

History of  
Missouri  
and

Memphis

Jose Briggs

## HISTORY of NORTHEAST MISSOURI

### The Land and The People

Northeast Missouri comprises that part of the state of Missouri lying north of the Missouri river and east of the western boundary of Chariton county. In this territory thus embraced are the counties of Adair, Boone, Montgomery, Callaway, Marion, Audrain, Warren, Lincoln, Pike, Lewis, Clark, Knox, Sullivan, Macon, Chariton, Randolph, Howard, Monroe, Scotland, Ralls, Putnam, Schuyler, Linn and Shelby. It is not the oldest section of Missouri, as far as settlements by the white man make for age. That distinction belongs to southeast Missouri where is Ste. Genevieve, oldest of Missouri towns.

### First English Settlements In Missouri

In Missouri (Northeast), however, were the first permanent settlements of the English-speaking race in Missouri and the beginnings of its history antedate those of any other section of the state, excepting southeast Missouri. In area, Northeast Missouri embraces 14,081 square miles. The population of all Missouri counties in figures of the United States census of 1910 was 3,293,335. Of these 481,008 are in the twenty-five counties of Northeast Missouri.

In the Boon's Lick county, in St. Charles county and in the Salt River county were the first settlements in Northeast Missouri. As all the west, the country now Northeast Missouri had been peopled with Indians, Sacs, Foxes, Kickapoos, Pottawattomies, Missouris, tribes that roamed the plains and slunk through the forest shades even after the coming of the white man. The pioneers often found the red men troublesome and, on occasion, murderous neighbors. The Indians in Missouri were less savage, perhaps, than those of the far west, but their presence was a source of constant irritation. When Cols. Benjamin and Sarshall Cooper in 1808 led a band of Kentuckians to make their homes in Howard county they were called back by Governor Benjamin Howard nearer the old settlements because he could give them no protection against possible Indian outbreaks. In 1810 they returned Col. Sarshall Cooper, seated by his own fireside, met death at an Indians hand. There were no Indian wars of consequence in Northeast Missouri. The uprising in 1832, of Black Hawk and his band of Indians to the northward stirred up the residents of the outlying settlements, but the uprising, by the victory of the whites at the battle of Bad Axe, was soon at an end. The Indian disturbances were largely local and soon, with the growth of the white population, ceased altogether. The Indian struggled for a few years against white occupation, struggled in barbarous fashion and unsuccessfully, and, then, moved on to the west and southwest.

## French and Spanish Settlers

The earliest successors of the Indian in Northeast Missouri came from France or Spain. Three gates opened wide to the Missouri territory in the early days. The Spanish came by the lower water gate of the Mississippi river- the Great Water of the Indians- in search of gold; the French first by the upper water gate of the Mississippi led by Marquette's noble missionary zeal and later by the lower water gate as well; through the mountain-gate from the eastward came the Virginians, their children of Kentucky and, in later day, the Scotch- Irish of farther north. At yet a later time came men and women from north and east and from beyond the sea, all seeking homes where there was blue sky and elbow room and freedom. No one save the earliest Spaniards or an occasional trapper of the fur trade day, came to Northeast Missouri to make a fortune in mine or forest and return; he came to make a home and abide in the home. Home-making, English-speaking folk settled Northeast Missouri, not gold-seeking adventurers. The Spanish are remembered by an occasional name of town or river and the French in the same manner.

## The Real Founders

The Colonists from east of the Appalachians seeking homes were the real founders of the early state. They were of genuine pioneer stock. Some peoples will not be at transplanting; even in the wilderness others are the architects of states. Of the latter were the earliest settlers in Northeast Missouri, hardy, dominant and daring. Missouri, easily first of all the states in potential resource, is the product of their handiwork, while every state from the Mississippi river to the Golden Gate shows their skill in commonwealth construction. The name of Pike county, Missouri, has gone abroad in all the land. In struggles with savage beast and untamed man the pioneer Missourian showed persistent heroism and hardihood. They were his children who in the strife between the states, enlisted to the number of beyond 100,000 in the Union Army and more than 50,000 in the Confederate service, keeping the state's quota full without draft or enforced enlistment, not merely in one but in both armies, a record unexampled among the states, north or south. They were church-going and school-encouraging. Within its boundaries are a majority of the colleges of the state. They had respect for law. No vigilance committee was needed to preserve order even in the most primitive community in Northeast Missouri. In the earliest Missouri constitution Missourians recognized the providence of God, provided for the establishments of free schools, and planned for a state seminary of learning, now the State University in Northeast Missouri.

One interior county in Northeast Missouri, Boone, with population of a scant few hundred, in 1839, gave, by voluntary subscription, \$117,900. for the founding of a college, a farmer who could neither read nor write heading the subscription list with \$3,000., a gift, considering time and circumstance, more princely than that of any modern millionaire.

The early residents of Northeast Missouri were not always from Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky or Tennessee. From the Middle and New England states also they came. It was a Pennsylvanian, Alexander McNair, who settling with his brother in friendly boxing match who should inherit the old homestead and losing the match, became the first governor of Missouri. It was a South Carolinian, Daniel Dunklin, who was the father of the public school system of the state. From Connecticut came Rufus Easton, the new state's greatest lawyer. Tennessee gave Missouri one of her first United States senators, David Barton, and North Carolina the other, Thomas Hart Benton. Thomas F. Riddick, who gave to Missouri, her public school lands, going on horseback at his own expense from St. Louis to Washington to plead successfully therefor, John Scott, the first congressman, Frederick Bates, the second Governor, State Senator Abraham J. Williams, the one-legged cobbler from Columbia who succeeded Bates as governor, John Miller, who succeeded Williams and served seven years-the longest term for any Missourian to hold that office-these were of Virginia nativity. The dominant life, however, in early Northeast Missouri- in all Missouri- was Virginian and Kentuckian, tempered by the frontier west.

