.

Jesse T. Holt, farmer and stock dealer, of Miller Township, was born in Bedford County, Va., October 1, 1817, and is the son of Spradley and Elizabeth Holt. The family is of English descent. The father, it was thought, was born in Sussex County, Va. He was a farmer. The mother was a native of the same county, and died in Floyd County, Va. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject was one of a large family of children. Before he was twelve years of age he was cast upon the world, and upon his own resources. He went to live with a man named Charles Reynolds, and remained with him until about twenty years of age, engaged in teaming—driving a six-horse team from Lynchburg, Va., to the stores in the neighborhood. On leaving Virginia he moved to Blountville, Sullivan Co., East Tenn., where he hired out to farmers for two years. He then returned to Franklin County, Va., and was engaged in driving a team for another year. He then came to Missouri before the country was settled, when Indians were plenty, and before the county of Schuyler had been organized. Immediately after coming here he married Miss Sarah Webster, a native of Franklin County, Va., born in 1827. She was a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and died in the year 1877. Of their family of ten children, seven are now living. In 1883 our subject married Mary Webb, a daughter of Robert Webb. She was born in Louisville, Ky., August 2, 1843. Mr. Holt and wife are worthy members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and he is a decided Democrat in his political views. He is a very active and

enterprising citizen of Scotland County, and at all times supports the cause of education and religion, as well as all other worthy enterprises.

W. M. Hoover was born in Holmes County, Ohio, April 12, 1847, the son of George and Delilah (Ramage) Hoover, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was reared in his native county, and followed farming. In 1870 he came with his parents to Union Township, farmed with his father, and afterward alone, until 1881. He then came to Memphis, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has been very successful, and now carries a full stock of staple and fancy groceries, provisions, glass and queensware, and has a large trade. He was married, August 26, 1874, to Lizzie H., a daughter of Henry Keller. Their children are Arthur R. and Nellie M. Our subject is a Republican, and a member of the Triple Alliance. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Martin Horn is an old pioneer of Scotland County. He was born in 1811, in Washington County, Penn., where he was reared and educated, and spent his life until 1833. He next moved to Knox County, Ohio, purchased a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until he came to his present home, in Etna, Mo., in 1853. He owns here an estate of 120 acres, and also the same amount in Clark County. He had been married in Ohio to Drusilla Melick, who died in 1872, after becoming the mother of four sons and three daughters, two of whom are now deceased. Aaron, one of the deceased, was married in Scotland County, and afterward died in Arkansas; as to the ancestry of our subject, they were of German stock. The father, Martin, located in Baltimore, and afterward died in Washington County, Penn., where the mother, Margaret (Sharp) Horn, was also deceased after rearing six sons and five daughters. Of these children, our subject and Hartman are the only ones who left Pennsylvania, and the latter died in Scotland County. Mr. Horn is a member of the Christian Church. His political principles are those of the party who nominated Andrew Jackson, the President who received our subject's first vote.

Washington Hudson was born in Amherst County, Va., June 15, 1831, and moved to Iowa in the year 1848. Two years later he moved to Memphis, Mo.; in 1858 he married Nanie C. Nesbit, a native of Kentucky. He was engaged in the live stock business until 1865, when he formed a co-partnership in the mercantile business under the firm title of Paxson & Hudson.

John K. Humphrey, a well-known and enterprising farmer and stock dealer of Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Washington County, Ky., October 22, 1826, and is the son of William

and Eliza Ann (Pettitt) Humphreys. The father was a native of Washington County, Ky., December 14, 1802, and died in Knox County, Mo., August 8, 1884. The Humphrey family is of English descent. The father, with his family, left Kentucky and came to Lewis County, Mo., about 1841, and from there to Scotland County, about 1850, where he remained until after the war. He then moved to Knox County, Mo., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was a farmer, and served as constable for several years. The mother of our subject was a native of Fauquier County, Va., born December 28, 1800, and was of German descent. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in Scotland County, Mo., May 21, 1886. Our subject is the eldest of ten children, five now living. He received the rudiments of an education in Kentucky, and attended school a short time after coming to Missouri. He remained with his parents until 1848, when he married Rachel Davis, a daughter of R. M. Davis. She was born in Mercer County, Ky., May 14, 1830, was a member of the Christian Church, and died in Scotland County, Mo., October 4, 1874. To this union were born five sons and eight daughters; four sons and three daughters now living. After marriage our subject rented land for two years, after which he purchased land in Knox County, where he lived six years. He then purchased the land that he now owns, and moved on the same. In 1854 he was living in Scotland County, and was elected magistrate, which position he held for twenty years. He is a worthy member of the Christian Church, and was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F., when living in the vicinity of a lodge. He is a Democrat, and a man much respected by all his acquaintances. He never sued, and was never sued, and has never been a witness before a jury except once, and that was before the grand jury.

John S. Israel. [See sketch of Pine & Israel.]

Samuel E. Jayne, an old and prominent citizen of Scotland County, and a resident of Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Campbell County, Ky., November 23, 1816, and is the son of Ebenezer and Debora (Egleston) Jayne, both natives of Steuben County, N. Y. The former was born in 1786, and died in Pendleton County, Ky., when about seventy-three years of age. He was a farmer all his life, and after his marriage, which occurred in New York, moved to Kentucky. The mother was born in 1791, and died in Pendleton County, Ky. Both parents were members of the Baptist Church for many years, but later joined the Christian Church. Our subject is the second of eight children, four of whom are now living. His advantages for an education were limited, but by general reading, contact with all

kinds of business transactions, and being a close observer, is indeed a well-informed man. He remained with and worked on his father's farm until twenty-one years of age, when he began on his own resources. He purchased land in Pendleton County, Ky., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, which occupation he has since followed. He sold his property in 1850, and moved to Scotland County, Mo. He now owns 470 acres of exceedingly good land, all in a high state of cultivation. In February, 1846, he married Miss Louisa Ann Payne, a daughter of Gaze Payne, a Virginian. She was born in Pendleton County, Ky., and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1853. To this union were born four children, all of whom are deceased. They were named as follows: Mary M., Alexander D., Ebenezer and an infant. The latter part of the year 1853 our subject married Miss Fannie E. Crowley, a daughter of John Crowley. She was born in Missouri, on the banks of the Missouri River, either in Howard or Clay Counties, in May, 1836. The fruits of this union were three children: Miranda O., John N. and Augustus S. Our subject is a Democrat, but was formerly an old line Whig. He started in life with but little means, and by industry and good management, has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

John M. Jayne was born in Scotland County, and is now a prominent lawyer of Memphis. He was born November 27, 1858, the son of Samuel E. and Fannie E. (Crowley) Jayne, natives of Pendleton County, Ky., and Clay County, Mo., respectively. [Their sketch appears above.] Our subject was reared in this county, and attended La Grange College. He began the study of law at the age of eighteen, under E. R. McKee. He was admitted to the bar July 18, 1879. After some practice with Hon. Lewis Meyers, he became partner with his preceptor in December, 1883, with whom he has been in successful practice ever since. The firm is the peer of any in this region. He was married, November 27, 1884, to Minnie P., a daughter of the late Judge J. T. Redd, of Palmyra. She is a native of Marion County. Our subject is an uncompromising Democrat in politics. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

Jeremiah F. Jenkins, a well-known citizen of Jefferson Township, Scotland Co., Mo., was born in Bullitt County, Ky., November 11, 1811, and is the son of William N. and Priscilla B. (Hoskins) Jenkins. The father was born in Maryland, and followed the occupations of a farmer and shoemaker. He moved to Kentucky at a very early date, 1806, and was quite successful in his business transactions. He died in Bullitt County, Ky. The

mother of our subject was born in the same State in which her husband was born, and died in the same State in which his death occurred. Our subject was two years old at the death of the father, the youngest of three children, two now living. He received a fair education in the common schools of Bullitt County, Ky., and, being naturally a close observer, is considered one of the well-informed men of the county. He remained on the old homestead, and worked for his mother until 1836, when he married Mrs. Margaret Conley, daughter of John Craven, and the widow of Michael Conley. This excellent woman has been the companion of our subject for over fifty years, and their married life has been blessed by the birth of nine children—five sons and four daughters. One son is deceased. After marriage our subject purchased land in Bullitt County, Ky., and lived there about eleven years, when he moved to Scotland County, Mo., near Etna, in the year 1861, again purchased land near Memphis, Jefferson Township in 1863, and there he has since remained. He started in life poor, but evinced a strong determination to succeed, in which he was successful. He now owns 240 acres of some of the best land in Scotland County. Our subject is a decided Democrat, is a member of the I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

J. E. Johnson, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, was born in Franklin County, Va., in 1831. His parents moved to Hardin County, Ky., in 1838, and there our subject spent his youth. He married, in 1854, Lucinda Triplett, a native of Kentucky, and the following fall located in Scotland County, Mo. He was interrupted in his farming by a six-months' war service in 1861, but he continued in this and Lewis Counties, and in 1869 purchased 240 acres of his present farm, which now contains 321 acres of excellent land. He, his wife, two sons, and six daughters are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of Fairmont Lodge, No. 290, F. & A. M. The paternal grandfather, John, a native of Bedford County, Va., served in the Revolution, and died in Franklin County, that State, in 1833, at the age of ninety-five years. His son, Bailey, the father, was a native of the latter county, and born in 1802. After his marriage to Barsheba Nunn, a Virginian, he moved to Kentucky in 1838, and in 1855 removed to Clark County, Mo. He died in 1878, and his widow survived him until 1886, after rearing a family of five children, of whom our subject is the second.

Joel H. Kellar, an old pioneer of Scotland County, has been postmaster at Etna for many years. His birth occurred in Oldham County, Ky., in 1812, and after he reached manhood he was married to Mildred E. Snyder. They immigrated to Illinois

in 1831, where they reared their family. In 1854 they moved to Lee County, Iowa, and three years later to Etna, where he was engaged in farming and hotel keeping for many years, the latter until 1883. He first became postmaster in 1859, and has held that office continuously ever since, excepting two and a half years during war times, and even then acted as deputy, so that he has been a veteran in the mail department. The ancestors of our subject are German, there being three brothers who came from Germany and located in South Carolina, and one of these was the great-grandfather of our subject. The grandfather, William, was a Baptist minister, and was a native of Virginia, in which State his son, Abram, was born. The father, Abram, came to East Tennessee as an infant, and about 1795 moved to Kentucky. He was the father of eleven children, all reared to maturity, and of whom our subject was the eldest. His death occurred in Illinois.

Henry Keller, a native of Augusta County, Va., was born March 16, 1821, the son of Samuel and Katie (Fisher) Keller. His father came to Missouri in 1836, and located on a farm near Old Winchester, where he died May 26, 1855. The mother died in Virginia, and the father afterward married Judy Davis. But two children of six, by his first marriage, are living: Dabney and our subject. Henry followed blacksmithing at Winchester for about twenty years. During the war he was a strong Union man, and served in the State militia, in which service he received a wound that permanently crippled his left hand. He came to Scotland County in 1867, engaged in farming, and so continued until 1881. Since that date he has been in the grocery business at Memphis, where the establishment is operated by his son-in-law, W. M. Hoover. May 26, 1844, he married Mary Hay, of Page County, Va. Their children are Julia, the wife of H. Gatton; Lizzie, the wife of W. M. Hoover, and Georgie E. Our subject is Republican in his political ideas. He is a Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. John Waldo Kittle, of the Missionary Baptist Church, was born September 1, 1825, in Randolph County, W. Va. He received an ordinary education, and first became a member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church, and afterward joined the Missionary Baptist division in 1867. He has had a life of struggle and industry, but now owns 183 acres, and is a good farmer. He came here in December, 1850, having been married three years before to Sarah, a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Teter) Yeager, who were of Dutch descent. Her mother was reared in West Virginia, and came to Scotland County about 1857. The children of our subject are Elijah, Amy, Vienna, Emily, Lloyd, Cal-

vin, Mary S., Dennis and John H. Our subject was the fourth of twelve children of Elijah and Lucinda (Waldo) Kittle, natives of Randolph and Harrison Counties, W. Va., respectively. The mother was a daughter of Dr. J. J. Waldo, a physician and minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. He gained his medical knowledge through an Indian captivity of six years. He was one of the earliest settlers of Harrison County, W. Va., and married a Miss Bull. The grandfather, Abram Kittle, was of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and married a Miss Martena also of Dutch stock.

George H. Lawton was born in Albany County, N. Y., April 2, 1824, the son of Gardner and Sarah (Davis) Lawton, natives of Connecticut and New York, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native State, and received but a limited education, which his business life has largely improved, however. His early life was successfully engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Albany, N. Y., where he continued for twenty-three years. During the war he removed to New York City, where he conducted a still larger business, but the financial severity of the last year of the war caused him great losses. In 1870 he came to Iowa, and lived in Davenport, that State, and in Chicago, until 1875. He then came to Missouri, and located in Monroe County. Since 1879 he has been in Memphis in the lumber business which his son now conducts. They also represent the following insurance companies: The Niagara, of New York; The Orient, of Hartford; the Traders, of Chicago; the American Central, of St. Louis; the German, of Chicago, and the Mutual Life, of New York. By his first wife, Emily Crapo (deceased), he had the following children: William C., Edgar C., Chauncey A., George H., Luther C. and Elizabeth (widow of E. Rouse). His present wife, Sarah F., is a daughter of Judge A. A. Kellogg. Our subject is a Democrat, and is now serving his third term as president of the city council, of which he has long been a member. He is also a member of the Odd Fellows' society.

John C. Leach, druggist, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, April 18, 1848, the son of Thomas and Mary (Hamilton) Leach, natives of Virginia. The father was a pioneer farmer of Iowa, and the death of the parents left our subject an orphan at an early age. He was reared in his native place with his brothers and sisters at the old homestead. He followed farming until 1869, and then engaged in the drug business at Chariton, Iowa, until 1871. He then came to Memphis, and engaged in a grist-mill with his brother, Charles B., in building the Great Western Mills. In December, 1874, he sold out, and the following September established his present drug business, in which he has a

select stock of general drugs, paints, oils, school books, stationery, and makes a specialty of prescriptions. He has also an elegant soda fountain, and carries a full line of cigars and tobacco, wall paper, etc. His two-story brick block was built in 1884. He was married June 7, 1875, to Della Ketchum, a native of New York. Their only child, John C., is deceased. Our subject is a staunch Republican, and is one of the enterprising men of Memphis.