#### First Settler in Northeast Missouri.

Louis Blanchette, surnamed Chasseur, the Hunter, a gay French sportsman, was probably the first settler in Northeast Missouri. He wandered from the Hamlet of St. Louis in 1769 and built a cabin from which grew "the village of the hills" afterward St. Charles. The eyes of the white man had seen the glories of the land in the earlier years. More than a century before Marquette and Joliet, Jesuit missionaries and explorers, came down the Mississippi river and doubtless landed on its attractive shore. In 1680, a Franciscan friar, Louis Hennepin, ascended the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Illinois, staying his frail canoe for occasional converse with the Indians on the river banks. Trapper and hunter had, here and there, penetrated the wilderness or rowed upon the streams, but there was no permanent habitation. Following the lead of the adventuresome Blanchette, however, settlers began to enter the territory.

## Boone and English-Speaking Settlers

Not until the closing years of the eighteenth century, however, did English-speaking settlers, chief among them Daniel Boone, America's most famous frontiersman, make their homes here. Others came with the birth of the new century and upon the close of the War of 1812 immigration fairly poured into the new country.

After St. Charles there came the settlement of the Boon's Lick country and then the lands along the Missouri river between Boon's Lick and St. Charles. Two sons of Daniel Boone, Nathan and Daniel M., made salt at the "lick" in Howard county and shipped it in hollow logs down the Missouri river to St. Louis. Soon the settlement grew up nearby at Franklin on the river and the Boon's Lick country, name for all the region round about, came into existence, with Franklin, soon to be washed away by the muddy river, as its chief city. To Franklin came Nathaniel Patten and Benjamin Holliday, enterprising Missourians, and began the publication, April 23, 1819, of the Missouri Intelligencer and Boon's Lick Advertiser, the first newspaper west of St. Louis. In the same year the Independence, Cap't. John Nelson commanding, ascended the Missouri river and made landing at Franklin.

"What think you, Mr. Reader," said the Albany (N.Y.) Ploughman, "of a newspaper at Boon's Lick in the wilds of Missouri, in 1819, where in 1809 there was not, we believe, a civilized being excepting the eccentric character who gave his name to the spot." Franklin became the metropolis of the Boon's Lick country. Only a single brick building, once the Franklin Academy, now remains of all its early greatness. In Callaway county the village of Cote Sans Dessein- the hill without design- had been established and in a few years was the center of a small settlement. In 1812, under the protection of Cap't William Head's fort in Howard county, there was a settlement on Thrall's Prairie in Boone county.

## Boon's Lick Road and Immigration

The Boon's Lick road- from St. Charles westward- surveyed by the Boone's in 1815, brought many settlers. The Intelligencer, April 23, 1819, in one of its brief references to local affairs, said; "The immigration to this territory, and particularly to this county, during this quarter are principally from Kentucky, Tennessee, etc. Immense numbers of wagons, carriages, carts, etc. with families, have for some time past been daily arriving. During the month of October it is stated that no less than 271 wagons and four-wheeled carriages and 55 two-wheeled carriages and carts passed near St. Charles, bound probably for Boon's Lick. It is calculated that the number of persons accompanying these wagons, etc., could not be less than three thousand. It is stated in the St. Louis Inquirer of the 10th instant that about twenty wagons, etc., per week had passed through St. Charles for the last nine or ten weeks, with wealthy and respectable immigrants from various states. Their united numbers are supposed to amount to twelve thousand. The county of Howard, already respectable in numbers, will soon possess a vast population, and no section of our country presents a fairer prospect to the immigrant."

Immigration turned toward the north from St. Louis, the gateway, as toward the west. Maturin Bouvet, a Frenchman, had found salt springs in Ralls county in 1792 and shortly afterward, obtaining a grant of land, had a cabin built and warehouse in Marion county. At the close of the War of 1812, English-speaking settlers, "finding the Boon's Lick country crowded" moved on to the Salt River country in what is now Marion, Ralls, Shelby and other counties of that section and English civilization began.

## German Immigrants

Shortly after the English occupancy a large number of German immigrants came, chiefly as a result of a book of travels written by a scholarly German, Gattfried Duden, who had visited St. Charles, Warren and Montgomery counties in 1824. The large German population of St. Charles and its neighbor counties dates its beginnings to the year 1833 and to the result of Gottfried Duden's illuminating volume.

Thus came the early settlers to Missouri, the Spanish and the French, then the English, the German and people of every nation and speech. It is a composite citizenship in every sense today.

## Pioneers of All nationalities

The life of the pioneer was one of hardship and loneliness but of romance. Only men of courage make successful pioneers. Such were the men who laid the foundations of Northeast Missouri. The pioneer was in peril of Indian attack. Beasts seized upon his cattle. He had few books and scarcely a newspaper. Schools were rare and the school term brief indeed. Manners were rough. But the pioneer was honest, brave, hospitable. He gave welcome to every decent stranger. He was industrious, sober, law-abiding. "An amiable and virtuous man", he is said to have been by the Rev. Timothy Flint, a New England visitor of 1816. The Spanish and French had sought for rich mines, for fur trading and for adventure. The English immigrants looked for agriculture and for homesteads. There was never dispute or quarrel between the races. The few Spanish and the more numerous French mixed readily with the English, who soon far outnumbered the pioneers of different blood.

The English-speaking pioneer differed from the French pioneer in life as well as in language. In nothing was this difference more manifest than in the building of homes. The Frenchman settled always in villages and his farm, if land held in common can be called a farm, came to the very edge of the village. His residence was in the village and he seldom tilled a farm so far away that he could not at night join in the amusements of the village. The Englishman, on the contrary, cleared a farm in the wilderness. He located as far from a village as the presence of the Indians would permit. He "never wished to live near enough to hear the barking of a neighbor's dog". With the French, the village came first, and then the farm. With the English the farm came first and then the village.

The house of the Englishman was constructed differently from that of his French neighbor. Both were log cabins, sometimes of two, with a wide open way between. The Frenchman put his logs on end and fastened horizontal seats to the walls. The Englishman, however, laid the logs for his house horizontally, notched them together at the ends and filled the spaces between with chinking of mud and plaster. Hospitality was the rule. The door of the pioneer was made of boards, swung on wooden hinges. It was fastened within by a latch. From the latch a string was hung through an opening in the door. "The latch-string is always on the outside" indicated the open-hearted welcome. The cabins had windows without glass. A shutter or greased paper in a sash was used instead. A "Virginia rail fence" made an enclosure around the cabin. The chimney was partly of stone and a huge fireplace gave warmth.

The food and clothing were products of the land. Bears, deer, turkey, and small game were plentiful. Farm and garden furnished the vegetables and from the corn came his bread. Barter was common. Spanish dollars were the coin mostly seen. These were cut into small pieces known as "bits" for change. The expressions, "two bits" and "six bits" have not yet disappeared.

## Boundary Dispute with Iowa

In 1840, the boundary line between Northeast Missouri and the state of Iowa was finally settled. There had been a difference of opinion between the officers in the two states as to the ownership of a strip of land about twenty miles wide. Instead of pursuing a sensible policy and seeking to settle the difference by law, each state undertook to enforce its authority on the disputed strip. Finally troops were called out by both sides. It looked as if there would be war. The tract of land, mostly covered by forest, was noted for wild bees and the dispute was called "The Honey War". Seeing the folly of fighting, it was agreed by both sides to stop war preparations until the national government could settle the boundary line. This was done and now in Northeast Missouri the counties of Clark, Scotland, Schuyler, and Putnam have their northern boundaries, the Missouri-Iowa state line, definitely marked by iron posts, ten miles apart.

## St. Charles Old Missouri Capital.

The capital of Missouri was, for a time, at St. Charles, where the building in which the first general assembly met yet stands. Most of the members of the first Missouri legislature in 1820, as well as the governor and other high dignitaries, rode to St. Charles on horseback. The members boarded at private homes. Pork sold at 1½ cents a lb., venison hams, 25 cents each, eggs, 5 cents a dozen; honey 5 cents a gallon; and coffee, \$1. a lb. Sugar was not on the market and those who drank coffee sweetened it with honey. The legislatures dressed in homespun clothes, buckskin leggings and hunting shirts. Some wore rough shoes of their own manufacture, while others encased their feet in buckskin moccasins. Some had slouched hats, but the greater number wore caps made of the skins of wildcats and raccoons. Governor McNair was the only man who had a fine cloth coat cut in the old "pigeon-tail" style. He also wore a beaver hat and endeavored to carry himself with the dignity becoming a man holding the highest executive office in the state.

This is a home history of a home land. Long the western outpost of American civilization, its chief contribution to history is the homes it founded in the wilderness and sustained amid provocation, stress and danger unto the abundant home life today. First of all and always the Missourian was a home builder. Upon the historic past we build the historic present. The new Missouri rests upon the old Missouri.



## The Story of the Pioneer

Alfred the Great, King of England in the ninth century, incorporated the Ten Commandments into the law of the land.

King James the First issued Letters Patent, dated April 10, 1606, to Sir Thomas Gates, and others, for the colony of Virginia in North America;

"In propagating the Christian religion to such people as yet live in darkness and miserable ignorance of the true knowledge of the worship of God, and may in time bring the infidels and savages living in those parts to human civility, and enjoy liberties, franchises and immunities within as if abiding and born within the realm of England" etc.

It is thus manifest that one aim of the Virginia settlers was the extension in missionary spirit, of the Divine Redeemer's Kingdom.

In virtue of that kingly prerogative, the first permanent English settlement established at Jamestown, Virginia, on May 13, 1607, the world known Christian civilization of the United States. That leading event was of the utmost significance. The Church of England sent with that expedition of three ships, a missionary preacher, Rev. Robert Hunt, a Holy Bible, library, etc. A church edifice was soon built with materials for that purpose shipped from England and formally dedicated for the worship therein of the Christian religion. Other European immigrants mostly English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish, German, and French Huguenots of the best blood of Europe came and made homes in Virginia and in other colonies. They populated the eastern ocean belt of North America and formed the original thirteen colonies all subjects of Great Britain. The Virginia colony rapidly increased in population and elected, by popular vote in 1619, a legislature which made laws suitable for their new environment, and adopted as far as applicable to the times and conditions, the common law of England to govern the people.

### The Beginnings of Slavery

A Dutch merchant ship sold some negro slaves to the planters on the James river in 1619.

The Plymouth pioneers of the Massachusetts colony of 1620 and others, built a ship in 1638, and exported and sold their enslaved Indians to the planters of the West India islands. They also built ships and engaged in the slave trade in importing negroes from Africa for market sale in Massachusetts and the various colonies, and prohibited in 1638 the marriage of white persons with negroes; but the legislature of Massachusetts repealed that law in 1838.

The Royal African Company composed of the nobility of England also engaged largely in the slave traffic at the same time.

England persistently imposed many unjust and oppressive laws on the colonies; transported colonists accused of crime across the ocean for trial; incited insurrection; prompted negroes, whom Virginia desired to exclude by law, to rise in arms against the colonists.

## War of the Revolution

In September, 1774, the Battle of Point Pleasant, between Virginia troops of Gen. Andrew Lewis, and the army of Indian allies of the British under Cornstalk, the noted chief and warrior, was fiercely fought with heavy loss of many hundreds killed and wounded on both sides, resulting in a decisive victory of the Virginia army of patriots. That battle was in the history of Virginia, by John Esten Cooke, described "as the first bloodshed in the American Revolution".