Charles H. Lowry was born in Rockbridge County, Va., November 24, 1823. His parents were Peter and Susanna (Moore) Lowry, the former a native of America, but of Scotch descent, and the latter a native of the "Old Dominion," and a daughter of Isaac Moore, a German. The last named was an early immigrant to America, and had several sons in the War of 1812. The father was married in Virginia, and about 1837 or 1838 he removed to Adams County, Ohio, where he remained until his death, about four years later. Charles H. remained at home until he was about twenty-five years of age, and after marriage he also worked on the home farm, and rented land until the fall of 1852, when he immigrated to Iowa. The next spring he came to Scotland County, where he entered and pre-empted 115 acres of land. He has since remained a worthy citizen of the county, and none are more highly esteemed than he and his wife. They were married March 15, 1849, she being a Miss Nancy P. Moore, a native of Adams County, Ohio, born October 28, 1820. Her parents were Henry and Jane (Holmes) Moore, natives of Pennsylvania, from which State, when children, they moved with their parents to the then wilderness of Ohio.

Samuel Miller is the son of Samuel and Margaret (Lackey) Miller, and was born in Rockbridge County, Va., April 6, 1805. The father was born in North Ireland, and came with his parents to Pennsylvania before the Revolutionary War. He had two brothers in this war. After some time the father moved from Lancaster, Penn., to Highbridge neighborhood, Rockbridge Co., Va. (named from the celebrated natural bridge), where he remained until death. He was a weaver in his youthful days, but in late years was a farmer. He died about 1845. He moved with his father to Virginia and became owner of his father's plantation. This our subject afterward purchased from the other heirs, and remained upon it, and took care of his parents in their old age. The mother of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, and her ancestors came from North Ireland, near Londonderry, to Pennsylvania. She died in Rockbridge County, Va., about 1850; both father and mother were members of the Associate Reformed Church, and died in their eighty-seventh year. Our

subject received a very liberal education in Rockbridge County, and has been a student all his life. In 1834 he married Miss Janetta Wilson, who was born in Augusta County, Va., October 23, 1810, and died in Scotland County, Mo., August 27, 1878. She was the daughter of James and Deborah (Patterson) Wilson. The Pattersons were a noted family in Virginia, living at Patterson Ford on South Shenandoah River, Augusta County. Mrs. Miller was a member of the Presbyterian Church from early childhood, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children, five sons and two daughters, who are living on and enjoying the benefits of those lands. Our subject is now at this date (October 22, 1887), eighty-two years, six months and seventeen days old. In 1852 he came to Missouri and entered 1,000 acres of Government land, and in 1856 he brought his family to Scotland County, Mo., and has since been a resident of that county, having sold his property in Virginia. While on his way from Virginia he and his family remained one winter in Indiana, and while there was elected to teach school, but his eldest son, John F., taught the school in his place. While in Virginia our subject was elected, appointed and commissioned, in 1851, on account of his merits and standing in society, by the court of Rockbridge County, to have charge of the school fund of the poor for a territory of twelve miles square, and served without pay. [See old constitution of Virginia.] He also served, while in that State, as elder in his church (Old School Presbyterian) twenty-two years, and has filled the same position since his residence in Scotland County, thirty-one years. He has always been a great lover of music, and while in Virginia taught the same for three years. He owes his success to industry and judicious management.

John F. Miller, a well-known farmer and stock dealer of Jefferson Township, Scotland Co., Mo., was born in Rockbridge County, Va., June 28, 1835, and is the son of Samuel and Janetta (Wilson) Miller, natives of Virginia; the former born in Rockbridge County April 5, 1805, and the latter in Augusta County. The father is now living, and is a resident of Jefferson Township, Scotland Co., Mo. Our subject is the eldest of a family of eight children, only one being deceased. He received his education in Rockbridge County, Va., and remained with his parents until the spring of 1863, when he married Miss Martha J. Moore, a native of Lewis County, Mo., born January 1, 1840, and the daughter of A. and Eliza (Patterson) Moore. The marriage of our subject resulted in the birth of seven children: Eliza J., Samuel P. and Jennie M. (twins), Maude A., James F., John H. and Lillie Isabel. After marriage our subject moved to his

present farm, where he has ever since lived, and which consists of 230 acres of land. Our subject is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

T. J. Miller, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, was born in 1828 in Washington County, Penn. His parents went to Clinton County, Ohio, when he was but a child, and in 1837 went to Fulton County, Ill., and two years later went to Van Buren County, Iowa. He then made the following trips: To California, Sandwich Islands, Navigator Islands, Sidney, Australia, Melbourne, and then went to Calio and Lima, in South America, and then returned to Scotland County by way of Panama, New Orleans and Iowa—an extensive voyage. His property, of which he has inherited but little, embraces about 400 acres, not including what he has given to his children. By his first wife, Sarah Lewis, to whom he was married October 8, 1856, he had two children: Jefferson and Samuel. She died March 18, 1861, and September 16 of the following year he married Elizabeth Kittle, by whom he had the following children: Sarah (deceased), Frances (now Mrs. Huston) and Minnie (now Mrs. Rodgers). Our subject served both in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry and in the State militia. His political principles are Republican. His parents, Samuel J. and Mary (McFarland) Miller, reared a family of eight children, of whom he was the second. The father was born in Washington County, Penn., and the mother in Philadelphia, Penn. The father was engaged in farming and in loaning money, and at his death was worth about \$33,000. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and held the principles of the Republican party. Our subject's ancestry is Dutch and Irish. He has considerable musical talent, and is a man of ability.

Joseph Miller, farmer, was born in 1847 in Scotland County, Mo., where he has since resided. He acquired his education at Mount Pleasant College, Iowa, and began life for himself at the age of twenty-two. He has been occupied almost ever since in farming and general stock dealing, and his estate now embraces 403 acres, besides which he also owns other tracts of land. He was married, in 1873, to Angeline, a daughter of Jefferson Lockhart, a native of Virginia, and has had the following children: Mary M., Helen (deceased), Wesley L. and Joseph W. She died August 5, 1883, and his next marriage occurred, in 1884, to Virginia I. Lockhart. Their only child is Palmer W. Our subject and his wife hold to the faith of the Methodist Church, while his political principles are Democratic. He was the seventh of ten children born to Joseph and Mary A. (Waltman) Miller, natives of Virginia. After marriage the parents moved to La Grange,

and afterward to our subject's home. About ten years ago they moved to Warsaw, Ill., where they afterward died. The father was originally a Methodist, and assisted in organizing the first class in Scotland County, but in later years he was a prominent Presbyterian. Excepting seven years in merchandising at La Grange, he followed farming and stock raising. He was probably the first justice of the peace of his locality, and also served fifteen years as postmaster at Prospect Grove. The family were of German descent.

W. L. Mills, a prominent farmer in Jefferson Township, was born February 15, 1816, in Wayne County, Ky., moved to Monroe County, Mo., in 1827, and to what is now Scotland County in May, 1836, settling six miles northeast of Memphis. He began life a poor boy of sixteen years, and is a self-made man. He owns a nicely improved farm two miles south of Memphis, where he resides. This farm contains 195 acres, and he also has 160 acres in another tract. He was married, August 7, 1851, to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Smith, formerly Johnson. To them eight children have been born: Joseph H., Benjamin F., Ada and James A. (deceased), Caleb F. (deceased), Doci M. (deceased), Charles S. (deceased) and Alice Josephine (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Mills are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Mills is a Democrat, although in early life he was a Whig. He is an Odd Fellow, and served in the Missouri State Militia, Company I, during the late war. He was the fifth of seven children of Caleb W. and Erzilla (East) Mills, natives of Virginia, and Wayne County, Ky., respectively. Caleb W. was justice of the peace for several years, and served some time as constable, and was also a soldier in the War of 1812. He was one of the best medical practitioners of his day, a graduate of a medical college, and otherwise well qualified to practice that profession. He was killed at the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," Utah. He was born about 1788, and was a son of John Mills. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Finus Ewing, who was one of the founders of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Erzella Mills was a daughter of North East.

J. C. Montgomery, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Jefferson Township, was born in 1842, within three miles of where he has since resided. He was reared on the farm, and began life for himself in moderate circumstances at the age of twenty-five, and what he is now worth is the result of his industry and good management. He owns a nicely improved farm of 240 acres where he resides, and also owns land in other parts of the township. In 1868 he married Miss Almira Holman, a daughter of George W. Holman, a native of Kentucky. Six children have

blessed this union, viz.: George H., Luther T., Lydia A., Clarence, Gertrude and Nettie. Mrs. Montgomery died in April, 1885, and Mr. Montgomery has since married Miss Melissa Huggins, daughter of John B. Huggins, a native of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The former is a Democrat, and is the fourth of the six children of Harvey and Nancy (Smith) Montgomery, natives of Rhea County, Tenn., who moved to Scotland County, Mo., in 1842, where Harvey Montgomery lived and died. He was a successful farmer and influential citizen, a very active member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and was highly respected by his friends and neighbors. His wife having died Mr. Montgomery was married a second time to Mrs. Scottie Smith, to which union five children were born. Mr. Montgomery was a son of John Montgomery, a native of Ireland. Mrs. Nancy Montgomery was a daughter of John Smith.

David F. Monticue, a prominent man of Scotland County, was born in Pennsylvania, December 31, 1832, the youngest of ten children born to Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Boone) Monticue, natives of Maryland. The parents located permanently, soon after their marriage, in Westmoreland County, Penn., and they had been in Beaver County but a short time when their deaths occurred. Their moderate circumstances compelled all the family to work for their subsistence, so that David received but little education, and remained at home until after his majority. On leaving home he went to Lawrence County, Penn., and was married during the following year, and devoted his attention to his father-in-law's farm for the next ten years. In 1865 several families came to Scotland County, and it was then that he located where he now resides. His estate now consists of 360 acres of some of the best land in the county, upon which he erected a handsome dwelling in 1870. He was married, January 25, 1855, to Rebecca J. Campbell, the only child of William and Margaret (Morrow) Campbell. They have had twelve children, of whom the following are yet living: Ellen, Rebecca A., Susie, James, Frank, Wilbert C., Jessie, Eva and Rena. Margaret E. (deceased August 29, 1883), was married to Frank Harris; the remaining two were deceased in infancy. Our subject and his wife changed from the Covenanter Church of their Pennsylvania home to that of the United Presbyterians, on coming to Missouri. Our subject has been road overseer, school director, and in Pennsylvania held the office of assessor. He is a Republican.

Eugene P. Moore, editor and proprietor of *The Memphis Democrat*, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 6, 1844, the son of Gen. David Moore, of Canton, whose sketch appears elsewhere.

Our subject came to Missouri in 1850, and was reared in Clark County. He was educated at a college in Warsaw, Ind. During the early part of the war he served under Gen. M. E. Green, in Missouri, for a time in the Sixteenth Mississippi. After the war he taught school some, and began the study of medicine, but dropped the latter in 1870. The following year he was associated with Maj. Leflet in the publication of *The New Era*, at Palmyra. Soon after he was made enrolling clerk of the Senate, and after serving in the Twenty-seventh General Assembly he served two years in the land register's office. In March, 1873, he married Sophie Johnson. Two years later he bought out his former partner, and converted his paper into *The Marion County Democrat*, which he continued at Palmyra for seven years. In 1881 he became city editor of *The Morning Commercial Telegram*, of Toledo, Ohio, and was afterward in the same capacity on *The Evening Post*, of that city. Later on he became manager of the Railroader Job Printing Company for one year. His next occupation was managing editor of the Fort Worth (Tex.) *Democrat*, and soon after had a similar position on *The Sandusky (Ohio) Daily Journal*, with which he was connected during the noted Frank Hurd campaign. He bought his present paper in March, 1887, which he has ably conducted. His first wife died in 1877, and in March, 1883, he married Maggie L. Rush, of Palmyra. Annie K. is the only daughter living by his first marriage, and by his second are the following children: Sinona, Eugenie and Frances. Our subject is a Democrat. He is a member of the K. of P., and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. F. and J. H. Morgan were born in Sangamon County, Ill., February 1, 1831, and January 28, 1833, respectively. They are sons of Joseph K. and Jane D. (Carneal) Morgan. The father was a native of North Carolina, from which State when a youth he went to Kentucky and married. His wife was born in Virginia, but had come to Kentucky when about five years old. After their marriage they lived in Kentucky but a short time, then went to Illinois. About 1833 they came to Scotland County, among its first settlers, and located near Arbela, and afterward on the farm owned by C. Clough. They died here February 11, 1855, and February 7, 1869, respectively. Our subjects were both educated at home, and upon becoming of age, entered land which they have since sold. August 31, 1854, J. H. Morgan was married to Susan Step, a native of Clark County, and a daughter of William and Nancy Step, who located in Clark County in 1837. After marriage Mr. Morgan located upon the farm where he now lives. They have had thirteen children. Those now

living are John F., Andrew C., Nancy E., Louisa J., Nancy A., Amanda C., G. W., Marion, Jasper H. and an infant. J. F. Morgan lives with his brother. In June, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and served for twenty-two months, participating in the battles of Athens, Corinth and Shiloh. He was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability, and is now an honored member of Arbela Post, G. A. R.

Capt. James W. Morris was born in Worcester County, Md., September 29, 1826, and is the son of Philip and Mary (Hall) Morris, also natives of Worcester County, Md. The father was born in 1837, of Irish descent, and died when fifty-five years of age. He began in early life to follow the sea, and made many voyages to different countries. The mother was of English descent, and died in Scotland County, Mo., when eighty-one years of age (July 13, 1872). Her father and four brothers were sea captains, and when not on a voyage the former taught navigation. The mother of our subject was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over sixty years, and by her marriage became the mother of seven children, only three now living. Our subject began his education in Maryland, and finished in Missouri. He was eleven years of age at the time of his father's death, and the following year the family moved to Hannibal, Mo., where they lived for two years. They then spent some time in Shelby County, after which they moved to the wilds of Scotland County. In 1849 our subject crossed the plains to California, where he was engaged in mining, and was also engaged as a packer on the Trinity River. He also made trips to Oregon, and other States and Territories. The adventures of Capt. Morris while in California would alone make a volume. This venture proved successful, and he returned to Scotland County, Mo., in 1854, by way of Nicaragua and New York. The 14th of September, of the same year, he married Miss Martha Talbott, a native of Pendleton County, Ky., born February 1, 1824, and the daughter of Peter and Martha Talbott. This marriage was blessed by the birth of five children, four now living: Annie, Ella F., John T. and Jennie. James T. died December 6, 1881, when in his twenty-third year. Our subject purchased the farm on which he is now living, but later engaged in merchandising in Memphis, Mo., which he continued until the breaking out of the late war, when he moved back to his farm, and has continued there ever since. During the early part of the war he was made lieutenant, but was afterward promoted to the rank of captain of Company I, of the State militia. Before the war our subject was a Democrat, but since then he has been a supporter of the Republican party. He is a good man, and a prominent and influential citi-

zen. His wife and three daughters are worthy members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of which he is a ruling elder, in Pleasant Hill Congregation, Kirksville Presbytery, Missouri.

Jasper E. Mount. [See sketch of McCandless & Mount.]

John B. Mudd, prosecuting attorney, was born in this county October 23, 1855, the son of Benjamin F. and Catherine (Medley) Mudd, whose sketch will be found elsewhere. Our subject was reared in his native county, and educated at Unionton Academy, and the Kirksville State Normal. He then taught school about five years, and during this time had read law in a desultory manner. In 1879 he entered the law office of McKee & Smoot, and was admitted in 1881, after about three years' practice with Mr. Pettingill. He was elected to his present position in 1884, and two years later was re-elected without opposition, and has since served efficiently. He was elected by the Democratic party, of which he has always been a follower. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and of the I. O. O. F. societies. He was married, December 23, 1877, to Hilda J., a daughter of Endymion Hall. Their children are Luna A., Martha E., Frank H. and Gwen.

George S. Myers is a native of Scotland County, Mo., born February 14, 1840, the son of Thomas S. and Martha A. (Buskirk) Myers, whose sketch will be found elsewhere. Our subject was early trained to the farming and the saw mill business with his father, and secured a good common-school education. His first venture in mercantile life was at Greensburg, Knox County, in April, 1860. The same year he built a distillery in Schuyler County, with his brother, but was prevented from operating it by the war, and in 1863 returned to Memphis. He drove a team of oxen, and chopped and hauled wood, all winter. In the fall of 1863 he began merchandising in Memphis, and in 1876 removed his business to Wichita, Kas., and met with excellent success. His present large dry goods business was opened after his return in 1880. He carries a line of clothing, hats, shoes, notions, etc., with his dry goods, and is also extensively engaged in grain dealing. April 10, 1860, he married Nancy E. Huston, who was born in the same cabin as our subject. Their children are Joseph H., Lillian, Maggie J. and Clara. Our subject is a Democrat, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he and his wife hold to the faith of the Baptist Church.

McCandless & Mount, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, and agents for Nichols & Shepard's threshing machines. This firm has been established since 1880. The senior member, Robert S. McCandless, is a native of Pendleton County, Ky. He was born September 16, 1850,

and came to this county with his father in 1857. The following year they came to Memphis, and resided here on a farm until 1866. They then went to Schuyler County, where the father died the following fall. The mother survived him until February, 1884. The parents' names are Mitchell M. and Priscilla (Orr) McCandless, and were natives of Kentucky. Their children living are our subject, Elizabeth (the wife of J. Thompson), George H., Louisa (the wife of W. D. Guinn), Herschel V., Rosella (the wife of W. Davis), James W. and Perry (deceased). Mr. McCandless engaged as clerk in 1865 for the first time, and continued in this and in Schuyler Counties until 1879, when he engaged in the grocery business in Allerton, Iowa, and the following year embarked in his present business. He was married in 1870 to Helen L. Purmort, a native of Essex County, N. Y. Their children are Roberta and Helen. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the A. O. U. W. The junior member, Jasper E. Mount, was born in Oldham County, Ky., July 17, 1847, the son of Jasper and Sarah E. Mount, natives of Indiana and Kentucky. The father died in 1852, in Oldham County, and the following year the mother came to Memphis, and lived there until 1870. After seven years on a farm in Clark County she moved to her present home in Chase County, Kas., in 1877. Her children living are Lucy A. (the wife of J. Standiford), Jasper E. and Walter E. Mr. Mount secured a good education in this county, and was a pedagogue for seven years, together with his farming. His first venture at merchandising began in 1877, in Memphis. He was a member of the firm of Crook & Co., proprietors of the New York Store, for two years; and spent 1879 in Kansas. He returned in 1880, and engaged in their present business. They have the best stock of goods in their line in Memphis, and control a large county and city trade. Mr. Mount was married, February 18, 1881, to Linnie B., a daughter of Judge D. B. Cooper. He is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Edwin R. McKee, lawyer, was born in Knox County, Ill., August 31, 1844, the son of Thomas and Maria (Rice) McKee, natives of Harrison and Crawford Counties, Ind., respectively. The father's family were Kentuckians, of Irish descent, while the mother was of Welsh stock, of Pennsylvanian ancestry. The father was born in 1810, and in 1830 came to Knox County. He was a farmer, but since the war has been a broker and real estate dealer. He has been police magistrate of Galesburg for the last twenty-four years. The mother was born in 1814, and has had thirteen children, their names being Rachel (the wife of J. French, of Iowa), Eliza J. (the wife of John Tate, of Iowa),

Catherine (the widow of W. Howey), Helen (the deceased wife of F. Sears), Isabella (deceased), Ann (the deceased wife of I. Hardenbrook), Sarah (the wife of H. Vance, of Arkansas), Hannah (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Lucinda (the wife of G. Wallace, of Kansas), Thomas Alex. (who is in mercantile business in Galesburg, Ill.,) and Daniel (deceased), and our subject, the seventh child. He was reared in his native county, and educated at Western College, Iowa, and Lombard University, at Galesburg, Ill. While at the latter place he read law, and after graduation entered the law offices of well-known practitioners, of Galesburg. In 1866 he came to Clark County with certificates from his preceptors, and was admitted to the bar at Old Waterloo. He practiced some, and taught school in the country and at Athens until 1867, when he came to Memphis. In December, 1868, he married Frances A., a daughter of Hon. N. F. Givens, of Clark County. He practiced two years at Memphis, and in 1869 began practice at Waterloo, and also practiced at Kahoka until 1875, serving as prosecuting attorney of Clark County for over two years. Since then he has been at Memphis, meeting with well-deserved success. Especially as an advocate and criminal lawyer has he gained for himself an enviable reputation. Since 1883 he has been associated with J. M. Jayne. His children are Hattie M., Thomas N. and Edwin R. He is an unswerving Democrat. He is a Knight Templar, and a member of encampment of the I. O. O. F. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, First Iowa Infantry, and served until discharged; he was wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek, where Lyons fell.

Crawford McWilliam, an old and prosperous farmer and stock dealer of Scotland County, Mo., and a resident of Miller Township, was born near Belfast, Ireland, February 29, 1828. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Crawford) McWilliam. The McWilliam and Crawford families are descendants of Scottish ancestors. Samuel McWilliam was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in the year 1800, and died there in 1882. He was a prosperous farmer. The mother of our subject was also a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born in 1801, and died in her native county April 19, 1872. Both were devoted members of the Presbyterian Church. During the Irish rebellion, in 1798, both families (McWilliam and Crawford) were Royalists. Our subject is the eldest of six sons and one daughter. He received a liberal education, and in 1849 came to the United States, making a visit of eighteen months to an uncle living in Belmont County, Ohio. He then returned to Ireland, and married Elizabeth Moore, of County Antrim, born March 30, 1830. To this marriage were born eight children: Eliza, Samuel, William A., Mary, Thomas,

John, Crawford and Maggie. After his marriage our subject and wife returned to America, and settled in Van Buren County, Iowa, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Six years later he removed to his present place of residence. He now owns a large tract of improved land, and pays particular attention to raising and dealing in live stock. During the late war he was commissary sergeant in the Home Guards. Mr. McWilliam is an honored citizen, an ardent supporter of Republican principles, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

James Proctor Nesbit, county clerk, was born in Doniphan, Kas., September 18, 1860, the son of Robert T. and Marian M. (Knott) Nesbit, natives of Kentucky. The mother is a sister of Gov. Proctor Knott, of that State. The parents moved to Kansas in 1859, but eight years later returned to Marion County, Ky., where they now live. Our subject grew up in Kentucky, and was educated at the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, in 1878-79. He came to Memphis in June, 1881, and was employed as a printer, a trade he had learned in his youth, but on account of ill health he entered the county tax collector's office, where he remained a year and a half. In January, 1883, he changed to the circuit clerk's office, and in March, 1887, became deputy county clerk. In August, 1887, he was called to another position, which was that of county clerk, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of its incumbent, Col. J. G. Best. Our subject is a strong Democrat, and is a Knight Templar.

Thomas W. Noble, a well-known citizen of Scotland County, was born in Franklin County, Mo., March 27, 1837. He is the ninth of ten children born to John and Lavina (Tinny) Noble. The former was the son of David Noble, who was born in North Carolina, of English parentage, and who became one of the first settlers of Kentucky, where he resided until about 1800. He then moved to Vanderburg County, where he remained until his death in 1845. John was born in Garret County, Ky., in October, 1799. He remained at home until his twentieth year, when he came to Missouri, and located in Pike County. He afterward went to St. Charles County, and finally in 1830 located in Franklin County, where he remained twenty years. In 1850 he came to Scotland County, and entered a tract of 400 acres of land upon part of which our subject lives. He died January 3, 1883. He served in the Black Hawk war. He was a church member from his twentieth year, first of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and after 1862 of the United Brethren Church. His widow is still living at the age of eighty-nine years. Thomas W. was educated as a surveyor, but has never followed the business much. He has been engaged in farming all his life, but has worked as a

mechanic part of the time. He is now the owner of 130 acres of land. He was married, May 8, 1859, to Sarah J., a daughter of James M. and Mary A. (Pinkley) Oyler, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, and both of German descent. She was a native of Marion County, Md. Her parents came to Missouri in 1843, and after living in Franklin County, until 1850, they came to Scotland County, where the mother died February 7, 1862. The father died in California, December 13, 1872. Our subject's children are Olive, George, Charles and Nelly. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are members of the Methodist Church. He takes an active interest in politics, is a Republican, and generally well informed. During the war he served in Col. Moore's regiment.

Samuel D. Norton, a prominent citizen of Mount Pleasant Township, was born in Grant County, Ky., August 17, 1834, and is the son of Archibald and Nancy (Nichols) Norton. The father was a native of Grant County, Ky., born in 1797, and died in the same county about 1847. He was a farmer, and as he started in life with very little means, was obliged to work at the weaver's trade at night, in order to get a start. The mother of our subject was also a native of Grant County, Ky., born about 1799, and died in her native county in 1855. Her father, as well as the father of Archibald Norton, was an early pioneer of the county. The Norton family originally came from Virginia. Our subject is the fifth of ten children, eight of whom are now living. He received a fair education in the schools of Grant County, and was not yet fourteen years of age when his father died, but still remained on the old homestead, and worked for his mother until twenty years of age, when he came to Clark, Scotland and other counties of Missouri, and after spending the winter returned to Kentucky, but the next fall moved back to Missouri, where he has since remained. He worked at the carpenter's trade for about a year, and then engaged with an elder brother, John J., in the mill business in Scotland County, near where he now lives, and continued at the same business for about three years, when they traded the mill for the farm that our subject now owns. This was in 1860, since then our subject has lived on this farm, which consists of 240 acres of excellent land. In the early part of the war he belonged to Company A, of the enrolled militia of Scotland County, Mo., but in 1864 he enlisted in Company I, Thirty-ninth Volunteer Infantry, Federal service, and was mustered out in March, 1865. December 27, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Mary J. McGee, widow of Elijah McGee, and daughter of J. F. Timmons. She was born in Tippecanoe County, Ind., September 18, 1836, and by her marriage became the mother of

eight children, all of whom are living: Nancy A., Eliza N., S. Grant, Samuel A., Joseph N., John H., George L. and Minnie. Our subject is a Democrat, and an active and enterprising citizen of the county.

Abraham P. Patterson, was born in Bracken County, Ky., May 15, 1830, the son of Abraham, Sr., and Jane C. (Chisholm) Patterson, natives of Delaware and Maryland, respectively. The father was born in 1783, and came to Kentucky in 1806. He was married there six years later, and in 1839 came to Marion County. He located on a farm near Monticello the following year. In 1844 he settled permanently near Memphis, where he died January 9, 1855. He was an elder of the Old School Presbyterian Church. The mother survived him until July 26, 1879. Their living children are Mary A., wife of Judge R. Gale; Martha I., widow of J. Boyle, and our subject. Seven children are deceased. Our subject received a common education in his country home, and followed farming until 1857. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits for two years, and then sold out. Since he resumed business in 1862 he has been continuously engaged in the mercantile business. He has one of the largest stocks of dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats, etc., and controls a large trade. May 21, 1863, he married Rebecca E., a daughter of Samuel Miller, and native of Rockbridge County, Va. Their children are Lulu J., Jeannette W., Willie M., Alice M., Francis J., Grace M. and Bessie H. Our subject was originally a Whig, but afterward adopted Democratic ideas. He was in attendance at the organization of the first Sunday-school in Scotland County, which was organized in the fall of 1844.

John C. Paxson, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 8, 1820, the son of William and Mary (Calvin) Paxson, natives of Virginia. Our subject was reared in his native county, and in early life learned merchandising and the carpenter's trade. He came to Missouri in December, 1852, and the following spring settled in Scotland County with his and his father's family excepting the mother, who had died when our subject was but four years old. The father died here in August, 1853. Our subject and Luther A. are the only children. By the father's second wife, Sarah Curry, he had the following children: Mary, wife of J. H. Anderson; Hiram; Cinderella, wife of G. Huston; Haddessa J., wife of H. Dunn, and William. Our subject followed his trade for the first three years, but on account of failing health entered the mercantile trade in Memphis as a clerk in 1856. He began for himself in 1865 in the well known firm of Paxson & Hudson, and has been successful ever since. He was married, April 27, 1843, to Luira A. Taylor, a native of Columbiana

County, Ohio. Their children are Permelia J., wife of J. Knight; Luther A., deceased, and Mary H., wife of C. G. Mety, Jr. Our subject is a Democrat, but in 1859 was elected circuit clerk on the Independent ticket, and served two years. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and he is recognized as one of the leading business men of the community.