In June 1775, Gen. George Washington, of Virginia, the richest man of all the colonies, was by John Adams, of Massachusetts, in the colonial congress, nominated commander in chief of the continental army of the united colonies and unanimously elected. His first military strategy was to drive the British Army under Gen. Howe, ten thousand strong, from Boston, and save Massachusetts from British Tyranny, a wonderful deliverance for New England. The Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, at Philadelphia, in the congress of the colonists, written by Thomas Jefferson, a Virginian, renounced all allegiance to the crown of Great Britain.

Gen. George Rogers Clark of Virginia, in 1779, with troops and arms solely of that colony, conquered the immense Northwest Territory, comprising now the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, from the English army and its Indian allies under Gen. Hamilton, who was captured and imprisoned at Williamsburg, the capital of Virginia. After eight years of varying success and disaster, with unparalleled provocation, struggle and patriotic value, under Divine providence, victory perched forever upon the American flag of stars and stripes. The war was triumphantly closed with the final defeat of the British army under Lord Cornwallis, by the allied armies of America and France under Gen. George Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, on October 19, 1781. The treaty of peace was signed in Paris in 1783.

The opportunity for grand achievement came when that great Virginian, Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, acquired for his country, by purchase from the French empire, through the friendly statesmanship of Emperor Napoleon in 1803, the grand domain between the Mississippi river and the Pacific Ocean.

The state of Missouri derives her name from the tribe of Indians who lived at the mouth of the river now of that name.

Imperial Missouri, organized by the United States as a territory a century ago, in 1812, in conspicuous as the prominent central state on the map of North America. The population had rapidly increased, the danger lessened, and from territorial beginning, the people demanded state government. The State University was established in Columbia in 1839. In 1852, the state of Missouri enacted a law, appropriating one-fourth of the revenue annually for the public schools, and organized a public school in every township.

The first railroad ever surveyed and graded in Missouri was in 1835. Its initial point was started at Marion City.

In 1835, Hiram Glascock, a Ralls county pioneer, from Virginia, started his superior wheat and flour mill at Hannibal, Mo. The flour was exhibited at the World's Fair of 1853 in New York, against the competition of all the nations. That Hannibal flour was awarded the highest premium, thus the prestige of the Mississippi valley wheat interests.

Like-wise, Hannibal had boat yards and docks on the river for steamboats and commercial trade.

The California gold fever led many enterprising men of the pioneers of 1849 to go across the great plains in pursuit of gold on the Pacific slope. Cholera killed thousands who tried to cross the Great Salt route. The Missouri company of gold seekers decided it best to cross farther south. They crossed the Missouri river at Fort Leavenworth, and struck across the Santa Fe Trail. They were Captained by Col. Congreve Jackson from Howard county. They encountered buffalo in immense herds near the Arkansas river. They met up with several tribes of Indians; the Shawnee, Pawnee, and Comanche. They passed Los Angeles enroute and it had taken them ten months and four days from Hannibal to the gold coast, by ox teams.

Among the many women who played a large part in the real history of these states, there were some who rate a little prominence; Betsy Biggs; Madame Schriefer; Cevilla Inlow Poland; Mrs. Lewis Coontz; Mrs. Susan Fox; Miss Mary Jenkins; Mrs. Sallie Barnett; Becky Thatcher;

Missouri was a border state in the Civil War. She was surrounded on three sides by free territory of Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas. Missouri was sought for by the north and by the south. By the end of June 1861, both northern and southern troops were being raised. The state was divided. The German element was strong for the north. In July, 1862, Colonel Joseph Chrisman Porter, fought in Scotland county and on July 12, captured Memphis, which had been occupied by Federal Troops. Before this, the forces of Colonel John McNeil of Palmyra, had started in pursuit of Porter, and on July 9, at Pierce's Mill on the south side of the Middle Fabius, Scotland county, Porter was discovered in ambush by Maj. John Y. Clopper. Porter retreated but was easily the victor. Porter was in skirmishes all over this part of the country and finally on August 6, he entered Kirksville, Mo., where began the attack. The Battle of Kirksville lasted three hours and ended in Porters having to flee. In 1864, the war came to an end. Northeast Missouri had furnished 109,111 soldiers to the Federal cause and 40,000 or 50,000 to the south. Brothers were fighting brothers. Missouri was glad the bloodshed was over

The Mississippi river came by its name from the Indian name, Missi Sepe, meaning Great River. In Ralls county there are many springs resulting from the Miss. river; the principal being Freemore, Burnett, Ely, Briggs, Fikes, and Trabue licks and Saverton springs.

When Missouri was admitted as a state in 1821, it had a population of 66,518 of whom 10,222 were slaves.

Northeast Missouri has produced some writers who are known wherever books and papers are printed. The average Missourian is an impressionist. It is birthright to tell a story if he can't write one. Samuel L. Clemens was one. "Mark Twain" is known around the literary world. He found his real mission when he began to put on paper stories told him by Missourians. The New York Sun once said of him that when "The Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" was printed, his standing as a writer of humor was assured. The "rumming gears" for the yarn were related by Judge John A. Quarles, Clemens uncle, to the cillage folk at Florida, Mo., and many years afterwards, while in the far west "Mark Twain" put the flesh and blood and sinew on, and a rapple of laughter ran 'round the world.

Eugene Field was born in St/ Louis, Mo., and is known for his "The Children's Hour "

Rupert Hughes was also a Missourian

The forties mark a dividing line in the history of the state. The coming of the railroads, the settlement of California, and the growth of transcontinental trade, the marvelous growth of St. Louis, tenfold in the twenty years after 1840 until it ranked seventh among the cities of the whole country, all mark a new era in the economic development of the state.

## Scotland county, Missouri

What is known as Scotland county was originally a part of the territory known as Lewis county, the latter being organized in 1832. The present boundaries of Scotland county are as follows: Bounded on the north by the state of Iowa, on the south by Knox county, on the east by Clark county, and on the west by Schuyler and Adair counties. The territory embraced within these boundaries is about twenty-three miles square and has about 338,560 acres.