Newland M. Pettingill was born in Monmouth, Me., March 24, 1852, the son of I. A. and Martha (Morse) Pettingill, natives of Maine and Massachusetts, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native State, and was educated at Maine Wesleyan Seminary of Kent's Hill, and at Bowdoin College, from which he graduated in 1875. He then came to Pittsfield, Ill., and studied law there and afterward at Louisiana, Mo., and was admitted to the Pike County bar in 1878, then becoming a member of the firm of Morrow, Gray & Pettingill. In July, 1879, he came to Memphis, and, after practicing for some time with John B. Mudd, formed a partnership under the firm name of Pettingill & Mudd. Since September, 1883, he has been a member of the present law firm of Smoot & Pettingill, and is a lawyer of experience and ability. He has always been a Democrat, and from 1881 to 1885 he served as county attorney.

A. J. Phillips, a fine mechanic, and one of Johnson County's successful farmers, was born in West Virginia in 1830, moved to Whiteside County, Ill., in 1854, and in 1865 came to his present abode in Missouri. He was brought up on a farm, and learned the carpentering trade when eighteen years of age. He has acquired his education to a great extent by reading while attending to his daily duties. He began life for himself a poor man, and what he now possesses is the result of his own labor and practical business knowledge. He has a well-improved farm of more than 500 acres. He was married in the spring of 1854 to Miss Martha E. Rowan, daughter of Frank Rowan, an early settler in Randolph County, W. Va., and a native of Baltimore, Md. To Mr. and Mrs. Phillips eleven children have been born: Elizabeth, Mary, Francesson M., William H., Randolph, Benjamin, Edward J., George, Emma (deceased), Thomas and Lewis. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Phillips is a professed Christian. He is also a staunch Republican, and served as constable of Whiteside County, Ill., for four years. He has never sought office, but has frequently been offered and requested to accept various offices at different times. He was the eighth of nine children of Benjamin and Phœbe (Walker) Phillips, natives of Randolph and Pendleton Counties, respectively. Benjamin served for many years as justice of the peace, and was an old-time Whig, predicting twenty years before that

the war was inevitable. He was a man of considerable erudition, and a son of Thomas Phillips.

Pile & Israel, grocers and dealers in fresh meats, include John S. Pile and John S. Israel. The senior member, Mr. Pile, was born in Johnson County, Ind., March 21, 1847, the son of Benjamin and Nancy (Price) Pile, natives of Kentucky and Indiana. The father came to near Memphis in 1851, and has been a successful farmer and stock raiser until of late years; he is living in Memphis in retirement. He is a prominent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The mother died about five years ago, leaving eight sons and five daughters, one daughter deceased. Our subject secured a fair education in his country home, and about ten years ago engaged in stock dealing, in which he has been extensively and successfully engaged ever since. In 1882 he came to Memphis, and engaged in the fresh meat business also, and in the spring of 1887 added the grocery business, and became a partner with Mr. Israel. In 1869 he was married to Emmarett F., a daughter of Maj. Benson. Our subject is Republican, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Israel was also born in Johnson County, September 8, 1842, the son of Jesse W. and Sarah A. (Price) Israel, who were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky. His father located on a farm near Memphis in 1852, and died sixteen years later. The mother, four sons and one daughter still survive him. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has pursued agriculture most of his life. He came to Memphis in September, 1886, and the following spring engaged in partnership with Mr. Pile. He was married, February 16, 1865, to Harriet A., a daughter of J. W. Harris. Their children are James T. and Jesse G. Our subject is a Republican, and during the war was a member of the State guards. He and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The firm began business March 1, 1887, and has a select stock of groceries, and also conduct a first-class meat market, and control a large trade.

Horace G. Pitkin, president of the Citizen's Bank, was born in Marshfield, Vt., July, 18, 1830, the son of Horace and Syrena (Burnap) Pitkin, natives, respectively, of Vermont and Massachusetts. The father came to Ohio when our subject was about six years old, and located near Columbus, where they both lived to be over seventy years of age. They had two sons and four daughters. Two of the latter are now deceased. Our subject secured a good common-school education at his country home, and at the age of seventeen went to Bentonsport, Iowa. He there engaged in the saw mill and lumber business with his brother, Erastus. He continued at that and teaching school during the

winters until he had accumulated a few hundred dollars. He then married, and in 1852 he returned to Ohio, where he managed his father's farm until 1856. He then returned to the west, and engaged in merchandising at Vernon, Iowa, with success, until 1861. He then came to Memphis worth about \$6,000, and bought William G. Downing's large stock of merchandise and also his three-story brick business house. He spent over twenty years in that business, and laid the foundation of his present successful situation. In August, 1882, he retired from this business, and has since been devoted to his real estate and banking interests. He is the largest land owner in Scotland County, and owns over 2,000 acres. Besides this he has two large brick blocks, some eight or ten residence properties, and his residence in Oak Ridge addition, which is the finest in this region. He was one of the organizers of the Citizen's Bank, of which he has been a large stockholder, and has been president since the death of L. J. Wagner, the first incumbent. His first wife died in 1863. She was Eliza A. Stewart, a native of Quincy, Ill. Their children are Albert H.; Jennie L., wife of J. F. Frye, of St. Paul; Eva A., wife of W. H. Ivie, of Kirksville, Mo.; and Dora F., wife of J. W. Henderson, of St. Paul. In 1864 he married Rachel A. Knox, a native of Pennsylvania. Their children are Cora K., wife of B. H. Cody; Jessie S., Clara J. and Horace G. Our subject is in national affairs a Republican, but is otherwise independent. He is a member of the K. of P., while in religion he is a Spiritualist. He has always been a successful man in all his undertakings, never having failed in business, or paid his debts at less than 100 cents on the dollar. He is, and has been for several years, the largest taxpayer in Scotland County. One of his principal mottoes is that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well.

A. H. Pitkin was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, July 13, 1851. A sketch of his father will be found elsewhere. Albert H. came to Memphis in July, 1861. He then attended Memphis High School, and completed his education at Birmingham College, Iowa. He learned the mercantile trade with his father, and also partially learned saddlery and harness making. In 1871 he engaged with his father, succeeding the firm of H. G. Pitkin & Son, and has remained in mercantile life at Memphis almost ever since. He has one of the best stocks of dry goods, clothing, notions, shoes, hats, caps, etc., in Memphis, and controls a large trade. He was married, May 1, 1873, to Ella M. Rudy, a native of Holmes County, Ohio. Their children are Leo C. and Nellie. Our subject is a prominent Republican, and in 1880 was a delegate to the Chicago convention that nominated Weaver, and was largely instrumental in securing the election of the Con-

gressman on the Greenback Labor ticket in 1880. He was secretary of the convention that nominated the present county officers on the tax payers' ticket. He has been a member of the city council for three years. He is a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the A. O. U. W., while in religious affairs he is a Spiritualist.

Lucillius Price, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, was born on the farm where he now resides in 1848. He was reared there, and after living on the farm until 1869, he then went to Fairmont, Mo. After two years as a clerk, and some time in the drug business, he went to Sherman, Tex., in 1875, and continued the latter business for four years. Leadville (Colorado) real estate and mining interested him for about a year and a half, and after about a year's residence on the old homestead, he resumed the drug business at Denison, Tex. He became owner of the old homestead in January, 1887, and has since been devoted to farming and stock raising, and has made a specialty of the latter. By his union, in January, 1885, to Lutie Morris, a native of Lewis County, he has one daughter—Lucille. He is a Democrat, and in 1879 was a delegate from Leadville, Colo., to select a delegate to the National convention. The paternal grandfather, a Virginian, reared a large family near Lexington, Ky., and in 1832 located in Missouri, where he entered 10,000 acres of land. He entered the land upon which La Grange is located, where he resided until his death. About 4,000 acres of this land are in Scotland County, and on these acres were large herds of stock and many slaves. He and his family were uncompromising Whigs, and fast friends of Henry Clay. The father, George, was born while his parents were in Lexington, in 1803, and in 1843 was married to a Virginian by the name of Susan Davis, by whom he had three sons, of whom our subject is the eldest. He came to the farm where our subject now resides, in 1835, and here the parents died in 1885 and 1867, respectively. His two-story frame house, which was the first built in this section, is still standing.

Col. John W. Priest, a prominent citizen and resident of Jefferson Township, living eight miles west of Memphis, was born in Fauquier County, Va., July 31, 1826, and is the son of William and Sarah (Smoot) Priest, both natives of Fauquier County, Va. The Priest family is of Welsh descent. The grandfather of our subject—John Priest—and two brothers, ran away from Wales on account of political troubles in England, immigrated to America, and settled in Virginia. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was in numerous battles. He died in Fauquier County, Va. The father of John W. died in Fauquier County,

when the latter was but one year of age, and was comparatively a young man at the time of his death; he was a farmer. The mother of John W. was of English and Irish descent, and died near Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo., in 1856, at the age of sixty-three years. Both of her parents were members of the Baptist Church, the mother having been a member from early girlhood. John was the youngest of six children, four now living. The mother, after the death of her husband, did not again marry, but when John W. was twelve years of age, she, with her family, moved to Marion County, Mo., and purchased land there. He received his education in this county, and remained with his mother until 1850, when he crossed the plains to California. Here he engaged in trading, and also ran a pack train from Sacramento to North Feather River; he also worked some in the mines. In September, 1851, he came home on the Vanderbilt line by way of Panama and New Orleans. In April of the next year he again conducted a private train composed of fifty persons, and arrived in California in August, and returned to his home by the former route in 1856. He then purchased the old home farm, and engaged in farming, but in a short time sold the farm, and engaged in merchandising at Emerson, Marion Co., Mo., where he remained in business until the breaking out of the late war. He then left his business, and organized a company of 130 men, of which he was made captain. Mr. Priest afterward joined the Tenth Missouri Cavalry (Confederate States Army), but later changed to infantry. After serving the first six months he was made lieutenant-colonel, and three months following was made colonel of the regiment, and was in many battles, among them being Athens, Monroe City, and Shelbina, and then Lexington, Mo., where he joined Gen. Price's forces, and was afterward transferred to Tennessee, or the East, and arrived at Corinth a short time after that battle. He was in general fighting for the next month, then was sent West to Arkansas Post in Parson's brigade. He was then in different places until 1864, when he was sent to Missouri as a scout; was there captured and taken to St. Louis, and transferred from there to Alton, Ill., and was finally relieved from prison on account of sickness, just before the close of the war, by giving heavy bonds. He has been shot twice through the clothing, but was never wounded. In April, 1865, he came to Scotland County, Mo., and again engaged in merchandising near his present residence, continuing at this occupation until 1872, when he abandoned the business, purchased the farm upon which he is now living, and has since been engaged in farming and stock dealing. October 30, 1867, he married Rhoda Downing, a native of Scotland County, Mo.,

born in May, 1845, and the daughter of Henry H. Downing. To this marriage four children have been born, viz.: Ara, Permelia, Henry D. and John W. Mr. Priest is a Democrat, a Mason, and in 1884 he was elected to represent the county of Scotland in the Legislature, serving two years.

William W. Purmort was born in Essex County, N. Y., in 1831, the son of Nathaniel and Permelia (Harwood) Purmort, natives of New York and Vermont. The father was reared and married in New York, and came to Missouri in 1860. His death occurred here at William's residence in April, 1885, in his eighty-sixth year. The mother had died twenty years before. They had six daughters and one son, but the following are now living: Sarah W. (the wife of L. B. Newell), Mariah (the wife A. B. Knight), and our subject. William's father was an iron manufacturer, and William was brought up in that business, in connection with which they ran a general store. He came to Missouri in 1857, and located in this county the following year. During the war he enlisted in Company C, of Col. Moore's regiment, and served one year as private, and afterward as a non-commissioned officer. He became county clerk in 1862, and filled that office efficiently for four years. He then engaged in various mercantile pursuits, until 1878, when he was re-elected county clerk. He established his present hardware and agricultural implement business in 1882, and with the aid of his son, Wallace O., has conducted it successfully ever since. His first wife, Ermina De Kalb (now deceased), left the following children: William N. and Wallace O. By his present wife, Emeline C. Clark, he has three children: Mary H., James C. and Nat H. Mr. Purmort is a Democrat, and is identified with the A. O. U. W. fraternity. He and his wife hold to the faith of the Baptist Church.

William Purvis, a well-known and enterprising citizen of Scotland County, and a resident of Mount Pleasant Township, was born in that township November 24, 1842, and is the son of Philip and Matilda (Stice) Purvis. The father was a native of Bath County, Ky., and of English-Irish descent. He was born April 5, 1812, and is now a resident of Scotland County, Mo. He was a boy nine years of age when his parents moved to Ralls County, Mo., and after moving around for some time they settled in Scotland County at a time when there were very few settlers, but numerous Indians. Philip has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, and now owns one of the best farms in the county. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky November 12, 1812, is of German descent, and is now living. Her father was a Virginian, who moved to Kentucky at an early date, settled in Boone County, and afterward moved to Monroe

County, from there to Adair County, and finally ended his career in Oregon. William was the sixth of ten children, seven now living. He received the rudiments of an education by close application to his studies at home, and in the district schools of his neighborhood. He worked for his father until February 14, 1861, when he married Margaret E. Palmer, a daughter of Thomas and Eliza M. (DeHaven) Palmer. She was born in Richland County, Ohio, September 20, 1840, and by her marriage to Mr. Purvis became the mother of six children, two of whom are deceased. Those living are William A., Elva J., Sarah T. and Samantha A. The two deceased are Sinas and Sina (twins), who died when two years of age. About eighteen months after marriage, Mr. Purvis moved to Pierce Mill, where he was engaged in milling for some time, and seven months of that time he was in the State militia. He afterward purchased land near where he now resides, which he improved, and where he lived for nine years. He then added more land, and moved to his present residence. He started with very little of this world's goods, but by economy and good management has succeeded unusually well. He is a Republican in politics, is a prominent and influential citizen of the county, and he and his wife are worthy members of the Christian Church.