The first term of the county court was held in Sand Hill. The earliest settlers formed a small town here and it was the first election was held here, in August, 1835.

The first postmaster of Sand Hill was Robert Smith. The first store was conducted by James L. Jones. But when Knox county was organized, they moved the county seat to a more centrally located spot, thus Memphis, Mo.

Another early settlement was Edinburg. In the early days Indians were quite numerous around Edinburg.

By an act of the general assembly, passed and approved in the year 1843, a commission was created for the purpose of locating a permanent seat of justice for the county of Scotland. This commission was composed of Obediah Dickerson, John Lear, and Matthew Givens. They held a meeting at Sand Hill, which was then the county seat, and during their deliberations, were offered several different tracts of land, notable of which was a tract near the Thomas F. Smith farm, southeast of Memphis, that was then offered by John C. Dollins, and the Rev. Mr. Smith, Thomas Smith's father. But the commissioners did not think it was a suitable site for a town, and finally decided on the present site where Memphis now stands. Samuel Cecil donated a tract containing 50 acres of ground, in Sept. 19, 1843.

There have been three court houses built in Memphis. The first was erected near the northeast corner of the public square. The second was built in 1856 in the center of the square, at a cost of 10,000 dollars. The third was erected in 1907 at a cost of \$50,000 where it now stands.

The population in 1910 was 1,984.

The first house built within the present limits of the town stood on the site of the present depot. It was a log cabin erected in 1835 by Sutton Tompkins.

The first hotel was built by Harry Baker, deceased. This was near the southeast corner of the square. The public square in the early days was surrounded mainly by log or frame buildings.

Memphis has two fine school buildings. At one time Memphis could be proud of a college, but it burned down and no other was erected.

The Memphis Democrat, a weekly paper, was established in the autumn of 1873, by Samuel Dysart. This paper has been under the guidance of the following since; James Donnelly, McDowell Burch, Felix Lane, J. C. Kirby, Eugene P. Moore, S. A. Allen, Colonel M. A. Bates, Dr. J. C. Gristy, and the present editors, Roberts and Bumbarger.

The Reveille was established in Sept. 9, 1865 by Lem Shields and G. A. Ferry. Its editors were S. R. Peters, John A. Mc Grindley, Cy W. Jamison, James Gillespie and present editors, W. W. and F. G. Gillispie, sons of James Gillespie.

## Old Settlers Association

According to a preliminary call a number of the citizens who had oived in Scotland County for a period of 25 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. On Nov. 25, 1871, they met and each old settler came forward and enrolled his name, where he came from and when;

WILLIAM L. MILLS, KENTUCKY	age 46 yrs.,	settled October, 1835.
DAVID McDOWELL, VIRGINIA	58	January, 1836.
JOHN C. COLLINS, KENTUCKY	58	Oct. 1836.
JOSIAH SMOOT, VIRGINIA	40	Oct. 1836.
J. J. JEFFRIES, KENTUCKY	49	Oct, 1836
W. G. DOWNING, VIRGINIA	50	Oct. 1837.
F. F. DOWNING, VIRGINIA	53	Oct. 1837.
PETER ELLIOTT, ENGLAND	52	1837.
S. F. HARRIS, KENTUCKY	54	1837
JAMES McPHERSON, INDIANA	51	1837
JAMES McPHERSON, KENTUCKY	53	1837.
AARON DUNN, PENNSYLVANIA	51	1837
J. D. DUNN, OHIO	62	1837.
CHARLES CROCKER, SWEDEN	58	1837.
WILLIAM SPENCER, PENNSYLVANIA	51	1839
JACOB CLAPPER, PENNSYLVANIA	59	1839
F. C. BAKER, INDIANA	49	1839
WILLIAM NEAL, KENTUCKY	51	1839
WILLIS HARBOUR, MISSOURI	74	1839
A. B. BAKER, ILLINOIS	34	1839
JOHN F. HENDRICK, KENTUCKY	49	1839
J. F. CLEMONS, INDIANA	48	1840
OWEN CLEMONS, OHIO	53	1840
CHARLES METY, HUNGARY	59	1841
F. M. GORIN, KENTUCKY	59	1841
H. MONTGOMERY, KENTUCKY	52	1841
W. G. MILLER, KENTUCKY	44	1842
J. M. T. SMITH, VIRGINIA	74	1842
SYLVESTER HILLBRANT, OHIO	41	1842
J. B. SMITH, KENTUCKY	32	1843
H. F. SPRAGUE, OHIO	58	1843
WILLIAM SMITH, KENTUCKY	70	1843
JOSEPH MATLOCK, PENNSYLVANIA	58	1843
JAMES R. COLLAND	born in county in	1840.
GEORGE T. COLLINS	"	1842
WILLIAM M. SUMMERS	"	1842
JAMES A. RICHARDSON	"	1847
JAMES L. DOWNING	"	1850.

Officers were elected for the following year with Judge John C. Collins as vice-president.

## The First Settlers

Probably the first settler was Jesse Stice. He claims to have come here in March 2, 1834. There were no settlers until 1834 because the Black Hawk War was fought about that time. In March 11, 1834 Willis Ficks and his father James Ficks settled near Sand Hill. Robert T. Smith came from Tennessee in May or June 1834. In Feb. 1835, George Forrester came from Randolph county, Mo. Among the settlers of 1836 were; John C. Collins from Kentucky to Pleasant Retreat in October. EDWARD SMOOT on the state road, two and  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the W.P. CHILDRESS place.

In 1837, WILLIAM G. DOWNING, present railroad commissioner of the State of Missouri (1887), 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.

About this date JOHN SMOOT settled one mile east from where Wm/.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.

In 1840, WILLIAM PRYOR 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.

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.

Dr. Adanijah Parrish was the first practicing physician in the northeastern part of the county. He was the father of Dr. John Parrish of Memphis, Mo.

In 1840, Garden Petty, William McClain and others took about a dozen fat cattle from the Childress neighborhood to Hannibal, Mo. Among the lot r. 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 provisions and groceries was received for them.