Alfred Rathbun was born in Steuben County, N. Y., February 24, 1823. He is one of ten children born to the marriage of Alfred Rathbun and Laura Brown. The former was born in Connecticut, and was the son of Job Rathbun. He married in his native State, but soon after moved to New York, where he engaged in farming. In 1838 he removed to Iowa, and located on what was known as "the half-breed tract of land," where he continued to reside until his death, about 1857. Job Rathbun was a farmer, and served for a short time in the Revolutionary War. He died at the age of ninety years, and his wife at the age of eighty-six. Our subject came to Iowa with his father's family. He married, and began life for himself by working lands on the Des Moines River, where he remained for about six years, then removed to Clark County, Mo., locating near Chambersburg, where he resided for another six years. In 1855 he came to Scotland County, and located on a farm near his present home. At the same time, together with his brother, he secured a warrant on eighty acres of his present farm, upon which he erected a dwelling in 1858. In April, 1861, he joined the Home Guards, and afterward Company I, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, with which he served until December, 1864. He was at Athens, Shiloh, Corinth and other places. While on the way from Memphis to Vicksburg he was shot through the right arm. This

wound was received after the battle of Athens, and he was also wounded by a bushwhacker in Missouri in 1861, and was also struck by a spent ball at Corinth. September 12, 1843, he married Mary Thorington, who died March 31, 1874, leaving seven children: John, George, Nancy, Alfred, Emily, William and Charity. The two eldest boys were in the late war. John was in the militia, and George was in the Twenty-first Missouri Infantry; was discharged on account of disability, came home, recovered, re-enlisted, and served during the war. On July 1, 1874, Mr. Rathbun married Mrs. Eunice (Hohstadt) Beckwith, a native of Virginia, and daughter of John Hohstadt, who was the son of Jacob Hohstadt, a German soldier in Burgoyne's army. He was captured at the battle of Stillwater, and after the war remained in this country. His son was a soldier in the American Army in 1812, and two of John's sons served in the Union Army in the late war. He died in 1880. Our subject and his wife are Christian people.

Col. John B. Reddish was born in Franklin County, Ky., December 17, 1815, the son of Ransom and Mary (Butler) Reddish, the former a native of Stafford County, Va. The mother died when our subject was but a child. Their children are Frances A. (deceased), Mary B. (deceased) and John B. The father's second wife was Mary A. (Richardson) Hall. They had an infant daughter, deceased. The father came to Lewis County in 1830, and entered what was known as "the Indian town," four miles from Monticello, where he died in 1837. John B. had charge of the farm after the father's death, and received but a limited education in the "three R's" after he was of age. In 1845 he went to Monticello, and became a merchant until 1862. He then came to Canton. In 1871 he returned to Monticello, and conducted a hotel for two years. Since then he has been in Memphis, first engaged in running the Wabash Hotel, successfully, until it burned in 1884. Since July, 1884, he has been occupied in the grocery business. He was burned out in 1886-87, and is now re-establishing business under the firm name of Williams & Reddish. In 1838 he married Caroline Asbury, of Kentucky. After her death he married Sallie A. Asbury, in 1852. Their children are Franklin C., Caroline E. (the wife of Dr. E. H. Brumbaugh, a Methodist minister), William P. and Maybette. Our subject is a Democrat, and is a charter member of the first church in Lewis County. He holds to the faith of the Christian Church. He is one of the few surviving pioneers of this section. He assisted in laying out the town of Monticello.

John W. Reed, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Breckinridge County, Ky., near Louisville, April 5, 1831, and is a son of

Peter and Nancy (Gray) Reed. This family of Reeds is of German descent. The father was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1799, and died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1853, about eighteen months subsequent to his removal from Kentucky. He learned the blacksmith's trade when a young man, serving an apprenticeship of four years, and, although he was poor when he began life for himself, proved to be a successful farmer and blacksmith. His father, Jacob, was in the Revolutionary War during the last five years of the same, and fought in a number of battles. He died in Edgar County, Ill., in 1860, at an advanced age. The Gray family is of Irish and Dutch descent. The mother was born in Hardin County, in 1809, and died in Scotland County, Mo., February 14, 1885. Both herself and husband were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and to them eight children were born, of whom John W. is the fourth. Six of the children still survive. John W. received a common-school education in Breckinridge County, during his youth, which he has since greatly improved by reading and business experience. When twenty-one years old he accompanied his parents to Missouri, with whom he made his home. After the death of his father he continued to live with and care for his mother, and provide for and educate the younger children. March 20, 1862, he married Melvina Cox, daughter of Joshua Cox, and a native of Scotland County, Mo., where she was born, November 11, 1844. Eight children born to this marriage are now living: Florentine, Adelaide, Robert P., Peter, Nancy M., William W., Ina M. and Grace. After his marriage Mr. Reed moved to Illinois, where he lived until 1865, then returned to Scotland County, and purchased the farm where he now lives. By industry and economy, and the assistance of his good wife, Mr. Reed is the owner of a nice farm, and is considered one of the well-to-do farmer citizens of the county.

J. M. Richardson, an old and respected citizen of Scotland County, and a resident of Mount Pleasant since 1837, was born in Fentress County, Tenn., on the first day of the new year, 1818. He is the son of J. M. and Abigail (Hildreth) Richardson, both natives of Wythe County, Va. The father was of Welsh-Irish descent, and moved to Fentress County, Tenn., when settlers were few and far between. He was a farmer, and was circuit court clerk for over forty years. He was a wealthy man, and made his money by his own honest efforts. His wife was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Fentress County. Our subject was the sixth of fourteen children, six of whom are now living. He received a fair education, and in March, 1837, left his parents and came to Mount Pleasant Township, took up a

claim, and when the government land was sold, purchased a farm, and there he has since resided. July 12, 1838, he married Miss Jane Heryford, a native of Wayne County, Ky., born April 1, 1816, and the daughter of Paul Heryford. To this union were born seven children, six now living: John W., James C., Mary A., Jeffery, Madison B. and Milton; Henry is deceased. Our subject delighted in hunting, and can tell many interesting anecdotes connected with the early history of the county. He has been extensively engaged in farming, and in the rearing of live stock, in which he has been very successful. In June, 1861, he engaged in merchandising in Greensburg, Knox Co., Mo., and continued in business for about four years, but in the meantime was burned out, and lost considerable. He is a decided Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is an influential and prominent citizen of the county, and takes great pride in advocating the cause of education and religion, as well as all laudable enterprises.

T. F. Risk, M. D., is a prominent citizen of Sand Hill Township, and was born in Fayette County, Ky., in 1845, from where he went to Pendleton County, Ky., when five years old; from there he went to California, Colorado and Kansas, in which States he resided until 1877, when he came to Scotland County, Mo., where he has remained. He has traveled quite extensively through several of the States, but resided only a short time in those visited. He received his academic and collegiate education in the State of Kentucky, and is an honorary graduate of "Eminence College" Kentucky, graduating with the highest honors of his class in the classical course, taking both the degrees of A. B. and A. M. He graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1863, where he also took the highest honors of his class. After graduating he immediately began practicing his chosen profession at Morgan, Ky., and has practiced medicine in California, Colorado, Kansas, and since 1877 at his present location in Missouri. He enjoys the best of success, and has a more extensive practice than he is physically capacitated to attend to. He has also been a close student of botany, geology, astronomy and mineralogy. He has made a specialty of chronic diseases, and has also treated all other diseases to which his attention has been called as a medical practitioner. He has at different times been offered positions as teacher in medical colleges, but was compelled to decline on account of ill health. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Martha A. Myers, a native of Kentucky. Seven children blessed this union: Minnie E., Lou Ella, Ollie M., Anna K., Eva (deceased), Josephus and Martha. Mrs. Risk died in 1880, and Dr. Risk was mar-

ried a second time, in 1881, to Miss Ella Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Risk are members of the Christian Church, and Dr. Risk is a Democrat; he has been urged to accept nominations for different offices, but has always declined. He is a Master Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., and belongs to the Good Templar fraternity. He was the youngest of six children of John C. and Mary Ann (Hues) Risk, natives of New York State and Virginia, respectively. John C. was of German and French descent. He was a literary man, and a close student, and qualified himself for teaching, but followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of his life. He was a son of John Risk. The maiden name of his mother was Esthel. Dr. Risk's great-grandmother's maiden name was Rothchild, and she was born in Bavaria. His great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was a native of Frankfort, Germany, and his name was Jacob Esthel.

Charles D. Rudy, of the firm of Bennett & Rudy. [See page 1148.]

W. P. Rule, merchant and postmaster at Sand Hill, was born in 1849, in Knox County, Mo., and in 1879 moved to Sand Hill, where he has since resided. He was reared a farmer, and followed that occupation until 1879, when he engaged in the general mercantile business at Sand Hill. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-three, and his property is all the result of his own industry, and economy. He owns his stock and business property at Sand Hill, and enjoys a good patronage, which is ample evidence of his business ability. He was married, in 1875, to Miss Jane Boltz, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smiley) Boltz. Mrs. Rule's parents were of Irish and German descent. Her father was a native of Indiana, and died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Rule have had two children: Perry and Lelia. Mr. Rule is a Democrat, and is the fourth of nine children of William and Martha (Shannon) Rule, natives of Tennessee and Missouri, respectively. William was judge of the county court, in Knox County, for many years, and was a Confederate soldier during the late war. He was a son of John Rule, who was an early settler of East Tennessee, and a native of Virginia.

Henry H. Saling, postmaster, was born in Memphis, January 25, 1850, the son of Daniel and Mary (Baker) Saling, natives of Missouri and Indiana, respectively. Our subject was left an orphan by his parents' death when he was quite young. He first began as a butcher and continued about three years. He was elected constable in 1880, and also became deputy sheriff, and served for two years. He then was elected to the office of sheriff, and served two terms of two years each, with entire satisfaction to all concerned. He became postmaster in March, 1887,

and makes an efficient officer. He was married, March 15, 1870, to Mary L. Hammond, a native of Kentucky. Their children are Della, Mattie, Cora, George H., Jay, Bertie D. and Louise. Our subject has been elected by the Democratic party to fill these two terms. He is a Knight Templar of the A. F. & A. M., and is a member of the A. O. U. W. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John B. Sanders, a prominent farmer and extensive stock raiser, near Memphis, was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1824, moved to Marion County, Mo., in 1850, and to Scotland County, Mo., in 1852, where he has since resided. He began life in moderate circumstances, accumulated some property, which he lost, and became quite discouraged, but by his energy and practical business ability has again become very comfortably fixed. He has a splendidly improved farm adjoining Memphis on the east, besides owning other tracts of land in the county, amounting in all to upward of 1,200 acres. He was married in 1855 to Miss Lavinia Gray, a daughter of Judge Jacob and Elizabeth (Hall) Gray, natives of Maryland, who moved to Missouri when Mrs. Sanders was about six years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanders six children have been born: John J. (civil engineer on the Texas, Arkansas & St. Louis Railroad), Thomas R., James L., Mary M., Culvin (deceased) and George (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Mr. Sanders is a Democrat. He was the eldest of ten children of Culvin and Mary Magdaline (Fore) Sanders, natives of Prince Edward County, Va., and Kentucky, respectively. Culvin S. died in May, 1887, at the age of eighty-nine. He and his wife were of English and French descent, respectively. He was a son of John Sanders, a native of Prince Edward County, Va., who was a son of Samuel Sanders, of Virginia. Mr. John B. Sanders, of late years, has paid considerable attention to fine stock, and has some of the finest and purest blooded stock in Northeast Missouri, and owns a stallion whose pedigree runs back to "Hambletonian," and back thirty-two lines to "Messenger." Mrs. Mary M. Sanders was a daughter of Joseph L. and Mary (Brackett) Fore, natives of Buckingham County, Va., who were raised in Henry County, Ky. Mrs. Mary (Brackett) Fore was a daughter of John Brackett, a native of South Carolina.

Capt. Culvin F. Sanders, circuit clerk, was born in Shelby County, Ky., December 22, 1840, the son of Culvin, Sr., and Magdaline (Fore) Sanders, natives of Prince Edward County, Va., and Shelby County, Ky., respectively. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, and educated in Shelby College. He served three years and nine months in the Confed-

erate Army, as captain of cavalry, an organization known as the "Buckner Guards," and participated in all the battles of the Army of Tennessee. Before the war he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, but, on account of ill health, after the war he did not resume practice. He taught school for some time, and in August, 1875, became principal of the Memphis public schools. Four years later he became commissioner of the county schools, and continued for two years. In June, 1887, he became assistant cashier of the Citizen's Bank, and continued until November, 1882, at which time he was elected to the office of circuit clerk and recorder of the county. He has been an efficient officer in his present position. He was re-elected as a Democrat on the regular Democratic ticket at the November election, 1886. January 11, 1887, he married Mary L., daughter of the late Hon. L. J. Wagner. Their only child is Bessie C. Our subject is a Knight Templar, an encampment member of the I. O. O. F., a Knight of Pythias, a member of the A. O. U. W., and holds to the faith of the Baptist Church.

Hon. Elias Scofield is a native of Franklin County, Ohio. He was born July 27, 1841, the son of Dr. Elias, Sr., and Rebecca (Kaufman) Scofield. The father comes from an old Maryland family, and the mother is of German origin, and from Pennsylvania. Our subject was educated at Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated, in the scientific course, in 1860. He afterward taught school for four years, and read law at Columbus at the same time. After his admission to the bar, in 1864, he practiced law at Columbus for five years. In 1869 he came to his present home. As a lawyer he is very careful and painstaking, and is especially able as counsel. He served as mayor for five consecutive terms, and was justice of the peace for seven years. He was appointed to the position of judge of the probate court in 1879, and was elected in the following year, and re-elected two years later, all of which indicates the satisfaction he gave. He is attorney for the Scotland County National Bank. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a Knight Templar, and has been Master of Memphis Lodge, No. 16, for five years. His religious faith is Presbyterian. His wife, Mary F. Barr, of Columbus, Ohio, was united to him in 1870. They have one adopted daughter. Our subject stands high in the estimation of his community, and as mentioned is now an attorney at law at Memphis, Mo.