Honey was a considerable source of revenue in the early days. Wild bees and their honey were found in great abundance, in the hollow trees of the forests. It sold for 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. The river towns being too small to consume it, and its having to be shipped to distant markets accounts for the low price received for it by the pioneers who gathered it.

Robert Smith brought the first slaves (only two or three) to the county when he came in 1834. Fort Wayland and THE DOWNINGS brought a few from Virginia when they came. In 1850 there were 157 slaves in the county and in 1860 the number was reduced to 131. All were freed when slavery was abolished and since that time all colored population in this county have receded.

The town of Memphis was first incorporated on the 22nd of June, 1853, under an act of the General Assembly of the State. 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 on one mile; thence west onw-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 befor the late war. It was again incorporated in Feb. 1864. and again in 1870.

During the Civil War, Dr. William Aylward live d 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 point He afterward move 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 very outspoken and abusive in his expressions. He was charged by his enemies with cruelly mistreating some prisoners which Col. Mc Neil's force 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 thena arrested him and toa 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 , being hanged from a tree, near Dover church. 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.

Capt. William Dawson belonged to Co. A and resigned June 9, 1862.



Lodges and Societies of Memphis, Mo.

Memphis Lodge, No. 16, E.&A.M.

Chartered May 6, 1852. First officers were  
Levi J. Wagner, W.M. John M.T. Smith, S.D.  
F. M. Gorin, S.W. Robert A. Bryant, J.D.  
F. Farnsworth, J.W. Thomas S. Richardson, Sec.  
D. Wellington, Treas. W.S. Pettibone, Tyler.

Eastern Star R.A., Chapter, No 29.

Chartered May 19, 1859. First officers were;  
R.T. Nesbit, H.P. E. Williams, P.S.  
E. McIntyre, King Charles Martin, R.A.C.  
G.T. McIntyre, Scribe H.M. Gorin, M. 3d V.  
E.W. Knott, C.H. John D. Gorin, M. 2d V.  
A. Hardenbrook, M. 1st V. I.N. Smallwood, Treas.  
J.T. Perry, Sec. T. Sheffield, Sentinel

Memphis Commandery, No. 41, K.T.

Chartered May 1, 1883. First members were;  
F.C. McArthur, R.D. Cramer, J.W. Barnes, E. Solfield, T.  
W. Polman, I.N. Smallwood, C.R. Combs, W.A. Monroe, C.B.  
Turner, Ed. R. McKee, J.A. Shipp, J.P. Davis, Ben E. Turner.

Scotland Lodge No, 104, I.O.O.F.

Chartered May 22, 1857. First members were  
Charles Blake, James S. Best, James Davis, John D. Rush,  
and Thomas Little.

Murray Post, No. 179, G.A.R.

Chartered June 21, 1884. Among its first members were;  
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, C.D.;  
J.L. Durnall, O.G.; E.A. Kutzner, Chap.; J.G. Best, Adjutant.  
The membership in 1887 was about 60.

Memphis Lodge, No. 16, I.O.G.T.

Chartered on June 27, 1854. Among its first members ;  
F.H.M. Foreman, M.L. Foreman, M.E. Gorin, Elvira Gorin, Mrs.  
Sarah Whiteman, Miss K. Levengood, Mrs. Brown, Mrs.  
Merriweather, Jane R. Nesbit, Malina Hudnall, A. Kirk,  
M.J. Martin, J.F. York, 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. Poltsinger and M.L. Merriwether

Memphis Lodge, No. 106, A.O.U.W.

Chartered Feb. 11, 1879. Charter members included;  
Samuel A. Allen, George T. Collins, John D. Smoot, C.L.  
Sanders, Francis M. Cowell, John P. Craig, Thomas D. Moore  
Lewis Myers, Albert Pitkin, and others.

Memphis, Lodge, No. 90, K.P.

Chartered August 27, 1883. This lodge was organized in  
Pitkins hall.

## Educational

In the early days it was customary for the settlers to assemble with their children, on Saturdays, at the house of some individual, to instruct the little ones in the rudiments of education. The proper training of the children has long since been considered a duty characteristic of the people of Scotland county. It is claimed that Judge John C. Collins, father of George T. Collins, taught the first school in the county, in the year 1838. This school was held in the vicinity of what was later called Edinburg. Sixteen children attended the schoolhouse of log with slab seats, and slabs supported on wooden pins against the walls for writing desks. Mr. Collins taught three months, and received a compensation \$2. per pupil.

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 term he received in compensation, for his services the magnificent sum of \$8. per month and accepted most of that in trade.

The first house built exclusively for school purposes was probably the one on Tobin Creek, known as the Tobin Schoolhouse. Now called Clay Point.

The public school building for the white children in 1887, was 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 town.

## Churches

Rev. Mr. Smith, an early Methodist preacher, is said to have started the first Methodist church in the county. Rev. James M. Lillard, of Lewis county, organized the Baptist church at Edinburg on the 12th day of May, 1838, Jesse Stice wrote before his death, near Bible Grove in 1834, of the organization of a Christian church in 1836 under the preaching of Elder J. White of Howard county. The Presbyterian church at Memphis, was organized in 1844, by Rev. Joseph Anderson the father of Judge John C. Anderson, former circuit judge of this circuit. The Cumberland Presbyterian church in this county was organized in 1840 by Rev. Mr. Briggs and others. The Methodist, Christian, Baptist, Cumberland Presbyterian, Southern Presbyterian, United Brethern, Catholic, Holiness, and other churches are well represented all over Scotland county. The Catholic and Holiness are weakest in point of numerical strength.

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.

## The Missouri, Iowa and Newbraska 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 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 MO., Ia., and Nebr. Railway company, payable in county bonds due 25 years from date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

At that time, February 1873, John D. Smoot was the prosecuting attorney of Scotland county.