E. O. P. Selby, a carpenter and farmer, was born in 1837 in Athens County, Ohio. He went with his parents to Mason County, W. Va., when he was about four years old, and about five years later they came to Lee County, Iowa, and then to Clark County, Mo. At the opening of the war he enlisted in

Company H, Twenty-first Missouri Infantry, and served from 1861 to December, 1864, when he was mustered out at Nashville. He was married, September 11, 1866, to Amanda Gorby. Their children are Charles E. P. and Lillie A. His wife died June 1, 1878, and on August 14, 1880, he married Mary E. Lee. Their only child is Gracie M. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, while his political faith is thoroughly Republican. In all his ten years' service as justice, not one of his decisions has been reversed. He was the tenth of fourteen children born to Joseph T. and Nancy (Moore) Selby, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania. The father died about 1851, and the mother ten years later, and both at the age of fifty-three. The former was Scotch, and the latter of German-Irish descent. In the Baptist Church the father was an active Christian worker. He died in 1849, at New Orleans, while there on business. Our subject learned his trade when twenty years of age, and about seven years after he had begun life for himself. He has a good estate of eighty acres, which he has acquired, notwithstanding his great losses and reverses.

Charles W. Sevier, editor and proprietor of *The National*, was born in Davis County, Iowa, May 9, 1849, the son of Charles W. and Parthena G. (Pittman) Sevier, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a grandson of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee. He came to Iowa from Kentucky, and lived in Davis County until his death. He died in 1849 at New Orleans, while there on business. Our subject was educated in his native State, and at the age of fifteen enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He served until the close of the war. In 1867 he married Emeline Hill, of Van Buren County, Iowa. After living five years in Kansas, he returned to Van Buren County in 1874, and two years later began the study of law. He continued that four years, and was admitted to the bar and began practice in Wapello County, where his wife died in 1882. He returned to Keosauqua and established his paper, *The National Greenback*, the same year, and in October removed it to Memphis. He has since ably conducted it under its present name, *The National*, and advocates the principles of the younger Democracy. His paper has also favored the tax payers in their fight against the railroad bonds. Our subject has the following children by his first marriage: Nina O., Anna A., Ollie B. and John C. He was united to his present wife, Rebecca Fowler, of Van Buren County, Iowa, June 29, 1885. She is a native of Ohio. Our subject is a magistrate of Memphis, and a journalist of ability. He is a member of the K. of P. and the I. O. O. F.

Maj. B. W. Shacklett, a pioneer of Scotland County, was born in Hardin County, Ky., in 1805, where he was reared and afterward married. His wife, Mary Kendall, died in September, 1833, leaving two sons and two daughters. During the years 1844 and 1845 he was elected, and represented his county in the Legislature. In 1853, after his marriage to Harriet Kendall, they came to Harrison Township, and in 1879 to their present home. Besides twenty acres near Granger he also owns several farms in Scotland and in the adjoining counties. His war service began in Green's regiment, at the organization of which he was made major, and served throughout the war in that rank. After the first six months he joined the regular Confederate service. His sons, Eli and John, served throughout the Mexican War, and the latter died in Vera Cruz of sunstroke after the capture of that city, and the former died in Scotland County in 1883. Their daughter, Mrs. Ephraim Wilcox, died in 1879, leaving four children. The remaining daughter by his first marriage is Mrs. Sarah Miller. Jacob, William F. and Ben G. are children of his second marriage, as also was Eliza, the deceased wife of David Meriwether. The other children are Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, Lydia, Mrs. Matilda Williams, and Fanny, who died when young. Our subject was reared a Whig, but for many years has been identified with the Democratic party. John, the paternal great-grandfather, who was born in France, settled in Virginia about 1650. Of his three sons, Hezekiah, Edward and John, the last named was the grandfather. He was married in Virginia to Barbara Quick, who came to America in her childhood, and served as a domestic in the family of Judge Fairfax, of Virginia, for several years, in order to pay her passage. They afterward moved to Pennsylvania, where he died, and which his wife and ten children afterward left for Kentucky. Benjamin, the father, was born in Pennsylvania on January 21, 1774, and there married Elizabeth Ashcraft, also a native of that State, by whom he had nine sons and four daughters, our subject being the seventh child. The father served as major in the War of 1812, and the same year he was promoted colonel. He was also elected and served in the Lower House of the State Legislature in the winter of 1816-17. He died in Kentucky at the age of sixty-four.

Moses Shanks, an old and respected citizen of Miller Township, Scotland County, was born in Greene County, Tenn., July 28, 1809, and is the son of Nicholas and Rosey (Graham) Shanks. The father was of English and Irish origin, and at the time of his death, which occurred in Greene County, Tenn., in 1838, was in the prime of life. He was in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of the Horseshoe. The mother of our subject, it is

supposed, was a native of Pennsylvania; she died in Greene County, Tenn., in 1840, and was, at the time of her death, a comparatively young woman. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Of the twelve children born to this union our subject was the sixth. He and his sister, Susanah, are the only representatives of the family. He received a common-school education in Greene County, Tenn., and this has been greatly increased by study, observation and travel. While in Tennessee he followed agricultural pursuits on a farm given him by his father, and in 1840 he moved to Missouri and settled on his present location. He at first owned 320 acres of land, and since that time he has been buying and selling, and now owns 520 acres of as good land as is to be found in the county. In 1859 he married Miss Sarah McLaughlin, a native of Greene County, Tenn.; she died in Fulton, Mo., in 1872, leaving four children—three sons and one daughter—all living: John A., Mary D., James V. and George F. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1876 our subject married Mrs. Elizabeth Mathes, widow of Washington Mathes, and a daughter of Henry Prime. She was born in Schuyler County, Mo., about 1847. One son, Marvin S., was the result of this marriage. Our subject is a decided Democrat. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Meashek Sigler, an old pioneer citizen, was born in Madison County, Ky., February 12, 1811, the son of John and Nancy (Hodge) Sigler, natives of Tennessee. Our subject was but a child when they moved to Indiana Territory, and was reared in Putnam County. In 1830 he married Permelia McBride, and in 1836 came to Van Buren County, Iowa. He bought 320 acres on the site of Keosauqua, and helped lay out that town, which he has lived to see become a county seat. In 1843 he moved to the northeastern part of Van Buren County, and ran a grist and saw mill until 1861, two years after the death of his wife. He then came to Scotland where he lived until 1864, when on account of war troubles he went to Denver. In 1865 he returned, and the following year he went to Kansas. He spent about ten years in Neosho County, and again went to Colorado, but again returned in 1884, considerably feebled by old age. His children by his first marriage are William D., James O., Dallison D., Lewis C., Nancy L. (wife of H. Runyan), Sarah D. (deceased wife of J. Jones), Josephine (wife of S. Hartsell), and Caroline, the wife of J. Reed. His children by his second wife, Mrs. Sophronia Baker, are Walter M., and Lillie (wife of W. Stiles). Our subject cast his first vote for Van Buren, and has always followed the Democratic principles. He is a

member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is now spending his declining years in retirement, and relates many interesting incidents of his pioneer life.

William D. Sigler, a prominent citizen of Scotland County, was born in Putnam County, Ind., on September 3, 1836, and is the son of Meashek and Parmelia T. (McBride) Sigler. The former was a native of Kentucky, and the latter of South Carolina. Both removed to Indiana when young and were there married. About five years after marriage, in 1836, they immigrated to Van Buren County, Iowa, and located upon the site of Keosauqua, Mrs. Sigler being the first white woman in the town; she died in 1859. Her husband who was born in 1811 is still living. William D. was reared at home, where he remained until his enlistment August 14, 1862. He served in Company G, Thirtieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, about eight months. During the charge on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was wounded both in the knee and the arm, causing the loss of the latter member. He was discharged July 27, 1863. He had, in 1862, moved to Scotland County, and after teaching one term located in Memphis where he was appointed postmaster. He resigned, however, a year later to become assessor. He was then twice elected as sheriff and collector, and also served as deputy United States marshal for two years. He then came to his present farm. He is one of the leading stock raisers of the county, and makes a specialty of Holstein cattle, Norman and Cleveland Bay horses. His farm consists of 200 acres, eighty acres of which lie in Memphis. It has considerable coal underneath, and operations have been commenced to develop it. His wife, Mary, to whom he was married February 23, 1865, is the daughter of E. A. Kutzner. Their children are Addie P., William D., Jr., Nellie L., Birdie E., Anna G., Charles Mc. and an infant. Our subject and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the G. A. R.

Lewis C. Sigler, was born in Van Buren County, Iowa, July 4, 1856, the son of Meashek and Parmelia A. (McBride) Sigler, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was left motherless at the age of two years, and was reared on the farm by his brother, W. D., until about sixteen years of age. He then engaged as clerk for Paxson & Hudson, W. D. Fowler and Sigler & McArthur, for several years. It was about ten years ago that he engaged in the grocery and general merchandise business, first in company with Mr. Stewart and afterward with his brothers, and then with G. T. Myers, and finally for the last eighteen months he has conducted it alone. He has a large stock of

staple and fancy groceries, flour and provisions, and controls a large county trade. He was married, May 1, 1879, to Anna H. Huston, a native of Scotland County. Their children are Roy H., Edgar M., Nina M. (deceased) and Lena C. Our subject is a Republican, politically, and is a brother in both the A. F. & A. M. and the A. O. U. W. fraternities. He and his wife both hold to the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Andrew Simon was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 23, 1848, the son of George and Margaret (Wunder) Simon, natives of the same place, from where they came to the United States on June 1, 1859, and landed at New Orleans, La., finally settling in Warsaw, Ill., with two sons and one daughter, where the parents, one son and daughter died. A. Simon was apprenticed as a saddler and harness-maker in 1863, working off and on for C. Wolf for ten years. April 9, 1873, he came to Memphis, and established his saddle and harness manufacturing business on a small scale. January 9, 1875, he was burned out. In July, 1875, he built his present brick block, two stories high, 20x100 feet, and now has a large trade with a fine stock of saddles, harness, turf goods, leather of all kinds, shoe findings, etc.; also manufactures boots and shoes. He supplies both retail and jobbing trade, and has now the largest business of the kind in Northeast Missouri. In 1871 he married Sophia Haenell, of Warsaw, Ill., by whom he has four sons and one daughter; he is a Republican, and is a member of the T. A., K. of P., and A. F. & A. M. fraternities. He also belongs to the Kansas City Accident Insurance Co. He has one of the best two-story dwellings, 32x46, in the city, which he built in April, 1886, and where he now lives.

Hon. Jesse D. Skidmore, M. D., was born in Lincoln County, Ky., November 18, 1836, the son of James C. and Nancy (Adams) Skidmore, natives of Kentucky. Their children are Jesse D., John O. and Charles S. The mother's first husband was Matthew Coffey, by whom she had two children: William A. and Martha A. Our subject came to Missouri in 1849, with his step-brother, and lived with him on a farm in Schuyler County, until his majority. He was educated in the common schools, and after reading medicine entered St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in 1857. He first practiced in Adair County, for four years, and during the war was living in California and the West. He returned to Scotland County in 1867, and practiced at Middle Fabius until the spring of 1883. Since then he has had a large practice at Memphis, and is associated with H. M. Stone, M. D. The Doctor is a Democrat, and as such was elected to the Legislature in 1882. He was married, in May, 1861, to Amanda M. (Stone) Ladd, a native of Lee County,

Iowa. He is a member of the county medical society, and is a Knight Templar of the A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and are both highly esteemed people.

Hercules Smith, a prominent citizen and resident of Miller Township, was born in Hardin County, Ky., January 7, 1821, and is the son of David and Mary Ann (Gray) Smith. The father was a native of Virginia, and came with his parents to Kentucky when a boy. They remained in Hardin County, Ky., until 1850, when our subject moved to Scotland County, Mo., and engaged in farming. He died in 1859, and was about seventy years of age at the time of his death. The mother of our subject was born in Kentucky, and was of Irish-German descent. She died in Scotland County, Mo., in 1865, when about seventy years of age. They were pioneers of Kentucky, and early settlers of Scotland County, Mo. Our subject was the second child and the eldest son of a family of six children, five now living. At the age of sixteen he left the parental roof, and began on his own resources by hiring out to the neighbors to do farm work. He afterward leased land, and began to farm. In 1843 he married Miss Mary E. Leeman, a native of Kentucky, who bore him eleven children, ten now living: Matilda, Mary A., Eliza, Thomas J., Nancy, America, Felix, William L., John C. and Charlotta. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, is deceased. In 1848 our subject came to Missouri, and located on 160 acres which he afterward purchased. Immediately after the war he sold his land, and about four years later he bought out the other heirs of his father's property and lived on the old homestead until 1883, when he added the tract he now calls home. In April, 1885, he married Mrs. Margaret Talbott, widow of William Talbott and daughter of Handy Cathel, who has been a well-known resident of Missouri for many years. She was born November 16, 1845, and is a member of the Baptist Church. In 1880 our subject made a tour through California, Oregon, Washington Territory and other States and Territories in order to find a better place than Missouri in which to live, but after traveling a great deal he returned to Missouri, satisfied to remain there. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a Democrat in politics. He is noted for his liberality toward schools, churches and all laudable enterprises, and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Allen L. Smith, a prominent farmer in Sand Hill Township, was born December 25, 1828, in Brownsville, Tenn. He moved to Marion County, Mo., when he was about three years old, and in the spring of 1833 moved with his parents to what is now

Scotland County, Mo. He acquired most of his education after he was grown by reading and observation. He was reared a farmer, and has since followed that occupation with the exception of eight years, when he was occupied in the mercantile trade at Sand Hill, and a short time that he taught school. He first embarked in business in 1850, and about 1856 formed a co-partnership with Jonathan Longfellow, the firm name being A. L. Smith & Longfellow. About two years later he purchased Mr. Longfellow's interest, and continued the business until 1859, when he closed it out, rented a farm, and engaged in farming, which occupation he has since followed. His property is the result of his own labor and management, and consists of 240 acres of splendidly improved land. He married, May 10, 1857, Charlotte Grant, daughter of John Grant, a native of Nova Scotia. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith thirteen children have been born: Margaret Jane (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, William R., Thomas P., Gladdis Annettie, John G., Lula V., Charlotte Emma, Allen R., Leonard B., Le Roy, Claudie Stella and one who died in infancy. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in principle, but conservative in politics. He served as postmaster seven years at Sand Hill, and was school director for several years. He was the eldest of three children of Robert T. and Margaret W. (Ray) Smith, natives of North Carolina, who settled in West Tennessee at a very early day, the former being major for some time. Mr. Smith moved to Marion County, Mo., about 1831, and in the fall of 1832 came to Scotland County, Mo., built a hut, moved some grain to the place, and in the spring of 1833 moved his family to the place. He was a shoemaker by trade, but later in life was engaged in milling and farming. Mrs. Margaret Smith was a daughter of Matthew Ray, possibly a native of North Carolina. Mr. Ray afterward moved to Lewis County, Mo., where he was judge of the county court.