Edward Smoot was a justice of the peace, Sept. 6, 1841. John C. Collins was justice of the peace, June 22, 1841, each in his own township.

The resident members of the Scotland County Bar in 1887 were as follows; John D. Smoot, and M.M. Pettingill, of the firm of Smoot and Pettingill; W.T. Kayes, died Oct. 23, 1887; George Collins and Ed. M. Allen of the firm of Collins & Allen; and others.

The first cemetery was in the western part of the city. This continued to be used until 1858. Then on August 8, 1858, Austin Quisenbury, conveyed a tract of land about one mile east of the city, consisting of five acres, for a cemetery. It was controlled by the Masonic Lodge.

The first store in Memphis, Mo. was opened for business in 1843 or 1844 on the Pitkin corner, at the southeast corner of the public square. It was known as the Downing property, and opened by Charles Mety and Dr. W.L. Felix.

The first hotel in Memphis was erected soon after the county seat was established by Farry Baker.

The following is the directory of Memphis in 1860;

### General stores

Martin & Gorin  
H. Davis  
J.W. Carnegie  
P. Livergood  
Bridges & Billups  
Dunkin & Mc Fall  
Downing  
Gorin & Co.

### Attorneys

M.G. Gorin & John C. Anderson  
A.M.F. Randolph  
F.P. Hall

### Manufacturers

Wilson, Wellington & Payne  
Furniture & door frames  
George P. Moore  
Furniture & wood  
Dibble, Morton & Dibble  
Milling of flour

### Drugs

J.M. McIntosh

### Hotels

Central House by  
Wm. B. Tull  
Douglas House by  
Warle & Pritchard

Also a number of mechanic shops and other enterprises

### Physicians

Drs. Crow & Asbury  
W.F. Osborn & J. Sanders

### Dentist

S.A. Lynn

### Artist

S.J. Reed

Memphis in 1869, Businesses

Dry Goods

Paxson & Hudson  
Webster & Byrne,  
Russell & Carter  
A.H. Smith & Charles Mety

Groceries

Baker & Mills  
Dunkin & sons  
Lem Shields

Drugs

Dr. P.T. Huff  
Craig & McArthur  
Murphey & Parrish

Hardware

J.W. Walker  
Thomas Perry  
Mason & Davis

Merchant Tailors

R. Williamson  
G. Klien

Farness and Saddles

Crook & Brothers

Jewelry

Henry Courtney

Wagon Manufactory

J.S. Fulkerton

Hotels

Memphis House  
Douglas House  
Lovell House

Blacksmith shops

E.H. Wheeler  
Laomi Matt  
John Walker

Furniture Mfg.

John Walker

Physicians

G.W. Wolgamott  
D.B. Fowler  
G.W. Murphy  
J.E. Parrish  
P.T. Huff

Lawyers

Cramer & Peters  
William T. Kays  
H.M. Durkee  
S.W. Birch  
E.R. McKee

Wagon shop

S.M. Martin  
John M. George

Also two boot and shoe shops.

Businesses of Memphis in 1875.

Dry Goods

Paxson & Hudson  
T.J. Lycon & Bros.  
Myers, Cunningham & Co.  
A.F. Pitkin  
William Webster

Boots & Shoes

Secord & Griffith

Shoe Shops

John Schuler  
Charles W. Redditz

Notions

Ed. W. Otto

Hotels

Memphis House  
by B.P. Hewitt  
Lovell House  
by Fayette Lovell

Groceries

Walker & Byrne  
Cody & Cox  
Will Mc Arthur  
W. Don Fowler & Co.  
Sutton & sons

Restaurants

Mrs. Shields  
O'Conner & Hoon  
M. Cody

Drugs

H.C. McArthur, Sage, & Neel  
Ross Brumbaugh  
Dr. M.N. Newman

Hardware

Jackson & Donnell  
T. Walker & Co.

Harness & Saddles

John D. Crook  
A. Simon

Livery Stables

Stine & Holley  
Smithey & Peddicord  
John M. George  
Samuel Martin

Banks

Scotland County  
Citizens

Blacksmiths

Laomi Mott  
N.W. Phillips  
Michael Cody  
A.R. Cushman

Meat Shops

Hartman & Scott  
Samuel Worth

Marble Shop

Sauer & Shelton

Dentist

C.S. Vandenburg

Cooper Shop

Charles Blake & son

Physicians

Murphy & Parrish  
W.A. Monroe  
W.W. Moore  
E.F. Brumbaugh  
P.T. Huff  
M.N. Newman

Photo Artists

L. Moberly  
Charles Foss

Furniture stores

H.D. Wellington  
Fred Nater  
John H. Mulch

Merchant Tailors

J.G. Klink  
Thomas Burrus

Lumber Yards

J.P. Craig  
Rees Bros.

Milliners & Dressmakers

Mrs. Lee Davis  
Misses Kirk & Woodsmall  
Mrs. Helen Harper

Jewelers

Will M. Williamson  
Henry Courtney

Produce Dealers

Combs & Smith

Stoves & Tinware  
Lee Davis  
Harry Seaman

Queensware  
John Dunkin

Woolen Goods Store  
James L. Mason

Carding machines  
James L. Mason

Mills  
Leach, Hamilton & Co.  
M. Forman

Saloons  
Three in number.

Businesses in Memphis in 1887

Dry Goods

Cole & Mety  
J.F. Whitacre & Co.  
A.P. Patterson  
Paxson & Hudson  
George T. Myers  
A.E. Pitkin

Gent's furnishings

David Secord  
Gorin & Allen

Groceries

Bennett & Rudy  
Williams & Reddish  
Cody Bros. & Co.  
Pile & Israel  
Barker Bros.  
L.C. Sigler  
Smith, Bourn & Co.  
John O'Conner  
William Coover  
Brandenburg & Co.