August Smith, an enterprising farmer of Scotland County, was born August 24, 1839, in Baden, Germany, and is one of a family of eight children born to the marriage of Franz and Elizabeth (Widerman) Smith. The former was a locksmith by trade, but during the greater part of his life followed farming. In 1844 he immigrated with his family to America, and located in Madison County, Ill., where he remained for nine years; he then came to Scotland County, and located where his son, John, now lives on the North Wyaconda. He bought 360 acres of land to which he afterward added until at one time he was owner of over 1,400 acres. He was twice married, and died in 1879. His first wife, the mother of our subject, died in August, 1844, a few months after landing in America, and in 1847 he married a Mrs.

Meyer, by whom he had three children. August remained at home until he was married, when he located upon a farm where he has since resided. He is now the owner of 560 acres of land, and is recognized as one of the best and most progressive farmers and stock raisers in the county. He was married, April 5, 1865, to Miss Caroline, a daughter of William Troth. To them have been born eight children, only four of whom are living. They are Leslie, Charles F., Ola N. and Perdie. William F. was born January 21, 1866, and died from the effects of a fall from a horse, on August 14, 1882; Hilinda was born February 15, 1868, and died October 15, 1871; Albert O. was born June 8, 1870, and died on November 11, following; Linneus S. was born November 8, 1872, and died September 3, 1885.

Thomas H. Smith, a prominent farmer and stock raiser in Jefferson Township, was born in 1846, within half a mile of where he has since resided. He received a good common-school education, and was reared a farmer, which occupation he has always followed. He inherited 120 acres of land, but by his industry and good management has increased his possessions, and now owns a nicely improved farm of 510 acres, upon which he resides, and which is situated two miles south of Memphis. He was married, on February 28, 1872, to Miss Elizabeth M. McKnight, a daughter of James M. and Rebecca A. (Miller) McKnight, natives of Virginia, and who moved to Scotland County about 1859. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith three children have been born: James C., Mary E. and Charles V. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Mr. Smith is a Democrat in principle, but an Independent in politics. He was the second of the three children of Condley and Mary E. (Johnson) Smith, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively. The father was a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the mother was a daughter of William Johnson, a native of Kentucky, where he is at present residing. Mr. Condley Smith moved to Scotland County, Mo., about 1841.

John D. Smoot, lawyer, was born October 18, 1848, in this county. He is the son of Edward and Harriet (Downing) Smoot, natives of Fauquier County, Va. The father came to Missouri in 1838 and settled near West Jefferson. He followed farming and stock raising until his death in 1856. The mother survived him but three years. Their children are Josiah (deceased), Henry E., Martha A. (the wife of T. Broadwater), Samuel C., Mary E. (the wife of Dr. J. E. Parrish), and our subject. John D. was reared in his native county, and attended old Memphis Academy under the tutorship of James Donnelly. At his majority he began the study of law, and entered the office of H. M. Durkee. After

some time he went to St. Louis, and attended the law department of Washington University, from which he graduated in 1871. He then returned to Memphis, and practiced with (Senator) W. G. Downing, and later with E. R. McKee. In 1883 his present partnership with Mr. Pettingill was formed, and he has contributed much to the success of this well known firm. He has always been a Democrat, and was elected prosecuting attorney by that party in 1872, and served two terms. He was candidate for the Legislature in 1878 but was defeated. He was married, October 15, 1873, to Annie D. Ewing, of Pendleton County, Ky. Their children are John D., Ewing, Hudson V. and Bessie M. Mr. Smoot is a Presbyterian in his religious faith, while his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

J. S. Spilman, a prominent and respected farmer of Sand Hill Township, was born November 7, 1841, in the locality where he has since resided. He was reared upon the farm, received a good common-school education, and was thrown upon his own resources when of age, a poor man, but by his energy and splendid practical business ability he has become quite comfortably fixed. He owns a well improved farm of 320 acres on which he lives, and owns other tracts of land in the county, his property in all amounting to 570 acres. He was married, January 15, 1863, to Miss Jane R. Grant, daughter of John and Mary (Scott) Grant, natives of Nova Scotia and Scotland, respectively. To Mr. and Mrs. Spilman two children have been born: John E. (deceased) and Dora A. Mr. Spilman is a Democrat, and was the second of three children (two living) of Michael E. and Nancy A. (Price) Spilman, natives of Trimble County, Ky. Mr. Spilman moved to what is now Scotland County, Mo., in 1836. He was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was a son of Thomas Spilman, a minister of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was one of the early settlers of Trimble County, and sheriff of the same county for several years. Mrs. Nancy A. Spilman was a daughter of Joseph Price, a native of Virginia, near Richmond. He was a very early settler in Kentucky, and moved to Scotland County, Mo., about 1833 or 1835, bringing the first mill that was run by horse power in Scotland County, Mo. He was of English descent, as was also Thomas Spilman.

David J. Stice, a well-known farmer and stock dealer of Mount Pleasant Township, was born near where he now resides, August 2, 1837, and is the son of Jesse and Lavina (March) Stice. The father was born in Kentucky, January 7, 1809, and was of German descent. He came with his parents from Kentucky to Howard County, Mo., when a boy, and lived in Monroe and Boone Counties until coming to Scotland County. He was

the first white man to build a house in the county, coming here in 1827, and remained there until he moved to Queen City, in 1877. He was a farmer the principal part of his life, and was a well-respected citizen. He died in Schuyler County, Mo., April 27, 1887. The mother of our subject, also a native of Kentucky, was of German descent, and died in Scotland County, Mo., about 1844. Both parents were members of the Christian Church. David was the eighth of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. He received his education in the common schools of Scotland County, and remained with and worked for his father until his marriage, which occurred September 25, 1856, to Miss Ann Eliza Humphrey, a daughter of William K. Humphrey, and a native of Washington County, Ky., born April 26, 1835. To them were born nine children, five now living: Sarah E., Arthur C., Cornelia, Melvina, Ruth; and those deceased are William H., Asa, Lillian and Augusta. Mr. Stice has a fine farm given him by his father, which he has improved, and of which he can be justly proud. During the late war he served six months in Col. Purmort's command, and was in several skirmishes. He and wife are worthy members of the Christian Church, and he is decidedly in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. He is a good citizen and an excellent man.

John W. Suter was born in Shelby County, Ky., in the year 1824, and is the son of John Suter, a native of Virginia, and of Scotch and English descent. The mother of John W., whose maiden name was Sallie Keller, was a native of Kentucky, and of English descent. The father moved from Virginia to Kentucky when a young man, and here he married. After living in Kentucky a number of years he moved to Springfield, Ill., where he remained six years. In 1857 he crossed the Mississippi River, and located in Scotland County, Mo., where he remained until his death, a period of eleven years, during which time he made several entries of land, amounting in all to several hundred acres. In politics he was an old line Whig, and in religion he was for many years a useful and consistent member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Suter is the second living son of a family of ten children, three of whom are living. He made his home with his parents until twenty-two years of age, and then began working for himself on the farm with his father up to the time of the latter's death, when he bought out the other heirs of the family, and has lived upon the old home place ever since. In 1853 he married Mrs. Frances (Force) Suter, widow of J. F. Suter, who became the mother of one child by her first marriage, named James F. Suter. By her union with Mr. Suter she became the mother of eleven children, all of whom are yet living, and four

of whom are married. Mr. Suter is one of Scotland County's most enterprising farmers. He owns a fine farm of 300 acres, well stocked and well improved. In 1850 he was in the gold mines of California, and here he made his first start in life. He was also in the militia during the war, but only for about three months. In politics he has always been a Democrat, "dyed in the wool," and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

Severe Tadlock, a well-known citizen of Miller Township, was born in Greene County, East Tenn., in 1821, and is the son of James and Ruth (Baxter) Tadlock. The father is of Irish descent, and the oldest man in Scotland County, Mo., and is reported to be the oldest man in the State. He was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1780. He has been a farmer, and while in Tennessee was engaged in milling for about fifteen years. He came to Scotland County, Mo., about 1852, and was a great hunter until age interfered. He has been a member of the Christian Church for more than fifty years. He cast his first presidential vote for Jefferson, and at the last election voted for President Cleveland, and has never voted for any but a Democrat. He has enjoyed good health, and still retains a good memory. While in the prime of life he was engaged in driving stock from East Tennessee south, and made considerable money. He is now a resident of Scotland County, and makes his home with our subject. The mother was also a member of the Christian Church, was a native of Greene County, Tenn., and died in Schuyler County, Mo., January 29, 1856, being over fifty years of age at the time of her death. Severe was the fifth of nine children, five now living. He remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age, when he came to Missouri, and in 1851 married Miss Elizabeth Cox, a native of Greene County, Tenn., born June 30, 1831, and the daughter of Joshua Cox. To this union were born nine children—seven sons and two daughters—one son deceased. Mr. Tadlock engaged in farming after coming to Missouri, but soon sold out and moved to Schuyler County, where he embarked in the lumber business. At the end of one year he abandoned the lumber business, and entered into merchandising at Downing, which occupation he continued for four years. In 1884 he came to his present location, having traded his stock of goods for the farm he now owns. During the muster of the State militia he was elected first lieutenant, and during the late war he served in the militia under Col. Purmort, and was in several skirmishes. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and he is a Democrat in politics.

Joseph S. Teter, farmer, is a native of Harrison County, W.

Va., where he was born in 1833. He was reared on a farm and gained the usual country education. He began for himself when he was twenty-five years old, and his practical business qualities have led to his acquirement of a fine estate. It embraces 700 acres of fine land. He was married in 1860 to Nancy E., a daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Reed) Nutter, natives of West Virginia, where they lived (and died) with the exception of two years in Scotland County. Her mother died at the age of seventy-six, and her father lived to be a decade older. Their children were Lloyd B., David, Emma (deceased), Iowa, Bertha and Virginia. Mr. Teter holds to the political principles of the Republican party. He comes of a family of seven children, of whom he is the third. His parents, Joseph and Sarah (Harris) Teter, were natives of Harrison County, W. Va., where they lived and died. The father was a successful farmer, and was a very active Christian worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The grandfather, Joseph, was married twice during his life, and the father was a son of the first marriage. Our subject has lived in Scotland County since 1868.

Judge Robert M. Thomson is a native of Lewis County, Ky., where he was born in 1840. He was thirteen years of age when he came to Johnson Township, Scotland County, and remained on the farm with his father until his marriage, in 1870, to Eliza E. McClellan, a native of the Hoosier State. Previous to his election, in 1886, he continued on his father's farm, and then became the tax-payers' candidate for county judge. In his election he defeated A. McClintock. John C., our subject's brother, bought a hardware store at Granger, in which Robert M. became a partner in 1886, and the firm has since been known as Thomson Bros. & Co. Besides this stock the Judge owns a farm of 1,133 acres, on which there are several hundred head of stock. Judge T.'s father, John, was a native of Lewis County, Ky., and was born in 1813, and afterward married Jemima Thomas. He was a prominent man in his county, and served in the Legislature, besides filling various other offices, and serving one term as county judge. The mother died in 1873, and the father survived her but four years. Their three sons and two daughters are still living. Their names are William T., Robert M., John C., Margaret J. (now Mrs. John Johnson) and Susan (now Mrs. W. H. Smith). Of this family John C. served in the Union forces eight months. Judge Thomson is a worthy descendant of his father, and is an able officer.

Dr. Nathan A. Thompson was born in Lewis County, December 2, 1852, the son of William B and America J. (Findley) Thompson, natives, respectively, of Virginia and Kentucky. The father was a pioneer of Lewis County, and removed there early in

the thirties. He engaged very successfully in farming and stock raising until his death, in 1872. His widow and the following children survive him: Die F., the wife of H. C. Wilson; Bettie, the widow of W. M. Wilson; Alice, the wife of J. H. Wilson; Nathan A.; William O.; Sylvester H.; Ollie, the wife of C. Golden, and Claude E. Nathan A. was reared on a farm, and educated at Monticello Seminary. He began the study of dentistry in 1874, under Dr. S. M. Sturgiss, of Quincy, took a regular course of lectures at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery at Philadelphia, and graduated in 1877. He then came to Memphis, where he has since had a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor has been a prominent Democrat in local affairs, and has been county school commissioner since 1883, serving with satisfaction to all. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Memphis, and makes an excellent officer. He was married, December 2, 1879, to Lettie E., a daughter of Samuel H. Stuart, of Canton. He is a member of the A. O. U. W.

G. H. Triplett, a respected pioneer of Scotland County, was born in Shelby County, Ky., January 27, 1813. He was reared from infancy on a farm, in Hardin County. His first wife, Catherine Van Vactor, was a native of Kentucky, and by her he had two children: William T. and an infant son, deceased. The first son served six months in the Confederate Army, and now lives in Washington Territory. This wife died in 1841. He was married in 1844 to Mary Emery, a native of that county, and after living there until 1854, he, with his family and two other gentlemen, came by boat to Canton, Mo. He entered some land in that county, and two years later traded it for his present farm. He has had a large family of seven sons and five daughters, and but two of each sex are now living. Winfield T., the eldest, is a farmer, and Elmira is the wife of Ephraim Boyer, while Claiborne J. T. and Anna reside at home. Mr. Triplett fraternizes with the A. F. & A. M. and is a member of the Baptist Church. His first presidential vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and for some time he was a Whig, but is now identified with the Democracy. His ancestry is English. Prior to the Revolution the grandfather came to Loudoun County, Va., where his son, Frederick, the father of our subject, was born about 1770, and where his own death occurred. After his marriage to Sebina Jenkins, he moved to Shelby County, Ky., about 1795. They died in Hardin County of that State in 1853 and 1856, respectively, after they reared a family of seven boys, who all lived to have families. One of these sons went to Missouri in 1853, and afterward three others arrived. There are but four survivors of the family, distributed as follows: One in Kentucky, one in Oregon, and two in Missouri.