Drugs

Brown & Dawson  
John C. Leach  
S.M. Smith

Harness & Saddles

A. Simon  
C.A. Gerhold

Furniture

Mrs. J.A. Jewitt & Sons  
H.D. Wellington  
Mulch & Hammond

Jewelry

William Sandoz  
H.C. Courtney

Millinery

Miss Antonette Kirk  
Miss Etta Gearing  
Mrs. G. E. Davis

Photo Artist

J.M. Simington

Washing machine mfg.

H. Seaman

Agricultural Implements

Jud. S. Collins  
W.W. Burmort

Hardware

Benjamin Morris  
McCandless & Mount

Restaurants

W.T. Ballow  
C.L. McConnell  
H. Daugherty  
Charles Raddatz

Hotels

Central House  
by A.C. Drew  
Star House  
by George Reid

Livery Stables

Roadster Breeding Co.  
J.N. Walker  
Drew & Thompson

Meat Markets

Pile & Israel  
Arnold and Stine

Sewing Machines & musical  
Instruments

S.F. Chew  
J.A. Lebew  
Israel & Hendricks

Merchant tailor

J.E. Stout

Confectionery

Ed. Summerlin

Tin Shop

H.R. Courtney

Blacksmith shops

H.M. Gorin Jr.  
F.M. Lovell

Carpenter shops

T. Broadwater  
Martin & Thompson  
D. Witherspoon

Cigar Factory  
George Eberlee

Billiard Hall  
A McDole

Poultry dealer  
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 Breeder's Association

Insurance  
John C.Moore  
George H. Lawton & Son  
Collins & Allen  
E.R.Bartlett

Physicians  
Skidmore & Stone  
Murphy & Parrish  
T.B.Gunn

Dentists  
N.A.Thompson  
T.B.Carr

Lumber yards  
George H Lawton, Jr.  
Joseph & Wesley Rees

In addition there are several boarding houses and two barber shops  
J. M. George & Sons manufactures wagons & carriages.  
Memphis Roller Mills make flour.

R.Roesler is the proprietor of the Memphis Creamery, est. 1883.  
Hanson & Co. have a wool carding machine.

J.J.Townsend was a mfg. of wagons and carriages.



Businesses of Memphis in 1912.

Groceries

Clarkson Bros.  
Bertram & Ballow  
A.E. McQuoid  
Cyler & Son  
A. Ammerman

Dry Goods

E.F. Bertram  
Miller Mercantile  
M.L. Jackson, Estate  
A.P. Patterson

Drugs

D.R. Brown  
Dr. Givens  
G.W. Dawson  
Zumsteg Bros.

Hardware

Ben Morris  
J.E. Mount  
W.C. Clement

Harness & Saddles

A. Simon  
C.A. Gerhold  
John Klotzer

Meat Shops

Davis & Fackett  
W.I. Humbert  
Hanzel & Garrett

Furniture & Undertaking

J.H. Mulch  
D.W. Payne

Banks

Citizen's  
G.E. Leslie, Pres.  
Farmer's Exchange  
John R. Hudson, Pres.  
Scotland Co. Nat'l  
R.M. Barnes, pres.

Memphis Produce Co.  
Steeple & Adams

Jewelers

W.B. McLane  
T.C. Tulley

Barbers

Jeffries Bros.  
Courtney Bros.  
Cone & Davidson  
W.O. Tucker

Photographers

J.E. Johnson  
Otis Goodenough

Restaurants

Taylor Bros.  
Thomas J. Baird  
Williams Bros.

Hotels

Memphis  
Dougherty

Bakery

Thomas Nagge

Physicians, M.D.s

J.D. Skidmore  
G.F. Foster  
J.E. Parrish  
A.E. Platter  
P.M. Baker  
Frank Givens  
W.E. Alexander  
W.E.F. Bondurant

Physicians, Osteopaths

J.A. Grow  
Benson & Mabie

Dentists

L.E. Hudson  
N.A. Thompson & son  
L.C. Pitkin  
J.A. Curtis  
Simpson Grow

Shoe Shops

George Bratz  
Frank Harkness  
Isaac Royer

Blacksmith's

Douglas & Prather

Ladies' Clothing

A.B. Hirsh

Tailor

E. Walsh

Garages

W.P. Briggs & Sons

Musical Instruments

W.C. Chew

Attorneys

Judge E.R. McKee  
J.M. Payne  
Pettingill & Luther  
J.H. Watkins  
H.V. Smoot  
J.M. Doran  
W.L. Scott  
H.H. Jones

Attorneys

Judge Elias Scofield  
Maj. R.D. Cramer  
J.W. Bence  
H.A. Miller  
R.W. Campbell  
W.B. Scott  
A.H. Pitkin

Insurance

C.F. Sanders  
W.R. Scott  
H.H. Jones  
F.C. Reddish

Real Estate

J.H. Watkins  
Shacklett & Combs  
John Holley  
Witty & McCandless

Lumber Yard

T.H. Weigner  
W.W. Eckman

Plumber

T.H. Warwick

Newspapers

Democrat  
Reveille

Wagons & Buggies

J.J. Townsend

Livery

McHenry Bros.  
J.A. Cassingham  
Clakk & Davis

Monuments

Martin Humphrey

Newstand

C.F. Byrne

music School

Minnie B. Bence

Coal

D.O. Morgan

Memphis Telephone Exchange

J.J. Risk, Prop.

Building Contractors

John Scott & sons

Gent's Furnishings

Memphis Clothing Co.

Mfgs. of Brick & Tile

Myers, Moore & Co.

Pool Hall

ED. Driscoll

The New Store

Merritt's Mill

Flour & Feed Mill

A.G. Craig

Mayor of Memphis at this time was Dr. E Brainard

City Clerk--E arl McDaniel

Marshall & Street Commissioner ---Sam Dauma

Night Watchman-- Milt Palmer

Alderman-- J.C. Woodsmall

A Ammerman

E E Courtney

J L Houtz

City Attorney--J.M. Doran