William Troth, one of the oldest inhabitants of Scotland County, was born in Highland County, Ohio, October 20, 1814. He is the second of ten children born to William, Sr., and Elizabeth (Grady) Troth, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of North Carolina. They came to Ohio in childhood, with their parents, and there spent their lives on a farm. The family originated from two brothers, who came to America with William Penn. The grandfather, William, was born near Philadelphia, and at one time was a banker in that city. During the Revolution he became embarrassed by furnishing means to the Government. He then went to Ohio, and bought a small farm. The maternal grandfather, John Grady, was also a farmer in Highland County. William was reared at home until about his seventeenth year, and obtained a pioneer education, which his habits of general reading have since supplemented. At the age of sixteen he began the wagon-maker's trade, and subsequently adopted carpentering, until he came to Missouri. In 1835 he left Ohio for Indiana, and, after three years came to Scotland County, Mo., and located in the Indian wilds, on October 5, 1838. He then entered 160 acres of land, where he now lives, and also pre-empted 160 acres. He added to these afterward until he owned over 1,400 acres, which he gave to his children, excepting 205 acres, which he still retains. Mr. Troth has been married four times. His first wife, Eliza A. Ruse, died in 1848, leaving four children: Francis M., Rebecca J., Albert and Caroline. His second wife was Annie Billups, who died about 1862, leaving the following children: Oscar E., William A., Lafayette B. (deceased) and John H. Mrs. Sarah C. (Sharp) Fisher became his third wife, with whom he lived for six years. On September 8, 1885, he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Mattie Cotton. She is a native of Clark County, Mo., and by her first marriage her children are John and George Cotton. Mr. Triplett is a member of the Christian Church, while his wife favors the Methodist faith. He is a Republican, has been a magistrate, was twice appointed postmaster, and kept the office in his dwelling for twenty years at a time. At that early day the mail was carried on horseback from Memphis, Mo., to Keosauqua, Iowa.

D. L. Tull, an extensive farmer and stock raiser, was born in Knox County, Mo., September 16, 1848. He is the fourth of a family of eleven children born to William B. and Susan M. (Lewis) Tull. The father was born in Kentucky, the son of Samuel Tull, a native of Maryland. The latter moved to Kentucky, and about 1835 came to Missouri. He located near Palmyra, where he died. He was a large farmer, and owned many slaves. William B. lived in Marion County until about 1845, when he located near Edina.

In 1859 he moved to Memphis, and kept the Central Hotel until 1864. He then lived successively in Carroll, Stoddard, and Saline Counties, and died in the latter in 1866. His wife was the daughter of Andrew Lewis, an Irishman, who served in the Revolution as captain. He afterward came to Missouri, and owned a large tract of land including a part of the site of St. Louis, which city it is said may have derived its name from him. He afterward settled opposite Quincy. Dabney L. was educated partly in the country and partly in Memphis. After his majority he followed various occupations for about ten years. In 1867 he began farming in Lewis County, and three years later came to Scotland, and farmed with his father-in-law for about two years. His present farm, to which he removed in 1873, embraces 635 acres, and on this he makes a specialty of raising fine stock. September 28, 1868, he married Ella, a daughter of Hamilton Cone, and by this union has had three children: Ella M., Nellie M. and Maud R. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. and G. A. R.

Stephen Tuttle, a prominent farmer and stock raiser of Johnson Township, was born in Monongalia County, W. Va., November 18, 1841, and moved with his parents to Clark County, Mo., in about 1856, from there to Lewis County, and in 1874 came to Scotland County, where he has since resided. He received a good common-school education, was reared on the farm, and has since followed agricultural pursuits with the exception of two years, during which he taught school in Clark and Lewis Counties, Mo. He also worked on a ranch in Nevada during 1872 and 1873. When of age he started in life for himself, and what he is now worth is the result of his labor, economy and business ability. He is the owner of a nicely improved farm of 138 acres. He was united in marriage, February, 27, 1876, to Miss Hester V. Strosnider, who was born December 3, 1857, in Scotland County, Mo., where she has always resided with the exception of the summer of 1873, which she spent with relatives in Nevada; she was reared on a farm, received a common-school education, and is the eldest of a family of five children born to Mr. E. R. and Mary E. (Butler) Strosnider, natives of West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. E. R. Strosnider is a farmer and a Republican; he was a son of Abraham and Susan (Remley) Strosnider of West Virginia. M. E. Strosnider is a member of the United Brethren Church. She was the twin sister of Joseph Butler, and daughter of Isaac, Sr., and Hester (Pearce) Butler, who were among the first settlers of Scotland County, from the State of Ohio. To our subject and wife were given two children, viz.: John E., who was born April, 2, 1877, and Cora Ellen, who was born September 26,

1882. Mrs. Tuttle is a member of the United Brethren Church, and Mr. Tuttle is a Republican. He was the third of eight children of Daniel and Jane (Stiles) Tuttle, natives of West Virginia. Daniel was reared a Democrat, but afterward became united with the Republicans, and was a member of the Christian Church. He was a son of Joel and Anna Tuttle, of New Jersey, who were among the earliest settlers of West Virginia.

Courtland Van Dyke, one of Arbela's leading citizens, located in Scotland County in 1869. He had come from Hancock County, Ill., and first located on a farm in Jefferson Township, where he remained until July, 1879, and then moved to Arbela. He first embarked in the grain trade and also in lumber, but has since confined himself to the former. He is one of the leading grain dealers of the community, and has been very successful. He was born in 1849, in Clinton County, Ill., but spent most of his youth in Hancock County, of that State. By his marriage, in 1881, with Sarah B. Boyer, a native of Scotland County, there has been but one child, Ira, born in 1882. Mr. Van Dyke is a member of the Triple Alliance, and was secretary of that society from 1884 to 1887. Courtland, Sr., the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1811, and was united in marriage to Elizabeth Webster, by whom he had nine sons and one daughter, of whom Courtland is the fifth child, and one of the five living sons. Of these, William A. served in the Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry for about one year. There is one child, the daughter of the father's former marriage, still living.

Hon. Levi J. Wagner, deceased, was a native of New York. He was a brother of Judge David Wagner, whose sketch appears elsewhere. From New York our subject's parents took him to Pennsylvania. He was educated in that State, and graduated from Alleghany College at the age of twenty-one. He came to Missouri about 1840 or 1842, and was one of the foremost citizens of Northeast Missouri. He spent the remainder of his life in Scotland County, which he represented twice in the Legislature. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1875, and was a leader in all public enterprises. He was the first president of the Citizens Bank, and served until his death. He was also a lawyer of high standing and ability. He was a prominent Mason, and a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Thomas H. Wagner, lawyer, was born in Memphis, Mo., September 22, 1861, the son of the late Hon. L. J. Wagner, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Our subject was educated in Central College, Howard County, Mo. He began the study of law in 1883 under the direction of Smoot & Pettingill, and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He began practice at once in his

native place, and has since continued very successfully. He was married, June 22, 1887, to Miss Byrd Ewin, a native of Howard County. In political affairs Mr. Wagner has clung to Democracy. He is a Knight Templar, belonging to the A. F. & A. M., and is an Encampment member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the southern branch.

Henry D. Wellington is a native of Middlesex County, Mass., and was born October 1, 1837. He was about four years old when his parents came to Fort Madison, Iowa, where his father had located a few years previous. The father was a carpenter and house builder, and followed his trade there and in Keokuk until 1847. He then came to Scotland County, and two years later he opened a carpenter and cabinet-maker's shop, the foundation of our subject's present large furniture business. Henry D. learned the trade with his father, and at the opening of the war both enlisted in Col. David Moore's regiment. The father was in the commissary department, and during service contracted a disease which resulted in his death in August, 1865. Henry served about a year as private, and afterward as a non-commissioned officer in Company F. At the close of the war he began his present business on a small scale, and now has built up one of the largest establishments of the kind in Northeast Missouri. His two-story brick block was built in 1881, and adjoins his first house, which he also uses. About 1870 he also added window shades and carpets, and now carries a full line of goods, and controls the leading trade. He has the only hearse in the city, and does the chief undertaking business. He was married, October 17, 1857, to Caroline M. Ganoung, a native of Indiana. Their children are Florence A., wife of W. Shayler of Chicago, and Addie M., wife of W. Clapper. Mr. Wellington is a Republican, and a member of the Encampment of the I. O. O. F. He has twice represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge, and, like his father, is a reliable and prominent citizen of Memphis. The father was a mayor of the city, and a prominent Mason.

David H. Wilsey, a general merchant and stock dealer at Sand Hill, was born in 1834 in Sarotoga County, N. Y., moved to Portage County, Wis., and afterward moved to Texas County, Mo., in 1859, and in the fall of 1866 came to Sand Hill, where he has since resided. He began life for himself when seventeen and a half years old, a poor boy, and what he now owns is the result of his own efforts and good practical business ability. He owns a splendidly improved farm of 230 acres, a business house and stock of goods in Sand Hill, and a half interest in a general store at Granger, managed under the firm name of

Vøing, Mattick & Wilsey. He was married in 1860 to Mary L., a daughter of Charles L. and Fidelia West, natives of New York State, near Niagara Falls. Mr. and Mrs. Wilsey have two children: Edward E. and Eva. Mrs. Wilsey is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Wilsey is a Republican, and was postmaster at Sand Hill for five years. He was the eldest of five children born to Stephen H. and Polly (Davis) Wilsey, natives of Saratoga County, N. Y., where Mr. Wilsey, the father, died in 1886, aged seventy-five. Mrs. Wilsey is still residing in Saratoga County, N. Y., and is about seventy-four years of age. They were of English and German descent, respectively. Mr. Wilsey was a son of Henry and Ruth (Jellette) Wilsey. Mrs. Wilsey was a descendant of the famous Jellette family.

Zenas Wolgamott, an enterprising farmer and dealer of Unionton, Miller Township, Scotland Co., Mo., was born in Holmes County, Ohio, January 30, 1831, and is the son of Jonathan Wolgamott and Jane (Boone) Wolgamott. The father was a native of Hagerstown, Md., born June 24, 1800, and was of German ancestry. He came with his parents to Ohio at an early date, and became a successful farmer. In 1844 he with his family moved to Iowa, and settled on a farm in Jefferson County. In 1858 he moved to Scotland County, Mo.; he was in the Union service several months, part of the time with Col. Glover's command. He is now a resident of Santa Barbara County, Cal., where he moved in 1880. The mother of our subject was born in Adams County, Penn., May 12, 1804. She came with her parents to Ohio in an early day. Her father, George Boon, was in the Government service during the War of 1812. The Boon family are closely connected with the celebrated Daniel Boone. Jane Boon Wolgamott died near Unionton, Scotland Co., Mo., March 23, 1862. Both parents were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Zenas received a liberal education in Jefferson County, Iowa. In 1852 he went with an emigrant train across the plains to California, taking 169 days to make the trip; he here engaged in mining and farming, and followed this occupation until the fall of 1856, when he returned to his home in Iowa. The following spring he moved to Scotland County, Mo., where he has since resided. November 20, 1859, he married Phoebe E. Breckinridge, a native of Anderson County, Ky., and the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Egbert) Breckinridge. She was born June 30, 1837, and came with her parents to Callaway County, Mo., in 1843, and to Scotland County, Mo., in 1857. The Breckinridge family is closely connected with Hon. John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. This union resulted in the birth of one son and seven daughters (two daughters being

deceased). After moving to Scotland County, Mo., Mr. W. first engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with George C. Calhoun. In the spring of 1859 they traded their store and building for a farm two miles north of Unionton, and engaged in farming, where he resided until 1866, when he sold his interest in the farm, and moved to his present residence, where, with his farming interests, he connected merchandising; this he continued until 1878, when he closed his mercantile business. He is a prominent citizen of Scotland County, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and like his father is a Republican in politics. His wife is a member of the United Presbyterian Church.

W. G. Woodsmall, one of the county's oldest pioneers, was born in Nelson County, Ky., December 8, 1811. His parents moved to Oldham County of that State when he was but four years old, and on reaching manhood he married Elizabeth Ellis, a native of that county, in 1834. They lived there but two years, and in September, 1836, started for Lewis County, Mo. They made the trip on horseback, and in the same month located near Monticello. Just one year later he moved to his present home, 240 acres of which had been entered by his brother-in-law in 1835, and which he has himself increased to 480 acres. His wife died in 1835, after becoming the mother of ten children. There was an equal number of both sexes, but three sons are now deceased. Our subject's ancestry is English, and is known back to the paternal grandfather, who died in Kentucky whither he had gone from Virginia about 1785. The father, William, died in that State also in 1837, in Oldham County; he was born about 1780 in Virginia. The mother, Sarah (Eldridge), died in the same county in 1829, and in her native State. She was the mother of six children, three of whom were daughters, and the youngest of these died in infancy. John, Nancy and W. G. came to Missouri, and the sister died March 30, 1872, as the widow of Walter Ellis, who died in Louisville, Ky., in 1857. Mr. Woodsmall and brother, John, are the only survivors of the family.

Daniel Yeager, a prominent farmer in Johnson Township, was born in Barbour County, W. Va., in 1817, and moved to Scotland County, Mo., in 1863. He has acquired his education to a considerable extent since becoming grown, doing a great deal of reading while attending to his business, and is an exceedingly well informed man. He was reared on a farm, and has made agriculture his principal occupation. He served as agent for many years in obtaining land warrants for soldiers of the War of 1812, and also served as pension agent. He began life for himself when he became of age, and also assisted materially in the management of his father's affairs before he left home. He had little or nothing

when he started in life for himself, and all that he now possesses is due entirely to his good management and business ability. He owns a splendidly improved farm of 200 acres on which he resides, and also owns other tracts in the county. He was married in February, 1842, to Miss Lucretia Holder, a daughter of David and Eleanor (Kittle) Holder, natives of Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Yeager three children have been born: Mary E., afterward Mrs. Charles (deceased), Luther Flavius Josephus, and Dama R. (now Mrs. Taylor). Mr. and Mrs. Yeager are both members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Yeager is a Democrat, and served about two terms as judge of the county court of Barbour County, W. Va., resigning his office upon his removal to Missouri. He was also justice of the peace and school commissioner for many years. He was the third of the twelve children of Solomon and Mary (Teter) Yeager, natives of West Virginia, and principally of German descent. Solomon Yeager was captain of the State militia for many years, and was the son of George and Eva (Hill) Yeager, early settlers of "Tiger's Valley," W. Va. Solomon Yeager was drafted for the War of 1812, but peace was declared before he could join the army. Mrs. Mary Yeager was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Friend) Teter. Mr. Teter, the father, was a farmer and blacksmith, but was mostly noted for his hunting proclivities. His first wife having died he was married a second time, when Miss Nancy Cade became his wife.

Henry J. Hounston 1855



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